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Managerial & Entrepreneurial Interventions for Sustainable Development in India



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Potential of Biomass Asenergy Resources in Sustainable Development

Article
3

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ABSTRACT

Our daily life is directly or indirectly depends on energy consumption whether it is in form of electricity or combusting fuel which provides heat and energy. Sun is the ultimate source of energy for all life forms. Green plants are responsible for trapping solar energy and transforming it into chemical energy. This chemical energy was utilized by herbivores as food and later through different food chains energy transferred and stored to one trophic level to another. Biological energy demands of humans are also fulfilled by plants as food. Beside this Man is wise enough to utilize biomass energy resources for their electrical or thermal energy need. Conventional method of energy production by petrified biomass cause excessive damage to environment in terms of pollution. Hence plant based solutions are needed for a safer environment. Present study highlights the role of biomass energy in sustainable development in the light of recent research. Sustainable development provides a balance between economy, society and environment. It brings the concept of judicious use of present resources and helps to explore other means.

Key words: Biomass, sustainable development, bio-energy, bio-fuels, hydrocarbons, renewable energy resources.

Introduction

Growth and development are the two main concerns of any society and to achieve them the fundamental source is energy (Dias et.al. 2004) whether it is derived from sun, the ultimate source of energy or by other conventional or non-conventional sources (Costanza and Daly, 1992). Energy consumptions can be divided into : (i) As electricity supply which is the utmost necessities of industrial and household work, (ii) As oil and gas consumption in transportation system (Lund, 2007). To meet the energy consumption for economic needs of our rapidly growing society sources of fossil fuels were utilized badly from the ancient time (Ghanadan and Koomey, 2005; Lund and Munster, 20006). Due to excessive and unplanned exploitation of resources cause an unbalanced environment (IEA, 2009). Burning of fossil fuels is one of the main causes of increased global greenhouse gases (GHG) emission in environment. Consequently, global warming (Hansen et. al., 2010). melting of glaciers, landslides, soil erosion and barren land production happened (Houghton, 2010). So there is a need of judicious use of resources arises. Beside non-renewable resources of energy, renewable sources of energy are better for our environment-health (Afgan and Carvalho, 2002, 2004). Renewable resources are very cost-promising i.e. affordable, so they are economically favours the society and they are eco-friendly too as they provide clean energy. Biomass among all renewable resources seems much considerable and interesting

Skill India: An Employment Tool

Article
11

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ABSTRACT

Skill India is a large scale programme provides opportunities to the Indian youths to get employment and survive a better life. Skill India programme is like an employment tool, which can reduce the problem of unemployment in India.

Keywords: Skill India, PMKVY

Skill India is a campaign launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 15 July 2015 which aims to train over 40 crore people in India in different skills by 2022. It includes various initiatives of the government like “National Skill Development Mission”, “National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015”, “Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)” and the “Skill Loan scheme”.

Objectives of “Skill India”

The main goal is to create opportunities, space and scope for the development of the talents of the Indian youths and to develop more of those sectors which have already been put under skill development for the last so many years and also to identify new sectors for skill development. The new programme aims at providing training and skill development to 500 million youth of our country by 2020, covering each and every village. Various schemes are also proposed to achieve this objective.

Features of “Skill India”

- The emphasis is to skill the youths in such a way so that they get employment and also improve entrepreneurship.
- Provides training, support and guidance for all occupations that were of traditional type like carpenters, cobblers, welders, blacksmiths, masons, nurses, tailors, weavers etc.
- More emphasis will be given on new areas like real estate, construction, transportation, textile, IT industry, jewellery designing, banking, tourism and various other sectors, where skill development is inadequate or nil.
- The training programmes would be on the lines of international level so that the youths of our country can not only meet the domestic demands but also of other countries like the US, Japan, China, Germany, Russia and those in the West Asia.
- Another remarkable feature of the ‘Skill India’ programme would be to create a hallmark called ‘Skill India Skill’, so as to standardise and certify the training process.

About the Editors



Prof. (Dr.) Ram Prakash Yadav is Principal of Govt. Raza P.G. College, which is one of the reputed and oldest college of Rampur U.P. He has 34 years of teaching experience. He is a well known researcher in the field of Physics. He supervised more than 45 Ph. D. scholars and I.M. Phil. student. He has published 229 research papers in reputed, refereed international journals, 1 edited book and two chapters in the books. He is a member of several Academic and Professional bodies. He has been presented his good research work in more than 38 National and International Conferences moreover organized 4 National Seminars also. He has held several important portfolios during his academia, like NAAC, UGC, RUSA, DCF Coordinator and Chief-proctor, etc. He has been honoured by most prestigious UP Govt Awards in the field of Higher Education "Shikshak Shree Samman" in 2012. After that he also honoured by "Saraswati Samman" during 2015 for his brilliant work in research and academics by Department of Higher Education, Govt. of U.P. He has many social concerns and use his innovative and research brain in many field work also, like he worked for the upliftment of the Physically Challenged Persons in and around Bisalpur district during his posting as Associate Professor in the Govt. College in year 2010 and 2011. He has been member of Panel for Center of excellence of Universities, U.P. and also holds the position of "Regional Higher Education Officer" of Bareilly Zone during the year 2016 to 2018.



Dr. Baby Tabassum, M.Sc. Ph.D., PGDCA, PMA is reviewer of some reputed international and national journals as well as a regular article writer in various newspapers and has to her credit for more than 22 research paper in International refereed per reviewed journals and 12 articles in magazines as well as in news papers. She has presented 14 papers in International conference and 30 in National conferences, attended various workshops and training programmes. She assigned as subject specialist in 3 TV programmes on National channels and gives her views in three Radio Talks at AIR, Rampur. She is honored by many awards including "Mahila Shuraksha and Shiksha" By Chief Ministe "Mr. Akhilesh Yadav" of U.P. Govt. 2015. Malala Award by Rampur Administration in 2014; Mahila Samman on Women's day by commissioner in Moradabad in 2017; Best oral Presentation in Mauritius 2013; Young Achiever of the society by AIJQ in 2012; Best Teacher Award twice in (2015 and 2016); Saraswati Samman (2017); Talented Teacher Award (2018) in the college.

She is a social activist and environmentalist organized many workshops for school children and rural areas with many NGO'S like "CARE" Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK), National Children Science Congress and gives lectures in public places. She is life member of many Academic and Scientific Societies like PGPR, Asia and Microbiologist Society of India. Dr. Baby Tabassum has completed one UGC funded Major Research Project and another CST project successfully in 2018. One Research Assistant and 3 Research scholars are pursuing their research work under her supervision. She has organized 6 National Conferences. She has Edited and co-Edited 12 books and Coauthored 4 text books as well as published 25 chapters in books. Previously she has privileged to work in reputed Research Institutes like IARI Delhi and IVRI Izzatnagar as Research Associates whereas in Bareilly College, Bareilly and in Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi as Guest Faculty. Currently she is working as Assistant professor (Zoology) at Govt. Raza P.G. College, Rampur Advisor and Visiting faculty at Sir Syed Faculty of Sciences; Mohammad Ali Jauhar University, Rampur.



HIGHER EDUCATION IN PRESENT CONTEXT : Challenges and Prospects



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Govt. Raza P.G. College, Rampur (U.P.)
(Completed third cycle of "NAAC")

HIGHER EDUCATION IN PRESENT CONTEXT :
Challenges and Prospects

Editor
Prof. Dr. R.P. Saxena
Dr. B. Tabassum

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POLICIES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Dr. Rekha Kumari

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ABSTRACT

Policies are part and parcel of almost all the countries across the globe. India is one of the countries which has been working on a number of education policies since long. A policy is a deliberate system of principles to guide decisions and achieve rational outcomes. In short, it is a statement of intent, and is implemented as a procedure or protocol. From time immemorial, India has excelled as a centre of learning. Ancient universities of repute, like the Nalanda, Takshashila attracted scholars from different corners of the world. The ancient system of education in the Vedic period was marked by the Brahmanical and the Buddhist systems of education. The Medieval era led to blending of cultures and to the advent of the Madrasa as an important centre of education. The British colonial rule in India grafted into the Indian society the system of education which was designed by the British for the maintenance of their imperial administration in India, called the Macaulay scheme of education. This forced inheritance made India feel the need for reconstruction far before independence, but it took effect post-independence. Motivated by the able leadership of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian system of higher education started expanding and was nourished time and again by various public policies and formation of different commissions and committees, like the University Education Commission (1948-49), foundation of the University Grants Commission (UGC) in 1956, Kothari Commission (1964-66), formulation of the first National Policy on Education (1968), and so on, till today, when an initiative of the Government of India is on to usher in and implement a New Education Policy. Sincerity has always reflected on part of the Government of India at all times to improve the higher education system through apt policies. However, despite the efforts, issues of access, equity, quality have frequently jaundiced the system, thereby raising the question of effectiveness of the policies. This paper intends to study the question of how conducive and effective the policy environment has been when promoting and improving higher education in India, by critically analyzing the different policies that have

sometimes nourished, sometimes afflicted the system over time.

Keywords: higher education policies, university education commission, UGC, Kothari commission.

INTRODUCTION

From time immemorial, India has excelled as a centre of learning. Ancient universities of repute, like the Nalanda, Takshashila, Vikramshila and Vallabhi attracted scholars from different corners of the world. The ancient system of education in the Vedic period was marked by the Brahmanical and the Buddhist systems of education. The Medieval era led to blending of cultures and to the advent of the Madrasa as an important centre of education. "Till the 18th century, India had three distinct traditions of advanced scholarship in the Hindu gurukulas, the Buddhist viharas and the Quranic madarasas." A major transformation came up in the Indian higher education through the initiatives of the British leaving both negative and positive impacts. The colonial system of education in India was developed in three stages: (a) the efforts of the East India Company (1765-1813), (b) the efforts of the British Parliament (1813-1853); and (c) the educational efforts under direct British rule (1854-1947). The first phase was marked by the foundation of the Calcutta Madrassah in 1781 by Warren Hastings, followed by the establishment of the Benaras Sanskrit College in 1791 by Jonathan Duncan. During this period, English education had been gaining popularity with the efforts of missionaries. Lord Wellesley established the Fort William College for the training of youth civilians in 1800, and ushered in western education by bringing English officials and Indian Pandits together. Shortly, Raja Rammohan Roy launched a movement in favour of western learning and liberal education and founded the Hindu College in 1817, which was renamed Presidency College in June, 1855. But the motive of the British was to graft into the Indian society the system of education which was designed by the British for the maintenance of their imperial administration in India. Consequently, Macaulay's minute of February 1835 saw a rejection of the Orientalists and a bias in favour of spreading Western knowledge through the English language, thereby supporting the Anglicists. Both fortunately and unfortunately this decision has reverberated in Indian higher education through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and has its echoes even in the twenty-first century. In 1857 the East India

THE STATUS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA IN ASPECT OF DOCTORAL AND ACADEMIC RESEARCH: A BRIEF REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The review reveals about the current scenario of the higher education in India in aspect of doctoral and academic research and attempts to point out the serious challenges in this sector. Several factors like various legal and legislative hurdles in several federal states are responsible for it. It is also seen that the bad precedent set by the existing institutions dissuade serious investments. The research scene in India is a chequered one, while the prestigious institutions and institutions of national importance are excelling in research, the mediocre and poor ones are lacking in the same. The Indian Government has taken a number of steps to promote research. Indian system of education is characterized by a number of constraints and research is one of the main ones. Carrying out Research in India has a number of challenges such as absence of intellectual stimulation, emphasis on rote learning, lack of scientific theory and base, inadequate data, lack of scientific knowledge, and training in Research Methodology. In the globalized world it is imperative to have knowledge driven growth powered by innovation. A number of steps could be implemented to foster research such as industry-academia collaboration, development of vocational skills, and provision of more funds and inclusion of research as a criterion for faculty promotion. India has a well-acclaimed brain power and promotion. Research and innovations are the key-factors which will help India move up the global intellectual ladder. The paper identifies these problems and suggests that a possible change in perception towards higher education would be most desired in the current milieu. Certain contours of change in perception are identified.

Keyword: Higher education, research, innovation, Indian education, challenges

INTRODUCTION

Higher education in India is provided by five groups of

ISSUES RELATED TO EXPANSION, QUALITY AND FINANCE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN UTTAR PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

This study brings to light the issues concerning to higher education in Uttar Pradesh focusing on regional imbalance as well as inter-social groups imbalances in enrolment rate, in term of malefemale, inter-caste, inter-religion, inter-occupation and poor non poor disparities in the attainment in enrolment. The study also highlights the issue of quality of higher education in state. Above all, the studies analyze the problem of under financing of higher education since long back. The studies thus emphasize the need to give due consideration to higher education and urge to address the issue of low enrolment, regional, and multiple group imbalances in access to higher education, the issue of quality and academic reforms and insist on reversing the trend of deceleration in the public expenditure on higher education in the state.

The studies covered a number of issues. It included estimation of enrolment rate in higher education at state and district levels with alternative sources of data. It also includes the estimation of enrolment rate at disaggregate level by various groups (such as scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, other backward castes and higher castes, women, religious groups and economic groups like self-employed and wage labor groups based on income level and poor-non-poor). The issues related to the teachers formed the main component of the studies on the quality of higher education. The other issues, the studies addressed, relate to academic reform, privatization of higher education and financing of higher education.

INTRODUCTION

The higher education in India has witnessed many fold increase in its institutional capacity since independence. Uttar Pradesh being the largest state in country had shown many fold increase in the enrolment; it is still relatively low by national comparison. **There are many reasons for education system of Uttar Pradesh for lagging**

HIGHER EDUCATION AND MASSIVE OPEN ONLINE COURSES (M.O.O.C.) IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Dr. Reshma Perveen

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Today the young generation is entering a world that is facing drastic changes in all spheres : scientific, social, economic, technical, political and cultural. This new knowledge based society is changing the whole face of society and the status of education. Technological development has revolutionized every walk of life including education. With the advent of Information Communication Technology, the access to higher education is being expanded. Now education has become more learner centric, individualized and interactive and we are having many alternatives of learning and gaining knowledge. Information and Communication Technologies include radio and television as well as newer technologies such as computers and mobiles with internet facilities. Older technologies, although now given less attention had been used for distance education. At present these older technologies are replaced by mobiles, laptops and computers. Besides many other uses of these technologies Massive Open Online Courses (M.O.O.C.S.) are web based courses which allow the delivery of learning content without any limitation of fees and location. These courses are using this platform gaining popularity among students and working professionals alike.

Many studies show that these on line courses are nearly as effective as regular courses. Federal Communication Commission 2010 recommended support and promotion of on line learning. Then in 2012 two Stanford Professors started ([www. Coursera.org.](http://www.Coursera.org)), one of the most popular coursera (M.O.O.C.) has partnership with 98 universities including Yale University Rome, Columbia and Stanford Universities in The U.S. and Southern New Hampshire University. There are a lot of varieties of these online courses attracting students from all over the world. M.O.O.C.S. had been first used in the corporate segments with good results. Gradually it is also being applied in education field also. After its success in the West, India is also adopting it in a big way.

Why should one choose Massive Open Online Courses (M.O.O.C.) or online courses?

ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN EMPLOYMENT

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ABSTRACT

The fact cannot be denied that a good quality human resource base is extremely important in today's highly competitive environment. Well-educated and good quality of human capital leads to a country's development by providing it an edge in the global economy. The concern for employability is growing more day by day with the advancement in educational sector. The poor quality is getting reflected in the low employability of the Indian graduates both with professional and non-professional degrees and requires immediate interventions. The focus of the present paper is thus on analyzing the structure of the Indian higher education sector for response to employment and employability. Employability is nothing but individual's capacity to understand and acquiring personal attributes (knowledge, skills and abilities) to gain employment, satisfying employer as well as sustain there.

Key Words: Higher Education, Employment and Employability.

INTRODUCTION

India has always been a land of scholars and learners. In ancient times also, India was regarded all over the world for its universities like Taxila, Nalanda, Vikramshila and its scholars. By independence India had 20 universities, 500 colleges enrolling about 2,30,000 students. India has progressed significantly in terms of higher education statistics. This number has increased to 789 Universities and 37,204 colleges and 11,443 stand-alone institutions in India up to February 2017. Since independence, India as a developing nation is continuously progressing in the field of education. Although there have been lot of challenges to higher education system of India but equally have lot of opportunities to overcome these challenges and to make higher education system much better. It needs greater transparency and accountability, the role of colleges and universities in the new millennium, and emerging scientific research on how people learn is of utmost important. India need well skilled and highly educated people who can drive our economy forward (Sheikh, 2017).

India's higher education system is the third largest in the world,

INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION-CHALLENGES, STRATEGIES, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS IN UP

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ABSTRACT

The century has realized that the economic success of the states is directly determined by their education system. Education is a nation's strength. Uttar Pradesh higher education system is the second largest in India. In today's changing India, the idea of nationalization of higher education especially in developing states has been deduced from nationalization of education process. The national aspect of higher education is becoming increasingly important, composite and confusing. The higher education has an effect on the society through policy-making, funding and planning. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the meaning, definition, importance, necessity and pre-requisites of internationalization of higher education. Although there have been a lot of challenges to higher education system of India, but equally have a lot of opportunities to overcome these challenges and to make higher education system much better. It needs greater transparency and accountability, the role of colleges and universities in the new millennium, and emerging scientific research on how people learn is of utmost importance. Uttar Pradesh needs well skilled and highly educated people who can drive our economy forward.

Key words: Higher education; Challenge's; Strategies; Policies; programmes.

INTRODUCTION

The situation of the education of children and youths with special education needs has changed and further developed since the late nineties. Uttar Pradesh higher education system is India's second largest in terms of students, next to Delhi (ESR). In future, India will be one of the largest education hub and Uttar Pradesh state largest education

hub in India. Higher education sector of Uttar Pradesh has witnessed a tremendous increase in the number of universities/university level institutions and colleges since independence. The 'Right to Education Act' which stipulates compulsory and free education to all children within the age groups of 6-14 years, has brought about a revolution in the education system of the country with statistics revealing a staggering enrolment in schools over the last four years. The involvement of private sector has seen drastic changes in higher education. Today, over 60% of higher education institutes in India are promoted by the private sector, while only 18% of higher education institutes in Uttar Pradesh are promoted by the government funding. This has accelerated establishment of institutes which have originated over the last decade making India home to the largest number of higher education institutions in the world, with student enrolments at the second highest (Shaguri, 2013).

The lack of necessary specialties, low-education, low-consciences, low funding in sciences and technologies are extremely important problems in today's societies. The high percentage of societies' population, especially poor societies, does not have access to education while the first step for society's development is specialty and skills. So, it is necessary for states to plan for education development, consciousness-raising and technical as well as professional skills development (Etaat, 1999; Mahmoodi, 1993; Zolfaghari, 2003). One of education development strategies is higher education development. Due to the significant role of higher education in current societies, higher education came to serve the administrative and economic interests of the governments and became a necessary dimension of the development. The higher education systems around the world have presented a propensity for nationalization. The new issues facing higher education, both nationally and internationally, are introducing changes, demonstrating new tendencies and displaying different challenges. As Knight (1999) has said, "Today, national and internationalization of higher education are not limited to a geographical interpretation of the concept". According to him, efforts to fulfill their primary functions, namely, the teaching and learning process, research and scholarly activities, and service to society.

Today, Knowledge is power. The more knowledge one has, the more empowered he/she is. However, India continues to face stern

ROLE OF MATHEMATICS IN EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

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WHAT IS MATHEMATICS?

What is mathematics? The answer to this question is of course complex; there are elaborate elucidations, some excellent, on the subject but inevitably, even the best accounts give incomplete answers. Mathematics is a branch of science, which deals with numbers and their operations. It involves calculation, computation, solving of problems etc. Its dictionary meaning states that, 'Mathematics is the science of numbers and space' or 'Mathematics is the science of measurement, quantity and magnitude'. It is exact, precise, systematic and a logical subject. Mathematics reveals hidden patterns that help us to understand the world around us. Now, much more than arithmetic and geometry, mathematics today is a diverse discipline that deals with data, measurements and observations from science, with inference, deduction, and proof; and with mathematical models of natural phenomena, of human behavior, and of social systems. It may also be defined as, 'Mathematics is the study of quantity, structure, space and change; it has historically developed, through the use of abstraction and logical reasoning, from counting, calculation, measurement, and the study of the shapes and motions of physical objects. There are many definitions of mathematics but no one definition of mathematics is universally accepted. Some of them are as follows: Angels "Mathematics is a science whose subject matter is special forms and quantitative relationships of the real world". Pierce "Mathematics is the science, which draws necessary conclusion". Locke "Mathematic is a way to settle in the mind of children a habit of reasoning". In a simple way we can say that mathematic has originated from numbers and number system is a special field of it, from which other branches of mathematics are developed. It is a systematized, organized and an exact branch of science.

Mathematics is as old as civilization itself and is one of the most useful and fascinating branches of human knowledge. It encompasses many topics of study and as such it is difficult to define the term "mathematics" which comes from a Greek word meaning "inclined to learn". It may, however, be broadly defined as the scientific

study of quantities, including their relationships, operations and measurements expressed by numbers and symbols. In simple words, mathematics deals with study of numbers and their various calculations. The most important skills in mathematics are careful analysis and reasoning, and thus logic is the floor on which the structure of mathematics is built.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MATHEMATICS

Mathematics is used by all individuals in everyday life. In science, mathematics is an essential tool for nearly all scientific studies. Scientists use in it designing experiments, analysing data, expressing precisely their findings by mathematical formulas, and making predictions on the basis of these findings. Such physical sciences as astronomy, chemistry, and physics rely heavily on mathematics. Social sciences, economics, psychology, and sociology also depend greatly on statistics and several other branches of mathematics. Economists (notably econometricians) use computers to create mathematical models (or econometric models) of the economic systems.

SKILLS AND PERSONAL QUALITIES

Mathematicians use mathematical theory, computational techniques, algorithms and the latest computer technology to solve economic, scientific, engineering, physics, and business problems. Professionals are often a part of an interdisciplinary team that may include economists, engineers, computer scientists, physicists and technicians. Deadlines, overtime work, special requests for information or analysis, and prolonged travel to attend seminars or conferences may be part of their job.

EMPLOYMENT (MATH'S PROFESSIONALS)

Operations Research Analysts: Operations research has been defined as an interdisciplinary branch of applied mathematics and formal science that uses advanced analytical methods such as mathematical modeling, statistical analysis, and mathematical optimization to arrive at optimal or near-optimal solutions to complex decision-making problems. Operations research analysts formulate and apply mathematical modeling methods to develop and interpret information that assists management with policy formulation and other managerial functions. They help managers to make better decisions and solve

EDUCATION: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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INTRODUCTION

Information and Communication Technology is a form of technology used to transmit, process, store, create, display, share or exchange information by electronic means. It includes not only traditional means like radio, TV, but also modern ones like mobile phones, satellite, computers as well as various services and application associated with them such as video conferencing.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF ICT IN EDUCATION

1. Lack of qualified ICT personnel- Most institutions lack computer literate teachers and ICT experts that would support and manage the internet connectivity especially in rural areas.
2. Expensive- The cost of equipment that supports ICT are too expensive to afford by some institutions. If these equipment are affordable then ICT can do wonders in education.
3. Teachers' training curriculum- Non inclusion of ICT programmes in teachers' training curriculum or at the basic root levels of education rather than particular branch of education.
4. Inconsistent electric power supply - In most of the parts of the country there are inadequate telephone connectivity and internet, broad band lines particularly in remote areas.
5. Shortage of time - In schools teachers are burdened with multiple tasks other than teaching. They do not have time to design, develop, and incorporate technology into teaching.
6. Poor attitudes and beliefs - Educational organizations and teachers fail to perceive the importance and role of ICT in education enhancement. Teachers' attitudes and beliefs are outdated and orthodox.
7. Challenge of language and content - A large proportion of

educational software produced in market is in English. Majority of online content is available in English, which becomes difficult to use in various remote areas where English is known least.

8. Unreliability of equipments- Even the basic ICT equipment and computers possessed by rural schools are unreliable and undependable. The schools lack up-to-date hardware and software which results in least use of ICT in education.
9. Lack of resources- Rural schools usually face trouble with respect to availability of resources related to ICT such as projectors, scanners, smart boards and so on. Most schools can't afford the high fees charged by internet providers and even where there is internet, slow or erratic connectivity destroys the very essence and impact of ICT.

ASTUDY: E-LEARNING/DIGITAL LEARNING TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The concept of E-learning/Digital learning is a very broad concept. It was coined in late 90s as the technological enhanced learning mechanism through Internet. Now it captures a broad range of electronic media like Internet, Extranets, satellite broadcast, audio/video tape, interactive TV and CD-ROM to make the learning procedure more flexible and user friendly. Because of the flexible nature of E-learning, it has got more demand among the people of our country and the demand is increasing day by day. As the demand is increasing, this is the time to standardize the whole e-learning system in a proper way and the time to increase the quality of existing standards. Though many standards are already there and has accepted by many academia, institutes and organisations, still there are some gaps and works are going on to make them more practicable and more systematic. This paper analyses the current E-learning procedure and showing the new dimension of technologies in education system. It also analyses the importance of education system and recent market of E-learning procedure.

Keyword: CD-ROM, TV, Audio, Video, Technologies and E-learning, MOOC, MOODLE

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INTRODUCTION

In the beginning of the third millennium, a new form of learning called e-learning is being introduced. The e-learning decreases the educational costs and it is more effective learning than traditional learning [1-3]. Globally, it allows the fast dissemination of new techniques and processes, cancelling geographic challenges. In addition, time efficiency plays a role, as travel is reduced. Users can conveniently access training materials from home or while on the road via the Internet. The term e-learning covers a wide set of applications and processes including computer – based learning, web-based learning, virtual

classroom and digital collaboration. However the term e-learning is becoming widely accepted as a substitute for online learning and web-based learning [4-6]. E-learning has become popular amongst educationists because of its inherent strengths and advantages it provides to the instructional process [2, 7].

1.1 ADVANTAGES TO THE INSTRUCTIONAL PROCESS

- Ability to serve a large number of students at a potentially reduced cost.
- Opportunities for international, cross – cultural and collaborative learning
- Increased learner control through hypertext based presentation of information.
- Platform independent delivery, accessible through any computer with a simple browser interface.
- Interactive and dynamic learning experience through online assessment tools, simulations and animated learning objects.
- Ability to combine text, graphics and a limited amount of multimedia enabling instructional designers to prepare quality learning materials
- Location and time independent delivery of course materials such as course notes, diagrams, reading list, etc.
- Increased and flexible interaction with student through e-mail and discussion forums.
- Quick and easy way to create update and revise course materials through low-cost off- the – shelf software, and Access to educational resources from outside the institution on a global and instant basis.

India has one of the largest education systems in the world with a network of more than 1 million schools and 18,000 higher education institutions. More than half of the country's 1.2 billion population falls in the target market for education and related services.

In India, e-learning courses could be made more popular through availability of broadband connections at competitive rates, regional language-based content for technical subjects, two-way interaction for doubts, and performance feedback with students. The

ICT IN HIGHER EDUCATION: THE UNEQUALLY ALLOCATED INNOVATIONS

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ABSTRACT

At present, higher education is experiencing a major transformation in terms of access, equity and quality. And, these revolutionary changes are brought up by the rapid developments in information and communication technologies (ICTs). The integration of ICTs in the higher education has profound implications for the whole education process especially in dealing with key issues of pedagogy, efficiency, accessibility, equity, quality and educational management/administration. Undoubtedly, due to integration of ICTs in higher education system gives an all-round maximum utilization of the rising opportunities which also offers great challenges for higher educational institutions. In this colligation, this paper critically addresses the opportunities & challenges; as well as the gaps between demand and supply of ICT integrated higher education in India i.e., the gaps among the students of rural and urban backgrounds, the gaps between various states of the country, regarding its usage and integration of ICTs in the process of teaching- learning; that necessitates the government and institutions to formulate the policies for the better use of ICT in the higher education sector as well as to bridge up the gaps among the various students from various backgrounds in the country in order to eliminate the glitch of digital divide. Also, it attempts to examine the integration of ICT in higher education sector to assess the extent of its accessibility, equity and quality; it detects that overall there are so many improvements, and ICT integrated higher education tries bring equity; but accessibility to ICT enabled higher education is yet not achieved completely which is ultimately promulgating inequality.

Keywords: Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Higher Education, Accessibility, Equity and Quality.

CHALLENGES FOR WOMEN EDUCATION IN INDIA

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"There is no more valuable investment than in a girls' education." —
Ban Ki Moon, secretary-general, United Nations

Educating a girl is one of the best investments her family, community, and country can make. We know that a good quality education can be life-changing, helping them develop to their full potential and putting them on a path for success in their life. We also know that educating a girl in particular can kick-start a virtuous circle of development. More educated girls, for example, marry later, have healthier children, earn more money that they invest back into their families and communities, and play more active roles in leading their communities and countries.

In spite of certain outstanding examples of individual achievement of Indian woman and a definite improvement in their general condition over the last one hundred years, it remains true that our woman still constitute a large body of under-privileged citizens. The Backward Classes Commission set up by the Government of India in 1953 classified women of India as a backward group requiring special attention. The differences between the positions of men and women in society will not lessen; leave aside disappear, as long as there are differences between the education of men and women. Inadequate education or no education is the most important factor contributing to the backwardness of our masses, especially our womenfolk. It is the low literacy among women which brings national literacy figure so low.

IMPORTANT FACTORS WHICH COULD AFFECT THE LOW LITERACY

RATE OF WOMEN

- **POOR SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT** - In general the school environment for girls in rural is not really interesting and encouraging. There are still many schools with poor basic amenities such as drinking water, and toilet facilities, improper building and inadequate number of teachers especially female teachers preferable for any parents for safety of their girl children from different types of exploitation and abuse.

- **THE LOWER ENROLMENT DUE TO FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES**- The major educational problem faced by girls, especially girls from rural areas, is that although they may be enrolled at the beginning at the year, they do not always remain in School. Girls are often taken out of school to share the family responsibilities. Girls are forced to learn skills and work and not encouraged to go to school. The data on school attendance collected by the World Bank shows the proportion of girls attending school decreases with age while for boys it remains stable.

- **DOWRY SYSTEM**- Dowry system and other social act as main causes of the neglect of the girl child and discrimination against girl child including the deprivation of right to education. In some cases, the dowry system leads to the crime against women ranging from emotional abuse, injury to even deaths.

- **PRIORITY TO SON'S EDUCATION COMPARED TO DAUGHTER'S EDUCATION**- Many parent's view educating sons as an investment because the sons will be responsible for caring for aging parents. On the other hand parents may see the education of daughter a waste of money as daughter will eventually live with their husband's families and the parents will not benefit directly from their education.

- **POVERTY**- Poverty happens to be the single biggest cause of illiteracy and a precursor to all other effects. Rural women are found to be economically very weak. A few women are engaged in services and other activities. So, they need economic power to stand on their own legs on par with men. Poverty is considered the greatest threat to peace in the world. In a poor family, girls are the main victims; they are malnourished and are denied the opportunity of better education and other facility. If poverty were not a concern, then the girl child will be able to follow her dreams without concerns of sexual exploitation, domestic abuse and any education or work. Numerous studies show that illiterate women have high levels of fertility, poor nutritional status, low earning potential and little autonomy within the household.

प्राथमिक शिक्षा से उच्च शिक्षा तक संबंधित मुद्दे

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प्रस्तावना

किसी देश तथा उसके प्रत्येक नागरिक का विकास उस देश की प्राथमिक शिक्षा पर निर्भर करता है। कुछ वर्षों में भारत ने प्राथमिक शिक्षा में काफी प्रगति की है। परन्तु फिर भी उसकी गुणवत्ता फिलहाल एक चिंता का विषय है।

यदि माध्यमिक शिक्षा की बात करें तो इसके दायरे में 14 से 18 वर्ष तक के छात्र-छात्राएँ आते हैं। भारत में राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान (RMSA) का गठन माध्यमिक शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किया गया। आज निजी स्कूलों के कारण माध्यमिक शिक्षा बदलाव के दौर से गुजर रही है। सरकारी स्तर पर माध्यमिक शिक्षा अब भी सुधार के मामले में पिछड़ी हुई है।

भारत की उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली, चीन तथा संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के बाद तीसरे स्थान पर है। उच्च शिक्षा के अंतर्गत स्नातक, परास्नातक एवं व्यावसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण आदि आते हैं। 50 वर्षों में भारत में विश्वविद्यालय की संख्या में 11 गुना, महाविद्यालयों में 12 गुना विद्यार्थियों की संख्या में 60 गुना और शिक्षकों की संख्या में 25 गुना वृद्धि हुई है। गुणवत्ता और स्वायत्ता उच्च शिक्षा के महत्त्वपूर्ण पहलू हैं। उच्च शिक्षा की विश्व रैंकिंग में प्रथम 100 विश्वविद्यालयों में भारत का कोई भी विश्वविद्यालय सम्मिलित नहीं है जिससे हम भारत की उच्च शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता का अनुमान लगा सकते हैं। उच्च शिक्षा में बढ़ता राजनीतिक प्रभाव तथा छात्र शिक्षक असंतुलन भी एक बड़ी समस्या है।

प्राथमिक शिक्षा – इतिहास – प्राचीन काल में गुरुकुलों, आश्रमों तथा बौद्ध मठों में शिक्षा ग्रहण करने की व्यवस्था होती थी। मध्यकाल में इस्लामी शिक्षा का प्रसार हुआ। मकतब प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के केन्द्र होते थे। भारत में आधुनिक शिक्षा की नींव यूरोपीय ईसाईयों द्वारा डाली गई। ईस्ट इण्डिया कंपनी की स्थापना के बाद शिक्षा में ठहराव आया परन्तु 1780 के बाद कंपनी ने शिक्षा की ओर फिर ध्यान दिया तथा 1813 के आज़ा पत्र से भारत में पाश्चात्य शिक्षा पुरू हुई। स्वतंत्रता के बाद विभिन्न आयोगों का गठन भारतीय शिक्षा को सही दिशा देने के लिए किया गया।

वर्तमान मुद्दे – 2009 में शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम पारित हुआ जिसके द्वारा 6 से 14 वर्ष के सभी बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा एक मौलिक अधिकार हो गया। इसके बावजूद भी देश में प्राथमिक शिक्षा में कोई बड़ा बदलाव नहीं आया। वर्तमान मुद्दे निम्न हैं।

पर्यावरण प्रदूषण के समाधान में वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा स्रोतों की विद्वानता तथा उपयोगिता : उत्तर प्रदेश के सन्दर्भ में

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¹सहायक प्राध्यापक, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, राजकीय रजा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, रामपुर, ²सहायक प्राध्यापक, मनोविज्ञान विभाग, ³सहायक प्राध्यापक, दीक्षित कॉलेज ऑफ हायर एजुकेशन, रामपुर

पूरी दुनिया के सभी देशों की प्रमुख तीन समस्याएं हैं (1) जनसंख्या (Population) (2) गरीबी (Poverty) और (3) प्रदूषण (Pollution) जिन्हें THREE P के नाम से जाना जाता है। मानवीय अस्तित्व को खतरे में डालने वाली सबसे विकट समस्या प्रदूषण की है। प्रकृति की ओर से हवा पानी और मिट्टी शुद्ध व जीवन के संवाहक के रूप में उपहार स्वरूप प्रदान किये गये हैं। आज अनेक जहरीली रसायनों का उत्पादन हो रहा है उतना पूर्व की किसी भी संस्कृति और सभ्यता में नहीं हुआ है।

जल मृदा तथा वायु से जैव विविधता में हास परिलक्षित हुआ है। प्रदूषण और संसाधन हास के दुष्चक्र (vicious circle) का दायरा निरंतर बढ़ रहा है क्लोरोफोम कार्बन (CFC) का एक अणु ओजोन परत के एक लाख अणुओं को नष्ट कर देता है ओजोन परत में एक प्रतिशत की कमी से पृथ्वी पर 2% त्वचा कैंसर (Malignant Cancer) की वृद्धि हो जाती है नदियाँ पूर्ण रूप से विशाक्त हो चुकी हैं।

ऊर्जा साहसिक क्रिया का स्रोत है और साहसिक क्रिया से कार्य का सम्पादन होता है। इस प्रकार कार्य सम्पन्न करने की क्षमता "ऊर्जा" कहलाती है। यह उत्पादन कार्य में विशिष्ट भूमिका निभाती है। ऊर्जा को उत्पादन की अन्तः आर्थिक संरचना तथा उत्प्रेरक आदाय माना जाता है क्योंकि उत्पत्ति के साधनों की निष्क्रियता (जडता) को समाप्त कर उन्हें उत्पादन क्रिया हेतु सक्रिय (गतिमान) रूप प्रदान करने का श्रेय ऊर्जा को ही जाता है। आदिकाल से मानव ने ऊर्जा के महत्व को स्वीकार किया है। मनुष्य द्वारा मानव शक्ति, पशु शक्ति, पवन, लकड़ी तथा सौर ऊर्जा आदि का बहुत पहले से कार्य करने तथा गरम करने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता रहा है। कोयला, खनिज तेल तथा खनिज पदार्थों जैसे—यूरेनियम, थोरियम आदि का शक्ति के साधन के रूप में प्रयोग बाद के समय में हुआ। इन परम्परागत ऊर्जा स्रोतों की सीमितता को ध्यान में रखते हुए बीसवीं शताब्दी के मध्य से वैकल्पिक स्रोतों की खोज और उनके विदोहन पर ध्यान दिया जाने लगा। वर्तमान अध्ययन में न केवल ऊर्जा संकट से संभव समाधान की कल्पना की गयी है, वरन् ऊर्जा की लागत को कम करने, उसकी नियमित आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने, परम्परा ऊर्जा स्रोतों पर दबाव कम करने तथा जल विद्युत को रोशनी व अन्य घरेलू उपयोगों से बचाकर उद्योगों की ओर गतिमान करने को लक्षित किया गया है। वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा स्रोतों का व्यक्तिगत स्तर, स्थानीय स्तर तथा कारखाने स्तर पर विकास किये जाने से सरकार पर वित्तीय भार भी नहीं पड़ेगा, कृषि तथा उद्योग दोनों उत्पादक क्षेत्रों के लिए

उच्च शिक्षा की प्रगति, विकास एवं समस्याओं के समाधान में पुरातन छात्र-छात्राओं की भूमिका

सैयद अब्दुल वाहिद शाह

आसिओ प्रोफेसर शिक्षक शिक्षा विभाग, राजकीय रजा पी०जी० कालेज, रामपुर उ०प्र०

शिक्षा व्यक्ति के विकास की आधारशिला है और शिक्षण संस्थायें इसके माध्यम। आज का लगभग प्रत्येक सफल व्यक्ति कल किसी न किसी स्कूल, कालेज, महाविद्यालय या विश्वविद्यालय का पुरातन छात्र/छात्र रहा होगा तथा प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का छात्र जीवन यादगार और अविस्मरणीय होता है साथ ही अधिकतर सफल व्यक्तियों के मन में यह अभिलाषा होती है कि वे जिस संस्था में पढ़लिखकर सफल बने हैं उस संस्था के लिए अपनी शक्ति एवं सामर्थ्य के अनुसार कुछ न कुछ करना चाहते हैं क्योंकि उनका अपनी संस्था से दिल से जुड़ाव होता है अतः प्रत्येक उच्च शिक्षा संस्था को चाहिए कि उसकी प्रगति, विकास एवं समस्याओं के समाधान में पुरातन छात्र-छात्राओं की सक्रिय सहभागिता सुनिश्चित कर संस्था की प्रगति एवं विकास को नया आयाम दे सकते हैं जो इस प्रकार सम्भव हो सकता है—

(1) वर्तमान छात्र-छात्राओं को अभिप्रेरित करने में:— किसी भी प्रतिष्ठित उच्च शिक्षा संस्था के कुछ ऐसे पुरातन छात्र/छात्राएं अवश्य ही होते हैं जिन पर उस शिक्षा संस्था को हमेशा गर्व का अनुभव होता है। उदाहरण के तौर पर हमारे महाविद्यालय राजकीय रजा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय रामपुर (उ०प्र०) के अनेक पुरातन छात्र-छात्राएं रहे हैं जिन पर महाविद्यालय गर्व करता है जैसे महाविद्यालय के प्रथम छात्र रहे स्व० आसिम बेग चुगताई, श्री अवतार सिंह चौहान पूर्व IAS एवं संयुक्त सचिव वित्त मंत्रालय भारत सरकार, प्रो० फरहत उल्ला खाँ पूर्व विभागाध्यक्ष अंग्रेजी विभाग AMU अलीगढ़, श्री शैलेन्द्र सागर पूर्व IPS एवं पूर्व आई०जी० उ०प्र० पुलिस, श्री ओमप्रकाश सागर पूर्व IPS एवं पूर्व आई०जी० उ०प्र० पुलिस, पूर्व उच्च शिक्षा निदेशक स्व० डा० मियां जान, पूर्व उच्च शिक्षा निदेशक डा० जेडी मित्रा, वर्तमान उच्च शिक्षा निदेशक उ०प्र० डा० प्रीति गौतम, वर्तमान संयुक्त शिक्षा निदेशक डा० दिलीप कपूर, एवं डा० पी०के० वार्ष्णेय, संयुक्त विकास आयुक्त मेरठ मण्डल श्री रामरक्षपाल यादव, डा० संजीव कुमार चिकित्सा अधीक्षक रीजेन्सी हास्पिटल कानपुर, डा० विशेष कुमार प्रतिष्ठित हृदय रोग विशेषज्ञ रामपुर, प्रो० गिरजेश कुमार पूर्व हैड एण्ड डीन शिक्षा संकाय रूहेलखण्ड विश्वविद्यालय बरेली, श्री संजय कपूर पूर्व विधायक एवं सचिव अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी श्रीमति राजबाला विधायक शाहबाद, श्री अजहर इनायती प्रसिद्ध शायर, श्री सलीम जैदी व श्री भूपेन्द्र सिंह प्रतिष्ठित टेलीविजन कलाकार, डा० माधुरी रस्तोगी प्रथम महिला प्राचार्य रजा कालेज रामपुर, डा० जमीला खातून पूर्व प्राचार्य राजकीय महाविद्यालय रजानगर स्वार रामपुर, डा० मोहम्मद असलम खान प्राचार्य राजकीय महाविद्यालय आंवला, श्री एस०के० जैन, श्री मुनन खां, श्री गोविन्द मिश्रा प्रतिष्ठित व्यवसायी एवं उनके पुरातन छात्र/छात्राएं रहे हैं

रोजगार परक उच्च शिक्षा एवं सामाजिक दायित्व

डॉ० आर०पी० यादव^१ एवं मीना यादव^२

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सारांश

हमारी वर्तमान उच्च शिक्षा पद्धति न तो छात्रों को रोजगार के योग्य बनाने में सक्षम है और न ही उन्हें अच्छा नागरिक। नैतिक और सामाजिक सरोकारों से विद्यार्थियों का दूर तक रिश्ता नहीं रहा है। इस प्रकार हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति न तो हमारी संस्कृति की रक्षा कर पा रही है और न विद्यार्थियों को जीवन यापन योग्य तैयार कर पा रही है। प्रस्तुत लेख शिक्षा के एक ऐसे मॉडल की संकल्पना है जो बेरोजगारी का सम्पूर्ण उनमूलन दर्शाता है और विद्यार्थियों को आदर्श नागरिक बनाती है।

अध्ययन की वर्तमान दशा

शिक्षा का व्यक्ति और समाज के विकास से गहरा रिश्ता है। समाज के विकास और बदलाव के साथ-साथ शिक्षा व ज्ञान का चरित्र भी बदला है। शिक्षा-विमर्श के मुद्दे भी बदलते शिक्षण संस्थाओं के नाम विध्विद्यालयों, डिग्री कॉलेजों, इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों, पॉलीटेक्निक कॉलेजों, प्रबन्धन कॉलेजों, फार्मसी कालेजों बी०एड० कालेजों का विशाल जाल है। संस्थाओं में वृद्धि शिक्षा की प्राप्ति करने की प्रबल इच्छा को दर्शाती है। शिक्षा ग्रहण कर रहे विद्यार्थियों की संख्या में निश्चित तौर पर बढ़ोतरी हुई है, लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद भी उच्च शिक्षा ग्रहण करने योग्य युवाओं का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा शिक्षण संस्थान से बाहर है। शिक्षा को व्यक्ति के विकास में भूमिका के महत्व को रेखांकित किया है, लेकिन सामुदायिक स्तर पर जिस तरह की पहलकदमियां करके संस्थाओं का निर्माण किया जाता था, वह जोश समाप्त प्रायः है। इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि सामुदायिक प्रयासों से बनी संस्थाओं से विद्या प्राप्त करे निकले विद्यार्थियों का प्रतिष्ठित समाज की अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप नहीं था। शिक्षा व्यक्तिगत उन्नति और रोजगार प्राप्त करने का साधन मात्र बनी समाज उत्थान और विकास का नहीं। शिक्षण संस्थाएं भी अपनी उपलब्धियों में उन्हीं को दर्ज करती रही, जो शिक्षा ग्रहण करके व्यवस्था में उच्च पदों पर सुशोभित होते रहे। शिक्षा अब दान की वस्तु नहीं, बल्कि व्यापार की वस्तु हो गई है। इसीलिए यह अब बुद्धिजीवियों के ही सोचने का विषय नहीं रह गया है, बल्कि बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियों और कारपोरेट घरानों की गिद्ध दृष्टि इस पर है। पूंजी का स्वभाविक चरित्र है लाभ का विस्तार। लाभ की रक्षा व बढ़ोतरी के लिए एक संगठित शिक्षा-माफिया पनप रहा है। निजी क्षेत्र का यह विशाल अपने व्यापारिक लोभ वृत्ति के लिए मोटी-मोटी फीसें बसूल करके छात्रों का तथा नियमों से अत्यधिक कम वेतन देकर शिक्षकों के शोषण के लिए तो अपने जन्म से ही बदनाम है, लेकिन अब इनकी गुणवत्ता पर भी प्रश्न चिन्ह

लग गया है। इसके अधिकांश स्नातक अयोग्य पाए जा रहे हैं। शिक्षा को व्यक्तिगत व सामाजिक जिम्मेदारियों के निर्वाह के लिए तैयार किया जाना चाहिए, जिनमें (क) **ज्ञान बोध** वृहद सामान्य ज्ञान और कुछ विषयों में तरीके सीखाने ताकि जीवन पर्यन्त सीखने के मौके का लाभ उठाया जा सके। (ख) **कार्यबोध** इसमें व्यवसायगत कुशलता प्राप्त करने के साथ-साथ विभिन्न परिस्थितियों का मुकाबला करना सीखना तथा कार्य का सामूहिक तौर पर निपटारा करना सीखना शामिल है। (ग) **सह अस्तित्व बोध**—दूसरों को समझकर और परस्पर निर्भरता का अहसास करते हुए साथ-साथ जीना, सीखना, विविधता, परस्पर समझारी और शान्ति के प्रति सम्मान के मनोभाव से मिलजुलकर कार्य पूरे करना और विपरीत परिस्थितियों से निपटना सीखना (घ) **अस्मितता बोध** अपने अस्तित्व का विकास करना सीखना और उत्तरोत्तर स्वायत्तता, आत्म निर्णय और व्यक्तिगत जिम्मेदारी के साथ काम करना सीखना। शिक्षण संस्थाओं के विभाग, परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करवाने के केन्द्र बनकर रह गए। समाज कार्य विभागों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों में कोई समाज सेवी नहीं है, जिस समाज में उन्होंने कार्य करना है उस समाज में कार्य करने के तरीके विकसित करने की अपेक्षा वे विदेशी पुस्तकों के पन्नों को विद्यार्थियों को रटना हैं। विभिन्न विषयों की पाठ्य सामग्री पर एक नजर डालने से ही स्पष्ट हो जाएगा कि बेषक राजनीतिक आजादी मिल गई हो, लेकिन ज्ञान पर अभी भी पश्चिम का ही वर्चस्व है जो हमारी मेधा को स्वतन्त्र ढंग से पनपने ही नहीं देता। विद्यार्थी कैसे सीखता है, विषय पर शिक्षकों से संवाद करते हुए स्वामी रंगनाथ संस्कृत साहित्य से एक प्रसंग की चर्चा करते थे। विद्यार्थी आचार्य 25 प्रतिशत अपनी मेधा से 25 प्रतिशत, अपने सहपाठियों से 25 प्रतिशत तथा अपने युग-काल से 25 प्रतिशत ज्ञान हासिल करता है। आज की शिक्षा पद्धति में ज्ञान के इन स्रोतों का संतुलन नहीं है। विषेशतौर पर सहपाठियों से संवाद, विचार-विमर्श, चर्चा-परिचर्चा तथा अपने युग-काल की परिस्थितियों से जुड़ाव में अत्याधिक कमी है। जिससे ज्ञान-शिक्षा समाज व युग निरपेक्ष होकर एकायामी हो गई है। लोक ज्ञान को अभी ज्ञान की श्रेणी में ही नहीं रखा जाता। शिक्षण संस्थाएं और इसमें कार्यरत कथित बुद्धिजीवियों का बेहतर समाज से अच्छा रिश्ता नहीं बना। इसके अभाव में वे बुद्धिजीवी से तैयार ज्ञान को परोसने वाले अध्यापक बन गए और वर्तमान के विश्लेषण व बेहतर भविष्य की कल्पना के अभाव में अध्यापक से वेतनभोगी शिक्षक-कर्मचारी तक सिकुड़कर रह गए। शिक्षकों का काम अब सोचना नहीं, सिर्फ करना रह गया है, सोचने का काम या तो नौकरवाहों ने ले लिया है, या सैम पित्रोदाओं ने ले लिया है या फिर बिरला-अंबानियों ने। उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों की भूमिका तात्कालिक जरूरतें पूरी करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की सी हो गई हैं। जो युवाओं को वेतनभोगी या स्वरोजगार से जीविका अर्जित करने में तो कुछ हद तक सक्षम बनाते हैं, जिससे नियोक्ताओं को भी लाभ होता है लेकिन शिक्षा जगत के दीर्घकालिक हित में नहीं है। उच्च शिक्षा नीति व शिक्षा के चरित्र को शिक्षा की मात्रा, गुणवत्ता और समता की त्रयी की परस्पर पूरकता में ही समझा जा सकता है। इनमें संतुलन भारतीय लोकतंत्र व समाज के विकास का आधार है। गुणवत्ता के बिना शिक्षा का कोई अर्थ ही नहीं है और असमानता की अवस्था

राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी

वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में उच्च शिक्षा :
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इक्कीसवाँ वार्षिक अधिवेशन

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ROLE OF ENGLISH COMMUNICATION SKILL FOR THE IMPROVEMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Dr. Vineeta Singh

Associate Professor, English Dept. Govt. Raza P.G. College, Rampur.

"Being able to communicate effectively is the most important of all life skills."

English is an international language, the main language of this planet. Most of the international trade agreements are concluded in English, and is the most widely used language for international business meetings. English became part of our daily life, no matter in which country we live. It is understood by many people around the world even through the internet.

In personal life we need our mother tongue but in professional

life we need English. After doing post graduation in English, students are unable to speak in English properly. They have joined the post graduation course without any inner desire or commitment and when we ask, they answer that their parents have told them to do so for earning money and marrying in a good family. I have no inner spur although they know that having a good command of English speaking helps us to have more opportunities in life. First of all, for our career, we are likely to have more chance of finding a good job or to get our business of the ground.

If you want to get better at speaking English, the best way to do it is "to practice". We need not to practice our mother tongue because we will not forget it. Every one very easily learns his mother tongue and communicate his message through it. For English Communication" practice is needed, there is no other option only practice. Communication skill needs the foundation of practice to erect on it four pillars of 'English speaking' to make the building of 'Higher Education':

1. Listening
2. Reading
3. Writing
4. Speaking

These skills are not important only for learning English but for learning other languages also because they have benefited society also. Let us come to the skill one by one:

1. Listening: The first pillar of English communication is listening. There is difference between listening and hearing. Ordinary hearing becomes listening when it is joined with full attention or concentration. When somebody hears and understands something, it means he is listening. A good listener not only understands meaning but also language. When somebody speaks English, do you really listen? Actually most of us try to translate English in our mother-tongue, we listen for meaning not for language, meaning is not important for English



EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Key Words : Education, learning and Assessment.

Education changes and modifies the temperament and behaviour of students in desired direction. A teacher evaluates and assesses the level of this modification in various ways as how much and how well the student has learnt and what is the use of that learning in his life. In this way evaluation and assessment is an integral part of education. The university education in India is based on the line of London University of U.K. When the first three universities were established at Presidency town of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. The sole function of them was to conduct examinations and award degrees. The examinations were held annually after the whole syllabus was completed by affiliated college. The average duration of written examination was three hours for each subjects. The progress of the student was assessed through a few hours written work.

In the present education system also, the examinations are conducted after a certain period of instruction in the end of one full year. Examinations are held by college or institutions or by an external examining body (board or university) but this system of promoting the students to the next class has certain drawbacks.

- ❖ Both the teachers and the students feel relaxed in the beginning of session and much stressed later on as the exams draw closer.
- ❖ Syllabi covered hurriedly before the examination resulted in poor performance of the students and encourages cramming.
- ❖ The subject matter examined after one year is too large for the students to revise and for the teachers to evaluate.
- ❖ Instructional approaches as projects, assignment and group discussion are not arranged properly.
- ❖ The whole learning process is examination oriented.
- ❖ The question asked in the exams do not cover the entire syllabi and to evaluate a student of three hours performance is not logical.

Keeping in view all these shortcomings some educational institutes have implemented semester systems in which academic year is divided into two or three equal parts, each part being called a **semester**. Under this system the following changes are brought forth.

- ❖ In semester system, examination becomes the essential component of routine life.
- ❖ The teaching and learning become stress free and discourages cramming.



NAAC: AN IMPORTANT INSTITUTION ENSURING QUALITY EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Education plays an important role in the development of any nation. Therefore, the higher education must be the best on both quantity and quality. As per the requirement of increasing population there has been a great increase in the number of Universities and Colleges in India. To check and assess the quality of these institutions, an autonomous and independent organization called The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) was established by the University Grants Commission (UGC) of India in 1994. Its Job is to assess and accredit the institutions of higher education in India. It came into existence as a result of the recommendations by the National policy on Education (1986) and the Programme of Action (POA-1992) that had stressed on enhancing and improving the quality of higher education in the country. The NAAC after considering the Institutional Assessment and Accreditation application of the intent institution declares the Institutional Eligibility for Quality Assessment (IEQA) status for the institution.

QUALITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Approaches to quality in higher education in most countries have started with an assumption that, for various reasons, the quality of higher education needs monitoring. At root, governments around the world are looking for higher education to be more responsive, including:

- making higher education more relevant to social and economic needs;
- widening access to higher education
- expanding numbers, usually in the face of decreasing unit cost
- Ensuring comparability of provision and procedures, within and between institutions, including international comparisons.

NAAC AND HIGHER EDUCATION

The performance of the colleges affiliated with universities, autonomous colleges and universities is assessed after every five years. The programme of assessing an institution is based on international practices and experiences which the academicians, intellectuals and officials connected with the NAAC receive. It inspects the infrastructure, facilities and also assesses the performance and academic excellence of the teachers of an institution. It gives grades on the basis of performance and prospects of an institution.

VISION

To make quality defining element of higher education in India through a combination



हिन्दी तकनीकी लेखन में पारिभाषिक शब्दावली के प्रयोग की समस्याएँ

डॉ० अब्दुल लतीफ

असि० प्रोफेसर, हिन्दी विभाग, लाला कृष्णचन्द राजकीय स्नाकोत्तर महाविद्यालय,
गंगोह सहारनपुर (उ०प्र०)

तकनीकी लेखन से तात्पर्य

तकनीकी शब्द अंग्रेजी के टेक्नीकल (Technical) का हिन्दी रूपान्तर है। कोश ग्रन्थ में 'टेक्नीकल' का अर्थ (क) of a particular art, Science Craft or about art अर्थात् विशिष्ट कला, विज्ञान, शिल्प अथवा कला विषयक है। (ख) of machnical art तकनीकी प्राविधिक यांत्रिक (ग) Of Terminology पारिभाषिक (घ) of criticism शास्त्रीय (ङ) Such as the eyes of law कानूनी विधि का।¹

वृद्ध हिन्दी कोश के अनुसार (1) Glossary of Technical Words अर्थात् विशिष्ट अर्थ वाले शब्दों की सूची। (2) सर्वसामान्य जिसका प्रयोग किसी विशिष्ट अर्थ में किया जाए, जो किसी विशिष्ट अर्थ को सूचित करें।²

मूल अंग्रेजी Technical शब्द ग्रीक भाषा के Technikoi अर्थात् of Art कला या कला विषयक) से अपनाया गया है। Techne से तात्पर्य है – कला तथा शिल्प ग्रीक भाषा में Tekton शब्द का अर्थ—निर्माण करने वाला (निर्माता) अथवा बड़ई के अर्थ में प्रयुक्त होता है। लैटिन भाषा में Texerre शब्द का अर्थ है— बुनना या बनाना। इस सन्दर्भ में अर्थ हुआ— तकनीकी शब्द वह शब्द है जो किसी निर्मित अथवा खोजी गयी वस्तु अथवा विचार को व्यक्त करता है।³

इस प्रकार तकनीकी लेखन से तात्पर्य विभिन्न प्रकार के वैज्ञानिक, शिल्पीय औद्योगिकीय तथा व्यावसायिक विषयों के किसी भाषा विशेष में विवेचन एवं विश्लेषण से है।

पारिभाषिक शब्दावली से आशय

पारिभाषिक शब्द वह शब्द है जो ज्ञान—विज्ञान के विशेष क्षेत्र में एक विशिष्ट एवं सुनिश्चित अर्थ के बोध के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है। सुनिश्चित अर्थ के बोध कराने से आशय है कि उस शब्द के द्वारा केवल एक अर्थ की ही अभिव्यक्ति की जानी है, उससे दूसरा अर्थ न लगाया जा सके। इस आधार पर पारिभाषिक शब्दावली से आशय उन शब्दों के समूह से है, जो मानविकी, कला संगीत, समाजशास्त्र, कृषि, चिकित्सा, भौतिकी, रसायनशास्त्र, गणित तथा सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी आदि से सम्बन्धित विषय विशेष के अर्थ को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रयोग किये जाते हैं। जो भाषा ऐसी पारिभाषिक शब्दावली से सम्पन्न है, उसमें ही वैज्ञानिक एवं तकनीकी लेखन संभव है। यह माना जाता है कि तकनीकी शब्द बिना परिभाषा के नहीं समझा जा सकता और इसलिए इसे पारिभाषिक शब्द कहते हैं अर्थात् वह शब्द जो परिभाषा की आकांक्षा करे। डॉ० विनोद गोदरे ने कहा— "किसी विशिष्ट ज्ञान शाखा की विशिष्ट अभिव्यक्ति के लिए प्रयुक्त विशिष्ट शब्द पारिभाषिक शब्द कहलाते हैं।"⁴ डॉ० दंगल झाल्टे का कहना है कि "जो शब्द सामान्य



सामाजिक समता एवं समरसता स्थापित करने में उच्च शिक्षा की भूमिका

डॉ. जेबी नाज

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर – हिन्दी विभाग, राजकीय रज़ा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, रामपुर

शिक्षा व्यक्ति, समाज और राष्ट्र के विकास की धुरी होती है। शिक्षा के बिना कोई भी राष्ट्र, समाज एवं व्यक्ति प्रगति नहीं कर सकता है। शिक्षा नागरिकों में आत्मविश्वास, आत्मगौरव तथा आत्मसंतोष जैसे भावों को जगाने के साथ-साथ समाज सेवा, सहनशीलता एवं समरसता जैसे गुणों को विकसित करने वाली अलौकिक शक्ति और अहम ज़रिया भी है।

स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात देश में उच्च शिक्षा के विकास में उत्तरोत्तर तेज़ी आई। यू. जी.सी. की रिपोर्ट से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के अनुसार दिसम्बर-2018 तक भारत में कुल 892 विश्वविद्यालय हैं। इनसे सम्बद्ध अनेक महाविद्यालय देश भर में चल रहे हैं, जिनमें लाखों-करोड़ों युवा शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

शिक्षा एक बहुआयामी प्रक्रिया है। यह व्यक्तित्व निर्माण का अति आवश्यक घटक है। मनुष्य के सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण निर्मित करने से लेकर वैमनस्य की विशाल दीवार को गिरा पारस्परिक सौहार्द की सुदृढ़ नींव रखने में उच्च शिक्षा की अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है।

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा की परम्परा का समृद्ध एवं सम्पन्न इतिहास रहा है। उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में गुणात्मक सुधार हेतु विश्वविद्यालय आयोग की स्थापना की गई। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 1986 के अनुसार उच्च शिक्षा में न्यूनतम आवश्यक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था तथा उनके ग्रहण क्षमता के अनुरूप प्रवेश सुनिश्चित करने के प्रयास किए गए हैं।

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में वर्तमान सामाजिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में समानता एवं समरसता की स्थापना में उच्च शिक्षा की भूमिका का गम्भीर वैज्ञानिक व सूक्ष्म तार्किक दृष्टि से अध्ययन करने का प्रयास किया गया है। उक्त उद्देश्य से उच्च शिक्षा के प्रयोजनों में कतिपय अहम परिवर्तन करने और तत्कालीन परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप उसके पुनर्गठन की व्यवस्था करने की ज़रूरत है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में छात्रों में मानव मूल्यों का विकास, जाति-वर्ग- धर्म की संकीर्ण परिधि से मुक्ति, पारस्परिक सौहार्दवादी दृष्टिकोण निर्माण, धर्मनिरपेक्ष व्यक्तित्व का सृजन, देश प्रेम की भावना का विकास और सामाजिक समरसता स्थापित करने का आग्रह आदि को वर्तमान उच्च शिक्षा के सर्वप्रमुख उद्देश्यों के रूप में रेखांकित किया गया है।

डेल के अनुसार, 'अनेक प्रकार के वैयक्तिक विकास एवं सामाजिक प्राप्ति के लिए उत्तम साधन पढ़ाई के अतिरिक्त और कोई नहीं है। प्रकाशित वस्तुओं में अब विस्तृत सूचनाएं रहती हैं। अनेक समस्याओं का समाधान और अन्य किसी भी अपेक्षा यह आनन्द और सन्तोष देने वाला साधन है।'



ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE FUTURE – NEED AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

Education is fundamental to all aspects of present world as well as environment. Sustainable development can be achieved globally through environmental education. This paper is aimed to highlight the need of environmental education in the present context. There are explored present trends, future challenges, and improvements for effective environmental education. The environmental degradation is occurring at a rapid rate due to human activities at regional (e.g. land degradation and smog episodes etc.) and global (e.g. O₃ layer depletion and climate change etc.) scale. The path of sustainable development without harming environment is the need of hour. Environmental education is an essential tool for creating public awareness and skilled manpower to resolve global environmental problems. The environmental damage caused so far need to be fixed by urgent actions at our end. The environmental education can play an important role for protection and improvement of environment by mass awareness and behavioral change of learners. There are challenges like content modification, availability of funding and resources, developing student interest, and recruitment of specialized faculties for achieving goal of sustainable environmental education at national level. The content needs to be practical in nature. A student centric and ICT based pedagogy can make environmental education effective.

Keywords: Environmental education, Sustainable development, Sustainable future

INTRODUCTION

Education is fundamental to all aspects of present world as well as environment. Sustainable development, the key for long term human survival on Earth, can be achieved globally through environmental education (EE). The term "sustainable development" is used for the first time in the Brundtland Commission Report "Our Common Future" (1987). It is defined as "the development which meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" [1]. The environmental protection is one of the pillars along with economic and social development for achieving sustainable development as discussed in World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD, Johannesburg, 2002). WSSD emphasized on vital role of education system for achieving goals of sustainable development globally [2]. EE might manipulate policies and administration for effective management of natural resources and environment. It is an essential tool for creating awareness among people and preparing skilled manpower with desired knowledge and experience for solution to global environmental problems.



SEASONAL VARIATION IN PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF WATER QUALITY, RAMPUR DISTRICT (UTTAR PRADESH)

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ABSTRACT

The study of physico chemical parameters like Fluoride , pH, electric conductivity, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, bicarbonate, chloride, Sulphate, dissolve oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand, chemical oxygen demand, nitrate, phosphate, and iron has been studied in the period of August 2017 to June 2018. The study shows that seasonal variation in the physico-chemical parameters of Rampur district. In addition, all the parameters are compared with different water quality standards in the research work. The result of chemical parameters showing consider variations due to seasonal changes which reflect the chemical composition, further which put effect on human health on the population of studied areas.

KEY WORDS: Physico-chemical parameters, Rampur district, Seasonal Variation

INTRODUCTION

We have enormous resource on the earth amounting to about 13, 481, 96000 Km³ of water. Due to its unique properties water is of multiple uses for living organisms. In India 77% of water is used in agricultural sector (1). Human being depends on water for almost every developmental activity. Water is used for drinking, irrigation, washing, and Industrial purposes. Although water is very abundant on this earth, yet it is very precious. Out of the total water reserves of the world, about 97% is salty water and only 3% is fresh water. Even this small fraction of fresh water is not available to us as most of it is locked up in polar ice caps and just 0.003% is readily available to us in the form of ground water and surface water. (2) Due to the availability of onsite water for various purposes like drinking, agriculture and industrial, various villages are developed on the both bank of reservoir (3). Due to the various agricultural as well as domestic activities, large numbers of pollutants are discharged every day. The domestic use of water from reservoir is large like bathing, washing of cloths, cattle bathing, and leads to water pollution (4).



PRESENT SCENARIO OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIAN SYSTEM OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Education is a key to progress and development of a country. Science education plays a major role in it. Our life has become very comfortable due to the gifts the science has provided to us. India has made much progress in the education sector since Independence including the progress in science education. A large number of institutes of higher learning have been opened including Engineering colleges, Medical colleges and exclusive institutes of science. As per a report, there were only 44 engineering institutes in India with an intake capacity of 3300 students before independence. This number has increased to 3200 engineering institutes with intake capacity of 16.3 lakhs at present registering an increase of more than 75 times in institutes and more than 500 times in the intake capacity. There has also been a great progress in nuclear energy, medicines, information technology and space sciences. But it is an admitted fact that we have not been able to produce many research scholars of international repute and in consonance with our number of institutes and a large population. In the 116 year history of Nobel Prize, we have so far received only one in 1930 won by C.V.Raman. This compels us to think, where the fault lies. Ex-President of India shri Pranab Mukherjee while addressing academicians and students at Rashtrapati Bhavan said, "Lack of conducive atmosphere in academia was pushing the best talent towards regular jobs instead of critical research. We have excellent IIT's, NITS and IIM's where campus recruitment is almost 100% but no Indian scholar working in an Indian university has won a Noble Prize since 1930 when C.V.Raman did it. If they had given the time and energy to do research, the country would have benefitted much more." It is clear that our education system does not provide the required atmosphere for research. Chandrashekher and Dr. Hargobind Khorana got the Noble prize only when they shifted their citizenship and work place to America where they had a conducive atmosphere of research.

Our education system believes more in marks and degrees which has nothing to do with innovations and research. The students take admissions in these institutes of higher learning with the main aim of qualifying themselves for a job which can bring high earning for them. For fulfilling this aim, they prefer to join marketing companies and other business concerns even after studying in higher science institutes which defeats the very purpose of science education. A large number of institutions and universities opened during the recent years are due to privatization of the education sector. The main object of the private players



INCULCATING VALUES: TECHNIQUES AND METHODS

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Education is necessarily a process of inculcating values to equip the learner lead a life that is satisfying to the individual in accordance with the cherished values and ideals of the society. Philosophers, leaders, educationists have emphasized the role of education for character development. Life of them are examples of values like Non violence, truth, compassion, self discipline, simplicity, patriotism etc.

The concern for value education is reflected in our key policy documents from time to time. After independence the national commission for secondary education (1952-53) was a significant landmark in emphasizing character building as the defining goal of education. The supreme end of the educative process should be the training of character and personality of students in such a way that they will be able to realise their full potentialities and contribute to the well being of the community. Kothari commission (1964-1966) too emphasized the role of education in character development. Development of fundamental, social, moral and spiritual values including a provision for some instruction on different religions was emphasized. National consciousness as well as a sense of belonging to the country was sought to be promoted through the adoption of a curricular programme which was both dynamic and elastic at all stages.

The National Curriculum Framework, 2005 echoed the vision of education where values are inherent in every aspect of schooling. The framework articulates the need to reaffirm our commitment to the concept of equality amidst diversity, mutual interdependence of humans to promote values that foster peace, humaneness and tolerance in a multicultural society. The NCF, 2005 particularly emphasizes education for peace as one of the national and global concerns. Education for peace has been considered as a strategy to make value education operative. It aims at equipping students with the values and attitudes required for living in harmony with oneself and others as responsible citizens.

In the context of education we understand values on the criterion of their intrinsic worth without reference to any end. Such values are called intrinsic values which are good in themselves and in their own right and are not the means for something else.

There is a general acceptance that education must provide the thrust of nurturing values. It is however not clear how this is to be achieved in schools. In the whole school approach, value education is woven into the totality of educational programme in schools where value education does not form a mere appendage of all other subjects but would



कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता : आर्थिक विकास और रोजगार के वाहक

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शोध सार

कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमिता का ज्ञान किसी भी देश के आर्थिक प्रगति एवं सामाजिक विकास की प्रेरक शक्तियों है। कौशल का उच्च स्तर और बहतर मानक वाले देश घरेलू और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में रोजगार सम्बन्धी चुनौतियों और अवसरों को अधिक प्रभावशाली ढंग से समायोजित करते हैं। भारत की आजादी के 71 वर्ष बाद पहली बार कौशल को रोजगार परक बनाने की कौषिष की गयी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमशीलता मंत्रालय का गठन किया गया इससे भारत में अधिक से अधिक युवाओं को रोजगार किया जा सकेंगा। गरीबी, अशिक्षा, आतंकवाद आदि भयंकर समस्याओं का निदान स्वतः ही इससे संभव हो सकेगा।

भारत में गरीबी दूर करके अधिक से अधिक युवाओं को शिक्षित और प्रशिक्षित करके उन्हें रोजगार से जोड़ा जायेगा इसके अतिरिक्त राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास के मिशन का उद्देश्य विकास के नये नये क्षेत्रों को ढूढकर उन्हें विकसित करने का प्रयास करना है। कौशल विकास योजना के मुख्य उद्देश्य निम्नवत् है :-

1. वे गरीब बच्चे जो उचित शिक्षा प्राप्त करने में वंचित रह जाते हैं उनके अन्दर छुपे हुये कौशल की पहचान करना।
2. अधिक से अधिक युवा शक्ति के हुनर को पहचानना और उन्हें उनकी योग्यता के अनुसार रोजगार मुहैया कराना।
3. गरीबी और अशिक्षा को दूर करने के अलावा गरीब परिवार के युवाओं में कौशल विकास प्रदान करके उन्हें आगे बढ़ने का आत्मविश्वास जागृत करना।
4. युवाओं को तकनीकी शिक्षा के साथ-साथ कम्प्यूटर शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराना।
5. बेरोजगार युवाओं को आत्म निर्भर रोजगार परक बनाकर राष्ट्र के विकास और मुख्य धारा में सम्मिलित करना।
6. कौशल विकास के साथ-साथ उद्यमिता और मूल सवर्धन को बढ़ावा देना।
7. तकनीकी संस्थाओं को विश्व में बदलती तकनीकी के अनुसार गतिशील बनाना।

स्टार्टअप इण्डिया, मुद्रा, स्टैंड अप इण्डिया, स्वच्छ भारत जैसी योजनाओं से निचले पायदान पर कौशल से युक्त युवाओं के लिए भी बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार के अवसर पैदा हो रहे

بیسویں صدی کے کارواں سالار سر سید احمد خاں



ڈاکٹر جہانگیر احمد خاں

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Beeswen sadi ke Karwan salaar SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN

by

Dr Jahangir Ahmad Khan



انگریزی نگار احمد خاں درود اللہ علیہ وسلم کی شخصیت ہیں اور اس وقت ہمیں کے معجزہ پیشے سے واقف ہیں۔ اپنے آپ کے کورسٹ گرس آگرمی کاغذ چاہوں میں صدر شعبہ لادوی طبیعت سے اپنی خدمات اہم اور۔ آج کل آپ کو رحمت رضا آگرمی کاغذ رام چرمیں اپنے فراموش کیا ہونے کے ساتھ ساتھ تصنیف و تالیف کے اہم کام میں بھی مشغول ہیں۔ "کاشفی مبداء الخیر" شخصیت اور لادوی طبیعت کاغذ کراہیہ آپ کے ہونے سے آپ کی "آپ کی تازہ ترین پیشکش ہے۔" سے حاصل کرنا ہیں۔ یہ نظر آتا ہے کہ میں صدیوں کے کارواں سالار سر سید احمد خاں "آپ کی تازہ ترین پیشکش ہے۔" شہری آپ میں جس طرح کاغذ اور آج کل کے لگروں پر سب سے زیادہ کار فرمائی کی گئی ہے اسی طرح شہری آپ میں سر سید کے مطالعہ کا شمار سب سے زیادہ اہمیت حاصل ہے لیکن سر سید کی شخصیت اسی جہت اور ہر گز ہے کہ اتنا کچھ لکھے جانے کے بعد بھی یہ محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ ابھی آج اور آئیں اور۔

انگریزی نگار احمد خاں کی اس تصنیف سے ہمیں صرف اپنی تازہ ترین تصنیف اور تعلقات کی ایک روشن اور تازہ نگار شخصیت سے واقف ہوتے ہیں بلکہ سر سید کی فکر اور کاموں سے بھی بخوبی متاثر ہوتے ہیں۔ سر سید اور ان کے دور کا مطالعہ کرتے ہوئے انگریزی نگار احمد خاں صاحب نے جس تحقیق و بصیرت اور تنقیدی طریقے کا استعمال کیا ہے وہ اپنی مثال آپ ہے۔ مجھے یقین ہے کہ اس کتاب کی اشاعت اور اسے ادبی سرمایہ میں ایک نیا قدر اضافہ کا باعث ہوگی اور ادبی حلقوں میں اس کا بھرپور استقبال ہوگا۔

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Ict Enhanced Teacher Education: A Conduit for Globalization

*Noor Aisha**

*Lt. (Dr.) Pravesh Kumar***

Abstract

Globalization is the system of interaction among the countries of the world in order to develop the global economy. And, in today's world, Education has a key position in the knowledge society under globalised economy. However, the challenges faced are immense and far-reaching and its impact (on various recipient and agencies i.e., the Individuals, Institutions, Systems and Societies); is not only not clear but also not comprehensible at this point of time unless it is viewed in the context of various other factors that are simultaneously steering on the education system. Since teachers and students are the major stake holders of the whole educational process; thereby it signifies that if the process of teaching and learning goes in accordance with the world, it will lead towards a globalized economy. Teachers are the designers of globalized technology enhanced learning. Present chapter critically discussed how teachers can be the designers of a technology enhanced globalized learning. The proposition underlying this critical view is that technology enhanced should not be seen as extravagant in comparison to other forms of learning in the teachers' armory. Both practicing professional and institution for teacher education must understand and embrace the role of design in professional competencies of technology enhanced learning is ever to be fully integrated into teaching and learning

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Xenobiotics, Environment and Functional Biology



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XENOBIOTICS, ENVIRONMENT AND FUNCTIONAL BIOLOGY

Edited by:

**M. Serajuddin, M. Arshad, Saima
Amjad and Priyanka Agarwal**



**Department of Zoology
University of Lucknow, Lucknow**

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STUDY ON THE BEHAVIOURAL PATTERN OF SNAKE-HEADED FISH *CHANNA PUNCTATUS* DUE TO EXPOSURE OF CADMIUM

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ABSTRACT

The adverse impact of heavy metals on human health as well as environment is the major worldwide concern. Heavy metals enter in environment through various natural and anthropogenic activities of human which polluted the aquatic environment. The aquatic flora and fauna is highly effect by these toxic metals concentration in water and bioaccumulation in organisms. Fish considered as a good indicator of heavy metal pollution in water reservoirs. Channa punctatus is an edible fish which is commonly found in India. It is cheap and highly proteinaceous but due the high concentration of these metals, the fish may not safe as a food source. Cadmium Chloride is a heavy metal which is highly toxic and mostly accumulated in kidney causes renal tubular damage in fishes including humans. Other effects of the metal exposure in humans are disturbances of calcium metabolism, hypercalciuria bone fracture, formation of stones in the kidney, psychological disorders, damage to central nervous system, diarrhea, stomach pain, severe vomiting, reproductive failure and even infertility and DNA damage. High exposure can lead to lung cancer and prostate cancer. The fish showed remarkable changes in behaviour i.e. increased swimming, restlessness, surfacing and hyperactivity, when exposed to lower concentrations of CdCl₂. On the higher concentrations showed uncoordinated behaviour such as erratic and jerky swimming, attempt to jump out of water, frequent surfacing and gulping of air, decrease opercula movement and secretion of mucus on the body and gills followed by exhaustion and death.

Keywords: Environmental pollution, health effect, cadmium, Channa punctatus,, behavioural changes.

1. INTRODUCTION

Chapter-5

BIOACCUMULATION OF ARSENIC IN LIVER & KIDNEY OF *CHANNA PUNCTATUS*

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ABSTRACT

Arsenic contamination is reported to be a noticeable hazard in terms of the affected population of human beings and also aquatic life. Recent studies indicated that groundwater is severely contaminated with arsenic concentrations above the maximum permissible limit of W.H.O. in drinking water. Moreover, increased levels found suggested that arsenic is present in aquatic organisms which are used for human consumption and thus, accumulating in the food chain. The cause of such accumulation is mainly due to illegal dumping of wastes from various small-scale industries, scrapping and illegal burning of e-waste near the banks of the river. Concentration of metals becomes toxic to the fish when its level exceeds the permissible level. Gills, liver and kidneys accumulate heavy metals in higher concentration in comparison to muscles, which exhibit lowest levels of metals accumulation. Among different organs, liver accumulates higher concentrations of metals comparatively and has been used widely to investigate the process of bioaccumulation. Therefore, some precautionary steps should be taken by the responsible citizens to create awareness amongst the local people so as to conserve the environment from the drastic effects of arsenic.

Keywords: *Bioaccumulation, Arsenic, C. punctatus, liver and kidney.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Pollution of the aquatic environment by inorganic chemicals has been considered a major threat to the aquatic organisms including fishes. The agricultural drainage water containing pesticides and fertilizers and effluents of industrial activities and runoffs in addition to sewage effluents supply the water bodies and sediment with huge quantities of

Chapter-6

CATHARANTHUS ROSEUS (L.): A REMARKABLE PHYTOREMEDIATOR FOR HEAVY METALS VIZ., Cd, Pb AND Ni

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ABSTRACT

Environmental contamination by heavy metals from anthropogenic and industrial activities has caused considerable irreparable damage to aquatic ecosystems. Several different physicochemical and biological processes are commonly employed to remove heavy metals from industrial wastewater before their discharge into the environment. Contaminated soil and water poses a major environmental and human health problem. In the present study Catharanthus roseus (locally called Sadabhakar a common weed) were grown in pots filled with garden soil. The seedlings were collected from the sterilized soils. Pot experiments were conducted using the metal solutions prepared by dissolving in distilled water (aqueous solutions) to prepare stock solution of 850 ppm for each metal of Cadmium, lead and nickel. The three metal solutions were added to the pots in vitro condition for a period of 75 days alternately days. In addition a set of control blank experimental pots were also maintained. Accumulations of the heavy metals were analyzed after 25, 50 and 75 days respectively in leaves, stem and roots of Catharanthus roseus by AAS. The results showed that Cadmium content was found high in roots and low in leaves by 25th day. There was no change in Pb accumulation in leaf after 50th day. Stem concentration increased to 70.04 mg/kg and root concentration was increased to 92.21 mg/kg biomass; many changes observed in the roots. In the 75th day only minimum change were noticed in leaf, stem and root. Whereas, after 50th day root, stem and leaf accumulations was increased. After 75th day high accumulation was noticed in the leaf, stem and root almost doubled than the 50th day accumulations, but a high accumulation difference noticed in the root.

Techniques for Extraction, Isolation, and Standardization of Bioactive Compounds from Medicinal Plants

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Mohammad Kamil Hussain, Mohammad Saquib,
and Mohammad Faheem Khan

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Abstract

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Naturally occurring plant-based compounds have been used by generations of practicing physicians of indigenous systems of medicine, since hundreds years. Currently, these are in much demand due to their efficacy, safety, and minimal side effects. Extraction of plant materials can be done by various conventional and nonconventional extraction procedures including maceration, infusion, percolation, digestion, decoction, Soxhlet extraction, ultrasound-assisted extraction,

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Plausible Role of Plant Growth-Promoting Rhizobacteria in Future Climatic Scenario

[R. Z. Sayyed](#) , [N. Ilyas](#), [B. Tabassum](#), [A. Hashem](#), [E. F. Abd Allah](#) & [H. P. Jadhav](#)

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Abstract

Increasing agro-productivity for feeding growing world population under present climatic scenario requires optimizing the use of resources and adopting the sustainable agriculture methods. This can be achieved by using plant-beneficial bacteria. Target of achieving sustainable agriculture implies the use of varieties that are resistant to disease and tolerant to stress and having desired nutrition value. This can be effectively achieved through the use of rhizospheric microflora including bacteria, fungi, algae, etc. Among these, plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) have been seen as reliable and most promising bioinoculants for

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Natural Bio-active Compounds

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Bio-active Compounds Isolated from Neem Tree and Their Applications

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Robeena Sarah, Baby Tabassum, Nida Idrees,
and Mohd Kamil Hussain

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Robeena Sarah and Baby Tabassum have equally contributed for this chapter.

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Abstract

The extracts of different parts of neem tree (*Azadirachta indica*) have been well documented for its pharmacological or medicinal properties and their wide applications by indigenous healthcare practices. Pharmacological properties exhibited by plant parts could be further explored for development of new herbal formulations and therapeutic agents. Pharmacological properties of neem tree are due to the presence of active phytochemicals like flavonoids, terpenoids, coumarins, alkaloids, tannins, sulphurous compounds, carbohydrates, proteins and minerals. Various medicinal properties and applications of neem tree have been well documented in ancient Indian system of medicine and scripts such as *Susruta Samhita* and *Charak Samhita*. Over 700 herbal preparations based on *A. indica* have been recognized in traditional system of medicine such as Unani, homoeopathy, Ayurveda and Siddha, and more than 160 local practices are known in different countries of the world in which neem contributes as a main or the sole constituent for curing various diseases. Neem displays various medicinal properties such as antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, anticancer, antiviral, antibacterial, antigingivitis, antifungal, antiulcer, hepatoprotective, neuroprotective, antipyretic and wound healing activities. All the parts of neem tree have been used as traditional medicines. In addition to its therapeutic potential, neem is being extensively used as eco-friendly commercial agrochemicals and pesticides. The present chapter provides the critical description of phytochemistry and pharmacological properties of different parts of neem tree and its important natural bio-active compounds.

Keywords

Anticancer · Flavonoids · Pharmacology · Phytochemistry · Triterpenoids

17.1 Introduction

In recent era, haphazard use of synthetic chemicals to increase the soil fertility and plant vigour has been associated with the various side effects on human beings and environment. Thus, there is a need to screen and analyse the plants for their natural bio-active compounds as the drugs of eco-friendly and environment-loving nature. Phytochemicals from medicinal plants serve as lead compounds in drug invention and are recognized for their medicinal value as the possible source of bio-active compounds (Prusti et al. 2008). In this regard, *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss (syn. *Melia azadirachta*) is well known in India and its neighbouring countries for more than 2000 years as one of the most important multipurpose, medicinal plants having wide variety of pharmacological activities. It belongs to family Meliaceae and is popularly known as Indian neem (margosa tree) or Indian lilac (Girish and Shankara 2008).


Neem is an evergreen tree, cultivated in various parts of the Indian subcontinent. Every part of the tree has been used as traditional medicine against various human ailments from ancient times (Biswas et al. 2002). The neem tree is an extraordinary plant that has been declared the “tree of the twenty-first century” by the United Nations (UNEP 2012). In 1992, the US National Academy of Science published a



Natural Bio-active Compounds pp 477–491

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Natural Compound from Genus *Brassica* and Their Therapeutic Activities

[Nida Idrees](#) , [Baby Tabassum](#), [Robeena Sarah](#) & [Mohd Kamil Hussain](#)

Chapter | [First Online: 07 September 2019](#)

1261 Accesses | **5** Citations

Abstract

The genus *Brassica* occupies an important position in the family Brassicaceae because of its oil, food, fibres, minerals, vitamins, soluble sugars, phytochemicals like carotenoids, glucosinolates and phenolic compounds. Phenolic compounds have the characteristics of protection against various diseases, such as cancer and cardiovascular problems. Several preclinical studies have described flavonoids, such as quercetin, kaempferol and glucosinolate possess multiple pharmacological and biological activities, including antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, cardioprotective, neuroprotective, anti-osteoporotic estrogenic/antiestrogenic, antidiabetic, antiallergic and

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HABITAT LOSS AND ITS EFFECT ON NATIVE SPECIES

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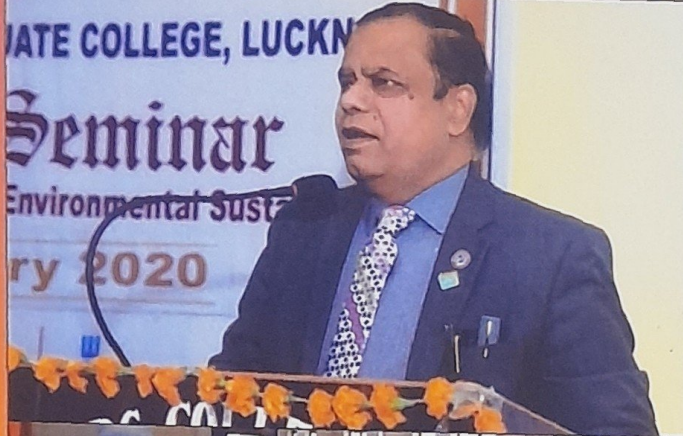
ABSTRACT

In order to get better life we humans run after advanced technologies in machines, medicines, industries and mining, etc. This of course assured betterment for our life but only for a short span. Because increased human activities decreased our environment quality which becomes a cause of great disadvantageous effect in the form of habitat loss. The problem of habitat loss is not local but global as it directly affects food web and in a chain reaction one effects the other. Ultimately it is a threat to the entire biodiversity. Present study is an effort to find out the reasons of habitat loss, its process and detrimental effects on richness of native species in the light of recent research.

Key words: Habitat Loss, biodiversity conservation, habitat fragmentation

INTRODUCTION

We all know that each and every species is adapted to its environment where they can live and breed freely in the place which provides them food, shelter and possibilities to grow and propagate. Such places are known as habitat. Most of the species of plants and animals like endemic species are capable for fertilization in their restricted habitats only, which in fact is a small part of land or aquatic ecosystem. Ecosystems which are rich in biodiversity are known as hotspots (Mittermeier et.al, 1998). Many species share common abiotic (physical) environment in similar habitat (Corenblit et.al 2010; D'Alpaos, 2011). Different components of biodiversity are



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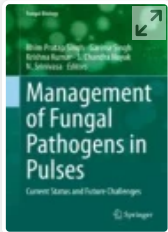
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**Management of Fungal Pathogens in Pulses** pp 57–72

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Omics Approaches in Chickpea *Fusarium* Wilt Disease Management

[Abeer Hashem](#), [Baby Tabassum](#) & [Elsayed Fathi Abd Allah](#)

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Abstract

Fusarium wilt caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *ciceris* (FOC) is a widespread disease of chickpea that adversely affects the crop. The pathogen is more diverse in its pathogenicity. The more severe effect of FOC on yield and it varied from 10% to 100% depending upon the environmental conditions and host susceptibility. The main effects were transience in young seedlings, color differentiation (brown to black), and leaf senescence. Characterization and screening of high-yielding varieties for better remediation of the disease are needed. Chemical control is costly and not adequate to manage the crop. Moreover, the use of biocontrol agents, i.e., *Burkholderia*, *Trichoderma*,

GLOCALIZATION

and Federal Governance in India

Understanding
the Emerging
Issues



Editors

Ruchi Tyagi • Sunita Mangla • Nivedita Giri

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Principles and Realities of Smart Cities Governance in India

AMIT AGRAWAL

ABSTRACT

The conceptualisation of Smart City, therefore, varies from city to city and country to country, depending on the level of development, willingness to change and reform, resources and aspirations of the city residents. A smart city would have a different connotation in India than, say, Europe. Since 2011 more than 300 million people are staying living in Smart cities Areas. Indian has 7935 Towns; 4041 Statutory Towns; 3894 Census Towns in its 29 states and 7 union territories. Worldwide development-landscape is constantly brought shaped and reshaped by the processes of globalisation and localisation (conjointly called gocalization). In the year 1991 India adopted the policy of LPGM. These cities became the hub of industrial and economic activities and attractive destinations for the foreign direct investments (FDIs). The larger cities became hub of economic activities because they were able to provide the basic minimum infrastructure requirement for overall development. This paper on the principles and realities of urban governance is quite timely considering the declining levels of social welfare. This paper addresses the applicability of principles of good governance to the realities of Indian smart cities, and should be seen as an invitation for further localised debate on principles and realities of smart cities governance in India. It is hoped that the paper inspires all urban actors-policymakers, practitioners and researchers to creatively develop home-grown governance mechanisms that help to fight poverty.

Keywords: Glocalization, Smart Cities, Good and E-governance.

INTRODUCTION

Human civilisation has been carried forward by cities that have been seats of power, culture, trade and centre of production. A smart city would have a different connotation in India than, say, Europe. Even in India, there is no one way of defining a smart city. All are important in improving the quality of life and attracting people and investments to the City, setting in motion a virtuous cycle of growth and development. Development of Smart Cities is a step in that direction. Glocalization or localisation or decentralisation has become the

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ڈاکٹر جہانگیر احمد خاں

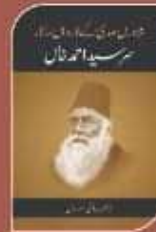
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TABEERAT-E-ADAB

By

Dr Jahangir Ahmad Khan



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Human Values and Professional Ethics

Editors :

**Dr. P.K. Varshney
Syad Abdul Wahid Shah
Deepak Kumar Sharma**



Dept. of Higher Education, U.P.



Govt. Raza P.G. College, Rampur, U.P.
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VALUES AND IMPORTANCE IN MODERN LIFE

Manik Rastogi

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The term values was borrowed from economics by philosophers notably **Herman Lotze**. Thereafter, it transformed as a distinct term within sociology around 1920 largely through the work of **Florian Witold Znaniecki** (15 January 1882 – 23 March 1958). His definition of sociology has been described as that of “a cultural science whose function is to study systems of social interaction based upon patterns of values and norms of behaviour, through the use of the humanistic coefficient”. The term Values later on introduced in psychology around 1930 by renowned psychologists **Gordon W. Allport and L.L. Thurston**. Allport and Vernon (1931) were the first to introduce values as a construct to describe individual persons. They defined values as individuals’ basic convictions or philosophy about what is and is not important in life. The Allport and Vernon (1931) conception of values combined two psychological meanings: (1) values as interests with motivational power to initiate and maintain behaviors, and (2) values as evaluative attitudes that influence perceptions and evaluations of people and things. **Eduard Spranger** (27 June 1882 – 17 September 1963) evaluated personalities in terms of six ideals or value orientations; theoretical, economic, aesthetic, social political and religious “types” of personality traits. Spranger contributed to the pedagogy of personality theory; in his book *Types of Men*. His **value attitudes** were:

- **The Theoretical**, whose dominant interest is the **discovery of truth**
- **The Economic**, who is interested in **what is useful**
- **The Aesthetic**, whose highest value is **form and harmony**
- **The Social**, whose highest value is **love of people**
- **The Political**, whose interest is primarily in **power**
- **The Religious**, whose highest value is **unity**

EDUCATION IN HUMAN VALUES

Dr. Monika Khanna

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INTRODUCTION

We have failed to give due stress while observing, almost in all areas of development, even after more than 70 years of nation's independence, and in fact, remained undeveloped nation. It is because education on national scale, self-discipline, hard and cooperative work culture and humanistic impulse- 'the means of development' could not be implemented as required and stress on fundamental rights have so far been emphasized till date.

In order to achieve the motives of value based education for total human orientation, we will have to keep aside the western philosophy and methods concentrating on Arth (Wealth) only, and therefore, have to identify and introduce further the missing link of our religion and interpersonal situations in the system of education as are described in Bhagwad – Gita in its theory of Kama, Artha, Dharma and Moksha which are full of values and virtues based on the knowledge of our own philosophy of life and culture.

Education In Human Value

Education is the process by which the people of any country acquire certain habits and skills as well as knowledge of various subjects. It also the process through which they cultivate human values and attitude. Education in human values is not the exclusive responsibility of the education sectors. Value education has to be integrated with other activities so that everybody contributes to it. The parents and media also have important role to play in this process.

Value Education means a positive effort to bring about a synthesis of physical, intellectual, emotional, aesthetic, moral and spiritual values in the human beings. Value-clarification process will enable the students to live by conviction rather than by convenience. A knowledge of human values will lead them to an awareness to self and others, thus making their interactions and response more fruitful. If education has relationship with the meaning of life, a proper value-orientation of education becomes imperative. Hence, it can be said the educational in human values should become and integral part of

TEACHER AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE AND PRESENT STATUS

Deepak Kumar Sharma

Asst. Professor, Govt. Raza P. G. College, Rampur (U.P.)

INTRODUCTION

Every profession is expected to evolve a set of ethical principles to guide the conduct and behaviour of its members. The ethical principles provide the basis to differentiate between desirable and undesirable professional conduct or behaviour. Ethics deals with moral principles, which are usually accepted voluntarily by an individual or a group. The code of professional ethics may be defined as a set of self-imposed professional ideals and principles necessary for the attainment of professional excellence and self-satisfaction. A code of professional ethics is generally based on two principles—professional integrity and ideals of service to the society.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

In ancient India, the teacher enjoyed a very high status and position in the society. The following hymn shows that the teacher was identified with the trinity of gods for his intellectual and spiritual qualities:

*Gurur Brahma gurur vishnu gurur deva Maheshwara,
Gururdeva param Brahma tasmay Shri gurve namah*

The teacher is essentially a spiritual being who receives salutations generally reserved for Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva as he is verily the supreme Brahman and the embodiment of the Bliss.

During the ancient period, there was no formal written code of conduct in India specifically for the teachers but their duties and responsibilities are reflected in many ancient texts. Six duties of the Brahmin (Shikshak) described in the Manu-

TEACHER AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS: A CRITICAL REVIEW

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Teacher truly shape the future of our children and therefore, the future of our nation. It is through teachers that our children are imparted with values, knowledge, empathy, creativity, ethics, life skills and social responsibility. Teacher thus form the very heart of the educational process and represent an indispensable vehicle towards a progressive, just educated and prosperous society.

It is because of this noble role that the teacher in ancient India was the most respected member of the society. Only the very best and most learned became teachers. Society gave teachers or gurus what they needed in order to pass on their knowledge, skills and ethics optimally to students in particular gurus were given full autonomy to decide how best to carry out this creative process, and as a consequence, they did their best to develop personalized learning plans for every students in order to help each student achieve her\his life potential.

Today, however, the status of the teacher has undoubtedly and unfortunately dropped. The quality of training, recruitment, deployment, service conditions and the empowerment of teacher is not where it should be, and consequently the quality and motivation of teacher and the high status of the teaching profession must be revived and restored for the very best to be inspired to enter the profession, for teachers to be well motivated and empowered to innovate, and for education to therefore reach the heights and levels that are truly required to ensure the best possible future for our children and our nation.

Qualities of outstanding teachers

Experience and studies from India and around the world show that there are a few key qualities of teachers, teacher education, school resourcing and school culture that enables and ensure excellent teachers and teaching.

- Teacher must be passionate, motivated, and well qualified and well trained in content, pedagogy and practice.

ROLE OF WELFARE SCHEMES FOR 8. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Dr. M.P.S. Yadav

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INTRODUCTION

Economic development, as a public sector term, is the process by which the economic well-being and quality of life of a nation, region or local community are improved according to targeted goals and objectives. The term has been used frequently in the 20th and 21st centuries, but the concept has existed in the West for centuries. “Modernization”, “Westernization”, and especially “industrialization” are other terms often used while discussing economic development. Whereas economic development is a policy intervention endeavour aiming to improve the well-being of people, economic growth is a phenomenon of market productivity and rise in GDP. Consequently, as economist *Amartya Sen* points out, “economic growth is one aspect of the process of economic development”.

Economic Development indicates the quality of life in the economy which might be seen in accordance with the availability of so many variables such as:

1. The level of nutrition.
2. The expansion and the reach of healthcare facilities—hospitals, medicines, safe drinking water, vaccination, sanitation.
3. The level of education among the people.
4. There might be many more variables on which the quality of life depends.

Here, one basic thing must be kept in mind that if the masses are to be guaranteed with a basic minimum level of quality-enhancing inputs (above given variables such as food, health, education, etc.) in their life, a minimum level of income has to be guaranteed for them. Income is generated from productive activities. Higher economic development requires higher growth. But it does not mean

POETS ARE THE UNACKNOWLEDGED LEGISLATORS OF MANKIND

Dr. Reshma Perveen

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The famous line ‘Poets are the Unacknowledged Legislators of Mankind’ has been taken from Shelley’s ‘Defence of Poetry’. The essay was actually the reply of Thomas Peacock’s article ‘The Four Ages of Poetry’ in a magazine in which he said that poetry has lost its significance and become valueless and useless in present perspective as it was an age of science and technology and that intelligent people should give up taking interest in it, rather they should pursue serious subjects. Shelley, in this essay, defines reasons as logical thoughts and imagination as perception. Man recognizes beauty through reasons and imagination and civilization comes through beauty. According to Shelley poets impart the pleasures of their observation and experiences through their poems. Civilization thrives and advances with the help of literature. Shelley marks the poet as a prophet, a person who ‘participates in the eternal and the infinite’ He places poetry in the column of divine and organic process— ‘A poem is the very image of life expressed in its eternal truth..... the creation of action according to the unchangeable forms of human, as existing in the mind of creator’. Further Shelley says ‘Poetry is the mirror which make beautiful that is distorted’

Then comes the moral duty of a poet. According to Shelley poetry lifts the veil from the hidden beauty of the world. Being a moral teacher he inspires good deeds and checks the wrong ones as Wordsworth says... ‘One impulse from the vernal wood,

May teach you more of man,
Of moral evils and of good ‘
Than all the sages can.”

Shelley in this treatise also discusses critical history of poetry through ages coming to the present era and telling the worth of poets and poetry. Poetry, it may be said, is the expression of imagination and it is connected with the origin of man. A child automatically listens the rhythm and harmony of musical sound and enjoys it. Sound as well as thoughts have relation both between each other, so the language of a poet has ever affected a uniform and harmonious sound

EFFECTS OF LITERATURE ON HUMAN LIFE

Dr. Renu

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Term Literature is most commonly used to refer to works of the creative imagination, including works of drama, poetry, essay and fiction. Any work of art in which the emotional content pre dominates is literature. It is the expression of written words and has no medium of its own because many mixed forms of literature exist in it. Its boundaries cross our lives, our traditions, culture, social relations, national unity and a lot more. The human condition is defined as the positive or negative aspects of being human, such as birth, growth, reproduction, love and death. It has the ability to connect us to time and place, inspire critical thinking have lasting beauty and enduring value which can teach people about the human condition and how to improve their own.

Literature is important in everyday life because it connects individuals with larger truths and ideas in a society. Literature creates a way for people to record their thoughts and experiences in a way that is accessible to others, through fictionalized accounts of the experience. It has seven effects in your everyday life. The first is to develop empathy; second, the ability to see what makes good grammar. Third is to develop more in depth critical thinking. Fourth is to gain multi- disciplined knowledge. Fifth, to enhance imagination, six is to quote and the last is to develop friendship. Before literature human life was practical but now it has expanded into countless libraries and curiosity of the human mind and the world around them.

Literature becomes a looking glass into the world as others view because it enables the people to see through the lenses of others. So, it provided a gateway to teach the reader about life experiences from the joyful and saddest stories. It strikes the reader to reflect upon their own live when he sees the world with fresh eyes. When the reader reads a material that is reliable to him may teach him morals and encourages him to practice good judgment. This can be seen in school books, which have a moral teaching purpose behind the story. It teaches us how to live through which reader visits different places, meets people, listens to them, and feels their joys and sorrows. It mirrors the society and its mannerisms.

ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION AND HUMAN VALUES

Dr. Vineeta Singh

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ABSTRACT

Environment Conservation is the talk of the decade and it will only going to gain more and more attention day by day as it is a necessity of humankind. This is the only one discussion where everyone is on one side. We have to protect our environment, we know. As a community we have started working towards it. But have we started working on it as an individual? Because this would be so unfair if all the burden falls on handful of environmentalists.

We are born with some quality that make us what we are. We are born with ability to give and receive love, ability to trust others, ability to show gratitude towards others, ability to be kind and our own integrity which always help us decide between wrong and right. We show our love and compassion towards things that have lives, but we fail to demonstrate these values to the things that are not alive but are equally important for us to survive. But it is time to take our first step and shower our surrounding with love and compassion.

We all can contribute, and every single contribution will help. But the question is- Are we willing to contribute? This contribution will bring little discomfort in our lives. Are we ready for it? Nature has enough to satisfy our needs but not our greed. So are we ready to make up our mind to give up some of our luxuries? It is a tough question! And the truth is that we have not done much towards the protection of environment. For us, protection of environment is limited to plating trees and switching of lights when not in use. But there is a lot more to it. There is a list of things that we control which impact the environment. So let's dig a little deeper and find out what more things we should be doing to protect our planet from the damage that is beyond repair.

ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION AND HUMAN VALUES

And as an individual, we have not done much for our environment. We have not even yet fully understood that in what ways we are actually harming our environment. Upon asking question

ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION AND ETHICS: NEED AND IMPORTANCE

Robeena Sarah, Nida Idrees, Priya Bajaj and Baby Tabassum

Toxicology Laboratory, Department of Zoology, Govt. Raza P.G. College, Rampur (U.P.)

INTRODUCTION

Environment conservation is the practice of protecting the natural environment by individuals, organizations and governments. Its objectives are to conserve natural resources and the existing natural environment and, where possible, to repair damage and reverse trends. Due to the pressures of overconsumption, population growth and technology, the biophysical environment is being degraded, sometimes permanently. This has been recognized, and governments have begun placing restraints on activities that cause environmental degradation. Since the 1960s, environmental movements have created more awareness of the multiple environmental problems.

On the other hand, Ethics is the branch of philosophy that is derived through the logical application of human values. Environmental ethics is a branch of applied philosophy that studies the conceptual foundations of environmental values as well as more concrete issues surrounding societal attitudes, actions, and policies to protect and sustain biodiversity and ecological systems.” With the rapid increase in world’s population, the consumption of natural resources has increased several times. This has degraded our planet’s ability to provide the services we humans need. The consumption of resources is going at a faster rate than they can naturally replenish. Environmental ethics builds on scientific understanding by bringing human values, moral principles, and improved decision making into conversation with science. Environmental ethics considers not only the rights of people living today, both individually and collectively, but also the rights of future generations.

Environment conservation and Indian Constitution

The conservation of environment is needed for sustainable development. The Industrial pollution, degradation of forests, depletion of ozone layer, the green house gases results in global warming and climate change which will have an adverse impact on

A STUDY: SWYAM IS AN INDIGENOUS PLATFORM OF ONLINE LEARNING FOR FACULTY AND STUDENTS IN DIGITAL INDIA

Raju

Department of Physics, Govt. Raza PG College, Rampur (UP)

INTRODUCTION

Under the 'Digital India' Initiative of Government of India, one of the thrust areas is 'Massive Online Open Courses (MOOCs)'. Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India has embarked on a major initiative called 'Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds' (SWAYAM), to provide an integrated platform and portal for online courses, covering all higher education. SWAYAM is an indigenous (Made in India) IT Platform for hosting the Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs). To improve Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), SWAYAM promises to be a possible solution with a capacity to revolutionize the education system in India

In India, MOOCs platform was first started by IIT Bombay, Mumbai. According to a study it is seen that students from India being the second largest in terms of enrollment in MOOCs after US. So, more and more students from India are looking forward to utilizing the MOOCs. As a result of that, SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active-learning for Young Aspiring Minds) programme was initiated by Government of India. The objective of the programme is to take the best teaching learning resources to all. The current SWAYAM platform is developed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and NPTEL, IIT Madras with the help of Google Inc. and Persistent Systems Ltd. Currently, it is covering various courses include school, certificate, diploma, under-graduate, post-graduate courses and engineering, law and other professional courses also.

What is SWAYAM?

SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active-learning for Young Aspiring Minds) is a programme initiated by Government of India and designed to achieve the three cardinal principles of Education Policy viz., access, equity and quality. The objective of this effort is

NEED OF VALUE SYSTEM AMONG STUDENTS: AN IMPORTANT ASPECT OF NAAC

Seema Teotia

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Institutional Values

An educational institution operates in the context of the larger education system in the country. In order to be relevant in changing national and global contexts an educational institution has to be responsive to the emerging challenges and pressing issues. It has a social responsibility to be proactive in the efforts towards development in the larger contexts. This role of the institution is reflected in terms of the kinds of programmes, activities and preferences (values) that it incorporates within its regular functioning. The extent to which an institution is impactful in this is a sure reflection of its quality.

Every institution has a mandate to be responsive to at least a few pressing issues such as gender equity, environmental consciousness and sustainability, inclusiveness and professional ethics, but the way it addresses these and evolves practices will always be unique. Every institution faces and resolves various kinds of internal pressures and situations while doing this. Some meaningful practices pertinent to such situations are evolved within the institution and these help smooth functioning and also lead to enhanced impact.

The institution organizes gender equity promotion programmes. The institution displays sensitivity to issues like climate change and environmental issues. It adopts environment friendly practices and takes necessary actions such as – energy conservation, rain water harvesting, waste recycling (solid/liquid waste management, e-waste management), carbon neutral, green practices etc. The institution facilitates the differently abled (Divyangjan friendliness), effective dealing of location advantages and disadvantages (situatedness), explicit concern for human values and professional ethics etc. In other words, the concerns for social responsibilities as well as the values held by the institution are explicit in its regular activities.

MATHEMATICS, HUMAN VALUES AND SOCIETY

Dr. Surendra Kumar Gautam

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Roger Bacon (1214-1294), an English Franciscan friar, philosopher, scientist and scholar of the 13th century, once stated: **“Neglect of mathematics works injury to all knowledge, since he who is ignorant of it cannot know the other sciences or the things of the world.”** Education is the gate way to socio-economic development of any country. Education (particularly, mathematics education) is the soul of a society, a people, and a nation. Its quality is therefore a huge determinant of the height a nation can attain or the depths to which it can descend as regards to scientific and technological development. Education in the real sense of it is the awakening of human mind to the realities of its immediate environment, the challenges that need to be overcome and the opportunities that can be exploited. The right education should provide one with the skills to function and participate in Society, both as an individual and as a member of that society. Education is a process for transmitting culture in terms of continuity and growth or to generate rational direction of the society or both. Education is concerned with development of all faculties of a child; physically, mentally, psychologically, spiritually etc. Education sees to the formation of children into human persons committed to work for the creation of human communities of love, fellowship, freedom, justice and harmony. Some aspects of the purposes of primary education are to provide sound basis for scientific and reflective thinking and to provide development in character and moral training and sound attitude in the children.

Values are generally regarded as those things that are good in themselves. Values are the beliefs of man that guides his ethics and choice. Human values in the other hand are the habits or thought one acquires as one grows from childhood to adulthood which enables one assess and deal with things that are right or wrong. Human values are the principles, standards, convictions and belief that people adopt as their guidelines in daily activities. Human values are the foundations for any viable life within the society which build space for a drive and movement towards one another that leads to peace as well as freedom. Some of these human values are love, honesty, hard

BUSINESS ETHICS AND HUMAN VALUES: AN OVERVIEW IN INDIAN CONTEXT

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INTRODUCTION

It is a universal truth that the survival and growth of every organization depends on its social environment and its acceptance and approval by the society. The renowned management guru Peter. F. Drucker in 1963 in his book entitled "*The practices of Management*" stated that the relationship between business and society is "like the relationship between a ship and the sea which engirds it and carries it, which threatens it with storm and shipwreck, which has to be crossed but which is yet alien and distant, the environment rather than the home of the ship. But the society is not just the environment of the enterprise. All small and big enterprises are vital parts of the society and serve a social function. Values and ethics have become the buzz word in business world.

In this era of liberalization, privatization and globalization coupled with multinational competition, Ethical practices in business are assuming a great significance as relationships with various people involved in a business are shaped by ethical practices and mutual trust, thereby ethical decision taking assumes importance in today's commercial world. There are number of issues relating to ethics and business ethics in the business world. Every business or every entrepreneur must have some essential outlines and guidelines for their code of conduct for a business to carry out their activities. Therefore, it becomes mandatory for all to know about business ethics and human values.

Ethics

Ethics is thus said to be the science of conduct. As a matter of fact, it deals with certain standard of human conduct and morals.

The field of ethics involves systematizing, defending and recommending concepts of right and wrong behaviour. Ethics is a mass of moral principles or set of values about what is right or wrong, true or false, fair or unfair, proper or improper what is right is ethical

RELEVANCE OF VALUE BASED EDUCATION AT HIGHER LEVEL IN CONTEXT OF INDIA

Dr Pardeep Kumar

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INTRODUCTION

Education is the most important means for the advancement of human beings. It enlarges, enriches and improves the individual's place in the society. Education also emancipates the human beings and leads to liberation from ignorance. It is also said that in the twenty first century, "a nation's ability to convert knowledge into wealth and social good through the process of innovation is going to determine its future, 'accordingly twenty first century is also termed as "century of Knowledge" (NKC-2005). 'Education is a principal instrument in awakening the child to cultural values, in preparing him/her for later professional life, and adjustment in their social life'. Education is a process that inculcates the social and cultural values in the child. Education is a goal oriented and continuous process that develop the adjustment ability in the child.

Since independence the nation engaged itself in restructuring and rebuilding of its education suited to the Indian situation, needs and future accomplishment (Pandey, 2006). Child is the pillar of the nation. Therefore, the quality of education that a child receives will determine the quality of life. "We recognize that education is mainly the concern of states, but in view of its impact on the life of country as a whole, both in the field of culture and technical efficiency, central government can not divert itself of the responsibility to improve its standards and to relate it intelligently to the larger problems of national life" (secondary Education Commission, 1952). Value education is the most disputed issue of Education in India. Of course it is true that the main purpose of any education will go with value orientation. More concentration on value education has been given at the primary and secondary level of school education than in higher education in India. Values could be imparted to the young minds rather than to the matured ones. There are so many modules designed with the help of agencies like NCERT and other for effectively imparting the value education to the school students. The term 'value' is taken with a variety of meaning. Each meaning reflects its own philosophical position. Generally the term value is spontaneously associated with religious values.

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सम्पादक:

डॉ० पी०के० वार्ष्णेय
दीपक कुमार शर्मा
सैयद अब्दुल वाहिद शाह



उच्च शिक्षा विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार



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भारतीय उच्च शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में वाणिज्य शिक्षा और शिक्षण में आचार विचार, मूल्यों, चरित्र और नैतिकता पर बल

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प्रस्तावना

नैतिकता मानव व्यवहार का उल्लेख करती है जहां नैतिकता व्यावहारिक गतिविधि है और नैतिकता उस मानव व्यवहार (चर्चिल, 1982) पर सैद्धांतिक, व्यवस्थित और तक्रसंगत प्रतिबिंब का वर्णन करती है। मान विश्वासों और दृष्टिकोणों से जुड़े होते हैं और मानव व्यवहार को निर्देशित करते हैं (रेनी, 2007)। नैतिकता, मूल्य, और नैतिकता समाज, आध्यात्मिकता और संस्कृति (संयुक्त राष्ट्र शैक्षिक वैज्ञानिक और सांस्कृतिक संगठन, 1991) से दृढ़ता से जुड़ी हुई है। नैतिकता के तीन अर्थ हैं। सबसे पहले, नैतिकता को आमतौर पर नैतिकता, सार्वभौमिक मूल्यों और आचरण के मानकों के एक पर्याय के रूप में लिया जाता है, जिसे हर तक्रसंगत व्यक्ति हर दूसरे का पालन करना चाहता है। दूसरे, नैतिकता दर्शन की एक अच्छी तरह से स्थापित शाखा है जो मानव मूल्यों और मानकों के स्रोतों का अध्ययन करती है, और उन्हें मानव व्यक्तिगत और सामाजिक स्थिति के सिद्धांतों के भीतर खोजने के लिए संघर्ष करती है। तीसरा, पेपेवर नैतिकता, और यह सार्वभौमिक नहीं है और न ही यह नैतिक सिद्धांत है। यह आचार संहिता के विशेष कोड को संदर्भित करता है।

लोग नैतिक या नैतिक अलगाव में अपना जीवन नहीं जीते हैं, बल्कि विशेष नैतिक परंपराओं के भीतर बड़े होते हैं (रिस्सि, 1999)। उदार लोकतंत्र तभी पनप सकता है जब उसके नागरिक कुछ नैतिक और नागरिक मूल्यों को धारण करते हैं और कुछ सद्गुणों को प्रकट करते हैं (एल्थोफ और बर्कोवित्ज, 2006)। आधुनिक युग में, प्रौद्योगिकी अपनी ईमानदार स्थिति को बनाए रखते हुए सर्वव्यापी फ़ैशन में समाज को प्रभावित कर रही है और वाणिज्य और प्रौद्योगिकी दोनों ही समाज से प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। वाणिज्य और प्रौद्योगिकी में तेजी से वृद्धि और सामाजिक जटिलताएं भी नैतिकता, मूल्यों और नैतिकता के महत्व और समाज को उनके लाभों को रेखांकित करती हैं।

भारतीय संस्कृति एवं मानवीय मूल्य

दीपक कुमार शर्मा¹ एवं डॉ० आशुतोष कुमार शुक्ल²

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²प्राचार्य, बांके बिहारी इस्टीट्यूट ऑफ एजुकेशन, बहादुरपुर सरधना, मेरठ

प्राचीन काल में भारत को सोने की चिड़िया कहा जाता था। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि उस समय में भारत वर्ष धन-धान्य से परिपूर्ण था। लोग समृद्धपाली थे। घरों में ताला भी नहीं डाला जाता था। इसका कारण नैतिक मूल्यों का समझना तथा उनको जीवन में अपनाना था, परन्तु पिछले 50-60 वर्षों में तो नैतिक मूल्यों का लगातार पतन होता चला जा रहा है। जिस देश में नैतिक मूल्यों के महत्व को नहीं समझा जायेगा, वह देश पतन के गर्त में चला जायेगा।

भारत अपनी कला, संस्कृति तथा दर्शन आदि की गौरवषाली परम्पराओं पर सदैव गर्व करता रहा है, परन्तु आज अनास्था तथा पारस्परिक अविश्वास के वातावरण में हमारी प्राचीन परम्परा एवं मूल्य धूमिल से हो गये हैं। आधुनिकता की भ्रामक अवधारणा अस्तित्ववादी जीवन, अनात्मपरक-नास्तिकता, पाश्चात्य सभ्यता का अन्धानुकरण तथा कुतक्र प्रधान चिन्तन आदि के कारण अतीत में अविश्वास एवं 'स्व' में अनास्था आदि कारणों से हमारे पुराने मूल्य प्रदूषित हो गये हैं। स्वयं पर अनास्था का परिणाम है-आत्मन अर्थात् अपने आदर्शों एवं मूल्यों, अपनी सांस्कृतिक विरासत, अपनी चिन्तन प्रणाली का परित्याग कर उसके स्थान पर बाहरी या विदेशी चिन्तन प्रणाली को सम्मिलित करना। इसके फलस्वरूप हमारे मूल्य दब से गये हैं। वस्तुतः वे पूर्णतः नष्ट नहीं हुए हैं, वरन् विघटित हो गये हैं।

अंग्रेजों के आगमन से पूर्व भारतीय शिक्षा मूल्यपरक थी। इस कारण पृथक रूप से मूल्यों की शिक्षा देने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। अंग्रेजों ने अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार भारतीयों के लिए नवीन शिक्षा प्रणाली की व्यवस्था की। इसके माध्यम से उन्होंने भारतीयों को शरीर से भारतीय बनाये रखा, परन्तु उनको मन, मस्तिष्क तथा व्यवहार से अंग्रेज बना दिया। इस परिस्थिति ने भारतीयों में पाश्चात्य सभ्यता के अन्धानुकरण का भूत सवार कर दिया। साथ ही उनमें पार्थिव मूल्यों के प्रति अप्रत्याशित मोह, अनीष्वरवाद तथा आधुनिकता को जन्म दिया। इन तथ्यों ने मानव मूल्यों के हशस के लिए पृष्ठभूमि तैयार कर दी और इसके फलस्वरूप मूल्यों की

अशोक के धम्म के नैतिक मूल्यों की वर्तमान में प्रासंगिकता

डॉ० विजय कुमार राय

प्रवक्ता इतिहास, राजकीय रज़ा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, रामपुर (उ०प्र०)

अतीत से हमारा तात्पर्य बीते हुए कल से है जिसे हम इतिहास कहते हैं। "इतिहास" इति-ह-आस से बना है जिसका तात्पर्य है कि वह जो पूर्व में निश्चित ही घटा है। इस आधार पर इतिहास के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा जा सकता है कि मानव समाज से सम्बन्धित सम्पूर्ण घटनाएँ जो पूर्व में निश्चित ही घटित हुयी है का तथ्यों के आधार पर विवेचन ही इतिहास है। इस प्रकार इतिहास (अतीत) का महत्व मानवीय समाज के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है क्योंकि वर्तमान की अनेक समस्याओं का समाधान अतीत के गर्भ में ही छिपा हुआ है। अतः वर्तमान भारतीय समाज की समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु अतीत के दो महान शासकों में 'अशोक' का उल्लेख समीचीन प्रतीत होता है, जिसने अपनी नीतियों एवं कार्यों के द्वारा न केवल भारत बल्कि विश्व के समक्ष एक आदर्श प्रस्तुत किया। हम राजतंत्रात्मक शासन व्यवस्था में राजा का मूल्यांकन उसके द्वारा युद्धों में प्राप्त विजयों के आधार पर करने का प्रयास करते हैं, किन्तु जैसा कि नैपोलियन बोनापार्ट ने स्वयं कहा है—“मेरा वास्तविक गौरव मेरे चालिस युद्धों के विजयों में नहीं है बल्कि मेरी विधि संहिता ही ऐसी है जो कभी न मिट सकेगी और चिरस्थायी सिद्ध होगी”।(1) नैपोलियन के इस कथन को अशोक ने अपने शासनकाल में सभी धर्मों के लोगों के मध्य एक सहिष्णुतापूर्ण उदार धार्मिक नीति अपनाकर आगे आने वाली पीढ़ियों के समक्ष एक ऐसा मार्ग प्रशस्त किया जिससे कि भविष्य में उठ खड़ी होने वाली सामाजिक समस्याओं का उचित समाधान मिल सके।

यद्यपि अशोक के प्रारम्भिक जीवन के सम्बन्ध में हमें जानकारी दिव्यावदान और सिंहली अनुश्रुतियों से मिलती है जिसमें सत्ता प्राप्ति के क्रम में उसे अपने 99 भाईयों का हत्यारा बताया गया है किन्तु इनमें दी गयी बातें पूर्णतया प्रमाणित नहीं हैं। उसके पांचवें शिलालेख में उसके जीवित भाइयों का उल्लेख है जो उसके शासन के 13वें या 14वें वर्ष तक उत्कीर्ण हो चुका था।(2) सत्ता प्राप्ति के इस विवादग्रस्त बातों को छोड़ दिया जाये तो अशोक भी राजतंत्रात्मक शासन व्यवस्था का मूल यानि साम्राज्यवादी नीति की ओर अग्रसर हुआ और अपने शासन काल के 8वें वर्ष (261 ई०पू०)

शिक्षा एवं मानवीय मूल्य

डॉ० राजीव पाल

असि० प्रोफेसर, हिन्दी-विभाग, राजकीय रजा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय,
रामपुर (उ०प्र०)

सामाजिक प्राणी होने के कारण मनुष्य के जीवन में समाज का बड़ा महत्त्व है। समाज से पृथक मनुष्य का कोई अस्तित्व नहीं है। वह समाज में ही जन्म लेता है और समाज में ही विकास करता है। जन्म लेने के पश्चात् अनेक प्रकार की परिस्थितियों का मनुष्य सामना करता है। अपने जीवन में अनेक अनुभवों का संचय कर लेता है। ये अनुभव ही उसे कुछ न कुछ सिखाते व शिक्षित करते जाते हैं तथा अपने आस-पास के परिवेश से सामंजस्य स्थापित करता जाता है। यह कहा जा सकता है कि मनुष्य व समाज पूर्ण रूप से एक-दूसरे पर अन्योन्याश्रित है। मनुष्य समाज का निर्माता व संरक्षक होता है और शिक्षा द्वारा ही मनुष्य व समाज दोनों का विकास सम्भव है। शिक्षा मनुष्य के जीवन में परिवर्तन लाती है और उसका व्यवहार परिष्कृत होता जाता है। शिक्षा द्वारा ही मनुष्य अपना सामाजिक विकास करता है, सभ्यता व संस्कृति की ओर निरन्तर उन्मुख होता है और जीवन की पूर्णता को उपलब्ध होता है। "शिक्षा जीवन है और जीवन शिक्षा है। शिक्षा को जीवन से अलग नहीं किया जा सकता, शिक्षा को एक सामाजिक प्रक्रिया कहा गया, जिसका अर्थ है कि शिक्षा समाज में, समाज के लिए तथा समाज द्वारा संचालित एक प्रक्रिया है। समाज के अस्तित्व पर ही शिक्षा का अस्तित्व निर्भर करता है। शिक्षा का स्वरूप, शिक्षा की प्रकृति, शिक्षा के उद्देश्य, समाज के स्वरूप, समाज की प्रकृति और समाज के उद्देश्य पर निर्भर करते हैं और इसीलिए यह कहा जा सकता है शिक्षा और समाज को एक-दूसरे से अलग नहीं किया जा सकता। माग्रेट मीड ने कहा है कि शिक्षा वह सांस्कृतिक प्रक्रिया है जिसके द्वारा प्रत्येक नवविषु मानव समाज का पूर्ण सदस्य बनता है।"¹

मनुष्य शिक्षा द्वारा ही अपने आन्तरिक गुणों का विकास करता है व अपने ज्ञान व कला-कौशल में वृद्धि करता हुआ समाज का उपयोगी सदस्य बनता है। शिक्षा शब्द संस्कृत भाषा की शिक्ष धातु से बना है जिसका अर्थ है सीखना व सिखाना। इस प्रकार शिक्षा ग्रहण करना ही शिक्षा है। शिक्षा को अंग्रेजी में एजुकेशन अथ एडुकेशन शब्द से मानी जाती है जो दो शब्दों से मिलकर बना है। "यह दो शब्द हैं ए (म्) तथा डूको (क्नबव)। इसमें

भारतीय संविधान एवं मानव मूल्य

मोहम्मद नासिर

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रामपुर-244901 (उ०प्र०)*

सारांश

संविधान किसी राष्ट्र की शासन व्यवस्था के संचालन हेतु नियमों और कानूनों का संग्रह होता है। बिना संविधान के शासन प्रणाली के न्याय संगत होने की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती, संविधान नागरिकों के अधिकारों, उनकी स्वतंत्रता एवं सरकार की सत्ता के मध्य संतुलन स्थापित करता है। प्रत्येक संविधान का अपना एक दर्शन होता है जिसमें उस देश की शासन प्रणाली के लक्ष्यों, उद्देश्यों आदि का वर्णन होता है। संविधानिक शासन का अर्थ सीमित शासन से है जिसमें मानव मूल्यों, व्यक्ति की गरिमा एवं जनसम्प्रभुता को प्रमुख स्थान दिया जाता है।

भारतीय संविधान का भी अपना एक दर्शन है और यह दर्शन प्राचीन भारतीय संस्कृति एवं राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के मूल्यों से प्रेरित है। इसमें न केवल मानव स्वतंत्रता, भाईचारा, पर्यावरण संरक्षण, विविधता में एकता, जैसे मूल्यों का वर्णन है बल्कि "बसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्" की महत्त्वपूर्ण अवधारणा भी है।

संविधान की प्रस्तावना, मौलिक अधिकार, मौलिक कर्तव्य, नीति निर्देशक तत्व एवं अन्य प्रावधानों में व्यापक रूप से मानवीय मूल्यों का वर्णन है। मूल्यों के संरक्षण हेतु मौलिक अधिकारों की व्यवस्था है। संविधान के मूल्यों की रक्षा एवं उन्हें अक्षुण्य बनाए रखने हेतु शक्तिशाली न्यायपालिका को व्यापक अधिकार दिये गए हैं। यदि संसद का कोई कानून या कार्यपालिका का कोई आदेश मौलिक अधिकारों एवं संविधान की मूलभूत संरचना को चोट पहुँचाता है तो न्यायपालिका उस कानून या आदेश को रद्द कर सकता है। संविधान के लागू होने के बाद से उसमें 103 संशोधन किये जा चुके हैं जो बदलते समय की आवश्यकतानुसार जरूरी थे। संविधान में प्राचीन भारतीय मूल्यों के साथ सार्वभौमिक वैश्विक मूल्यों जैसे न्याय, करुणा, सत्यनिष्ठा, कर्तव्यशीलता, ईमानदारी आदि को भी पर्याप्त महत्त्व दिया गया है। भारतीय संविधान में दिये गए पर्याप्त मूल्यों एवं उनके संरक्षण के उपायों के कारण संविधान को सामाजिक न्याय का दस्तावेज भी कहा

मानवीय मूल्यों पर भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों का प्रभाव – एक भौगोलिक सामाजिक विश्लेषण

डॉ० अजय विक्रम सिंह

असि० प्रोफेसर, भूगोल विभाग, राजकीय रजा स्ना०महा०रामपुर

मानवीय मूल्य

मूल्य मानव सोच उसके व्यवहार एवं कार्य में मार्गदर्शक के रूप में कार्य करते हैं। कर्मों के सम्पादन के क्रम में उत्पन्न होने वाले द्वंद्वों के निराकरण का आधार यही मानवीय मूल्य है। दूसरे मूल्य वे कसौटियां व्यवहार के पैमाने या मानदण्ड है, जिनके आधार पर अच्छे-बुरे, वांछित-अवांछित, सही-गलत, एवं कारणीय अकरणीय का निर्णय किया जाता है।

मानवीय मूल्यों का वास्तविक आशय उन मूल्यों से है, जो जीवन को शुभ एवं चारित्रिक उत्थान में सहायक है। न्याय, स्वतन्त्रता समानता, देशभक्ति, अस्तेय, दया, करुणा, ईमानदारी, सत्यनिष्ठा, सौन्दर्य, प्रेम, मैत्री, शील, शुभत्व आदि महत्वपूर्ण मानवीय मूल्य है। ये मूल्य स्वस्थ एवं सन्तुलित सामाजिक जीवन के लिए आवश्यक है। मूल्यों के माध्यम से व्यक्ति एवं सम्पूर्ण समाज के व्यवहार को निर्देशित किया जाता है। मानव मूल्य, मानव सोच, व्यवहार एवं कार्य में मार्ग दर्शक के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।

मानवीय मूल्यों पर प्रभाव

देशकाल और परिस्थिति के अनुसार प्रत्येक राष्ट्र एवं समाज के मूल्यों में अन्तर होता है। एक समाज में जिन मूल्यों का महत्व सर्वोपरि होता है। दूसरे समाज में वे महत्वहीन हो जाते हैं। पश्चिमी देशों और पूर्वी देशों के मूल्यों में आकाश पाताल का अन्तर है। उसी प्रकार उष्ण कटिबन्धीय एवं शीतोष्ण और शीत कटिबन्धीय देशों के समाजों में व्याप्त मानवीय मूल्यों भी बहुत अधिक विभिन्नता देखने को मिलती है। सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक, आर्थिक, राजनैतिक एवं भौगोलिक इत्यादि सभी कारकों का मानवीय मूल्यों पर स्पष्टतया प्रभाव दृष्टिगोचर होता है।

मानवीय मूल्य और भौगोलिक प्रभाव

मूल्य निर्धारण में हालांकि सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक धरोहरो का

महर्षि वात्स्यायन का दर्शन और शिक्षा

डॉ० प्रदीप कुमार¹ एवं नितिन कुमार त्यागी²

¹असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, शिक्षक शिक्षा विभाग, राजकीय रज़ा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, रामपुर(उ०प्र०), Ph.D. शोधार्थी,, चौ० चरण सिंह विवि०, मेरठ

प्रस्तावना

शिक्षा के भारतीयकरण की चर्चा करने से पहले दो प्रश्नों पर विचार किया जाना आवश्यक है : (1) भारत क्या है, और (2) क्या वैदिक भारत और वर्तमान भारत समरूप हैं या दोनों के स्वरूप में स्पष्ट भिन्नता है जिसके कारण परम्परागत भारतीय शिक्षाप्रणाली को ज्यों का त्यों स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता? कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं कि वैदिक भारत विषुद्ध "आर्य एवं एकात्मक भारत" था, जबकि वर्तमान भारत "विविधात्मक भारत" है जहाँ आर्य और अनार्य, आक्रान्ता और आक्रान्त, धर्म और पन्थ, आस्तिक और नास्तिक, धर्मसापेक्ष और धर्मनिरपेक्ष साथसाथ रहते हैं। शिक्षा का भारतीयकरण करते समय भारत की इस विविधात्मक जनसंख्या और उसके विभिन्न तत्त्वों की आवश्यकताओं, आकांक्षाओं और जीवनमूल्यों का ध्यान रखना होगा और एक सर्वमान्य जीवनदर्शन का विकास करना होगा। यही नहीं, एक ऐसे "मिश्रित समाज" की शिक्षाप्रणाली कर्मकाण्डों से मुक्त और सर्वमान्य जीवनमूल्यों पर आधारित होगी। इसके अतिरिक्त, ऐसे मिश्रित भारतीय समाज के धर्मप्रधान एवं धर्माग्रही होने के कारण वह शिक्षाप्रणाली "धर्मसापेक्ष" भी होगी। मिश्रित भारतीय समाज की आत्मा धर्मनिरपेक्ष जीवनदर्शन और शिक्षाप्रणाली को कदापि स्वीकार नहीं करेगी। अतः हमें सर्वमान्य धार्मिक मूल्यों का भी वरण करना होगा। इस दृष्टि से, भारत के संविधान की प्रस्तावना में उल्लिखित मूल्य पर्याप्त नहीं हैं और उनके परिवर्धन की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। यह परिवर्धन विभिन्न धर्मों और पन्थों के धर्मग्रन्थों में उल्लिखित मूल्यों में से निकाले जा सकते हैं। हमें यह स्पष्ट रूप से समझलेना चाहिए कि शिक्षा के द्वारा व्यक्ति का सर्वांगीण वैयक्तिक और सामासिक विकास करने के लिये वैयक्तिक और सामासिक दोनों प्रकार के मूल्यों की आवश्यकता होती है और वे दो पथक्-पथक् स्रोतों से प्राप्त होते हैं : (1) वैयक्तिक मूल्य धर्मशास्त्र से प्राप्त होते हैं, और (2) सामासिक मूल्य संविधान और समाजशास्त्र से प्राप्त होते हैं। इस प्रकार धर्मशास्त्र और संविधान दोनों जीवनमूल्यों के सर्वमान्य स्रोत होते हैं। किन्तु मूल्यस्रोतों का यह विभाजन एकान्तिक और अपवर्जक नहीं है क्योंकि वैयक्तिक और

जल-प्रकृति की प्रेरक शक्ति

डॉ० विजय कुमार¹, डॉ० मुजाहिद अली² एवं डॉ० जगजीवन राम³

¹राजकीय महाविद्यालय बबराला गुन्नौर सम्भल, ²राजकीय रजा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय रामपुर, ³डॉ० बी० आर अम्बेडकर राजकीय महाविद्यालय मैनपुरी

पृथ्वी पर पीने योग्य जल की सीमित मात्रा उपलब्ध है। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र का जिस गति से विस्तार हुआ है, उससे भूजल की मांग में अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि के चलते धरती की कोख में समायें पानी का अनियोजित असीमित एवं अधाधुध दोहन हो रहा है। इसके चलते देश के कई क्षेत्रों में भूजल दोहन की स्थिति वहाँ पर वर्षा की वार्षिक प्रतिपूर्ति से अधिक है। जल स्तर में आ रही निरन्तर गिरावट के कारण दलदली तथा तराई भूमि का क्षेत्र दिन-ब-दिन कम होता जा रहा है जिस के फल स्वरूप विभिन्न बनस्पतियाँ तथा जन्तुओं की अनेक प्रजातियाँ लुप्त हो चुकी है और अनेक लुप्त होने की कगार पर है। पारिस्थितिक तंत्र गड़बड़ा रहे हैं।

अस्थिरता की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है। बीसवीं शताब्दी में हम विश्व के आधे से ज्यादा तराई क्षेत्रों को खो चुके हैं। अलवणीय जल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में जैव विविधता की हानी, लवणीय जल तथा मृदा पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में उपलब्ध जैव विविधता की तुलना में अधिक हुई है।

यूरोप के तराई क्षेत्र नष्ट होने के कारण वहाँ की जैव विविधता खत्म हो गई है। यूनईटेड नेशन क्लाइमेट रिपोर्ट के अनुसार हिमालय पर्वत श्रृंखला के बर्फीले ग्लेशियर एशिया में बहने वाली प्रमुख नदियों में जल स्रोत है। इन नदियों पर लगभग 2.4 बिलियन आबादी आश्रित है। पृथ्वी के बढ़ते ताप के कारण यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि 2035 तक हम इन ग्लेशियरों को खो देंगे। जिस कारण भारत, चीन पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश तथा नेपाल में पहले बाढ़ और फिर सूखे की स्थिति उत्पन्न होगी। वर्ष 2025 तक 2/3 विश्व की जन संख्या को पेयजल संकट का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

धरती का सीना चीरकर लगातार पानी निकालने से मैक्सिको सिटी, बैंकाक व वेनिस में ज़मीन धंसने की समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है। यदि यही स्थिति रही तो धरती की कोख सूख जाएगी। हम तो नवीन प्रौद्योगिकी के बल पर जल प्राप्त कर लेंगे। लेकिन पृथ्वी को प्राणवान वायु देने वाले

हिन्दी साहित्य की सन्त काव्यधारा में अभिव्यक्त मानवीय मूल्यों का तात्त्विक विश्लेषण

डॉ. जेबी नाज़

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर—हिन्दी विभाग, राजकीय राजा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, रामपुर (उ०प्र०)

महान और कालजयी साहित्य वही होता है जो मनुष्य, उसके अस्तित्व व अस्मिता के समक्ष संकट उत्पन्न करने वाले और मानवीय मूल्यों को विस्मृत करने वाले तत्वों के समक्ष प्रश्न चिह्न लगाता है तथा मानवीय मूल्यों को अंगीकार कर लोकमंगल की अवधारणा को साकार करता है। यही नहीं शाश्वत साहित्य मानवीय एकता तथा सामाजिक समरसता और सांस्कृतिक समन्यवादिता की भावना को विस्तार देती है और सम्पूर्ण मानवता कल्याण की पक्षधरता के स्वर को मुखर करती है। इसमें कदापि संषय नहीं है कि मध्ययुगीन भक्तिकाल साहित्य की उक्त मानवीय मूल्यपरक दृष्टिकोण को पूर्णतः आत्मसात करता और साहित्य के मार्ग से लोककल्याण की विचारधारा का बखूबी निर्वहन करता है।

हिन्दी साहित्य में भक्तिकालीन काव्य सर्वश्रेष्ठ है। निर्गुण भक्तिधारा का सन्त एवं सूफी काव्य तथा सगुण भक्तिधारा का रामभक्ति एवं कृष्णभक्ति काव्य अपनी सामाजिक दृष्टि, मानवीय मूल्य सांस्कृतिक चेतना तथा संवेदनात्मक अभिव्यंजना में अत्यन्त समृद्ध होने के कारण भक्तिकाल को हिन्दी साहित्य का स्वर्णयुग कहना युक्तियुक्त प्रतीत होता है। भक्तिकालीन काव्य में संत काव्यधारा अपनी अनुपम मानवीय मूल्य सम्पृक्त दृष्टि, समतामूलक सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक विचारधारा तथा अहिंसा संकेन्द्रित व भेदभावहीन साहित्यिक संवेदना के आधार पर मध्ययुगीन भक्तिकाल में अपनी विशिष्ट पहचान रखता है।

हिन्दी संत काव्यधारा में मानवीय मूल्यों की अभिव्यक्ति के विभिन्न पहलुओं का सम्यक् विश्लेषण करने से पूर्व सन्त शब्द के अर्थ, व्युत्पत्ति एवं लक्षणों से रूबरू होना अनिवार्य है। संत शब्द सामान्यतया साधु, भक्त व महात्माआदि का पर्याय माना जाता है। “संत शब्द से अभिप्राय साधु, सन्यासी, विरक्त या त्यागी पुरुष सज्जन, महात्मा और परम धार्मिक व्यक्ति आदि है।”¹

साहित्य में सन्त शब्द का प्रयोग किसी भक्त कवि का परिचायक

भक्तिकालीन साहित्य में मानवीय मूल्य

डॉ० अरुण कुमार¹ एवं डॉ० निशात बानो²

¹असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, हिन्दी विभाग, राजकीय रज़ा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, रामपुर, (उ०प्र०), ²एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, राजकीय महिला पी.जी. कॉलेज, रामपुर (उ०प्र०)

प्रस्तावना

मनुष्य सृष्टि का सिरमौर है। विश्व के समस्त प्राणी में संवेदनाएँ सन्निहित हैं किन्तु वैचारिक एवं विप्लेषणात्मक संवेदनाएँ केवल मनुष्य में ही हैं। संवेदना से युक्त चिन्तन मूल्यों की स्थापना करते हैं। समय और परिवेश के अनुसार मूल्यों में परिवर्तन सम्भाव्य है। जो मूल्य मनुष्य के कल्याणार्थ विहित किये जाते हैं यदि वे समय और परिवेश के मानकों पर खरे न उतरें और क्षीण होने लगे तो उन्हें पुनर्व्याख्यायित करके नये स्वरूप में गढ़ना पड़ता है। कुछ मूल्य सार्वकालिक एवं सर्वजनीन होते हैं तो कुछ परिवर्तनीय होते हैं। कुछ मूल्य एक व्यक्ति, समाज व धर्म के लिये समय व परिवेश के अनुकूल सार्थक व कल्याणकारी होते हैं तो कुछ मूल्य दूसरे व्यक्ति, समाज व धर्म के लिए परिवेशानुकूल नहीं होते। कुछ मूल्य ऐसे होते हैं जो शाश्वत एवं सर्वहितकारी होते हैं। किसी कवि व लेखक के साहित्य की सार्थकता उसी अनुपात में होती है जिस अनुपात में उसमें मानवीय मूल्य सन्निहित होते हैं। समस्त हिन्दी वाङ्मय में भक्तिकालीन साहित्य ही सात्विक मानवीय मूल्यों की स्थापना एवं संरक्षण की पुरजोर वकालत करता है। इसमें सन्निहित मूल्य केवल मानवीय मूल्यों के संरक्षण की ही बात नहीं करते अपितु प्राणिमात्र के जीवन मूल्यों के संरक्षण की बात करते हैं। सृष्टि का सबसे बुद्धिमान, सचेत एवं विवेकशील प्राणी होने के कारण मूल्यों के संरक्षण का दायित्व भी मनुष्य का ही है। यदि मनुष्य के मन और मस्तिष्क से मूल्य समाप्त हो जाय तो वह बिना सींग और पूछ के पशु के समान होगा।

यदि हिन्दी के भक्तिकालीन साहित्य को मानवीय मूल्यों के संरक्षण की आचारसंहिता कहा जाय तो अतिषयोक्ति न होगी। हिन्दी वाङ्मय का भव्य प्रासाद भक्तिकालीन साहित्य से ही निर्मित है और भक्तिकालीन साहित्य की नींव उसमें अन्तर्निहित मानवीय मूल्यों पर आश्रित है।

शोध और साहित्यक चोरी(प्लेजरिज़्म)

डॉ० अरविन्द कुमार,

असि. प्रोफेसर, बी. एड., राजकीय रज़ा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, रामपुर

शोध एक प्रकार की खोजीय अन्वेषण प्रक्रिया है। यह प्रक्रिया बहुत ही व्यवस्थित, नियन्त्रित एवं सुनियोजित होती है। मानवीय जीवन में घटित विभिन्न प्रकार की समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए एवं उसके ज्ञान में वृद्धि करने के लिए इसी व्यवस्थित एवं सुनियोजित (वैज्ञानिक) प्रक्रिया की आवश्यकता होती है। जिसे सरल भाषा में शोध कहते हैं। शोध में एक समस्या होती है जिसको दूर करने के लिए उसका हल ढूँढा जाता है। वर्तमान में जो व्यवस्था संचालित है उसमें जरूर कोई न कोई कमी महसूस हो रही है इसी कमी को दूर करना ही शोध का कार्य है, लेकिन इस समस्या का हल निकल आने पर या आवश्यकता परिवर्तित होने पर उससे फिर कोई और नई समस्या उत्पन्न हो जाती है। समस्या कभी समाप्त नहीं होती, इसलिए शोध भी कभी समाप्त नहीं होती है।

There is a problem, There is a solution, again there is a problem again there is a solution.

शोध को हम एक उदाहरण से समझ सकते हैं—:

जैसे प्राचीन समय में संदेश (Message) भेजने का काम कबूतर करते थे इसमें समस्या यह थी कि कबूतर को कोई रास्ते में पकड़ के मार दे, या वह दूसरे के घर चिट्ठी पहुँचा दे। इस समस्या को दूर करने के लिए संदेश भेजने के काम मानव करने लगा, इसमें भी कई समस्याएं थीं उसके पास साधन नहीं था, अतः बहुत समय लगता था, इसके बाद घोड़ा, ऊँट, खच्चर आदि की सहायता संदेश भेजने की व्यवस्था की जाती रही, बाद में ट्रंककाल, डाकघर, आदि सम्प्रेषण माध्यम आए, इनमें भी समस्याएं थी तो voice mail, chat, conferencing आदि आए अर्थात् प्रत्येक रिसर्च में समस्या होगी तभी इसमें खोज होगी और विकास की सम्भावनाएं होंगी।

जब हमारे पास कोई समस्या होती है तो उसका समाधान ढूँढने के लिए हम क्रिया करते हैं। यह क्रियाएं व्यवस्थित (Systematic) एवं अव्यवस्थित (Unsystematic) दो प्रकार की होती है—

- व्यवस्थित क्रिया (Systematic Activity)—जहाँ समस्या के समाधान की सम्भावनाएँ (Chance) अधिकतम (Maximum) हों।

धर्म, दर्शन एवं मानवीय मूल्यों का शिक्षा में प्रासंगिकता

दीपक कुमार शर्मा¹ एवं गिरीश कुमार वत्स

¹असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजकीय रज़ा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, रामपुर प्राचार्य, ए0टी0एम0एस0 कॉलेज ऑफ़ ऐजुकेशन, अच्छेजा, हापुड़

धर्म और शिक्षा का सम्बंध ऐतिहासिक है। विश्व इतिहास के आदिकाल से ही धर्म ने शिक्षा को प्रभावित किया है और शिक्षा ने भी धर्म को धर्म ने सिद्धान्त दिया, शिक्षा ने उसका प्रयोग किया। धर्म मूल्य का निर्धारण करता है, शिक्षा उस पर अमल करती है। धर्म-जीवन की प्रथम सीढ़ी है, तो शिक्षा-दूसरी सीढ़ी है। धार्मिक विचारों में परिवर्तन होने से ही शिक्षा के रूप में परिवर्तन होता रहा है।

कुछ लोगों के अनुसार जब शिक्षा में धर्म को उचित स्थान दिया गया तब समाज में ऊँचे जीवन-मूल्यों का निर्माण किया गया जिसके फलस्वरूप सुख-शान्ति एवं वैभव का साम्राज्य रहा। जब समाज ने शिक्षा में अधर्म को स्थान दिया तब समाज अशान्ति का शिकार रहा और रह रहा है।

आधुनिक सामाजिक समस्याओं के निवारण के लिए धार्मिक शिक्षा का प्रयोग राम-बाण के रूप में किया जा सकता है, किन्तु भारत के लिए यह एक समस्या है: क्योंकि भारतीय संविधान ने भारत को धर्मनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्र घोषित किया है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में धार्मिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था भारतीय विद्यालयों में करना उचित नहीं मालूम पड़ता है, क्योंकि भारतीय विद्यालयों में विभिन्न धर्मों के छात्रगण शिक्षा प्राप्त करने आते हैं।

डॉ० भगवान दास ने कहा है, "धर्म की पराकाष्ठा ही दर्शन हैं।" यदि दर्शन के प्रादुर्भाव का श्रेय धर्म को दिया जाय तो कथन में अति-शयोक्ति नहीं होगी। यही कारण है कि सभी धर्मों के अपने-अपने दर्शन हैं और जिसके कारण महान दार्शनिक भी सभी धर्मों में पैदा हुए हैं। अतः धर्म ने ज्ञान के विकास के क्षेत्र में विशेष सहायता प्रदान की है जिसकी जानकारी छात्रों को अवश्य दी जानी चाहिए।

भारत में धर्म प्रारम्भ से ही शिक्षा को प्रभावित करता रहा है। प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षा का उद्देश्य-ईश्वर-भक्ति एवं धार्मिक भावना का विकास रहा है। मध्यकाल में कुरान शरीफ के सिद्धान्तों में आस्था पैदा

पर्यावरण संरक्षण की आवश्यकता एवं मानवीय मूल्यों की दृष्टि से उपाय

सैय्यद अब्दुल वाहिद शाह¹ एवं सुशील सहगल²

¹असिस्टेन्ट प्रोफेसर, ²छात्र (द्वितीय वर्ष), शिक्षक शिक्षा विभाग, राजकीय राजा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, रामपुर (उ०प्र०)

प्रस्तावना

आज दुनिया के अधिकांश लोग भौतिक और विलासितापूर्ण जीवन जीना चाहते हैं हर तरफ सुविधाजनक जीवन जीना की होड़ लगी है दो पल ठहरकर जब हमने विचार किया तब मालूम हुआ कि इस भौतिक जीवन को जीने के लिये क्या कीमत चुकाई जा रही है।

आज ऐसा कोई देश नहीं है जो पर्यावरण समस्या का सामना न कर रहा हो। भौतिक सुख-सुविधा को पाने के लिये कंक्रीट का जाल बिछाते समय हमने सोचा न था कि इसका परिणाम हमारे जीवन के लिये ही संकट बन जायेगा।

पर्यावरण प्रदूषण क्या है?

राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरण अनुसंधान परिषद (1976) के अनुसार

“मनुष्य के क्रियाकलापों से उत्पन्न अपशिष्ट उत्पादों के रूप में पदार्थों एवं ऊर्जा के विमोजन से प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण में होने वाले हानिकाकर परिवर्तनों को प्रदूषण कहते हैं।”

पर्यावरण प्रदूषण नगरीकरण औद्योगिक क्रांति प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का अंधाधुंध दोहन, औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट पदार्थों, न सड़ने वाली उपभोक्ता सामग्रियों के उत्पादन में निरंतर वृद्धि का ही परिणाम है।

प्रदूषण के स्रोत

1. प्राकृतिक स्रोत :- इसमें ज्वालामुखी की राख, धूल भूकम्पीय घटनाओं के कारण उत्पन्न दरारों द्वारा घरातलीय सतह पर लाये गये तत्वों, बाढ़ के जल भूमि अपरदन द्वारा उत्पन्न अवसाद, जंगल की आग द्वारा विनाश आदि प्रदूषकों को लिया जा सकता है।

समाज में नैतिक मूल्यों के ह्राससे मानवता का अंत : एक नजर

लेफ्टि० (डॉ०) प्रवेश कुमार

'असिस्टेन्ट प्रोफेसर, शिक्षक शिक्षा विभाग, राजकीय रजा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, रामपुर (उ०प्र०)

प्रस्तावना

भारतीय समाज की विरासत की पहचान भारतीय संस्कृति से की गई है, क्योंकि भारत एक न केवल एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, बल्कि यह एक सोने की चिड़िया के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। सोना एक धातु है परंतु सोना शैक्षिक दृष्टिकोण से उपनिषद, पुराण, वेद, रामचरितमानस, ऋषि-मुनियों, देवी-देवताओं आदिकी जननी-जन्म भूमि है यहां वेदों की गाथा है जहां पर ऋषि-मुनियों ने वेदों की शिक्षा ग्रहण करायी, चाहे वे समाज का कोई भी वर्ग इस शिक्षा को लेने में सफल रहा हो, गुरु और शिष्य में, बालक और माता-पिता के मध्य में, समान और बालक के मध्य अर्थात् अनेकों संबंधों के मध्य मानवीय मूल्यों की एक पहचान थी दर्शन में तत्त्व मीमांसा, ज्ञान-मीमांसा और मूल्य मीमांसाक्रमशः इसमें तत्त्व-मीमांसा अर्थात् तत्त्व, सत्ता, यथार्थ आदि विषय में अध्ययन चाहे वे प्रकृति-दर्शन हो, या आत्म दर्शन या फिर ईश्वर-दर्शन, तीनों दर्शन तभी संभव है जब व्यक्ति ने आदर्शों की शिक्षा ग्रहण की हो अपने अंदर नैतिक मूल्यों का विकास किया हो। उसी प्रकार ज्ञान-मीमांसा में ज्ञान की सीमाओं का अध्ययन है, हमारे ज्ञान का इंद्रियगम्यजगत से क्या संबंध है और ज्ञान का उद्गम एवं इसकी प्राप्ति की विधि क्या है? अर्थात् यहां भी ज्ञान तभी प्राप्त हो सकता है जब व्यक्ति की इंद्रियां जगत के अनुकूल हो, मन शांत हो, मन में किसी के प्रति बुरी भावनाएं नहो, अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन करता हो आधी बातें इस बात की सूचक है कि ज्ञान का सागर मस्तिष्क में लाना मानवीय मूल्यों की पहचान है। शिक्षा के दर्शन में तीसरी बात सीधे मूल्यों से ही की गई है अर्थात् मूल्य-मीमांसा में कहा गया है कि जीवन के बौद्धिक नैतिक, सौंदर्यपरक एवं धार्मिक मूल्यों का विवेचन मूल्य मीमांसा में है, समाज में व्याप्त कुरीतियों के चलते वर्तमान में मानव बौद्धिक स्तर, नैतिक स्तर, सौंदर्यपरक एवं धार्मिकता की पीछे छोड़ चला है मेरा यह मानना है कि नैतिकता या मानवीय मूल्य में जरूरी नहीं है कि वे शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के बाद ही उनको प्राप्त करें, शिक्षा की भूमिका मानव में मानवीय मूल्यों की वृद्धि करना हो सकता है। लेकिन

सामाजिक क्रान्ति के अग्रदूत सरहपा और कबीर



डॉ. अरुण कुमार

सामाजिक क्रान्ति के अग्रदूत सरहपा और कबीर

लेखक

डॉ० अरुण कुमार



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डॉ. जेबी नाज

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर- हिन्दी विभाग
राजकीय रज़ा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय
रामपुर (उ.प्र.)

प्रस्तावना -

हिन्दी गद्य के उद्भव के साथ ही उपन्यास विधा का उद्भव और विकास माना जा सकता है। बीसवीं शताब्दी के अन्त तक उपन्यास विधा ने विकास के एक सौ तीस वर्ष पूरे कर लिए थे। इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी के दो दशक भी अब पूरे होने जा रहे हैं। चौदह-पन्द्रह दशकों की इस विकास यात्रा में हिन्दी उपन्यास ने संवेदना के नए-नए क्षितिज खोले एवं औपन्यासिक शिल्प के नए-नए प्रयोग किए। इस विविधतापूर्ण कथात्मक जगत के महत्वपूर्ण विषयों में से एक है- स्त्री विमर्श। उपन्यास साहित्य की आरम्भिक रचनाओं से लेकर अद्यतन कमोबेश अधिकांश उपन्यासों ने उक्त ज्वलन्त सामाजिक आन्दोलन एवं प्रखर वैचारिक दृष्टिकोण को अपना कथ्य बनाया और स्त्री विमर्श के विशेष परिप्रेक्ष्य में समसामयिक पारिवारिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक व साहित्यिक हलचलों से रु ब रु कराया।

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में हिन्दी उपन्यास साहित्य में स्त्रीवादी विमर्श के चेतनात्मक विकास के सूक्ष्म एवं गहन अध्ययन हेतु विकास के प्रत्येक दशक के उपन्यासों को विप्लेशण का आधार बनाते हुए निम्नलिखित विचार बिन्दुओं के माध्यम से स्पष्ट करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

औपन्यासिक चेतनात्मक विकास के आरम्भिक तीन दशक -

उन्नीसवीं शती का आठवां दशक (1871-1880) हिन्दी उपन्यास का आरम्भिक काल है। इस काल के उपन्यासों पर नवजागरण का स्पष्ट प्रभाव परिलक्षित होता है। नवजागरण ने परिवार और समाज में स्त्री की स्थितियों को प्रभावित किया और उसमें नई चेतना का संचार भी किया। फलस्वरूप स्त्री शिक्षा, विधवा विवाह तथा समाज में स्त्री की सक्रिय भागीदारी के समर्थन में आवाज़ उठी, वहीं बाल विवाह एवं सती प्रथा जैसी अमानवीय सामाजिक प्रथाओं के प्रति विरोध के स्वर भी सुनाई पड़ने लगे।

हिन्दी के प्रथम उपन्यास के तौर पर श्रद्धाराम फुल्लौरी कृत 'भाग्यवती' (1877) और ईश्वरी प्रसाद व कल्याण राय कृत 'वामा शिक्षक' (1872) के नाम लिए जाते हैं। वहीं डॉ. गोपाल राय ने गौरीदत्त द्वारा रचित 'देवरानी जेठानी की कहानी' (1870) को पहला हिन्दी उपन्यास कहा है। पहला उपन्यास कौन? इस विवाद में न पड़ते हुए इन तीनों उपन्यासों में कुछ समानताएं नज़र आती हैं। पहली विशेषता यह है कि उक्त तीनों उपन्यास धीर्शक से ही स्त्री चरित्र पर केन्द्रित होने का संकेत देते हैं। भाग्यवती के लेखक श्रद्धाराम फुल्लौरी ने रचना के मुख पृष्ठ पर इस उपन्यास को 'स्त्री शिक्षा की अपूर्व पुरस्कृत' घोषित किया है जो स्वदेशी बातिकाओं के उपकारार्थ लिखी गई है। वहीं 'देवरानी जेठानी की कहानी' उपन्यास की भूमिका में लेखक गौरीदत्त लिखते हैं- "मैंने इस कहानी को नए रंग-ढंग में लिखा है.....स्त्रियों की वह बातें जो आज तक नहीं लिखी गई हैं

ध्रुवस्वामिनी नाटक में नारी विमर्श

डॉ० अरुण कुमार

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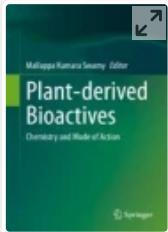
छायावाद के प्रमुख कवि एवं ऐतिहासिक नाटककार जयशंकर प्रसाद ने अपने नाटकों के द्वारा भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन और जागरण को प्रबल स्वरूप प्रदान किया है। अतीत के द्वारा वर्तमान का चित्रण करने के साथ ही आधुनिक समस्याओं का समाधान भी अतीत की पृष्ठभूमि में ढूंढने का उनका प्रयास अवश्य ही कलात्मक है। प्रसाद अपने युग की विभिन्न राजनीतिक सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक समस्याओं से परिचित थे। इतना ही नहीं वे इन समस्याओं से चिंतित भी थे, अतः इनका हल ढूंढने के लिए आतुर थे। प्रसाद के समय में अनेक सुधारवादी आंदोलन हुए और विभिन्न संस्थाएं अपने-अपने ढंग से भारतीय जीवन में व्याप्त कुरीतियों के उन्मूलन के लिए सचेष्ट थीं। प्रसाद जी एक भावुक साहित्यकार थे। छायावाद के प्रवर्तक और पोषक कवि प्रसाद एक ओर कल्पना लोक के विहारी थे तो दूसरी ओर धरती की समस्याएं और प्रश्नों के प्रति भी जागरूक थे। कोमल हृदय होने के कारण प्रसाद की सहानुभूति नारी को सर्वाधिक प्राप्त हुई है। नारी जीवन के कष्टों यातनाओं, विडंबनाओं और अभिषापों को देखकर प्रसाद का भावुक कवि यदि रो पड़ा तो उनका कर्मठ नाटककार विद्रोह भाव से भर उठा। प्रसाद अपने संपूर्ण काव्य में नारी की विवशता और परवशता का करुण चित्रण किया है। ध्रुव स्वामिनी नाटक में प्रसाद जी ने नारी की प्रमुख समस्याओं विवाह, मोक्ष या तलाक की समस्या पर गंभीरता पूर्वक विचार करके उसका शास्त्र सम्मत हल खोज निकाला है जो नारी को पुरुष की अत्याचार से मुक्त करता है।

ध्रुवस्वामिनी नाटक में नारी समस्याओं के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर दृष्टिपात किया गया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि नारी उपहार की वस्तु नहीं है। उसकी इच्छा-अनिच्छा की चिंता किए बिना ही उसे किसी को उपहार नहीं दिया जा सकता।

नारी पशु संपत्ति भी नहीं है जिस पर पुरुष मनमाना अत्याचार कर सकता है। स्त्री पुरुष की प्रत्येक उचित या अनुचित आज्ञा मानने के लिये बाध्य नहीं है। प्रति ने स्त्री को अधिकारों से वंचित भी नहीं रखा है। मातृत्व जैसा गौरवमयी अवसर उसे ही मिला है। नारी के बिना सृष्टि की कल्पना भी नहीं की जाती है।

यह क्या विवाह पद्धति ही सब कुछ है या विवाह के कुछ और भी आधार हैं? किन्हीं विशेष परिस्थितियों में स्त्री को विवाह विच्छेद की अनुमति है या नहीं?

इस प्रकार प्रसाद जी ने ध्रुवस्वामिनी में इस समस्या को उठाया है कि क्या स्त्री उपहार की वस्तु है? स्त्री पर पुरुष का अधिकार रहा है और वह उसे अपनी इच्छा से किसी को भी प्रदान करता रहा है। आधुनिक काल में नारी-स्वातंत्र्य का आंदोलन पुरुष की इस स्वैच्छाचारिता की प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में ही जन्मा है। स्त्री, पुरुष की भॉति एक चेतन जीव है उसमें बुद्धि है, हृदय है, भावनाएं हैं, विवेक है। किंतु पुरुष उसके इन गुणों की



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Anticancer and Chemopreventive Phytochemicals from Cruciferous Plants

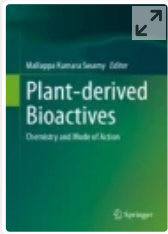
[Nida Idrees](#), [Mohammad Saquib](#), [Sarfuddin Azmi](#), [Irfan Ahmad](#)
& [Mohd Kamil Hussain](#)

Chapter | [First Online: 28 June 2020](#)

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Abstract

Cruciferous veggies are a varied group of vegetables of the family, brassicaceae that includes cauliflower, broccoli, cabbage, Brussels sprouts, bok choy, kale, arugula, etc., and play a vital part in the human diet. Apart from being a good source of nutrients, they contain various natural compounds that are valuable for human health. Consuming cruciferous veggies can, astonishingly, be helpful in the chemoprevention of cancers. Cruciferous plants contain many bioactive natural products like polyphenols, flavanoids, isothiocyanates, lignans, phytosterols, carotenoids, and indole-3-carbinol. The most studied bioactive phytochemicals found in cruciferous veggies include



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Bioflavonoids as Promising Antiosteoporotic Agents

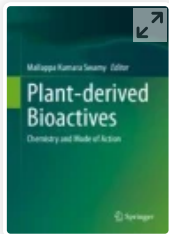
[Mohammad Saquib](#), [Mohd Kamil Hussain](#), [Devendra Singh Negi](#) & [Mohammad Faheem Khan](#)

Chapter | [First Online: 28 June 2020](#)

659 Accesses | **2** Citations

Abstract

Osteoporosis is a vertebral and nonvertebral skeletal disease, which is characterized by decrease in bone mass, fragile bones, and fractures. Osteoporosis shows a catastrophic effect on the lives of women after menopause. It worsens the life quality with a considerable morbidity and demise. Therefore, its prevention and management are of prime importance. Plant-based products are well documented for their antiosteoporosis properties, since ancient times. In the last decade, natural products, including bioflavonoids, terpenoids, lignin, and coumarins have been identified as important resources to develop new therapies for the treatment of osteoporosis. Also, dietary



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Chromenes: Phytomolecules with Immense Therapeutic Potential

[Mohd Kamil Hussain](#), [Mohammad Faheem Khan](#), [Shahnaaz Khatoon](#), [Abdullah G. Al-Sehemi](#) & [Mohammad Saquib](#)

Chapter | [First Online: 28 June 2020](#)

696 Accesses | **8** Citations

Abstract

Chromenes (benzopyrans) are privileged scaffolds that are widely distributed in a plethora of biologically active natural products, drugs and therapeutic leads. 2H-Chromenes and their benzofused derivatives are extensively distributed in nature and are considered essential for the development of new therapeutic agents for a variety of diseases. The chromene nucleus is a vital constituent of various naturally occurring and synthetic molecules with a broad range of bioactivities, such as anti-vascular, anti-microbial, antioxidant, anti-tumour, antifungal, antiviral, anti-cancer, anti-HIV, anti-tubercular, anti-coagulant, anti-inflammatory, oestrogenic, analgesic, anti-

ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM AND ELECTRONICS

The physics of electricity, magnetism and electromagnetic fields and waves. It is written mainly for the physics student, although it will also be useful for the students of electrical and electronic engineering. Electricity and magnetism are one of the most interesting topics in physics. The concepts of magnetism and electricity and the relationship between them, we will also learn interesting concepts related to them like electron movement, conductors, semiconductor and insulators, magnetic field, etc. Magnetism is a concept introduced in physics to help you understand one of the fundamental interactions in nature, the interaction between moving charges. Like the gravitational force and the electrostatic force, the magnetic force is an interaction at a distance. Magnetic fields, like gravitational fields, cannot be seen or touched. We can feel the pull of the Earth's gravitational field on ourselves and the objects around us, but we do not experience magnetic fields in such a direct way. We know of the existence of magnetic fields by their effect on objects such as magnetized pieces of metal, naturally magnetic rocks such as lodestone, or temporary magnets such as copper coils that carry an electrical current. Electronics is the study of how to control the flow of electrons. It deals with circuits made up of components that control the flow of electricity. Electronics is a part of physics and electrical engineering. The book helps the student in overall self assessment and prompts him to practice and review the gap areas in his learning process.

Contents

Electrostatics • Dielectrics and Capacitance • Magneto Statics • Moving Charges In Electric and Magnetic Fields • Electromagnetic Induction and Varying Currents • Maxwell's Equations and EM Waves • Fundamentals of Electronics Diodes • Junction Transistors and Digital Electronics



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ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM AND ELECTRONICS

RAJU ARYA
RAVINDRA KUMAR
NITU SINGH

ELECTRICITY MAGNETISM AND ELECTRONICS

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SOLID STATE PHYSICS

As the book advances, it describes different kinds of imperfections in crystals, bonding in solids, and vibration in one-dimensional monoatomic and diatomic linear lattice. Solid-State Physics, the largest branch of condensed matter physics, is the study of rigid matter, or solids. The bulk of solid-state physics theory and research is focused on crystals, largely because the periodicity of atoms in a crystal—its defining characteristic—facilitates mathematical modelling, and also because crystalline materials often have electrical, magnetic, optical, or mechanical properties that can be exploited for engineering purposes. The study of the solid state encompasses the understanding of the organizational, mechanical, magnetic and electrical properties of the substance as well as the forces that bind the units into the solid state. Thus it is concerned with crystal structure, stresses and strains between units and groups of units and movement, storage and orientation of charges and magnetic moments. The study makes use of semi-classical, electromagnetic, statistical and quantum mechanical principles. Many characteristic shapes of crystalline solids, such as the diamond structure and the rock salt structure are due to the regular arrangement of the particles called lattice in the crystals. The smallest repeating unit containing a minimum number of lattice points that may represent the entire crystal is called a unit cell. The entire crystal can be generated by repeating its unit cell in all three dimensions. The book is designed to meet the requirements of undergraduate and postgraduate students of physics and also for the engineering students for their courses in solid state physics, condensed matter physics and material science.

Contents

Introduction • Crystal Structure • The Reciprocal Lattice Dynamics • X-ray Diffraction • Crystal Binding and Band Theory • The Drude Theory of Metals • Semiconductor Materials • Electron Levels in a Periodic Potential • Ferroelectric and Dielectrics Material • Magnetism

About the Authors



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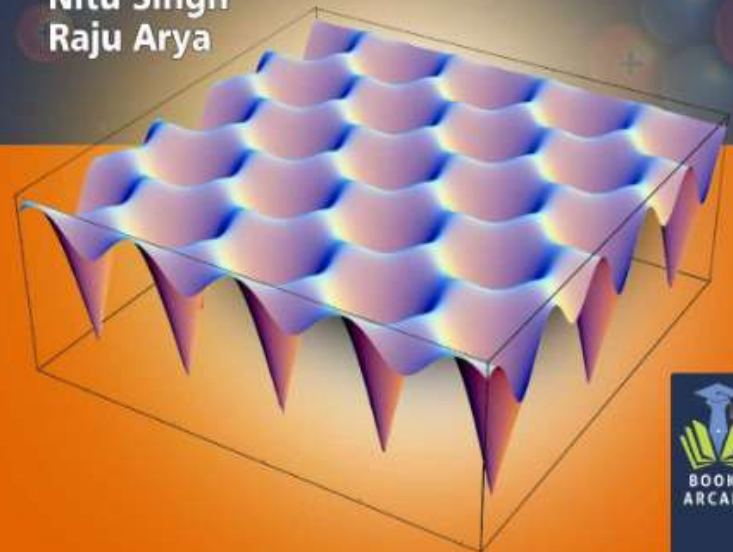


SOLID STATE PHYSICS

Ravindra Kumar
NITU SINGH
Raju Arya

SOLID STATE PHYSICS

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Raju Arya



ATOMIC AND MOLECULAR PHYSICS

ATOMIC AND MOLECULAR PHYSICS

NITU SINGH
RAJU ARYA
RAVINDRA KUMAR

ATOMIC AND MOLECULAR PHYSICS

Atomic and Molecular Physics is intended as an introduction to the field for advanced undergraduates who have taken quantum mechanics. Atomic energy is the source of power for both nuclear reactors and nuclear weapons. This energy comes from the splitting (fission) or joining (fusion) of atoms. To understand the source of this energy, one must first understand the atom. The internal structure of the atom, however, became clear only in the early 20th century with the work of the British physicist Ernest Rutherford and his students. Atom and molecule are the fundamental unit for all matters in universe. Matter, whatever the states, is made of atoms. The properties of all matters are governed by the electronic structure of atom and molecule. They have individual properties like electronic, magnetic and optical properties, which are quite different from the collective properties of matter made of atoms and molecules. This course will enlighten the knowledge of atoms and molecules and build up the prerequisite knowledge for all science and engineering field. Molecular physics is the study of the physical properties of molecules, the chemical bonds between atoms as well as the molecular dynamics. Its most important experimental techniques are the various types of spectroscopy; scattering is also used. The aim of this book is to provide a unified account of the subject within an undergraduate framework, taking the opportunity to make improvements based on the teaching experience, and cover important new developments in the subject.

Contents

Introduction • Atomic Physics: Electron and Protons • Spectra, Spectrum of Hydrogen Atom • Magnetic Dipole Moments, Electron Spin and Vector Atom Model • Molecular Structure • Molecular Spectra • Breadth of Spectral Lines and Effect of Nuclear Properties • Born-Oppenheimer Approximation Electronic Molecule • Nuclear Magnetic Resonance and Electron Spin Resonance



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NITU SINGH • RAJU ARYA • RAVINDRA KUMAR

Emerging Trends and Issues in Higher Education



Shaheen Fatima Khan



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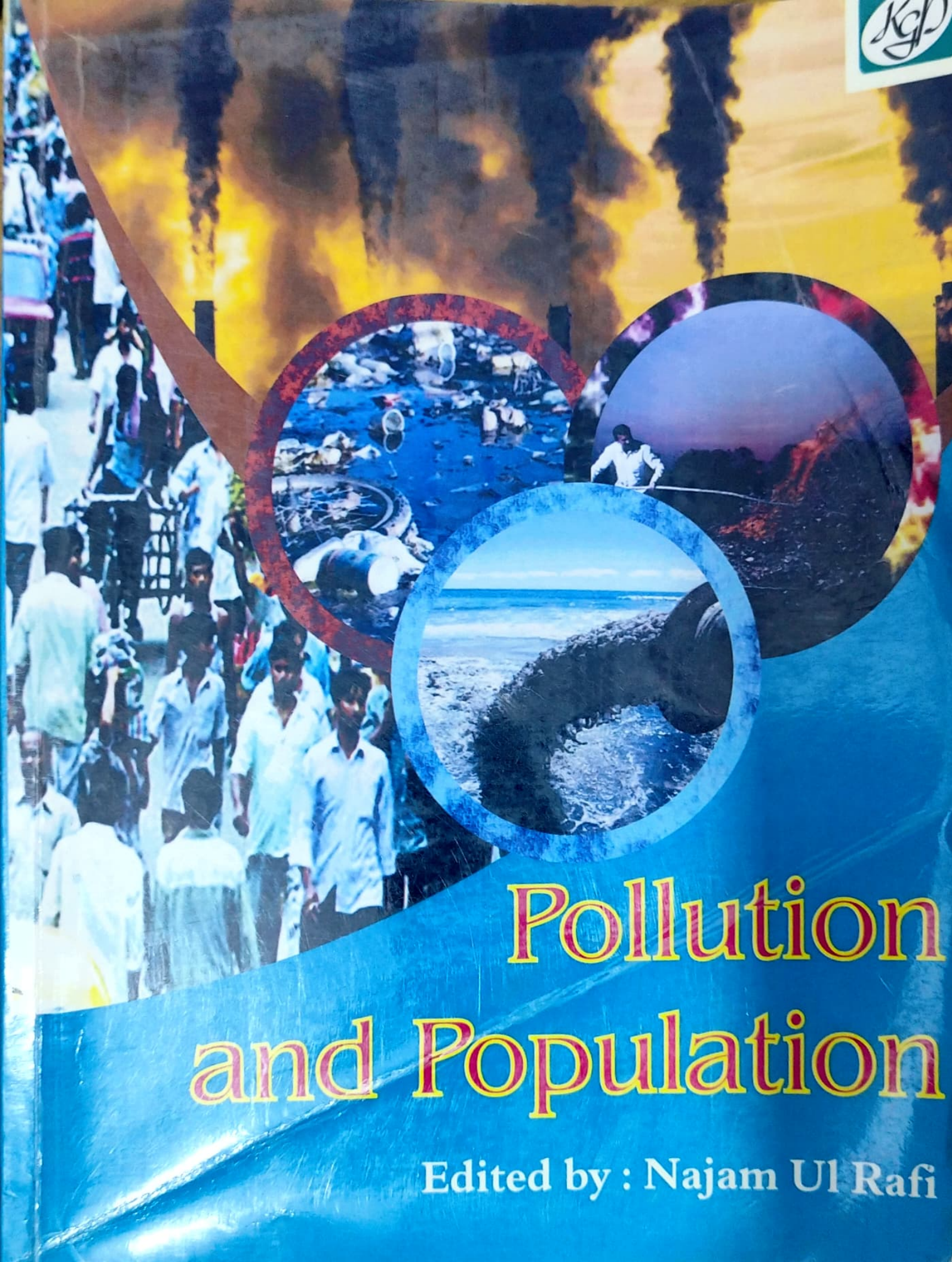
**ICT Enhanced Teacher Education :
A Conduit For Globalization**

Pravesh Kumar*

Introduction

In trendy discussions, globalization is often synonymous with internationalization, referring to the growing interconnectedness and interdependence of people and institutions throughout the world. Globalization refers to the integration of economics and societies all over the world. Globalization involves technological, economical, political and cultural exchanges and infrastructure. Globalization is the space-time compression. In simple words it means contraction of space, as well as time, which brings together nations, cultures and economies in mutual respect for one another. It is assumed that globalization promises salutatory and rewarding change to the education systems, of societies, which are

*Assistant Professor, Department of Teacher Education, Govt. Raza P.G. College, Rampur (U.P).



Pollution and Population

Edited by : Najam Ul Rafi

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बढते हुए शहरीकरण से बिगड़ता हुआ पर्यावरण Environmental Worsened by Growing Urbanization

लेफ्टिनेंट (डॉ०) प्रवेश कुमार

विभागाध्यक्ष

शिक्षा विभाग, राजकीय रज़ा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय

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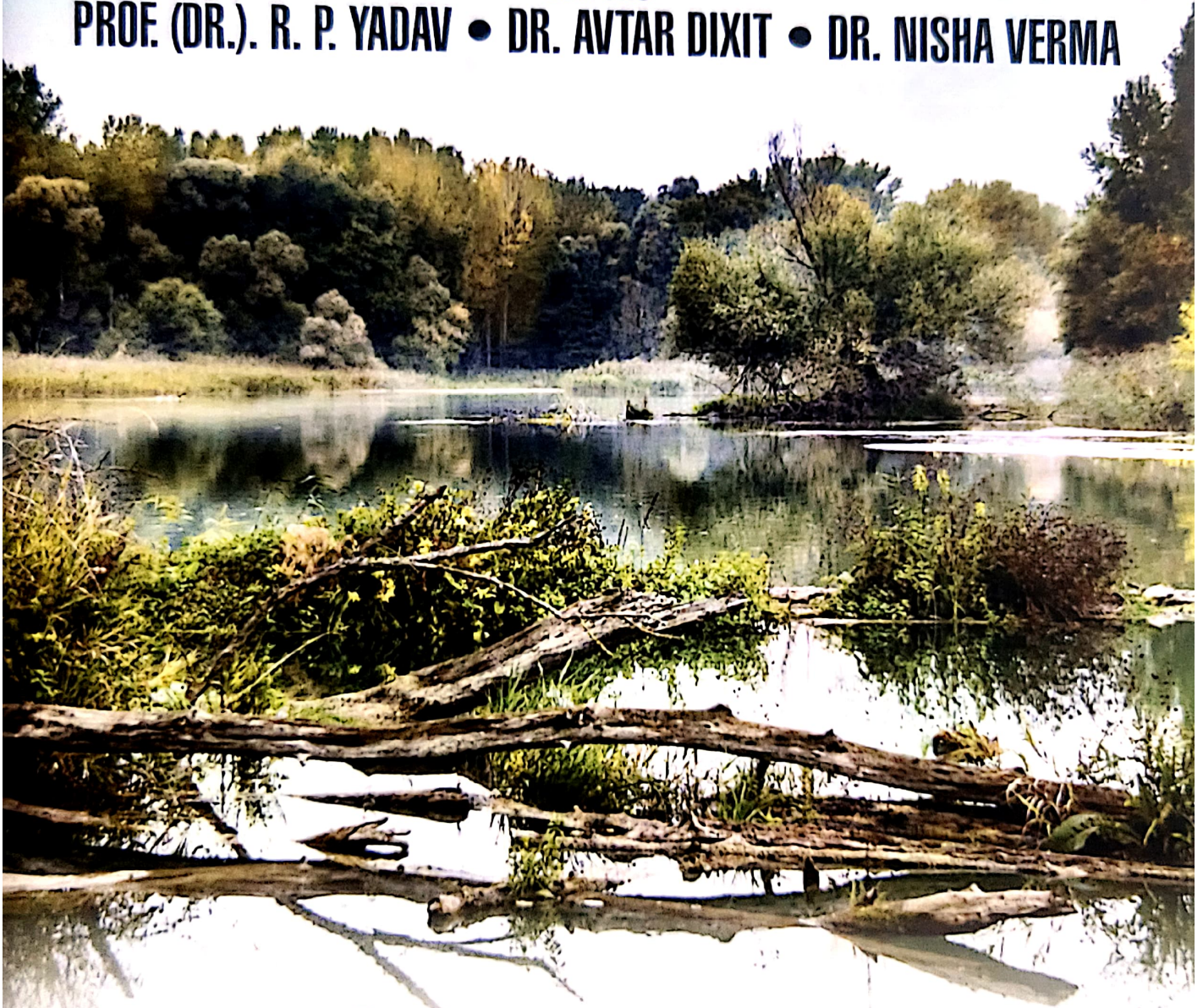
पर्यावरण संरक्षण की दृष्टि से भारतीय दर्शन की समृद्धता सर्वविदित है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की दिनचर्या का बड़ा अंश पर्यावरण सरोकारों से सम्बद्ध है, प्रकृति का दोहन समाज का प्रत्येक जीव-जंतु करता है, जो बुद्धि परक होते हैं वे कम करते हैं, और जो कम बुद्धि अथवा बुद्धिहीन होते हैं वे ज्यादा करते हैं। विकास के एकांकी आयाम ने विनाशोमुखी झलक भी दिखलाई है। बढ़ते शहरीकरण ने उपजाऊ भूमि को भी धीरे-धीरे कम कर दिया है। सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे ऐसे विकास कार्य जो गरीबी उन्मूलन को समाप्त करने के लिए हैं, उनका असर समाज के ऐसे गरीबों पर नहीं दिख रहा है जिनको इसकी आवश्यकता है। शहरीकरण में बिल्डर्स गावों की उपजाऊ भूमि पर कब्ज़ा जमाये हुये हैं। उपजाऊ भूमि पर मकान बनाने की प्लानिंग कर रहे हैं। आवास विकास भूमि अधिग्रहण करता है और लगभग बीस वर्षों तक लावारिस छोड़ देता है। ऐसा भी देखा गया है कि उस भूमि पर निर्माण कार्य तीस पैंतीस वर्षों बाद किया गया है। अन्ततः इतने वर्षों तक कृषि उत्पादन नहीं होता है जिससे देश को हानि होती है। ऐसे स्थान लम्बे समय तक खाली पड़े रहते हैं, जिसका सीधा प्रभाव पर्यावरण पर पड़ता है। वृक्षारोपण में कमी आती है, जिससे वायुमंडल में ऑक्सीजन की कमी होने लगती है। विकास की सबसे बड़ी बाधा के रूप में बढ़ती आबादी की समस्या आज देशव्यापी ही नहीं बल्कि विश्वव्यापी है, जिसका समाधान छोटे परिवार के संतति नियम से ही सम्भव है।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र में 1991 की जनगणना के आधार पर सम्पूर्ण भारत की जनसंख्या 84.39 करोड़, जिसमें 50.63 करोड़ पुरुष तथा 33.75 करोड़ महिलायें थी। 2001 की जनगणना के आधार पर सम्पूर्ण भारत की जनसंख्या 100.48 करोड़, जिसमें 55.63 करोड़ पुरुष तथा 44.85 करोड़ महिलायें थी तथा 2011 की जनगणना के आधार पर सम्पूर्ण भारत की जनसंख्या लगभग 1.2 अरब है जिसमें 72.34 करोड़ पुरुष तथा 48.10 करोड़ महिलायें है और वर्ष 2021 की जनगणना में सम्पूर्ण

CHALLENGES TO ECOSYSTEM & ENVIRONMENT TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

EDITORS

PROF. (DR.). R. P. YADAV • DR. AVTAR DIXIT • DR. NISHA VERMA



Department of Higher Education
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3

The Spatial Distribution of Natural and Genetic Environment Study and Environmental Management (A Case Study of Udham Singh Nagar District)

Dr. Amit Agrawal

Assistant Professor (Commerce), Government Raza P.G. College
Rampur UP

ABSTRACT

Environmental management attempts to integrate natural and social system for the benefit of the latter and without being detrimental to the stability of the former. Environmental management is proper, natural and scientific resource use and management. It therefore calls for an interdisciplinary approach to the problem of resource utilization and their recycling. The central theme of environmental management is thus the reduction or minimization of the impact of human activities on the physical and ecological environment. District Udham Singh Nagar is situated in the south-east part of Kumaon Division of the state of Uttarakhand. It is situated between the latitudes 28° north and longitude 78° east. It is bounded in the north by the districts of Nainital and Champawat, Bijnor in the west, Moradabad in the south-west, Rampur and Bareilly in the south and Pilibhit in the south and south-east. The eastern boundary meets with Nepal. The entire north and eastern boundary of the district is crowned with

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Climatology: A big Challenge and Burning Issue in Present Scenario

Dr. Pratibha Srivastava

Assistant Professor in Botany,
Govt. Raza P.G. College, Rampur

ABSTRACT

The present study deals with the problem of drastic climate change in present scenario. Climate change is considered as any significant long term change in the expected patterns of weather that last at least for few decades or for millions of years. In present discussion, I have focused light on the cause and consequences of climate change. Drastic climate projections regarding the future are worrisome. A just deal about the emission of CO₂ between rich and poor country is the need of time. Apart from the economic loss, the climate distortion is adversely affecting the human health as well as their survival. It is a challenge for countries to build a low-carbon economy and de-link their growth from CO₂ emission. We should promote the use of public transport & renewable energy resources to cope with this environmental problem.

What is Climatology?

Climatology or Climate Science is the scientific study of weather conditions averaged over a period of time.

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Deforestation & its Adverse Effect

Suman Lata

Dept of Physics. Govt. Raza P.G. College Rampur

Forests still cover about 30 percent of the world's land area, but they are disappearing at an alarming rate. We need trees for a variety of reasons, not least of which is that they absorb not only the carbon dioxide that we exhale, but also the heat-trapping greenhouse gases that human activities emit. As those gases enter the atmosphere, global warming increases.

Causes of Deforestation:

Farming, grazing of livestock, mining, and drilling combined account for more than half of all deforestation. Forestry practices, wildfires and, urbanization account for the rest. In Malaysia and Indonesia, forests are cut down to make way for producing palm oil, which can be found in everything from shampoo to saltines. Logging operations, which provide the world's wood and paper products, also fell countless trees each year. Forests are also cut as a result of growing urban sprawl as land is developed for homes. Not all deforestation is intentional. Some is caused by a combination of human and natural factors like wildfires and

भारत में जैव विविधता संरक्षण-राष्ट्रीय और वैश्विक प्रयास: एक अध्ययन

डॉ. महेन्द्र पाल सिंह यादव

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स्वच्छ पर्यावरण को प्राचीनकाल से ही महत्व दिया गया है। पर्यावरण संरक्षण के साथ-साथ भारत देश में जैवविविधता को संरक्षित रखने और इसे समृद्ध बनाने पर भी पूरा ध्यान दिया गया। जैवविविधता का पर्यावरण और पारिस्थितिकी संतुलन की दृष्टि से विशेष महत्व है। जैविक संसाधन ही मानव जीवन का आधार है। इनसे परे जीवन की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती लेकिन हमने प्रकृति को संरक्षित किये बगैर इसका इतना अधिक दोहन कर डाला कि जैव विविधता का क्षरण/हास होने लगा। यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के जैव विविधता और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र सेवाओं पर अंतर सरकारी विज्ञान नीति मंच द्वारा जारी पहली वैश्विक मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पृथ्वी पर मौजूद पौधों एवं जन्तुओं की 8 मिलियन प्रजातियों में से 1 मिलियन प्रजातियाँ विलुप्त होने के कगार पर हैं। पृथ्वी पर जैवविविधता लगभग चार अरब वर्षों के विकास का परिणाम है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार 20वीं सदी के दौरान फल-फूलों, फसलों व सब्जियों की 5000 प्रजातियाँ विलुप्त हुई जबकि कुल खाद्य

स्वच्छ भारत अभियान : एक अवलोकन

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डॉ. हितेन्द्र कुमार सिंह

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर-वनस्पति विज्ञान

राजकीय रजा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, रामपुर

स्वच्छ भारत अभियान एक राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छता मुहिम है जो भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रारम्भ की गयी है इसके तहत 4041 सांविधिक नगरों के सड़क पैदल मार्ग और अन्य कई स्थल आते हैं। स्वच्छ भारत अभियान एक वृहद आंदोलन है जिसके तहत भारत को 2019 तक पूर्णत स्वच्छ बनाने की बात कही गयी थी। इस मिशन को 2 अक्टूबर 2014 को राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गाँधी के 145वीं जन्म दिवस के शुभ अवसर पर आरंभ किया गया था और 2 अक्टूबर 2019 को राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गाँधी के 150वीं जन्म दिवस तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। भारत के शहरी विकास तथा पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्रालय द्वारा इस अभियान को ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में लागू किया गया है। भारत के प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का मानना है कि जहां एक ओर भारत को विश्व में एक अलग पहचान मिल रही है और वहीं दूसरी ओर विश्व के सबसे प्रदूषित शहर भी यहीं मौजूद हैं जिससे देश

उच्च शिक्षा में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन एवं
NEP–2020 के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इसके परिणाम

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नई शिक्षा नीति 2020 के प्रभावशाली क्रियान्वयन हेतु वृहद संमकों के विश्लेषण और विकेंद्रीकरण की आवश्यकता

डॉ. अमित अग्रवाल

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भारत विश्व में चीन के पश्चात सर्वाधिक आबादी वाला राष्ट्र है। देश में 28 राज्य और 9 केंद्र शासित प्रदेश हैं। भारत में शिक्षा समवर्ती सूची का विषय है अर्थात् केंद्र और राज्य दोनों को शिक्षा देने का अधिकार है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के लिए वृहद स्तर पर संमकों की आवश्यकता होगी क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर संमकों को हस्तांतरित करना होगा भारत में अनेक शैक्षणिक डिपॉजिटरी पहले से कार्यरत हैं और नई शिक्षा नीति को लागू करने के पश्चात और डिपॉजिटरी की आवश्यकता होगी। शोध अनुसंधान एवं विकास के लिए और पेटेंट आदि को संरक्षित रखने के लिए, समंक विश्लेषण और डिपॉजिटरी की आवश्यकता होगी। नई शिक्षा नीति के लिए व्यापक स्तर पर विकेंद्रीकरण की आवश्यकता है ताकि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति को सूखने स्तर पर भी प्रभावशाली ढंग से लागू किया जा सके। प्राथमिक स्तर पर मातृभाषा को शिक्षा का माध्यम बना दिया गया है अतः इसके निर्णय हेतु प्रभावशाली ढंग से स्थानीय स्तर पर पाठ्य पुस्तकों को विकसित करने की आवश्यकता होगी जिसके लिए संसाधनों की आवश्यकता होगी जो विकेंद्रीकरण के बिना संभव नहीं है इस प्रकार शिक्षा में अनेक ऐसे बिंदु हैं जिसमें विकेंद्रीकरण की आवश्यकता दृष्टिगोचर होगी चाहे वह उच्च स्तर पर पाठ्यक्रम विकास हो अथवा परीक्षा प्रणाली या नए पाठ्यक्रमों का विकास। शैक्षणिक स्तर पर अनुसंधान एवं विकास के लिए जो धन राशि अनुदान विभिन्न संस्थानों आदि द्वारा दिया जाता है उसे बैंक खाते के माध्यम से संबंधित प्राध्यापक या शोधार्थी के खाते में सीधे हस्तांतरित करने की आवश्यकता है ताकि अनुसंधान के कार्य में तेजी लाई जा सके और व्यक्तिगत रूप से उत्तरदायी केंद्र का निर्धारण किया जा सके।

प्रस्तावना

किसी देश का विकास उस देश की शिक्षा प्रणाली पर निर्भर करती है और भारत प्राचीन काल से अपनी विद्वत्ता के लिए विश्व प्रसिद्ध रहा है, हमारे वेदों ने दुनिया को ज्ञान तकनीकी विज्ञान और अनुसंधान सिखाया है। वहीं सांस्कृतिक रूप से भारत समृद्ध भी रहा है, इसी कारण इसे विश्व गुरु का दर्जा मिला हुआ है। हमारा भारतीय समाज बहुसांस्कृतिक लोकतांत्रिक समाज है जिसमें शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्वरूप दिखाई देते हैं, वर्तमान वैज्ञानिक तकनीकी डिजिटल युग के शिक्षा प्रणाली में छात्रों में सृजनात्मकता, स्वप्रत्यय, चिंतन, तर्क अभिवृत्ति, अभिरूचि क्षमता महत्वपूर्ण है। सर्वाभौमिक एवं गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा, सामाजिक न्याय, समानता, वैज्ञानिक उन्नति, राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण, सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण, सतत् प्रगति एवं आर्थिक विकास का शैक्षिक अवसर उपलब्ध कराना भारत के भविष्य को निर्धारित करता है। नई शिक्षा नीति में कुल 27 विषयों पर

नई शिक्षा नीति 2020 का उच्च शिक्षा पर प्रभाव

डॉ. अरुण कुमार

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नई शिक्षा नीति 2020 लगभग 34 वर्षों बाद शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में व्यापक बदलाव करने की संकल्पना को लेकर बनाई जा रही है। इसमें शिक्षा के 10+2+3 स्तर को 5+3 +3+4 के स्तर को स्वीकार किया जाएगा। उच्च शिक्षा में एम० फिल० को समाप्त कर स्नातक स्तर के बाद केवल स्नातकोत्तर 1 वर्ष करके पी-एच०डी० में प्रवेश लिया जा सकता है। उच्च शिक्षा में विभिन्न वर्गों के महाविद्यालयों, विश्वविद्यालयों को समेकित करके एक नीति के अंतर्गत स्वायत्त संस्थाओं के रूप में विकसित किए जाएंगे। निश्चित रूप से इससे शिक्षा में व्याप्त अनेक विसंगतियाँ दूर होंगी। शिक्षा में एकरूपता स्थापित हो सकेगी। किन्तु शिक्षा का प्राइवेटाइजेशन ही इसका एक मात्र समाधान नहीं है। यदि स्वायत्त संस्थाएँ ही गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने का एकमात्र विकल्प होता तो अब तक स्थापित स्ववित्तपोषित महाविद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालयों के द्वारा कितना गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा का प्रचार-प्रसार किया जा रहा है इसे हम वर्तमान में संचालित स्ववित्तपोषित महाविद्यालयों एवं विश्वविद्यालयों के शुल्क एवं शिक्षा पद्धति की संरचना और उसके उत्पादन में देख सकते हैं। शिक्षा में सुधार आवश्यक है, विद्यार्थियों को आत्मनिर्भर बना कर देश व राष्ट्र के विकास की मुख्यधारा से जोड़ना उससे भी अधिक आवश्यक है। स्वायत्त संस्थाएँ ही इसका एकमात्र विकल्प नहीं हैं। सरकारों को भी सर्व समाज हितकारी शिक्षा विकसित करने के उत्तर दायित्व से मुक्त नहीं होना चाहिए। देश की सरकार ही सर्व समाज हित का चिंतन कर सकती है। जन कल्याणकारी शिक्षा को जन-जन तक पहुंचा सकती है। मेरे विचार से कोई विशेष व्यक्ति, पूँजीपति अथवा व्यावसायिक संस्थाएँ इस कार्य को नहीं कर सकतीं।

प्रस्तावना

भारत में शिक्षा प्रणाली अत्यन्त प्राचीन है। समय एवं परिवेश के अनुसार शिक्षा के अर्थों, मानकों, गुणों एवं शिक्षण पद्धतियों में परिवर्तन होता रहा है। शिक्षा शास्त्री 'शिक्षा' शब्द का प्रयोग प्रायः तीन अर्थों में करते हैं। पहला ज्ञान (knowledge), दूसरा पाठ्यक्रम का अधिगम (learning of curriculum) और तीसरा व्यवहार में परिवर्तन लाने वाली प्रक्रिया (process of changing the behavior) शिक्षा व्यक्ति को सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक एवं वैज्ञानिक रूप से उन्नत करने एवं आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की एक प्रक्रिया है। यह मनुष्य में वास्तविक प्रवृत्तियों को दूर करके उसके मानवीय गुणों को विकसित करती है।

व्युत्पत्तिक दृष्टि से 'शिक्षा' शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति संस्कृत के 'शिक्ष्' धातु से हुई है, जिसका अर्थ है 'सीखना या सिखाना' अर्थात् शिक्षा वह माध्यम है जिससे हम सीखते एवं सिखाते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा आयोग एवं नीतियों में शिक्षक

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शिक्षा एक प्रतिपादन है और इसका मूर्त रूप शिक्षक है। छात्रों का व्यक्तित्व सुधारने, सवारने एवं उभारने में अभिभावकों के बाद यदि किसी का स्थान आता है तो वह है शिक्षक। शिक्षक छात्रों के भविष्य का निर्माणकर्ता माना जाता है। शिक्षक को समाज का आर्किटेक्ट, इंजीनियर, वैज्ञानिक एवं सेवक कहा जाता है वह ऐसे कार्यों को करता है जो कि प्रत्यक्षतः तो कम परिलक्षित होते हैं परंतु वह समाज एवं राष्ट्र निर्माण की दशा एवं दिशा परिवर्तित करने की क्षमता अवश्य रखते हैं। डॉ० राधाकृष्ण (सारस्वत एवं गौतम, 2010) इस संदर्भ में कहते हैं कि 'समाज में शिक्षक का स्थान अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण होता है वह पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी बौद्धिक परंपराओं तथा शिक्षण कौशलों के हस्तांतरण के उपक्रम के रूप में सभ्यता के प्रकाश को प्रकाशित रखने में सहायक होता है।' अतः कहा जा सकता है कि शिक्षक सम्पूर्ण शिक्षण प्रक्रिया का धुरी तथा हमारे परम्पराओं व संस्कृति का बाहक होता है उनकी विवेक कर्तव्यनिष्ठा एवं आदर्शोन्मुखता जैसे सदगुणों से ही समाज का पुनरुद्धार होता है। इस संदर्भ में कवीन्द्र रविन्द्र (शर्मा 2012, 3.7) ने कहा है कि—'शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में एक महान सत्य हमने सीखा था। हमने यह जाना था कि मनुष्य से ही मनुष्य सीख सकता है जिस तरह जल से ही जलाशय भरता है, दीप से दीप जलता है, उसी प्रकार प्राण से प्राण सचेत होता है, चरित्र को देखकर ही चरित्र बनता है। गुरु के संपर्क तथा सानिध्य से एवं उनके जीवन से प्रेरणा लेकर ही मनुष्य, मनुष्य बनता है।' इस संदर्भ में जे० एफ० ब्राउन (सारस्वत एवं गौतम, 2010) ने भी कहा है कि 'सभी तत्वों को देखते हुए मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा हूँ कि शिक्षक शिक्षा का सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण अंग होता है। पाठ्यक्रम, पाठ्यसामग्री और शिक्षालय संगठन यद्यपि शिक्षण व्यवस्था के उपयोगी अंग हैं पर यह तब तक निर्जीव रहते हैं, जब तक कि शिक्षक के सजीव व्यक्तित्व द्वारा उसमें प्राणों का संचार नहीं हो जाता।'

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (1986, पृ० 20) के प्रतिवेदन में कहा गया है कि 'किसी भी समाज में अध्यापकों के दर्जे से उसकी संस्कृति और सामाजिक दृष्टि का पता लगता है।' कहा गया है कि कोई राष्ट्र अपने शिक्षकों के स्तर से ऊपर नहीं उठ सकता। सरकार और समाज को ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ बनानी चाहिए जिससे शिक्षकों को निर्माण और सृजन की ओर बढ़ने की प्रेरणा मिले।'

विद्यार्थियों की परीक्षा तो साल में एक या दो बार ही होती है, लेकिन छात्र अपने शिक्षक की परीक्षा प्रतिदिन, प्रतिघंटे एवं प्रतिक्षण ही लेते रहते हैं। वह शिक्षक को कक्षा में आते-जाते देखते हैं, पढ़ाते देखते हैं, सदव्यवहार एवं दुर्व्यवहार करते देखते हैं। कक्षा के बाहर दूसरों के साथ मिलते-जुलते भी देखते हैं, मल्टीमीडिया साधनों का उपयोग करते देखते हैं। विद्यार्थी

नयी शिक्षा नीति के द्वारा उच्चशिक्षा का 360 डिग्री विकास

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शिक्षा मानव जीवन के सर्वांगीण विकास का सर्वोत्तम साधन है। शिक्षा वही है जो शिक्षार्थी को उच्च आदर्शों की उपलब्धि के लिए अग्रसर करती है और उसके वैयक्तिक, सामाजिक और मानव जीवन के सम्यक् विकास में सहायता करती है। शिक्षा की बदली गई यह नयी नीति देश और काल में तत्कालीन सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक जीवन सन्दर्भों के अनुरूप शिक्षा ग्रहण करने वाले उच्च शिक्षार्थियों का 360 डिग्री विकास करेगी। भारत द्वारा 2015 में अपनाए गये सतत विकास एजेंडा 2030 के लक्ष्य 4 में परिलक्षित वैश्विक शिक्षा विकास एजेंडा के अनुसार विश्व में 2030 तक “सभी के लिए समावेशी और समान गुणवत्तायुक्त शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करने और जीवन-पर्यंत शिक्षा के अवसरों को बढ़ावा दिए जाने” का लक्ष्य है। जिसके लिए नयी शिक्षा नीति वर्तमान में उपयुक्त विकल्प है।

नयी शिक्षा नीति 2020

नयी शिक्षा नीति के तहत विद्यालय से महाविद्यालयों तक पढ़ने वालों की बौद्धिकता और कार्य कुशलता में परिवर्तन होने से प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से देश का उत्थान एवं विकास होगा। डॉप आउट बच्चों की संख्या कम करना और सभी स्तरों पर शिक्षा की सार्वभौमिक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करना 5+3+3+4 के नए डिजाईन में स्कूल पाठ्यक्रम और शिक्षा-शास्त्र को पुनर्गठित करना, अनिवार्य अधिगम और आलोचनात्मक चिंतन को बढ़ाने के लिए पाठ्यक्रम की विषय-वस्तु को कम करना, प्रायोगिक अधिगम, कोर्स चुनाव के विकल्पों में लचीलेपन के माध्यम से छात्रों को सशक्त बनाना, बहुभाषावाद और भाषा की शक्ति के द्वारा अनिवार्य विषयों, कौशलों और क्षमताओं का शिक्षाकामीय एकीकरण, एनसीएफएसई अर्थात् स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा आदि विभिन्न पहलुओं को केन्द्रित करके बनाई गई शिक्षा नीति के माध्यम से शिक्षा का प्रारम्भिक क्षेत्र भी सुदृढ़ एवं तत्थय परक हो सकेगा।

उच्चशिक्षा में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन

वर्तमान में भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा प्राणाली की कुछेक प्रमुख समस्याओं को सम्मिलित किया गया है। जिनमें गंभीर रूप से खंडित उच्चतर शैक्षिक पारिस्थितिकी तन्त्र, सीमित शिक्षक और संस्थागत स्वायत्ता, अधिकांश विश्वविद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों में शोध पर कम बल और विषयक अनुशासन में पारदर्शी और प्रतिस्पर्धी-समीक्षा शोध निधियों की कमी एवं उच्चतर शिक्षा संस्थानों में गवर्नेंस और नेतृत्व क्षमता का अभाव आदि कई ऐसे बिखरते पहलू हैं जिनको

समग्र और बहुविषयक शिक्षा की ओर नवीन शिक्षा नीति

डॉ. ललित कुमार

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राजकीय रजा पी० जी० कॉलेज रामपुर

मानव जीवन में शिक्षा का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है शिक्षा मनुष्य का व्यक्तित्व निर्माण करने ज्ञान और कौशल में सुधार के साथ-साथ सभ्य नागरिक बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। इसके अलावा अच्छी शिक्षा न केवल इन्सान के व्यक्तित्व पर प्रभाव डालती है बल्कि उसे जीवन यापन के लिए रोजगार उपलब्ध कराती है। इसी लिए हमारे देश के संविधान में भी सभी नागरिकों को शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के समान अवसर दिए गए हैं। शिक्षा का लाभ देश के हर नागरिक को मिल सके इसके लिए शिक्षा का प्रोत्साहन व विकास हेतु सरकार द्वारा प्रयास किए गए हैं। और बड़ी मात्रा में प्राथमिक माध्यमिक और उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों का विकास किया गया है जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप देश में शिक्षा का विकास हुआ है। और साक्षरता दर में वृद्धि हुई है। लेकिन यह भी सच्चाई है कि आज भी हमारे देश में इतने प्रयास के बावजूद भी शिक्षा का स्तर विकसित देशों की तुलना में कम है। आज भी हमारे देश में बहुत सारे लोग शिक्षा से वंचित हैं। इसके अलावा जो शिक्षित हैं वो भी उनमें अधिकांश का ज्ञान केवल प्रमाण पत्र व डिग्री पाने तक सीमित है। साथ ही देश में बढ़ती अपराधिक घटनाएं और लगातार बेरोजगारी में वृद्धि कहीं न कहीं देश की शिक्षा प्रणाली जिम्मेदार है क्योंकि इस नीति के तहत ही गत वर्षों के दौरान बड़ी मात्रा में कुकुरमुत्ता की तरह खोले गये शिक्षण संस्थान हैं। जिनका मुख्य उद्देश्य बच्चों को शिक्षित करना कम रहा है और पैसा कमाना ज्यादा रहा है। वर्तमान में यह स्थिति चिन्ताजनक है। इण्डिया स्किल रिपोर्ट 2020 में कहा गया है कि भारत में प्रतिभा की कमी है और यह कमी वर्तमान में 56 फीसदी है जबकि चीन में 13 फीसदी, ब्रिटेन में 19 फीसदी, अमेरिका में 40 फीसदी की कमी है। इससे स्पष्ट है कि जो कौशल कम्पनी को चाहिए वह उपलब्ध नहीं है। नई शिक्षा नीति में यह प्रयास किया गया है कि देश के युवा वांछित दक्षता प्राप्त कर सकें। इसके साथ ही इस शिक्षा नीति में कई बड़े बदलाव किये गये हैं। इस नीति के तहत कई ऐसे कोर्स पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये हैं जो समय की मांग के अनुरूप ज्ञान विज्ञान रोजगारोन्मुख और बुद्धि कौशल पर केन्द्रित हैं। इसके अलावा नई शिक्षा में वोकेशनल शिक्षा और समग्र और बहुविषयक शिक्षा पर जोर दिया गया। निश्चित रूप से नई शिक्षा नीति लोगों को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने में चरित्र निर्माण करने में कौशल विकास में और अनुशासित संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने में मील का पत्थर साबित होगी, साथ ही यह नीति विदेशी छात्रों को प्रभावित करेगी। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन समग्र और बहुविषयक शिक्षा की ओर नवीन शिक्षा नीति विषय पर आधारित है। जिसमें द्वितीय समंक, दैनिक समाचार पत्र व पत्रिकाएं, नवीन शिक्षा नीति और प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट का सहारा लिया गया।

समग्र और बहु विषयक शिक्षा

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति में समग्र और बहु विषयक शिक्षा पर जोर दिया गया है। हमारे देश में इस तरीके से शिक्षा ग्रहण करने की पुरानी परंपरा रही है। इस प्रकार की शिक्षा हमारे देश के विश्व प्रसिद्ध तक्षशिला और नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय और प्राचीनतम भारतीय साहित्य जैसे बाणभट्ट की कादंबरी जिसमें 64 कलाओं के ज्ञान के रूप में परिभाषित व वर्णित करती है। इस

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा एवं राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020

डॉ. अरूण कुमार¹ एवं नीलू सिंह²

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राजकीय रज़ा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, रामपुर (उ०प्र०)

शिक्षा पूर्ण मानव क्षमता को प्राप्त करने एवं एक न्यायसंगत और न्यायपूर्ण समाज के विकास तथा राष्ट्रीय विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मूलभूत आवश्यकता है। सभी को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान कर वैश्विक मंच पर सामाजिक न्याय और समानता पाठ पढ़ाना, वैज्ञानिक उन्नति के अवसर प्रदान करना ही राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण और सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण के संदर्भ में भारत की सतत् प्रगति और आर्थिक विकास की कुंजी है।

सार्वभौमिक उच्च स्तरीय शिक्षा ही वह उचित माध्यम है, जिससे देश की समृद्ध प्रतिभा और संसाधनों का सर्वोत्तम विकास और संवर्द्धन व्यक्ति, समाज और राष्ट्र की भलाई के लिए किया जा सकता है। अगले दशक में भारत दुनिया का सबसे युवा जनसंख्या वाला देश होगा और इन युवाओं को उच्च गुणवत्तापूर्ण शैक्षिक अवसर उपलब्ध करने पर ही भारत का भविष्य निर्भर करता है। भारत द्वारा 2015 में अपनाए गये सतत् विकास एजेंडा 2030 के लक्ष्य 4 (एसडीजी-4) में परिवर्धित वैश्विक शिक्षा विकास एजेंडा के अनुसार विश्व में 2030 तक 'सभी के लिए समावेशी और समान गुणवत्तायुक्त शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करने और जीवन-पर्यन्त शिक्षा के अवसरों को बढ़ावा दिये जाने का लक्ष्य है। इस तरह के उदात्त लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए सम्पूर्ण शिक्षा प्रणाली में अधिगम को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पुनर्गठित करने की आवश्यकता होगी, ताकि सतत् विकास के लिए निर्धारित सभी महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्य प्राप्त किये जा सकें।

ज्ञान के परिदृश्य में पूरा विश्व तेजी से परिवर्तन के दौर से गुजर रहा है। बिग डेटा मशीन लर्निंग और आर्टिफ़ीसियल इंटेलिजेंस जैसे क्षेत्रों में हो रहे बहुत से वैज्ञानिक एवं तकनीकी विकास के चलते एक ओर विश्व में अकुशल कामगारों की जगह मशीनों ने ले ली है, तो दूसरी ओर डेटा साइन्स, कम्प्यूटर साइन्स और गणित के क्षेत्रों में ऐसे कुशल कामगारों की जरूरत और मांग बढ़ेगी जो विज्ञान, सामाजिक विज्ञान और मानविकी और विविध विषयों में पारंगत है। जलवायु परिवर्तन, बढ़ते प्रदूषण और घटते प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की वजह से हमें ऊर्जा, भोजन, पानी, स्वच्छ हवा आदि की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए नये रास्ते खोजने होंगे। इस कारण भी कृषि, जलवायु विज्ञान, सामाजिक विज्ञान तथा चिकित्सा विज्ञान के क्षेत्रों में नये कुशल युवाओं की जरूरत होगी। महामारी के कारण बढ़ते संक्रामक रोगों के खतरे आदि को देखते हुए इस क्षेत्र में प्रबन्धन एवं टीकों के विकास में सहयोगी अनुसंधान और प्रभावी चिकित्सा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए बहुविषयक अधिगम एवं शोध की आवश्यकता बढ़ी है। चूंकि भारत एक विकसित देश बनने वाला है इस गति को द्रुत करने के लिए भी प्राचीन हो चुकी शिक्षा व्यवस्था में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है।

नई शिक्षा नीति-2020 के संदर्भ में विभिन्न आयोगों का अवलोकन एवं चुनौतियां

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भारतीय शिक्षा व्यवस्था को लेकर अतीत में बहुत प्रश्न उठते रहे हैं आप हम सब जानते हैं कि भारतीय शिक्षा इतिहास के बारे में यदि हम जान लें कि भारत में शिक्षा व्यवस्था वैदिक युग से आज तक चली आ रही है इसमें बीच-बीच में जैसे-जैसे समाज में परिवर्तन हुआ जैसे-वैसे शिक्षा में भी परिवर्तन हुआ और 'परिवर्तन प्रकृति का नियम है' चाहे वह समाज का कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी धर्म, जाति, वर्ग अथवा किसी सामाजिक व्यवस्था का क्यों न हो उसकी अपनी कार्यशैली होती है और वह समाज में परिवर्तन करता है। जैसे ही जब व्यक्ति का जन्म होता है तो वह नवजात शिशु जो अनभिज्ञ है तथा असामाजिक होता है, न बोलना जानता है न वह चलना, फिरना जानता है, उसका न कोई मित्र होता है, न कोई शत्रु होता है। उसे समाज के रीति-रिवाजों तथा परंपराओं का ज्ञान भी नहीं होता है न ही उसमें किसी आदर्श तथा मूल्य को प्राप्त करने की जिज्ञासा पाई जाती है, परंतु जैसे-जैसे बड़ा होता जाता है जैसे-वैसे उस पर शिक्षा की औपचारिक तथा अनौपचारिक साधनों का प्रभाव पड़ता है। समाज का प्रभाव पड़ता है, परिवार का प्रभाव पड़ता है, पर्यावरण का प्रभाव पड़ता है और विद्यालयों, महाविद्यालयों या शिक्षा के मंदिरों में जाता है तो उस परिवेश में उसका चरित्र निर्माण, व्यक्तित्व निर्माण तथा उसका सर्वांगीण विकास भी होता है और इन सभी कारणों से एक और शारीरिक, मानसिक, संवेगात्मक विकास होता जाता है वहीं दूसरी ओर उसमें सामाजिक भावना विकसित होती जाती है। परिणाम स्वरूप शनैः शनैः व्यक्तियों के उत्तरदायित्व को सफलतापूर्वक निभाने के योग्य बन जाता है। बालक के व्यवहार में वांछनीय परिवर्तन करने के लिए व्यवस्थित शिक्षा की परम आवश्यकता है सच तो यह है कि शिक्षा से इतना लाभ है कि उनका वर्णन करना अत्यधिक कठिन है यहां इतना कहना पर्याप्त होगा कि शिक्षा माता के समान पालन पोषण करती है। पिता के समान उचित मार्गदर्शन द्वारा अपने कार्यों में लगाती है। पत्नी की भांति सांसारिक चिंताओं को दूर करके प्रसन्नता प्रदान करती है। शिक्षा के ही द्वारा हमारी कीर्ति एवं प्रकाश चारों फैलता है। शिक्षा ही समस्याओं को समझाती है शिक्षा से ही जीवन को सुसंस्कृत बनाने में कामयाबी मिलती है इस प्रकार कल्पलता की भांति शिक्षा, जैसे-सूर्य का प्रकाश पाकर कमल का फूल खिल उठता है, और सूर्य अस्त होने पर धूमिल हो जाता है ठीक उसी प्रकार शिक्षा के प्रकाश को पाकर प्रत्येक व्यक्ति कमल के फूल की भांति चमकता है तथा अशिक्षित रहने पर दरिद्रता, शौक एवं कष्ट के अंधकार में डूबा रहता है इसलिए शिक्षा अधिक आवश्यक है। साथ ही साथ बालक में शारीरिक, मानसिक, सामाजिक, आध्यात्मिक शक्तियों का विकास होता है इन सब

भारत में अक्षय ऊर्जा स्रोतों की विद्यमानता तथा उपयोगिता पर विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

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ऊर्जा साहसिक क्रिया का स्रोत है और साहसिक क्रिया से कार्य संपादन होता है इस प्रकार कार्य संपन्न करने की क्षमता ऊर्जा कहलाती है। यह उत्पादन कार्य में विशिष्ट भूमिका निभाती है ऊर्जा को उत्पादन की अंतः आर्थिक संरचना तथा उत्प्रेरक आधार माना जाता है क्योंकि उत्पत्ति के साधनों की निष्क्रियता को समाप्त कर उन्हें उत्पादन क्रिया हेतु सक्रिय रूप प्रदान करने का श्रेय ऊर्जा को ही जाता है। आदि काल से मानव ने ऊर्जा के महत्व को स्वीकार किया है मनुष्य द्वारा मानव शक्ति, पशु शक्ति, पवन, लकड़ी तथा सौर ऊर्जा आदि का बहुत पहले से कार्य करने तथा गर्म करने के लिए प्रयोग किया है। कोयला, खनिज तेल तथा खनिज पदार्थ जैसे-यूरेनियम, थोरियम आदि का शक्ति के साधन के रूप में प्रयोग बाद के समय में हुआ। इन परंपरागत ऊर्जा स्रोतों की सीमिता को ध्यान में रखते हुए बीसवीं शताब्दी के मध्य से अक्षय ऊर्जा स्रोतों की खोज तथा उनके विदोहन पर ध्यान दिया जाने लगा। वर्तमान अध्ययन में न केवल ऊर्जा संकट से संभव समाधान की कल्पना की गई है बरन ऊर्जा की लागत को कम करने की नियमित आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने परंपरागत ऊर्जा स्रोतों पर दबाव कम करने तथा जल विद्युत को रोशनी व अन्य घरेलू उपयोग से बचाकर उद्योगों की ओर गतिमान करने को लक्षित किया गया है। अक्षय ऊर्जा स्रोतों का व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर, स्थानीय स्तर पर तथा फ़ैक्ट्री स्तर पर विकास किए जाने से सरकार पर वित्तीय भार भी नहीं पड़ेगा, कृषि तथा उद्योग दोनों उत्पादक क्षेत्रों के लिए समुचित मात्रा में ऊर्जा आपूर्ति होने लगेगी। परिणाम स्वरूप रोजगार, आय तथा उत्पादन में वृद्धि होगी इससे देश के वासियों के जीवन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार आएगा भारत में कुल स्थापित अक्षय ऊर्जा क्षमता और सौर ऊर्जा के लिहाज से विश्व में पांचवें स्थान पर है तथा पवन ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में चौथे स्थान पर है नवीन तथा नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय भारत सरकार के अनुसार वर्ष 2022 तक भारत के नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा का लक्ष्य 175000 मेगा वाट है। सितंबर 2019 तक भारत 82580 मेगा वाट नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षमता की स्थापना की जा चुकी है 2021 की पहली तिमाही तक भारत 11300 मेगा वाट नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा का लक्ष्य स्थापित कर लेगा। भारत में अक्षय ऊर्जा स्रोतों की विद्यमानता भारत में अक्षय ऊर्जा विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत

अतिरिक्त ऊर्जा स्रोत के नियंत्रण में वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा विकास संस्थान के द्वारा वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा स्रोतों के वैज्ञानिक विधियों से दोहन हेतु अनुसंधान विकास एवं पर्यावरणीय असंतुलन की दृष्टि से विद्युत उत्पादन तथा ऊर्जा संरक्षण हेतु विभिन्न योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन की दिशा में सतत प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा स्रोत कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकी पर आधारित उत्पादन क्रियाओं के लिए ऊर्जा की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता की दिशा में

आत्मनिर्भर भारत से सुदृढ़ होती अर्थव्यवस्था

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भारत एक ऐसे राष्ट्र बनने की ओर कदम बढ़ा रहा है, जहां न शोषक होगा, न कोई शोषित, न मालिक होगा, न कोई मजदूर, न अमीर होगा, न कोई गरीब, सबके लिए शिक्षा, रोजगार एवं चिकित्सा और उन्नति के समान और सही अवसर उपलब्ध होंगे। कोरोना महा संकट के दौर में दुनिया में भारत ही ऐसा एक राष्ट्र है, जिसने इतने बड़े पैकेज की घोषणा की है। लंबे समय से भारत को लेकर की जा रही भविष्यवाणियां और हमारी जागती आंखों से देखा गया स्वप्न अब साकार होता हुआ दिखाई दे रहा है। अब एहसास हो रहा है कि प्रभावी नेतृत्व क्षमता का सुशासन, व्यवस्था का एवं स्वतंत्र राष्ट्रीय चेतना की अस्मिता का, अब बन रहा है—“ नया भारत आत्मनिर्भर भारत” मोदी जी के इस आत्मनिर्भर भारत का सीधा अर्थ है, कि वे इस आर्थिक पैकेज के जरिए केवल धाराशाई हो गए कारोबार, पस्त पड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था एवं निस्तेज हो गए रोजगार क्षेत्रों को संकट से उबारने ही नहीं जा रहे हैं, बल्कि संपूर्ण देश के मनोबल एवं आत्मविश्वास को नई उड़ान दे रहे हैं। आत्मनिर्भर भारत के संकल्प को सिद्ध करने के लिए इस पैकेज में लैंड, लेबर, लिक्विडिटी, और लॉज सभी पर बल दिया गया है। कोरोना महा संकट के बीच अभी हमने देखा है, कि श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी जिस आत्मविश्वास से इस महामारी से लड़े, उससे अधिक आश्चर्य की बात यह देखने को मिली कि उन्होंने देश का मनोबल गिरने नहीं दिया। उनसे यह संकेत बार-बार मिलता रहा कि हम अन्य विकसित देशों की तुलना में कोरोना से अधिक प्रभावी एवं सक्षम तरीके से लड़े हैं, और उस के प्रकोप को बांधे रखा है, जिससे ऐसा बार-बार प्रतीत हुआ कि हम दुनिया का नेतृत्व करने की पात्रता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। प्रधानमंत्री जी का भारत को एक आत्मनिर्भर बनाने संबंधी विजन है। उन्होंने इसका पहली बार सार्वजनिक रूप से उल्लेख 12 मई 2020 को किया था, जब कि कोरोना वायरस विश्वमारी संबंधी एक आर्थिक पैकेज की घोषणा कर रहे थे। इससे आशा थी कि आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान कोविड-19 महावारी संकट से लड़ने में निश्चित रूप से एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगा और विश्व में भारत अपनी अलग पहचान बनाएगा। इसके अंतर्गत हमारे प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने 90 लाख करोड़ रुपए के राहत पैकेज की घोषणा की थी, जो देश की सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का लगभग 10% है। इसकी मुख्य बात यह है, कि उन्होंने किसी को भी नकद राशि बहुत कम दी परंतु भारत की सुदृढ़ होती अर्थव्यवस्था के समय संचालन का जो दृष्टिकोण दिया उसे ना तो देश घाटे में रहेगा और ना ही किसी को वित्तीय मनमानी करने की छूट मिलेगी। आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के अंतर्गत—सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्योग के कल्याण के लिए 16 घोषणाएं की गई हैं। गरीबों, श्रमिकों और किसानों के लिए अनेक घोषणाएं की गई हैं—आत्मनिर्भर भारत के

Analysis of Crop Contents of two amblyceran lice infesting house crow, *Corvus splendens* (Insecta: Phthiraptera: Amblycera)

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Abstract

Amblyceran Phthiraptera is generally believed to exhibit varying degree of haemetophagy i.e. some species are purely feather feeders, some are occasionally blood feeders while others are exclusively haematophagous in nature. The haematophagous nature of amblyceran lice is of great concern to parasitologists as these species do not only affect the vitality and productivity of host birds but are also involved in transmission of infectious agents among their hosts. During present study an attempt was made to determine the extent of haematophagy of two amblyceran Crow lice *Menacanthus gonophaeus* and *Myrsidea baktitar*.

Two phthirapteran species, *Menacanthus gonophaeus* and *Myrsidea baktitar* (Both are amblyceran lice) were recovered from house crow (*Corvus splendens*) in district Rampur (U.P) India. The haematophagous nature of both the species has been recorded. On the basis of crop contents *M. gonophaeus* appeared to be a strong haematophagous louse. Out of the total only 87% of the specimens contained blood in their crops along with feather barbules. The percentage of blood in the crop of adults (94%) was comparatively higher than three nymphal instars stages (80%). While *M. baktitar* found to be a non-haematophagous as any red content compatible with host blood was not detected in their crops. The crops of the louse were found packed with feather barbules and egg chorion only. LM studies of both the louse were also done from ventral side of the head. *M. gonophaeus* bear a well developed post-palpal spine, which presumably used for the accomplishment of blood requirement, while *M. baktitar* do not bear any pointed gear which can be used to pierce the host skin to make blood pool.

Key Words: Amblycera, Crow lice, Haematophagy, *Menacanthus gonophaeus*, *Myrsidea baktitar*, Phthiraptera

उच्च शिक्षा में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन एवं NEP–2020 के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इसके परिणाम : ISBN : 978-93-85270-35-2

Digitalization and its impact on transformation of Higher Education

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Abstract

With changing needs and priorities at societal, national & global level, higher education also needs to keep changing in order to keep pace with changing global requirements, trends and opportunities. In recent years Indian higher education system has undergone a significant changes and digitalization is a notable aspect of this transformation. Different dimensions of digitalization includes- creation of websites to provide detailed information of institution, upgradation of libraries by adopting e-library concept, use of ICT by teachers to make teaching-learning process more effective, efficient & attractive, creation of e-content to caters the needs of students, on line classes to provide alternative mode of learning in changed circumstances and well structured online feedback system to enable the institution to establish communication with various stakeholders including students, teachers, parents and alumni. NEP 2020 has a special emphasis on providing quality education and digitalization of institution of higher education is an important step towards establishing the qualitative parameters like improvements in pedagogy, continuous assessment, student support and supportive learning environments.

Impact of Privatization on Higher Education

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Education is the most important and powerful tool invented by mankind to shape and mould himself for personal as well as social life. In short, it prepares the man for life. Moreover, it is the important source of employment, income and standard of living. So, everyone gives important to higher education. As a result, it has become one of the basic necessities of human life in the materialistic and knowledge society. Hence, the demand for higher education has increased especially after the independence of India. But the central and the state governments are unable to meet the increasing the demand for higher education due to financial constraints, non-availability of appropriate places and cost of higher education. Therefore, it encourages the individuals and organisation to establish colleges and deemed universities. As a result, the number of self- financed arts and science, engineering and medical colleges has increased on the one hand and increased the gap between the demand and supply of higher education. This is also because the afflicted colleges have applied for additional seats to meet the demand for certain courses. Thus, the increase in the number of colleges and demand for additional seats create a gap between the demand and supply of higher education in many higher educational institutions in India. Further, privatisation has positive and negative impact on higher education and society. If we evaluate the overall picture private sector is the fastest growing segment in higher education in many countries around the world. During the past few years, more private institutions than public ones have been established in most developing countries and emerging economies of the world. Private higher education is worth an estimated \$400 billion worldwide – around 17 percent is spent globally on the sector and a quarter of all higher education students are in private institutions (Spencer, 2008). In addition, a large number of students study outside their home countries. Their number has increased by as much as 2.7 million or a 50 percent increase since 2000. By 2025, almost 8 million students would be studying outside their home countries. Overall there is a burgeoning global demand for higher education. A significant proportion of this demand is being met by private provision and study abroad. Similarly, India is a huge country with high diversity and many contradictions. With a high proportion of children and young people among its vast population of about 1.2 billion, India is seen as an engine of global growth. Though,

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NEP-2020: A ROADMAP TO NEW OPPORTUNITIES TOWARDS MINIMISING GENDER GAP

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We all know that gender gap is one of the major problem of India which is able to delay our success and our dream to become 'Vishwa guru', the global knowledge superpower. High-quality Education is the only tool by which we can minimize gender gap and its consequences. Keeping it in mind new National education policy (NEP 2020) is approved by the Union cabinet of India on 29 July 2020. It is a brave and visionary step to improve our education system. Flexibility of courses, language freedom, vocational education and choice based credit system (CBCS) are some of its key features. Its implementation will surely bring some positive change in our society.

Introduction

India is the land of diversities. One can easily witness the variations in cultures, clothes, food, festivals along with linguistic and geographical diversities. We are proud on such diversities which allow us to enjoy almost all types of weather conditions. But not every diversity is enjoyable some are inexplicable contorted such as diversity in gender based acceptance in our society, which already created a deep gender gap. It is truly harmful for social success. Males got all the favoring not only is houses but in society too. However, females were deprived of even essential things, education is one of them. Female literacy rate is 53.7% however country's literacy rate is 74.37%. This indicates that girls are still away from their basic right to education.

These days when education is reaching to the deepest of the village, still the number of girl students is low. There may be three main reasons behind this, (1) the unawareness towards female education, (2) lack of proper hygiene and (3) female foeticides, which consequently lead to the gender inequality. However in urban scenario where females are not only well educated but also serving in different field still they face social and economic discrimination. They were paid low wages in comparison to the male workers in spite of their hard work and contribution in the growth and development. Since our society is too much inclined towards male child, struggle of a girl starts from the womb itself.

May be the new national education policy (NEP-2020) helps in minimizing the gender gap as it recognizing the holistic development of all students, academically as well as non-academically. And this will achieve by sensitizing teachers and parents too.

CONTEMPORARY INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION AND MINORITIES ACCORDING TO INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

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Education is the single greatest tool for achieving social justice and equality. Inclusive and equitable education is critical to achieving an inclusive and equitable society. In the present scenario, India is the country which is redefining the world equation in terms of population, political power, economy and volume of consumption of natural resources. Development and progress of the Education is the key factor in shaping the superpower. Higher education in the country has centuries old history which is trying to re-invent with the changing times with respect to technology and global demands. Beside this shining story India has many challenges in the field of Higher Education. India is a country which has various shades of culture, language, religion, casts etc. it is largest democracy of the world and it is a big deal to bring every under one umbrella in education system. We cannot afford to neglect any section of society. Muslims constitute the second largest religious group in India and thus the largest minority. Muslim community has set up many educational institutes at all levels, in spite of that, Muslims in India are educationally backward. Many committees on minority education reveals that current status of Muslim's access to higher education level is very low. Unfortunately, prejudice and bias, especially against minorities among other factors, has impacted minorities capacity to benefit from the education system, that hold the nation back from growth, innovation and progress. In the light of recommendations of various committees govt. run various types of schemes, scholarships, separate ministry and various awareness programmes for the upliftment of minority education.

Introduction

According to recent All India Survey on Higher Education 2018-19 share of enrolled minorities still continue to be under represented. India,) with second largest population is home to the third largest higher education system in the world by volume of students enrolled. Government of India through Ministry of Human Resource development (MHRD) under the Department of Now NEP 2020 is giving various dimensions to Higher Education. The University Grants Commission (UGC) a statutory body established in 1956 through Parliament enacted law modeled on the UGC of United kingdom is responsible for co-ordination, evaluation and maintaining standards of higher education in India. UGC funded through MHRD is responsible for establishing central universities across India. It is a frame of our higher education

SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020

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The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has defined ‘demographic dividend’ as the growth potential that results from shifts in a population’s age structure. A study conducted by the UNFPA noted that India has an important window of demographic dividend opportunity from about 2005-06 to 2055-56 with 62.5% of the population falling in the working age group of 15 and 59 years. It is expected that the slice of working age group will rise to 65% (approximately) by 2036. (Singh, 2019) This study also recognised the importance of imparting vocational education (VE) to avail the benefits of the demographic dividend.

Education is always regarded as an important tool to equip the youths with necessary skills for getting gainful employment. Keeping this objective in mind Gandhi ji strongly supported the vocationalisation of education and published his thoughts in Harijan.

“Every handicraft has to be taught not merely mechanically as is done to day, but scientifically. This is to say, the child should learn the why and wherefore of every process” After independence there has been a tremendous but unplanned expansion of education in India, particularly in higher education which is too academic in nature. (Ghosh, 2000).

In 1964-66, Kothari Commission Report suggested to relate education to work and recommended vocational education for both lower and higher secondary stage (agrawal, 1993).

“we visualize the future trend of school education to be towards a fruitful mingling of general and vocational education containing some elements of prevocational, technical education and vocational education, in its turn, having all elements of general education. In the kind of society in which we will be living increasingly in the coming years a complete separation between the two will be not only undesirable but impossible.”

National policy on education 1986 stressed that vocational education will be provided after the secondary stage, but keeping the scheme flexible, these may also be made after 8th class. Vocational education will be a distinct stream, intended to prepare students for identified occupations spanning several areas of activity. By 1990 vocational courses are to cover 10 percent and by 1995, 25 percent of the higher secondary students. In recent past Ramamurti Committee’s recommendation (1990) had three key potential features viz. universalisation, vocationalisation, and decentralisation (Ghosh, 2000), which again reminds the need and urgency of vocationalisation of education.

ICT - ROLE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Now a days education pattern is changed from simple delivering lecture by using books to the use of projectors, internet, computers and this has enhanced the creativity in students. Not only education ICT has made us a global society as people can interact and communicate efficiently. The paper explains ICT , a term used for all kinds of technologies which enable users to create, access and manipulate information. The paper also covers its role and challenges faced while implementing the ICT in higher education system.

Introduction

ICT a combination of information technology and communications technology have paved the way for revolutionary change in higher education which is responsible for rapid development in changing methodologies and concept. The technology is changing day by day and provide access to vast volume of information. With the rapid growth of an interconnected world, the interactions among devices, systems, and people are growing rapidly and for that proper combination of technology and communication is indispensable .

ICT has taken over every aspect of our daily lives . Now a days mobile phones, desktop computers, hand held devices, emails and the use of Internet has become a central part of our culture and society. ICT has made us a global society, where people can interact and communicate swiftly and efficiently.

Examples of (ICT) tools are emails, instant messaging (IM), Chat rooms and social networking websites, such as Facebook and Twitter, Skype, iPhones, cellular phones and similar applications.

Various researchers have demonstrated the role of ICT as it can help students to deepen the knowledge, engage them in constructing their own knowledge, and support the development of complex thinking skills. However, other researchers have also said that ICT alone cannot create this kind of teaching and learning environment. Teachers must know how to structure lessons, select resources, guide activities, and support this learning process; many traditionally-trained teachers are not prepared to take on these tasks while some experts say that due to the higher cost associated with the implementation of ICT , absence of technologies is seen in education .

ICT has many characteristics which are not available in traditional teaching. These characteristics are listed below-

ROLE OF ICT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Education is fundamental for achieving full human potential, developing an equitable and just society, and promoting national development. Providing universal access to quality education is the key to India's continued ascent, and leadership on the global stage in terms of economic growth, social justice and equality, scientific advancement, national integration, and cultural preservation. Universal high-quality education is the best way forward for developing and maximizing our country's rich talents and resources for the good of the individual, the society, the country, and the world. India will have the highest population of young people in the world over the next decade, and our ability to provide high-quality educational opportunities to them will determine the future of our country. ICT has become an integral part of today's teaching learning process. Effective use of technology can motivate students, make our classes more dynamic and interesting and renew teacher enthusiasm as they learn new skills and techniques. The role of ICT in higher education is becoming more and more important and this importance will continue to grow and develop in 21st century. The use of ICT in education not only improves classroom teaching learning process, but also provides the facility of e-learning. The adoption and use of ICTs in education have a positive impact teaching, learning and research. The higher education system in India suffers from several deficiencies though it has attempted in many ways to grow after independence. Higher education is considered to play a key role in the development of a country as it has the power to build knowledge based society and in this direction, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) can play a critical role to accelerate the pace of creating new knowledge. The introduction of ICT in the higher education has had a profound implication for the whole education process, especially in dealing with key issues of access, equity, management, efficiency, pedagogy and quality. This paper highlights the various impacts of ICT on higher education and explores various potential future developments.

Introduction

Information communication technologies (ICT) at present are influencing every aspect of human life. They are playing salient roles in work places, business, education, and entertainment. Moreover, many people recognize ICTs as catalysts for change; change in working conditions, handling and exchanging information, teaching methods, learning approaches, scientific research, and in accessing information communication technologies. In this digital era, ICT use in the classroom is important for giving students opportunities to learn and apply the required 21st

THE IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN EDUCATION IN NEP 2020

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India is a land of contradictions and inexplicable contortions. It is the land where women are worshipped as goddesses, and yet year after year, the number of women per thousand men in India continues to reflect what Indians really think about women. The State of World Population report 2020, by UNFPA, states that there are 924 women per 1,000 men in India. This is due to sex-selective abortions, rampant in urban and rural India alike. And for those girls who survive, things turn more and more terrible with every passing year of their lives.

It is a small wonder, then, that in the area of education too, girls are especially disadvantaged. In a country where the literacy rate is 74.37%, the female literacy rate continues to lag behind significantly, at 53.7%, with a gap of 21.6% points at the national level. The girl child faces many layers of impediments in receiving a quality education. One of the fundamental barriers that the girl child has to tackle is the inherent bias favoring the male child in Indian households, which makes families unwilling to spend on the education of the girl child. The girl child is usually expected to learn domestic chores and help with housekeeping and caring for younger siblings. There is a perceptible difference in school dropout rates based on gender.

As a girl child grows older, safety issues become even more pertinent, and a long journey to school often poses a real threat to life and liberty for the child, making continued education a hazardous proposition. In India, child marriage, too, remains an unfortunate reality; according to a UNICEF report, nearly 27% of girls get married under the age of 18 every year, and this is likely to be pushed up by 20% due to the COVID-19 induced lockdown and subsequent migrant crisis this year. All these myriad problems riddle a girl's life, stealing from her childhood, the fun-filled, care-free days of school that is every child's birthright.

The New Education Policy (NEP) 2020, India's first education policy of the 21st century, could be a thin ray of hope for the seemingly unremitting darkness in the quest for girls' education. The policy seeks to address the many shortcomings of our existing education system and sets itself lofty ideals to this end. It endorses the UN Sustainable Development Goal 4, of free universal access to quality education, and promises to transform the Indian education system such that, by 2040, it will be second to none in the world.

India's National Educational Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), was approved by the Union Cabinet on 29 July 2020. This version of the policy replaces the previous National Policy on Education, 1986. NEP 2020 holds special significance for Lend A Hand India, because it strongly acknowledges the fact that exposure to

STATUS OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES AND PATENT GENERATION IN INDIAN SCENERIO

Priya Bajaj, Baby Tabassum, Nida Idrees and Robeena Sarah

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In the world of innovation, India has an old reputation, yet it remains a minnow when it comes to R&D and patents. If over 600,000 applications were filed in the US and more than twice that number in China in 2017, in India, there were only 46,600 and patent grants came to just over 12,000 in a country of 1.37 billion people. The path to patents is paved with research and funding. While Indian companies, including startups, universities and research institutes need to direct their attention towards generating more patents if India has to emerge as a hub of inventiveness, it also calls for increased spend on research and development (R&D).

India spent just 0.7% of its gross domestic product (GDP) on R&D. Meanwhile, Japan, the US and China spent 3.2%, 2.8% and 2.1%, respectively. Recently, according to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), India wants to more than double its R&D expenditure to at least 2% of GDP by 2022. Awareness about filing patents is low in India. The cutting-edge innovations currently taking place in the country have garnered the interest of international investors looking to leverage Indian ingenuity. This brings to the fore the need to understand the nuances of R&D and its contribution to India's growth story.

Now days Indian R&D is greatly evinced by foreign investors. The most commonly cited reason for this interest is the inherent ingenuity of research in India. India's highly skilled and educated demography provides a ready and capable workforce to engage in cerebral research. Recently, India produced the most number of graduates worldwide with 78 million fresh graduates, of which 2.6 million were from STEM (science, technology, engineering and math).

Introduction

Research and Development (R&D) is undertaken by companies and governments to foster innovation to develop new products or services, and/or to improve the existing product lines. R&D encompasses all activities within an organization geared towards increasing innovation, including, developing incubators, helping innovators take their innovations to scale and fostering an innovation ecosystem within the sector. Industrial houses and governments of different countries and groups spend a sizeable amount of their earnings upon research and development activities to create new products and obtain patents for them. The short-run motive is to get patents, and the long-run motive is to influence income growth of the countries. The empirical findings so far are skeptical on the effects of research and development (R&D) spending. Using VAR model for the panel data, it has been observed that R&D spending, number of patents and per capita income growth have no long-run equilibrium relations but in the short-run, income growth and number of patents make a cause to R&D spending. However, there are weak causation from patents and R&D spending to income growth rates. (Das, 2020)

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020 : EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

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Early childhood care and education is more than preparation for elementary school. The holistic development of a child in order to build a solid and broad foundation for lifelong learning and wellbeing is the main objective of Early Childhood Care and Education. It has the possibility to prepare caring, capable, and responsible future citizens. Early childhood care and education is an important area within the lives of the individuals. When the child reaches the age of two, this education begins. This provides the foundation from where the learning of the child takes place. National Education Policy 2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century and aims to address the many growing developmental imperatives of India. This policy has the main aim to develop good human beings capable of rational thought and action, possessing compassion and empathy, courage and resilience, scientific temper and creative imagination, with sound ethical moorings and values. This paper is going to discuss early childhood care and education in the light of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.

Introduction

Early childhood, the period from birth to eight years old, is a time of remarkable growth with brain development at its peak. During the early childhood stage, children are highly influenced by the environment and the people that surround them. Early childhood care and education (ECCE) aims to all-round development of a child in order to build a solid and broad foundation for lifelong learning and wellbeing. ECCE has the possibility to prepare caring, capable and responsible citizens for the future. In this way, ECCE is one of the best investments that a country can make to promote human resource development, gender equality, and social cohesion, and to reduce the costs for later remedial programmes. ECCE plays an important role in compensating for the disadvantages in the family and combating educational inequalities of children. The term 'early childhood care and education' refers to a range of processes and mechanisms, which sustain and support development during the early years of life. It includes the support a family and community need to promote children's healthy development. It covers physical, social and emotional care, intellectual stimulation, health care, nutrition, and education,

CHANGE IN LIFE DUE TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

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ICT has contributed a lot to change our day to day life. Now a days market shopping to on-line shopping, letter to e-mail, classroom learning to e-learning, banking, employment, health, social activities, Commerce etc. are the day to day applications of ICT. Even in Corona time use of ICT was so obvious that awareness about pandemic, teaching, shopping of necessary items like grocery items and medicines, jobs etc. were due to the application of ICT. In spite of few drawbacks use of ICT cannot be ignored.

What is ICT

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) is a broader term for Information Technology (IT), which refers to all communication technologies, including the internet, wireless networks, cell phones, computers, software, middleware, video-conferencing, social networking, and other media applications and services. ICTs are no longer a luxury for developing countries. In the past few decades, ICT offers society with a huge array of new communication capabilities, such as home and domestic activities, employment, education, health, commerce, banking, and social networking websites. Information and Communications Technology (ICT) can impact student learning when teachers are digitally literate and understand how to integrate it into curriculum. Schools use a diverse set of ICT tools to communicate, create, disseminate, store, and manage information.

ICT permeates all aspects of life, providing newer, better, and quicker ways for people to interact, network, seek help, gain access to information, and learn. Besides its presence everywhere, Information and Communication Technology has an immense economic significance.

Role of ICT for teachers and for Students

ICT helps teachers to interact with students. It helps them in preparation their teaching, provide feedback. ICT also helps teachers to access with institutions and Universities, NCERT, NAAC NCTE and UGC etc. It also helps in effective use of ICT software and hardware for teaching – learning process.

ICTs can enhance the quality of education in several ways by increasing learner motivation and engagement, by facilitating the acquisition of basic skills, and by enhancing teacher training. ICTs are also transformational tools which, when used appropriately, can promote the shift to a learner-cantered environment.

CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES AND REFORMS IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

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The economic success of the states is directly determined by their education systems in this developing world. It is universal truth that “Education is a Nation’s Strength”. A developed nation is inevitably an educated nation. The education system of India is the third largest in the world followed by the United States and China. Since independence, India as a developing nation is contentiously progressing within the education field. However, there has been lot of challenges to higher education system of India but equally have lot of opportunities to overcome these challenges and to make higher education system much better. It needs greater transparency and accountability, the role of schools and universities within the new millennium, and emerging research project on how people learn is of utmost important. India need well skilled and highly educated people that can drive our economy forward. India provides highly skilled people to other countries therefore; it is very easy for India to transfer our country from a developing nation to a developed nation. Higher Education Commission of India act, 2018 has been came forward for the improvement of education in India by the government. The current study aims to highlight the challenges and to point out the opportunities in Indian higher education system.

Introduction

The higher education system of India is the world’s third largest in terms of students, followed by China and the United States. India will be one of the largest education hubs in coming years. Since independence, India’s Higher Education sector has witnessed a tremendous increase in the number of Universities/University level Institutions & Colleges. The ‘Right to Education Act’ which stipulates compulsory and free education to all children within the age groups of 6-14 years, has brought about a revolution in the education system of the country with statistics revealing a staggering enrolment in schools over the last four years. The involvement of personal sector in education has seen drastic changes within the field. Over sixty percent of higher education institutions in India are promoted by the private sector. This has accelerated establishment of institutes which have originated over the last decade making India home to the largest number of Higher Education institutions in the world, with student enrolments at the second highest (Shaguri, 2013). In 2014, the number of Universities has increased thirty four fold from twenty in 1950 to 677. Instead of these numbers, international education rating agencies have not placed many of these institutions within the best ranking of the world. India has failed to

TRADITIONAL VS. PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION: A CHOICE FOR STUDENT

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It has always been a serious issue for the students to choose between traditional education and professional education. Some people feel it is best to get into a professional course while others think that a traditional degree would polish the knowledge in all the basic fields. Each group of people has its own logic. The main outcome of either type of education should be professional as well as being a responsible citizen.

Keywords: Professional Education, NEP-20

Introduction

Once a student is out of school after completing their 12th class in Science, Commerce or Humanities, they find themselves at a crossroad of careers wanting them to decide the course they would take up at the undergraduate level. Although there are so many courses in any field, but still decision making becomes even more difficult due to a plethora of professional and traditional courses. If you have already decided the area of your interest, studying a wide range of topics will be useless as you won't be using them in your real life. Studying them is a wastage of time. Everyone wants to earn quickly but the choice of course should be based on interest in a particular subject and not on its earning potential. The choice of course to pursue is individual based on long-term goals, interest, capability, time factor and financial resources.

Advantages of Professional Education

Professional education means any course of study or training designed to enhance the capacity of a person to obtain or pursue any kind of employment for eg M Tech, MBA and MBBS etc . It means that a professional degree can give one's career a quick start.

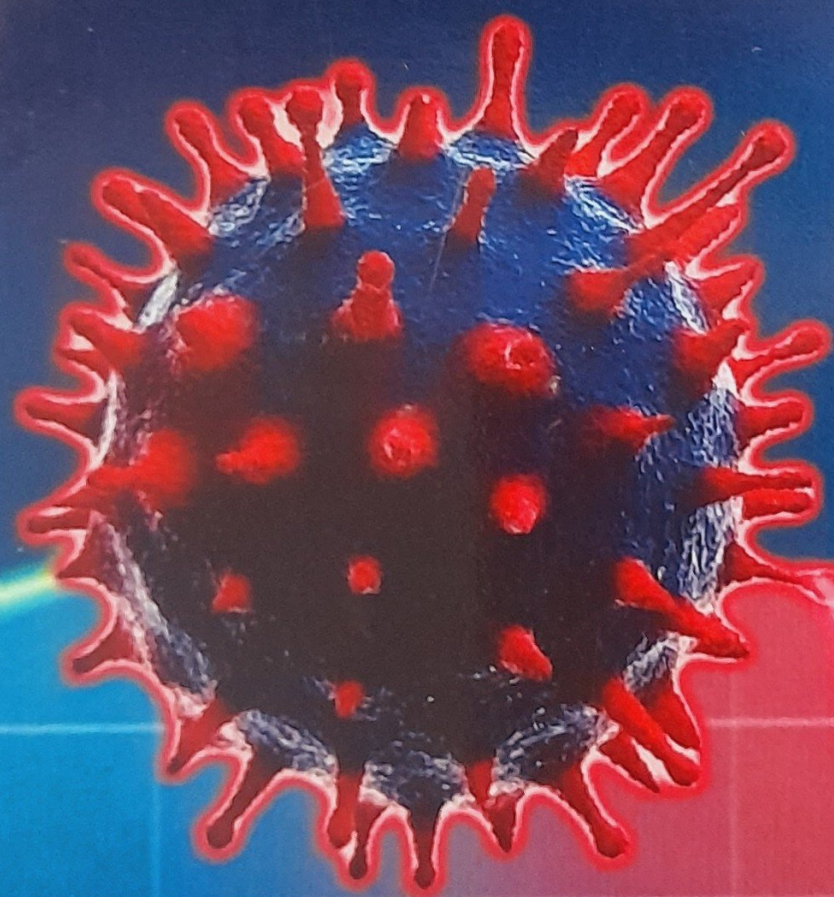
A professional curriculum provides a student with detailed knowledge about his area of interest and helps him build a strong foundation for the career he wants to pursue. A professional curriculum gives students a clear idea about the industry's expectations. A professional curriculum will produce a specialized market-valued fresher.

Students doing professional UG courses along with some diploma or certificate courses have a better chance of getting into the PG course of their choice.

Advantages of Traditional Courses

The traditional bachelor degree needs the students to study a wide variety of topics which are useful not just in professional life but are also useful in personal life. They enable a person to think from different perspectives. The scope for a student in PG courses is wider if he passes out his graduation with a traditional degree. There is a lot of need of highly skilled teachers in some traditional subjects like Sanskrit, Persian, Urdu, and Philosophy etc.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC : A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE



Dr Sunita Rawat

 Info Capsule[®]

Impact of
COVID-19
Pandemic: A
Global
Perspective

Dr. Sunita Rawat

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5 COVID-19: PANDEMIC MAGNITUDE AND MITIGATION MEASURES

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Abstract

COVID-19 is a recently identified unstoppable disease, which spreads worldwide in very short time-span and turned to pandemic. Since no vaccine is reported till date against SARS CoV-2 virus, so to combat with COVID-19, governments of different countries apply common method suggested by WHO (World Health Organisation) viz. social distancing, personal hygiene, isolation and quarantine of infected persons. Almost all countries observe lockdown and rapid testing as prime tool to prevent corona spread from single person to community level. India, like many other countries also put total lockdown to prevent COVID-19 spread but here consequences are more worsened as society and economy suffocates due to prolonged lockdown. Poor people suffered more.

Present study reveals about our preparedness insufficiency even after four months of first known outbreak of COVID-19. Massive daily testing, tracing and identification improve the situation of some low populated and rich countries, but poor countries have no choice as they do not have sufficient kit. COVID-19 is just not a medical issue, but it is far more complex as it affects political, social and economic aspects and have tendency to change our life-style for now and for ever.

Privatization of Education Issues and Challenges

Editor

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Advantages and Disadvantages of Privatization of Education

Dr. Pravesh kumar

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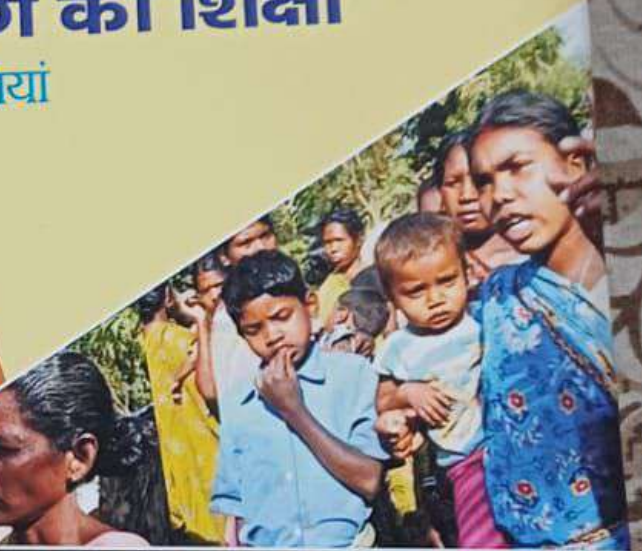
India is one of the most populated countries of the world where much of the population are very poor. One of the important tasks of any Government is to provide education to all and improve the literacy rate of the country to march a head in the development of the country. Till now our education system is mainly oriented on Government based public system. Public education system primarily concentrates on giving education to large masses rather than giving importance to providing quality education. Due to this, the quality of education in our primary, secondary and colleges fallen below the standards which gave scope for the private organizations to dominate over public education system at present. The situation has reached a stage where Government authorities also believe that it is good for the Government to privatize education to reduce the burden in running the Government public education institutions at all levels. Now the question is, if such a thing happens, is it possible to

EDUCATION OF DEPRIVED SECTIONS

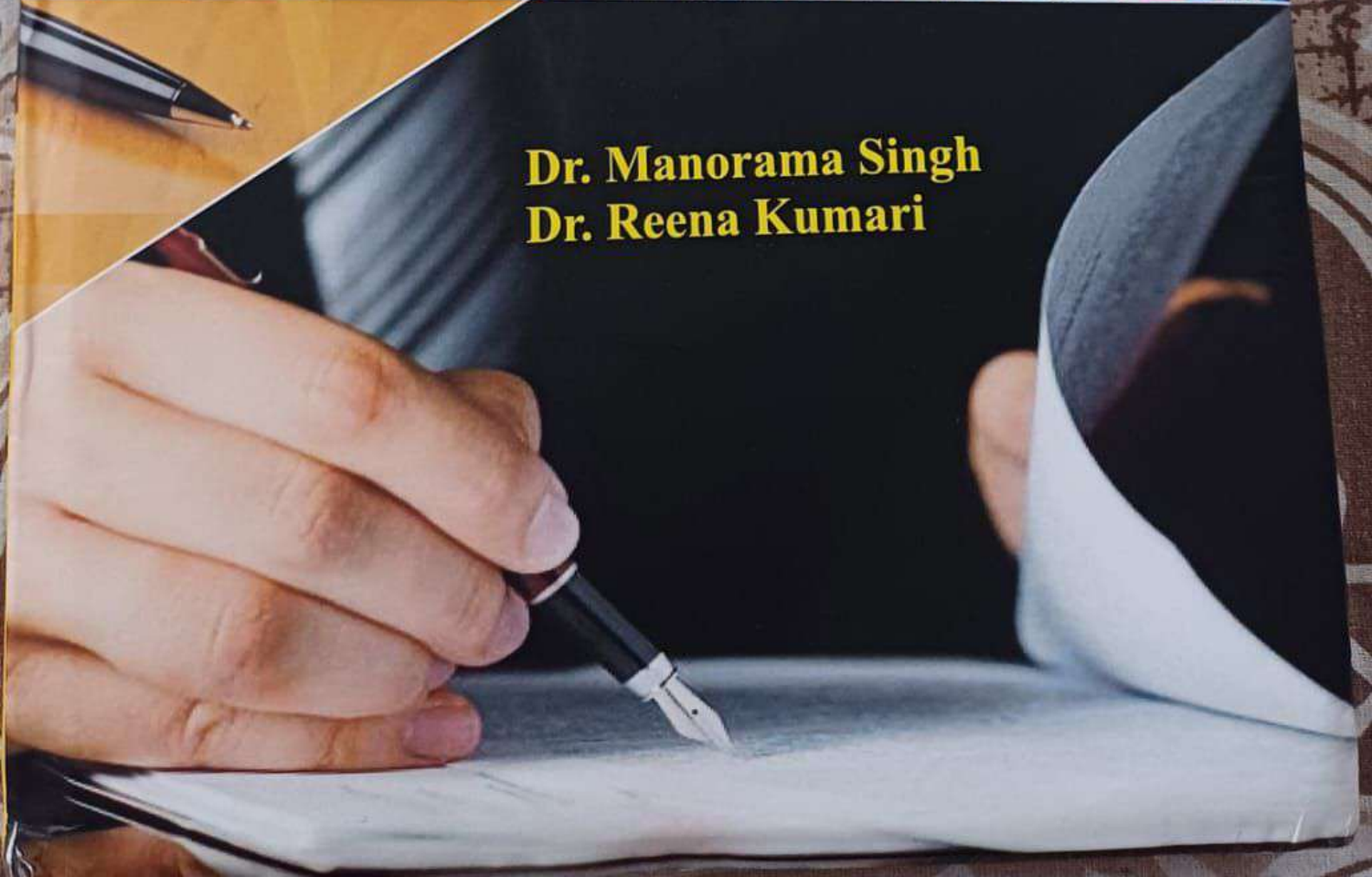
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मुद्दे एवं चुनौतियां



Dr. Manorama Singh
Dr. Reena Kumari



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ROLE OF RTE IN THE ERADICATION OF EDUCATIONAL DEPRIVATION

*Dr. Pravesh Kumar**

ABSTRACT

EDUCATION IN INDIA

In ancient times, India had the Gurukula system of education in which anyone who wished to study went to a teacher's (Guru) house and requested to be taught. If accepted as a student by the guru, he would then stay at the guru's place and help in all activities at home. The guru taught everything the child wanted to learn, from Sanskrit to the holy scriptures and from Mathematics to Metaphysics.

The modern school system was brought to India, including the English language, originally by Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay in the 1830s. The curriculum was confined to "modern" subjects such as science and mathematics, and subjects like metaphysics and philosophy were considered unnecessary. Teaching was confined to classrooms and the link with nature was broken, as also the close relationship between the teacher and the student.

The Uttar Pradesh (a state in India) Board of High School and Intermediate Education was the first Board set up in India in the year 1921 with jurisdiction over Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior. But eventually, in 1952, the constitution of the board was amended and it was renamed Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). All schools in Delhi and some other regions came under the Board.

School education policies and programmes are suggested at the national level by the Government of India, though the state governments have a lot of freedom in implementing programmes. Policies are announced at the national level periodically. The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE), set up in 1935, continues to play a lead role in the evolution and monitoring of educational policies and programmes.

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Development and Problems of Secondary Education

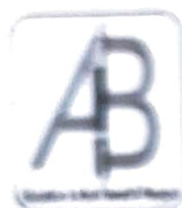
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Shaheen Fatima Khan

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Development and Problems of Secondary Education

By : *Mahd Ahrar*

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Professional Ethics of Teachers

Pravesh Kumar*

Introduction

Professional ethics is like a guide, which facilitates the teacher to provide the best of quality education and inculcate good values among listeners and learners. This helps the teachers to understand their professionalism as a teacher, their role is not just to become supreme and authority in front of students and administration.

Features of Professional Ethics

Scientific research came to conclusion that professional ethics is an area of ethical knowledge where the subject knowledge is monthly taken with different occupation in regard to teaching and profession. Regarding the above context professional ethics as under :-

- ❖ Pattern of professional ethics formation, development and operation.
- ❖ Current stage of scientific development and implementation experience of ethical professional standards.
- ❖ Staff relations with professional groups.

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Economy of Eastern Uttar Pradesh

Special Focus on Agriculture



Edited by
Dr. Surendra Kumar Gupta
Dr. Raju Kumar Gupta



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Preface

This edited book entitled “ Economy of Eastern Uttar Pradesh: Special Focus on Agriculture” covers and reviews the various issues associated with the development and growth of agriculture in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Our intention is to cover all the dimensions and theoretical aspects that are related to development of agriculture in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. In this context, this edited book tries to explore and discuss about past, present and future of Agricultural development in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Because this region has more potential to support the Indian Economy as well as to improve the living standard of people of this region.

It was a pleasure to see that many authors accepted our invitation to contribute to this edited book covering a wide spectrum regarding the Agriculture of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. We sincerely believe that this edited book will prove to be a useful contribution in the field of Eastern Uttar Pradesh's economy. We Express our appreciation to all the contributing authors and Kunal books and their team members are taking keen interest in publishing this valuable book. Finally, we thank the faculty members of our Department of Economics, DDU Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur.

We are thankful to all the authors whose works have been consulted, utilized and cited for the preparation of this work. At last, we express our sincere thanks to Mr. Prem Singh Bisht of Kunal Books, New Delhi for bringing out this edited book in time.

Editors

Dr. Surendra Kumar Gupta & Dr Raju Kumar Gupta
*Department of Economics, DDU Gorakhpur University,
Gorakhpur, U.P.*

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Need of Commercialization of Agriculture in Eastern Uttar Pradesh

Dr. Deepa Agarwal

Abstract

Agriculture is a strong backbone of the Indian economy as well as Uttar Pradesh. Agriculture and allied sectors contribute about 25.78% to SGDP of Uttar Pradesh while about 77.7% of the population is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. While agriculture is the basis of economic life and the main source of employment, it is also a powerful medium of earning foreign exchange. Agriculture is of great importance for the long run development of the economy. Due to the dependence of 77.7% of the population on agriculture, agriculture is the main means of livelihood in Uttar Pradesh. But by making agriculture a loss-making deal and burdensome, we are promoting unemployment and discontent, it can be estimated from the fact that in the last 15 years, farmers have committed suicide. Therefore, commercialization of agriculture is an essential reality in the present globalization era. Eastern Uttar Pradesh is the largest region of the Uttar Pradesh. The population of eastern U.P. is about 40% of the total population of the state.

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Nearly 88% population live in rural areas. Therefore, in the light of above context, the purpose of the present paper is to analyze the Need of Commercialization of Agriculture in Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Key Words: Development, Commercialisation, Profitability

Introduction

Agriculture has always played an important role in Uttar Pradesh economy and is still present. Agriculture sector is called the backbone of the Uttar Pradesh economy. Agriculture and allied sectors contribute about 25.78% to SGDP of Uttar Pradesh while about 77.7% of the population is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. While agriculture is the basis of economic life and the main source of employment, it is also a powerful medium of earning foreign exchange. Agriculture is of great importance for the long run development of the economy. Due to the dependence of 77.7% of the population on agriculture, agriculture is the main means of livelihood in Uttar Pradesh. But by making agriculture a loss-making deal and burdensome, we are promoting unemployment and discontent, it can be estimated from the fact that in the last 15 years, farmers have committed suicide. Therefore, commercialization of agriculture is an essential reality in the present globalization era.

Objectives of the Study

In the light of the present facts, the objectives of the present study are:

1. To discuss the status of agriculture in Eastern Uttar Pradesh.
2. To discuss the problems of commercialization of agriculture in Eastern Uttar Pradesh.
3. To give suggestions to make agriculture commercially profitable.

Methodology of the Study

The present study is mainly descriptive in nature based on secondary sources. The data was mainly collected through various books, periodicals, articles, reports, journals, government publications and access through websites etc.

Women's Education and Employment



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A Study of State Action and Gender Budgeting in India

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Gender specific violations and vulnerabilities are major hindrance in the progress of any country. Approximately one half of the total human resources, talent, intelligence, capabilities became unutilised when they are excluded from the mainstream of development and progress. 2011 census says that women account for 48 per cent of the total population of the country. They face disparities in access to and control over services and resources. Bulk of the public expenditure and policy concerns are in "gender neutral sectors". Implications on women in the above sectors are not recognised or identified. Gender responsive budgets policies can contribute to achieving the objectives of gender equality, human development and economic efficiency. The major challenge is to overcome these hindrances in the growth of the nation. Gender budgeting is an instrument to bring gender equality throughout the nation. Gender budgeting is it is not only not just a one-time activity. It is a continuous process that must be applied to all levels and stages of the policy process.

Introduction

Women and girls face various forms of gender discrimination throughout their life. Discrimination start before or after birth and leads to foeticide, domestic violence, harassment or abuse; neglect due to dependence and lack

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Chapter 12

Functions and Emerging Trends of the Microbial Community in Heavy Metals Bioremediation

A Review

Nida Idrees, Robeena Sarah, Baby Tabassum

Book Editor(s): Javid A. Parray, Nowsheen Shameem, Elsayed Fathi Abd-Allah, Mohammad Yaseen Mir

First published: 10 May 2022

<https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119830795.ch12>

Abstract

The elimination of toxic metals through plants and microorganisms, i.e. phyto-bioremediation, is a rapidly expanding technology to clean up contaminants from the environment. It is a biological mechanism in which harmful wastes can be converted or recycled into another form of nontoxic material by microorganisms. In recent years, various kinds of environmental pollution have been present worldwide. Microorganisms may be a significant key to resolve the issue of toxic environmental waste accumulation and cope with the complex challenges that follow. The survival of microorganisms in every atmosphere and conditions in the biosphere is attributable to their metabolic activity. It is the main feature for the survival under various environmental conditions. Their nutrition capability varies; hence they can be used for bioremediation against environmental toxicants. Bioremediation is eminently concerned with eradication, degradation, immobilization, and detoxification of particular hazardous wastes and physico-chemical toxic substances from the environment through the all-encompassing action of microorganisms. The primary perception is to degrade or convert pollutants, mainly heavy metals, hydrocarbons, crude or diesel oil, herbicides and pesticides, dyes, and alternative complex hazardous compounds/wastes into simple, nontoxic materials. The process is accomplished in a catalytic manner through metabolizing. Subsequently, with the rising need for immense contribution, human beings must act to resolve several environmental issues. The aspects that arbitrate degradation rates are mainly abiotic and biotic conditions. Different forms and strategies of bioremediation are trending in several countries, such as bioaugmentation, biostimulation, biopiles, bioventing, and attenuation. These techniques have both advantages and disadvantages as a result of their particular and limited pertinence.

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Chapter 1

A Review of Endophytic Microbiota of Medicinal Plants and Their Antimicrobial Properties

Robeena Sarah, Nida Idrees, Baby Tabassum

Book Editor(s): Javid A. Parray, Nowsheen Shameem, Elsayed Fathi Abd-Allah, Mohammad Yaseen Mir

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Abstract

Medicinal plants have been used by humans for centuries in the treatment of health disorders and prevention of diseases including epidemics. Over the years, knowledge of their medicinal properties has been transferred within and among human communities. Natural products have been obtained from medicinal plants that are confirmed to be rich sources of biologically active compounds, some of which are used for the development of new chemicals for the pharmaceutical industry. Active compounds produced are used in the treatment of a variety of infectious diseases. Neem imposes a check on microbial growth and the breakdown of cell membrane capability, thus exhibiting an antimicrobial role. Different parts of the neem tree are potent against various microorganisms and are shown to reveal antimicrobial effects. Data of numerous plants so far considered to have been used in experiments on antimicrobial activity have been obtained and scientifically proven, along with the rising number of reports on pathogenic microorganisms resistant to antimicrobial agents. Metal hyper-accumulating plants are known to shelter a co-evolved microbiota, and an essential role has been documented in microbial-assisted phytoremediation. Medicinal plants play a crucial role in sheltering endophytes, which are potentially concerned with the biosynthesis of plant constituents and the synthesis of bioactive compounds. The production of antimicrobial bioactive compounds by endophytes is currently receiving urgent concern due to the emergence of multidrug-resistant pathogens. The possible basis for choosing advantageous microorganisms that may positively affect plant health is the rhizosphere of many medicinal plants. Therefore, the rationale of this review is to emphasize the function of the endophytic microbiota of medicinal plants in the production of plant-based antimicrobial compounds for contributing toward health and remedial measures.

Home Environment of Adolescents

(Impact on Emotional Intelligence and Academic Stress)



Dr. Bijender Singh
Dr. Pratibha Sagar

Home Environment of Adolescents

(Impact on Emotional Intelligence and
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Stories Matter

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Values and Education

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Education And Human Values

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Introduction

The National Policy on Education has laid considerable emphasis on Value Education by highlighting the need to make education a forceful tool for cultivation of social and moral values. The policy has stated that in our culturally plural society education should factor universal and eternal values oriented towards the unity and integration of our people. In the present times of unprecedented changes dislocating traditional values and creating conflict between traditional and new values there is a universal concern in respect of erosion of values, promoting values and culture which fit in with the needs of the modern times. This concern is universal but is more acute for our country which has lead its own distinct culture, worked view and a living value tradition. The process of developing in to a modern nation, with new social, political and economic institutions, and with emphasis on science and technology, has thrown up many new value – challenges in all areas of our national life. It is important that we examine these challenges and prepare our youth to face and resolve them.

Objectives

The main objectives of promotion of Human Values in Education are as under:

- (i) To create awareness, conviction & commitment to values for improving the quality of life through education, and for advancing social and human well being.
- (ii) To encourage universities and colleges to undertake academic and other activities pertaining to teaching, research and extension programmes in respect of values and culture like extramural lectures, seminars, conferences, workshops and orientation programmes for teachers and students.
- (iii) To encourage universities to undertake preparation and production of requisite material including books, handbooks, Journals, teaching materials, video CD and films relating to values.

Human Values In Commercialization Education

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Education is a transformation process of learning where learner as a raw material is transformed as a quality product for society and a nation. Education makes a person well behaved and polite for carrying out systematic life in society Education provide basic platform for inculcating human values to an individual. But in today's Indian economic scenario the human values are brushed aside for the sake of commercialization in an education. An individual is measure in terms of his wealth and not on the basis of goodness. Such changes have occurred due to deviation of our education system from the golden path set by our ancestors.

The present day education pattern of India has lost it sense of purpose, more badly it basic human value because of commercialization.

Education and human values are complementary to each other. But in a present scenario, human values are disappearing from every aspect of education whether it is a student, teacher, parents and educational houses. First time, the concept of privatization of education was discussed in Kothari education commission (1964-65). The main reason for privatization of education was because that government found it difficult to bear large expenditure on education so it promotes privatization for reducing its burden and for ensuring education to one and all. Time passed by, many private educational institutions came into existence. This enables privatization to make an education as a good wealthy and profit insuring business but with less or no human values.

In a private setup, the students are the consumers, the institutions are the service providers, the industry is the master (dictating the education curriculum and research direction) and education is the commodity or end product. Education cannot be a business, product or system. We are not supposed to do business in the name of imparting knowledge.

Unpacking of Digital India

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Digital India is a scheme launched by 01st of July 2015 by Prime Minister, Government of India to make India digitally empowered in technology. It is also ensure that government services are accessible and transparent by improving online infrastructure as well as internet connectivity. The vision of digital India is the development in the field of including electronics services, products, manufacturing and job oriented schemes etc. The technologies including mobile application and cloud computing is causes an important role in rapid development for economic growth.

Introduction

Digital India scheme has three factors: these are Universal digital literacy, delivering government services digitally and Development of secure and stable Digital Infrastructure [1, 2]. It provides the facility to connect with each other and sharing the information.



There are few lines about digital India said by Shri Narendra Modi (Honourable Prime Minister of India) and Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad (Honourable Minister of Communications & IT Government of India) [1]:

Relevance of Economic Values on Professional Ethics

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The Cambridge Online Dictionary defines values as “the beliefs people have about what is right and wrong and what is most important in life, which control their behaviour.” Schwartz defined values as “desirable, trans-situational goals, varying in importance, that serves as guiding principles in people’s lives.”⁴

Economic value is created when parties willingly enter into mutually beneficial transactions. For example, when a customer pays a shop owner one dollar for a pen, value is being created for both parties to the transaction: the shop owner is getting one dollar for something that has (presumably) cost him less, and the customer is getting a product that is of greater value to her than the one dollar she paid for it. Mutually beneficial transactions that create value are the building blocks of the free market system. A large number of transactions in a market economy is conducted on the spot, such as the purchase of a pen. In most such transactions, it is not necessary for the parties to know about each other’s values, since the product or service transacted is standardised, its value is small, and neither party has the expectation of interacting continuously with the other in the future. However, there are other high stakes transactions, such as the recruitment of a senior manager or the formulation of a strategic alliance, where values can solve important information problems, because the interaction between the parties is continuous and over the long term, close collaboration between the parties is required, and the magnitude of the outcomes can be in the millions of dollars.

Professional Ethics

Management have an ethical and social responsibility to themselves, their clients and society. Practically (although there is much debate about this), engineering ethics is about balancing cost, schedule, and risk. Management ethics is a means to increase the ability of concerned

Human Values and Education of Children with Developmental Disabilities

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Values are part and parcel of philosophy. Hence, aims of education are naturally concerned with values. Each educational goal, whether originating in a person, a family, a community, a school or an educational system, is believed to be good. Value is that which renders anything useful, worthy or estimable. In other words, Values may be defined as something which are desirable and worthy of esteem for their own sake. Swami Vivekananda considered human as complete from birth and emphasized on letting him realize this totality with help of education. Human values are defined as those values which help man to live in harmony with the world. Education in human values takes a holistic approach to educating the child and recognizes five values as an integral part of the human being. These values are recognized by all major religions, adopt a multi faith approach, allow and encourage each child to follow his or her faith, and are simply conducive to application in diverse cultural conditions. These five fundamental human values are Truth, Right Conduct, Peace, Love and Non-violence. An educational system based on human values helps students to develop a holistic understanding of body, mind and soul.

Developmental disability is a diverse group of chronic conditions that are due to mental or physical impairments that arise before adulthood. Developmental disabilities cause individuals living with them many difficulties in certain areas of life, especially in "language, mobility, learning, self-help, and independent living". The most common developmental disabilities are Intellectual Disability, Specific Learning Disability and Autism Spectrum Disorder. Value education and training is needed for healthy development of body, mind and soul of Children with Intellectual Disability especially those with mild and moderated cognitive

Education and Human Values

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This article dwells on the value system present in the education system in India. Human values such as morals, integrity play an important role in the building of national character of the students. These values combined with the education system will ultimately help to nurture the all round development of the students. Moral values and ethics in educational system lead to academic excellence. The stress of ever increasing workload have lead to the deteriorating quality of the educational system. A good and comprehensive education system is expected to create the necessary human capital and knowledge workers who will bring the country to greater heights. In this regards, a holistic education programme is needed which can equip students with both the hard and soft skills required as well as human values. However, the main emphasis in education today lies in acquiring large amounts of information, passing examinations and securing qualifications for future employment. Human society may not significantly sustain without human values. Hence, it is necessary to talk on the subject and bring about awareness of human values into the present educational institutions. There is no denying the fact that the present society is facing a lot of crises. Human values crises are a known fact of the modern society.

Introduction

Do Moral values still exist in this world? If we look at ancient education system of India, we can realize that their education system was very prosperous, value-based, and skills were developed. In ancient time, the teachers were concerned about total improvement of students which includes their intellectual (Physical, mental and spiritual) level, understand their abilities, be aware of responsibilities, regards for elders, appreciation for cultural heritage, responsibility towards their fellow social group. However, these above qualities are not seen in the present education system. Before discussing these issues there is a need to understand the concept of moral values, ethics & Education.

Environment and Indian Culture

Dr. Suman Lata

Govt. Raza P.G. College Rampur

Living in harmony with Nature has been an integral part of Indian culture. This has been abundantly reflected in a variety of traditional practices, religious beliefs, rituals, folklore, arts and crafts, and in the daily lives of the Indian people from time immemorial. For the people of India, environmental conservation is not a new concept. Historically, the protection of nature and wildlife was an ardent article of faith, reflected in the daily lives of people, enshrined in myths, folklore, religion, arts, and culture. Some of the fundamental principles of ecology-the interrelationship and interdependence of all life-were conceptualized in the Indian ethos and reflected in the ancient scriptural text, the *Isopanishad*, over 2000 years ago. It says, 'This universe is the creation of the Supreme Power meant for the benefit of all his creation. Each individual life-form must, therefore, learn to enjoy its benefits by forming a part of the system in close relation with other species. Let not anyone species encroach upon the other's rights.'

The oldest visual image of the human fascination, love, and reverence for nature in India can be found in the 10,000 year-old cave paintings at Bhimbetka in Central India depicting birds, animals, and human beings living in harmony. The Indus Valley civilization provides evidence of human interest in wildlife, as seen in seals depicting images of rhino, elephant, bull, etc. Historically, conservation of nature and natural resources was an innate aspect of the Indian psyche and faith, reflected in religious practices, folklore, art and culture permeating every aspect of the daily lives of people. Scriptures and preaching's that exhort reverence for nature and relate to conservation can be found in most of the religions that have flourished in the Indian subcontinent. Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Christianity, Islam; and others place great emphasis on the values, beliefs, and attitudes that relate to the cross-cultural universality of respect for nature and the elements that constitute the universe. The concept of sinning against nature existed in various religious systems. Classical Indian myth is replete with similes of man in unison with the environment. Many of the

Value Education in today's Youth

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Values are the principles, ideal and the way of living which represents the fundamental convictions to guide the behaviour and decision making of people in every particular situation. It helps the person decide as of what is right and what is wrong, the importance of life and the people living in it. However, now a days, the youth is getting confused about the ideal behaviour due to changes in the value system in the modern society, which leads to address the issue about updating the goals of formal education to bring the country back to its own philosophical foundation. This paper is about how the modern education system has changed the value system in the country and what needs to be done to combat such situations of moral dilemmas.

Introduction

According to T. Roosevelt, "To educate a man in mind and not in morals is to educate a menace to society." The Hindu version of life is based in four basic goals which embodies the formation of human values, these are artha(economic values of wealth), karma (psychological values if pleasure), dharma (moral values) and moksha (liberation). These psychological foundations of India is deteriorating because of social turbulance, industrialisation, globalisation and rapid liberation taking place in all parts of society.

Values in India

Ancient India- Value education held a prime place in india from Gurukul education where the children learn philosophy of life along with reading and writing.

In modern education, British were absolutely neutral towards religion and value education.

CABE (1943-46) gave importance to spiritual and moral education as a responsibility of home and community.

मूल्यां के विविध आयाम

संपादक

डॉ. पी. के. वार्ष्णेय
प्राचार्य

डॉ. प्रवेश कुमार

सहायक प्राध्यापक, अध्यापक-शिक्षा विभाग

राजकीय रज़ा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, रामपुर, (उ.प्र.)



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पर्यावरण संरक्षण में मानवीय मूल्यों की भूमिका : भारतीय परिवेश में

डॉ. अरविन्द कुमार¹, मौ. आजम²

¹असि. प्रो. बी.एड. विभाग

²बी.एड. प्रथम वर्ष

रा. रजा पी.जी. कॉलेज, रामपुर।

हम अपने चारों ओर ईश्वर के बनाए इस पर्यावरण को देखकर आनंदित हो जाते हैं। पर्यावरण की गोद में ये महकते गुल, बढ़ते पेड़-पौधे और चहकती चिड़ियाँ नजर आती हैं। पर्यावरण एक व्यापक शब्द है जिसको सामान्य में अर्थ इस प्रकृति के द्वारा प्रदान किया जाता है। हम भारतीयों का प्राचीन काल से ही जीव-जंतुओं से विशेष लगाव रहा है। हमारे समाज में पेड़-पौधों तथा जानवरों को धर्म से जोड़ कर उनकी पूजा की जाती है। जिस प्रकार हमें अपना जीवन व्यतीत करने के लिए मानवीय मूल्यों की आवश्यकता होती है, उसी प्रकार पर्यावरण के भी अपने आंतरिक मूल्य होते हैं। लेकिन मानव अपनी जिज्ञासा और नई खोजों की अभिलाषा में पर्यावरण को नुकसान पहुंचाता रहा है। अपनी पुस्तक "द हिंद स्वराज" में गांधी जी ने कहा था कि नई खोजों से उत्पन्न उत्पाद और सेवाएं मानवता के लिए ही खतरा है। आज हम पर्यावरण के बारे में केवल गांधी जयंती, पर्यावरण दिवस, भाषण-प्रतियोगिताओं तथा संगोष्ठियों में ही बात करते नजर आते हैं। जबकि हमारी संस्कृति में हमारे मौलिक, नैतिक, संवैधानिक तथा मानवीय मूल्य तो हमें पर्यावरण को स्वच्छ रखने और अगली पीढ़ीके लिए संरक्षित करने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं।

संविधान का अनुच्छेद 48, सरकार को पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए निर्देश देता है तो अनुच्छेद 51, (G) हम भारतीय नागरिकों को पर्यावरण संरक्षण के प्रति हमारा कर्तव्य बताता है। हमारी संस्कृति में जगत के सभी प्राणियों के सुखी होने की बात कही गई है। इसको हम इस श्लोक के द्वारा समझ सकते हैं

"सर्वेभवंतुसुखिनः, सर्वेसन्तुनिरामया।"

हमारा देश एक विकासशील देश है परिणाम स्वरूप औद्योगीकरण के चलते हमारे यहां भी भारी मात्रा में प्रदूषण बढ़ा है। इस पर्यावरण प्रदूषण का जिम्मेदार केवल औद्योगिकीकरण को

शिक्षा में मानवीय मूल्यों की मानव जीवन में आवश्यकता एवं महत्व

डॉ. ललित कुमार

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर

राजकीय राजा पी.जी. कॉलेज, रामपुर

प्रस्तावना

शिक्षा एक सतत अनवरत चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है, व्यक्ति जन्म के उपरान्त मृत्युकाल तक सदैव कुछ न कुछ सीखता रहता है। मानव जीवन में शिक्षा का महत्व समझने के लिए व्यक्ति के चरित्र से समझा जा सकता है। शिक्षा का अर्थ आज के सामान्यतः जीवन जीने के लिए स्रोतों का उपभोग, आय के साधनों को विकसित करने की कला का ज्ञान को ही समझा जाता है। ऐसे में समाज में मानवीय मूल्यों और नैतिकता का पतन हुआ है, और जिसका प्रभाव व्यक्ति के जीवन पर पड़ रहा है। परिणामस्वरूप वर्तमान शिक्षा द्वारा व्यक्ति को केवल आर्थिक समृद्धि हेतु ही उद्घत किया है, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी शैक्षणिक पाठ्यक्रम में नैतिक शिक्षा और बौद्धिक विज्ञान (Moral Science) को मात्र कक्षा-पंचम तक ही समाहित किया गया है। जिस समय बालक/बालिका नैतिक शिक्षा और बौद्धिक विज्ञान के महत्व को समझ नहीं पाते हैं, उनका प्रयोग मात्र कहानी के रूप में होता है। Moral of the story मात्र अध्ययन का विषय ही बन कर रह गया है। उसे अपने जीवन में आत्मसात् करना नहीं बताया जाता है। वैदिक परम्परा में 'ज्ञानं न शीलमं' की आवश्यकता मृत प्रायः है। जिसके अनुसार शिक्षा / ज्ञान को मानव का सर्वश्रेष्ठ आभूषण बताया गया है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में 'मानव जीवन में मानवीय मूल्यों की भूमिका तथा शिक्षा' विषय पर आधारित है।

अध्ययन का उद्देश्य

वर्तमान परिदृश्य में मानव द्वारा जीवन-मूल्यों के प्रति अनदेखी की जा रही है, जिससे राष्ट्र और समाज की प्राथमिक ईकाई-परिवार छिन्न-भिन्न होने के कागार पर पहुँच गया है, और बहुत से स्थानों पर तो परिवार विखण्डित हो भी गया है। जब राष्ट्र/समाज की प्राथमिक ईकाई परिवार ही अपने संकुचित रूप एकल परिवार के रूप स्वयं को स्थापित कर रहा है, और संयुक्त परिवार की अवधारणा मात्र उदाहरण बन कर रह गयी है। तो परिवार के प्रमुख घटक व्यक्ति, जोकि परिवार का अभिन्न अंग है, वह भी प्रभावित होगा ही। यह एक सर्वमान्य सत्य ही है, परिणामस्वरूप परिवार के विखण्डन हो जाता है, भौतिकवादी इस विचारधारा ने समाज की प्राथमिक ईकाई परिवार को छिन्न-भिन्न कर दिया है। आज के समाज में एकल परिवार तो

वर्तमान समय में मानव मूल्यों की स्थिति

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राजकीय रज़ा पीजी कॉलेज, रामपुर

वर्तमान समय में हमारा समाज आधुनिकीकरण की तरफ तेजी से बढ़ता जा रहा है। आज समाज में ज्यादातर शिक्षित लोग हैं, परंतु हमारे समाज में शिक्षित लोगों के होते हुये भी एक कुंठित जीवन जीने को मजबूर है इस समय व्यक्ति अपने जीवन की व्यस्ता में अपने स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिये दिन रात इधर से उधर भागता फिरता है लेकिन फिर भी आत्मसंतोष प्राप्त नहीं कर पाता है। क्योंकि इस समाज में ज्यादातर लोग मानवीय या नैतिक मूल्यों को भूल चुके हैं य उनको याद रखते हुये भी उनको अपने व्यवहार में नहीं ला सके हैं। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति दूसरे से तो मानवीय मूल्यों की अपेक्षा करता है परंतु स्वम् के व्यवहार में इनको नहीं ला पाता है।

वर्तमान समय में मानवीय मूल्यों या नैतिक मूल्यों से ज्यादा धन दौलत एवं ऐशो आराम को महत्व दिया जाता है, इस समाज में ज्यादातर व्यक्ति धन को एकत्रित करने में लगे हुये हैं चाहे इस धन को एकत्रित करते हुये न जाने कितने ही मजबूर, बेसहारा एवं गरीब लोगो को क्यों न कुचलना पड़े। आज ही किसी प्रशासन के अधिकारी को यह सूचना मिले की अमुक नेता या मंत्री उनके शहर में दौरे पर आने वाले हैं, तब वह अधिकारी इतना सख्त हो जायेगा कि शहर में उतने समय बिजली, पानी, सफाई एवं संचार आदि की व्यवस्था उच्च चरम पर होगी यदि उस मंत्री का दौरा न होता तो शायद वही अधिकारी इन सभी बातों पर अपना ध्यान इतना नहीं केन्द्रित करता, इससे यह बात सीधे तौर पर समझी जा सकती है कि वह अधिकारी अपने मानवीय मूल्यों को अपने व्यवहार में पूर्ण तरीके से नहीं उतार पाये हैं।

आज एक धनवान व्यक्ति को चाहे वह कितना भी निर्दयी क्यों न हो उसको सम्मान दिया जाता है परंतु एक धनहीन व्यक्ति को वही सम्मान नहीं मिलता है। क्योंकि आज गरीब व्यक्ति को ज्यादातर धनी लोगों की सेवा मात्र के रूप में देखा जाता है। चाहे वह व्यक्ति नैतिक मूल्यों का धनी ही क्यों न हो? आज सरकार के किसी नेता की यात्रा हेतु जितने अधिकारी व धन आदि को खर्च किया जाता है, परंतु वही धन किसी आम परेशान व्यक्ति की तकलीफ हेतु खर्च नहीं किया जा सकता है।

एक व्यक्ति जिसने अपराध किया है वह धन के बल पर एक योग्य वकील को चुन सकता है। ऐसा करने से शायद वह कानून की नजर से बच भी जाये, परंतु एक निर्दोष व्यक्ति धन के

वर्तमान अर्थव्यवस्था में आर्थिक मंदी की चुनौती

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किसी भी अर्थव्यवस्था में आर्थिक मंदी जैसी बीमारी की पहचान करना आवश्यक है। जब-जब सरकारों ने इस बीमारी को छुपाकर एक अच्छी तस्वीर दिखाने की कोशिश की है तब तब अर्थव्यवस्था खोखली होने लगती है। इसी वर्ष अप्रैल से जून की तिमाही में हमारे देश का सकल घरेलू उत्पाद जीडीपी पहले की तुलना में 5.8 प्रतिशत से घटकर 5 प्रतिशत पर आ गई। कृषि की विकास दर ऐतिहासिक गिरावट के साथ 2 प्रतिशत पर पहुंच चुकी है। जबकि इससे पूर्व यह विकास दर 5 प्रतिशत से अधिक थी।

भारत का मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर कुल 0.6 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ रहा है जो कि वर्ष 2018 की इसी तिमाही में 12.1 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ रहा था। ऑटोमोबाइल सेक्टर में बड़े स्तर पर लोग नौकरियों से हाथ धो रहे हैं। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में नकारात्मक परिणाम दिखाई दे रहे हैं। यह मंदी आय सृजन में गिरावट, बचत में गिरावट और खपत में गिरावट के कारण आई है। इस प्रकार की मंदी से उबरने के लिए सरकार काफी उपाय कर रही है।

पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री डॉक्टर मनमोहन सिंह ने अर्थव्यवस्था में जारी गिरावट पर एक बयान में कहा कि यह मंदी सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई मंदी है और बिना इसे स्वीकार किये ठीक नहीं किया जा सकता। उन्होंने नोटबंदी और जी0एस0टी0 को भी इसके लिए जिम्मेदार माना है।

किसी भी आर्थिक मंदी की चुनौती के लिए निजी क्षेत्र के स्थान पर सरकार को ही आगे आना होता है। सरकार को न्याय पूर्ण राजनीतिक फैसले लेकर खर्च में वृद्धि करनी होगी। यह भी ध्यान रखना होगा कि राजकोषीय घाटा अधिक न हो जाए। हमारी सरकार को रोजगार सृजन पर अधिक ध्यान देना होगा। क्योंकि सरकार जब रोजगार सृजन पर ध्यान नहीं देती है, तब भविष्य के लिए असुरक्षा का वातावरण पैदा हो जाता है। आज वर्तमान अर्थव्यवस्था इसी दौर से गुजर रही है। हमारी वर्तमान सरकार इसे ठीक करने के अनेक उपाय कर रही है। जिससे हम इस मंदी से शीघ्र ही निकल पाएंगे।

दुनिया भर की अर्थव्यवस्था में आर्थिक मंदी की आहट सुनाई देने लगी है भारत भी इस आर्थिक मंदी से अछूत नहीं है उद्योगों का पहिया थम सा रहा है। कंपनियों ने लागत घटाने के

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सामाजिक माध्यमों (Social Media) की भूमिका

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पूर्व छात्र (एम.एड.), बरेली कॉलेज, बरेली।

प्राचीन समय में मनुष्य की आवश्यकताएं सीमित थी जिस हेतु कम प्रयत्नों द्वारा ही मनुष्य इनकी पूर्ति कर लेता था परन्तु सभ्यता के विकास व सामाजिक परिवर्तन के फलस्वरूप मनुष्य की आवश्यकताओं में वृद्धि होने लगी जिनकी पूर्ति हेतु मनुष्य को अधिक प्रयत्न करने पड़े परिणामस्वरूप समयाभाव के कारण वह समाज से दूर होता चला गया परन्तु मनुष्य एक सामाजिक प्राणी है अतः उसने समाज से सम्पर्क बनाये रखने हेतु वर्तमान विज्ञान व तकनीकी प्रधान युग में सामाजिक माध्यमों को अपनाया।

शिक्षा का क्षेत्र भी इन परिवर्तनों से अछूता नहीं है क्योंकि शिक्षा एक सामाजिक प्रक्रिया है। वर्तमान समय में शिक्षा के प्रचार-प्रसार हेतु सामाजिक माध्यमों का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। यद्यपि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सामाजिक माध्यमों के प्रयोग से कुछ समस्याएं दृष्टिगत होती हैं परन्तु लाभ व सीमायें एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं। अतः आवश्यक है कि सुनियोजित नीति द्वारा इन समस्याओं का निराकरण करते हुए शिक्षा के क्षेत्र को सामाजिक माध्यमों के प्रयोग से प्रभावी व उद्देश्यपूर्ण बनाया जाये जिससे शिक्षा का प्रचार-प्रसार जन-जन तक हो सके तथा 'शिक्षित भारत-विकसित भारत' का सपना साकार हो सके।

प्रस्तुत शोध आलेख में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सामाजिक माध्यमों के प्रयोग के लाभों व समस्याओं को इंगित किया गया है।

भूमिका

शिक्षा वह साधन है जो मानव को प्राणी जगत के अन्य जीवों से पृथक् करती है। शिक्षा मानव को एक सामाजिक प्राणी बनाकर सांस्कृतिक धरोहर को आगे आने वाली पीढ़ी को हस्तान्तरित करने के योग्य बनाती है। शिक्षा मानव के सर्वांगीण विकास में सहायक है। शिक्षा द्वारा मानव अपना जीवन सुखमय बनाकर सामाजिक जीवन में अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करते हुए राष्ट्र के विकास में अपना योगदान देता है। शिक्षा मानव को वातावरण के साथ अनुकूलन करने के योग्य बनाकर वातावरण में अपनी सुविधानुसार परिवर्तन करने की शक्ति प्रदान करती है। शिक्षा समाज में व्याप्त रूढ़िवादी विचारधाराओं, परम्पराओं एवं तौर-तरीकों में परिवर्तन हेतु

मानवीय मूल्यों पर वातावरण का प्रभाव

लेफ्टिनेंट (डॉ.) प्रवेश कुमार¹, डॉ. सुनीति लता²

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बलदेव आर्य कन्या इंटर कॉलेज, मुरादाबाद

मूल्य कोई जन्मजात प्रवृत्ति या विलक्षणता नहीं है व्यक्ति के जीवन में इसका विकास समाजीकरण की प्रक्रिया के साथ-साथ होता है एक कट्टर ब्राह्मण परिवार में पलने वाले बालक में हरिजनों के प्रति छुआछूत संबंधी मूल्य पनप जाता है जबकि एक प्रगतिशील परिवार के बालक में अंतरजातीय विवाह में से संबंधित मूल्यों का विकास होता है मूल्य सामाजिक जीवन का एक आवश्यक अंग है क्योंकि व्यक्ति अपने समाज को प्यार करता है इस कारण वह अपने समाज में प्रचलित मूल्यों को अपना मान लेता है और उन्हें धीरे-धीरे अपने जीवन में ढालता है व्यक्ति मूल्यों का अर्जन समाज के उन लोगों या घटनाओं से करता है जिनको वह अपना समझता है क्योंकि ऐसा करने से वह अन्य लोगों के समान हो जाता है और उसका अनुकूलन समाज के साथ हो जाता है इस अर्थ में व्यक्ति सामाजिक अन्य क्रियाओं के दौरान अनुकरण और इसी भांति की अन्य प्रक्रियाओं और सामाजिक मूल्यों को अर्जित करता है इसलिए मानवीय मूल्यों अर्थात् व्यक्तियों पर व्यक्तिगत रूप से समाज तथा समाज में व्याप्त वातावरण का सीधा सीधा प्रभाव व्यक्ति अथवा बालक पर पड़ता है जैसे लैमार्क एवं डार्विन के द्वारा जीव विज्ञान के अंतर्गत जैव विकास में कहा गया है कि वातावरण का जंतुओं पर तथा पेड़ पौधों पर सीधा सीधा प्रभाव पड़ता है जैसे अंगों का उपयोग तथा अनुपयोग वस्तुतः लैमार्क ने जिराफ का उदाहरण देते हुए कहा कि जिराफ की गर्दन का लंबा होना इस बात का घोटक है कि जिराफ को जब जमीन पर खाने के लिए भोजन ना मिले हो तब उसने पत्तियों को खाया और जैसे जैसे पेड़ की पत्तियां नीचे समाप्त होती गईं वैसे वैसे अपनी गर्दन को ऊपर उठा कर अपना भोजन करता रहा, इसलिए जिराफ की गर्दन लंबी होती गई, उसी प्रकार समाज में बालक का सामाजिकरण होता है समाज में व्याप्त सकारात्मक अथवा नकारात्मक मूल्यों का प्रभाव उसके मन,दिमाग उसकी वृद्धि में पड़ता है इसलिए आज वर्तमान परिपेक्ष्य में मानवीय मूल्यों पर वातावरण का सीधा-सीधा प्रभाव पड़ता है जिसका विवरण आगे स्पष्ट किया गया है। मानवीय मूल्यों में सामाजिक मूल्य हो, सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों हो, नैतिकता का मूल्य हो, मानव के सम्मान की भावना हो, सदाचार की बात हो, शांति और प्रेम की बात हो, सत्य और अहिंसा की बात हो। यह सभी बालक के परिवार, आस-पड़ोस समाज, विद्यालय तथा अच्छी पुस्तकों के पढ़ने पर ही बालक के व्यक्तित्व उनके मस्तिष्क में विकसित होता है।

वर्तमान वैश्विक परिदृश्य में मानवीय मूल्य

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पर्यावरण संरक्षण में भारतीय संस्कृति तथा मानवीय मूल्यों की भूमिका

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पूरी दुनियां में हवाएं अपना रूख बदल रही हैं, मौसमों की चाल ने ऐसी कयामत बरपाई है कि समूची मानव जाति हैरान है। पृथ्वी पर रहने वाले जीव-जन्तुओं से लेकर मानव भी इस बात से परेशान है कि आखिर तेज गर्मी तथा सर्दी से कैसे बचा जाये। दुनिया के कई देशों में बाढ़ आ रही हैं, तो कहीं सूखा पड़ रहा है, तो कहीं जंगलों में आग लगी रही है, मानों पृथ्वी पर मौसमी आपातकाल लग गया है और उससे बचने का कोई रास्ता दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। यह सब मानव जाति की भौतिक विकास तथा विलासतापूर्ण जीवन के पीछे अन्धी दौड़ का परिणाम है। भौतिक तथा विलासितापूर्ण जीवन जीने के लिए कितनी बड़ी कीमत चुकानी पड़ी है, इसका अन्दाजा भी नहीं है मानव जाति को। आज दुनिया में ऐसा कोई देश नहीं है जो पर्यावरण संकट का सामना न कर रहा हो। पिछले कई वर्षों से आबादी बढ़ने के साथ-साथ पृथ्वी के संसाधनों के अत्यधिक दोहन, जंगलों के लगातार कटान, ग्लेशियरों के तेजी से पिघलने, जंगलों में आग तथा मौसम के पैटर्न में लगातार बदलाव से क्लाइमेट इमरजेंसी जैसे हालात उत्पन्न हो गये हैं और अगर जल्द ही पर्यावरण संरक्षण की कोई ठोस योजना नहीं बनाई गई तो आने वाले दिनों में मानव जाति का क्या हश्र होगा, कोई नहीं जानता।

पर्यावरण दो शब्दों “परि” तथा “आवरण” से मिलकर बना है, ‘परि’ का अर्थ है हमारे आस-पास अर्थात् जो हमारे चारों ओर है और आवरण का अर्थ है, जो हमें चारों ओर से घेरे हुए है। पर्यावरण उन सभी भौतिक, रसायनिक एवं जैविक कारकों की कुल इकाई है जो किसी जीवधारी अथवा पारितंत्रीय आबादी को प्रभावित करते हैं तथा उनके रूप, जीवन और जीविता को तय करते हैं। पर्यावरण में दो घटक होते हैं – जैविक संघटक तथा अजैविक संघटक, पर्यावरण के जैविक संघटकों में सजीव तत्व जैसे सूक्ष्म जीवाणु से लेकर कीड़े-मकौड़े, सभी जीव-जन्तु और पेड़-पौधे आदि शामिल हैं, जबकि अजैविक संघटकों में निर्जीव तत्व जैसे- चट्टानें, नदी, मिट्टी, सूर्य का प्रकाश, तापमान, हवा, जल, वायुआदि शामिल हैं। सामान्यता पर्यावरण हमारे जीवन को प्रभावित करने वाले जैविक और अजैविक तत्वों, प्रक्रियाओं और घटनाओं से मिलकर बनी इकाई है यह हमारे चारों ओर व्याप्त है और हमारे जीवन की प्रत्येक घटना पर्यावरण द्वारा प्रभावित होती है। मानव जाति द्वारा भौतिक एवं विलासतापूर्ण जीवन जीने

आधुनिक शिक्षा और मूल्यों पर मीडिया का प्रभाव

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शिक्षा एक ऐसा साधन है जो मानव को प्राणी जगत के अन्य जीवों से पृथक करती है। शिक्षा का मानव जीवन में काफी महत्व है। शिक्षा के बिना मानव पशु के समान है। शिक्षा मानव को एक सामाजिक प्राणी बनाकर सांस्कृतिक धरोहर को आगे आने वाली पीढ़ी को हस्तांतरित करने के योग्य बनाती है। शिक्षा से ही मानव का संवागीण विकास होता है। शिक्षा शब्द संस्कृत भाषा के “शिक्षा” धातु से बना है। जिसका अर्थ होता है सीखना या सिखाना। पेस्टालॉजी के अनुसार “शिक्षा बालक की जन्मजात शक्तियों का स्वाभाविक, समन्वित एवं प्रगतिशील विकास है।

व्यक्ति जिस समाज में रहता है उसमें मूल्य वांछनीय, महत्वपूर्ण एवं आदरपूर्ण होते हैं। मूल्य व्यक्ति के अभिवृत्ति, निर्णय, चयन, व्यवहार तथा सम्बन्धों एवं यहां तक कि व्यक्ति के दृष्टिकोण एवं उसकी सोच को प्रतिबिम्बित करता है। मूल्यों से हमारे चिन्तन, भावनाओं एवं क्रियाओं का निर्धारण होता है। वस्तुतः मूल्य हमारे जीवन में सही कार्य करने के लिए पथ-प्रदर्शक होते हैं। मूल्य एक मानक शब्द है। अमूर्त सम्प्रत्यय है इसका संबंध मनुष्य के भावनात्मक पक्ष से होता है जो उसके व्यवहार को नियंत्रित एवं निर्देशित करता है। कलुकहान के अनुसार “व्यक्ति एवं संस्कृति के ढाँचे के अन्दर मूल्य पहले के या बाल्यवस्था के समाजीकरण का परिणाम होता है।”

आधुनिक युग की सबसे बड़ी समस्या मानवीय मूल्यों के ह्रास के रूप में देखी जा रही है। इसलिए हमारी शिक्षा व्यवस्था में मूल्य शिक्षा का समावेश अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। मूल्य के विकास में विद्यालय का दृष्टिकोण, उसकी आंतरिक व्यवस्था, शिक्षकों का आदर्श आपसी सहयोग, बच्चों के प्रति भावनाओं आदि का महत्व है। मूल्यों की शिक्षा में विद्यालय में दी जाने वाली शिक्षा का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है।

वर्तमान शिक्षा भावनात्मक उदारता और वैचारिक सहिष्णुता विकसित करने में प्रभावी भूमिका कम ही निभा पा रही है, इसका परिणाम संघर्ष और असंतुलन के रूप में सामने आ रहा है। अतः मूल्य आधारित शिक्षा ही व्यक्तित्व के सर्वतोन्मुखी विकास में सहायक हो सकती है।

भारतीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में मूल्य शिक्षा

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²बी.एड प्रथम वर्ष

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मनुष्य जीवन पशु जीवन से श्रेष्ठ इसलिये माना जाता है कि उसमें ज्ञान, बुद्धि एवं विवेक पाया जाता है ज्ञान मनुष्य जीवन में चहुँमुखी उन्नति कर सकता है। वर्तमान समय में विश्व के हर क्षेत्र में जो उन्नति दिखाई दे रही है, वह शिक्षा का ही प्रभाव है।

मानवीय मूल्यों का विकास समाज में शिक्षा के द्वारा ही होता है सामाजिक सम्पर्क के परिणाम स्वरूप नैतिक विकास होता है अर्थात् समाज का मानवीय मूल्य के विकास में अहम योगदान है। हम कुछ मूल्यों को प्राथमिकता देते हैं व कुछ अन्य मूल्यों को त्याग देते हैं। मानव आचरण केवल विचारों द्वारा ही नहीं होता अपितु भावों द्वारा भी होता है, सिद्धान्तों की भावों द्वारा शक्ति हम सबको मिलती है।

स्थायी भावों के आधार पर ही हम सभी लोग मूल्यों का चयन करते हैं, और उच्च मूल्यों के निरंतर चुनाव करने से यह हमारा स्वाभाव बन जाता है। हमारे व्यक्तित्व का अंग बन जाता है, हमारे चरित्र का निर्माण होता है। मूल्य समाज को व्यवस्था देते हुये तथा व्यक्ति के व्यवहार की दिशा को आधार प्रदान करते हैं। अच्छे चरित्र का आधार मूल्य है और आधुनिक युग मानवीय मूल्यों के संकट का युग है। वर्तमान समय में व्यक्ति के जीवन में ईमानदारी और सहनशीलता का क्षरण हो रहा है। चारों ओर अपराध हिंसा क्रूरता लोभ स्वार्थ और परसेवा का लोप दिखाई देता है भौतिकता की चकाचौंध के कारण आध्यात्मिकता का लोप है। शहरीकरण की अंधी दौड़ के कारण पर्यावरण के प्रति उपेक्षा है।

हमारा जीवन मूल्यवान होना चाहिए यह हमें बारबार सुनाई पड़ता है मूल्य की सही परख होने के बाद ही हम मूल्यवान बन सकते हैं। मूल्यवान बनने के लिये किसी जगह पर खोज करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है। मानवीय मूल्य तो संस्कार का ही एक हिस्सा हैं और संस्कार तो पारिवारिक होते हैं कुछ लोग मानवीय मूल्यों को सिर्फ शिक्षा के साथ ही जोड़कर देखते हैं, मूल्य हमारे साथ ही चलते हैं। मानवीय मूल्यों को संभालने का कार्य मुश्किल जरूर है वह किसी भी क्षण छिटक जाये तब मूल्य में से अवमूल्य का प्रकटीकरण अपने आप हो जाता है।

शिक्षा से मनुष्य संसार की सभी सुख सुविधाओं को जुटाने में समर्थ हो गया है वैसे ही वह इस संसार के अज्ञानरूपी मायाजाल को छोड़कर मोक्ष प्राप्त कर सकता है। संसार के

शिक्षा के व्यावसायिक मूल्य

मदन मोहन¹, डॉ. प्रवेश कुमार²

¹बी.एड. छात्र प्रथम वर्ष

²असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर

राजकीय रजा पी.जी. कॉलेज रामपुर।

शिक्षा मानव जीवन का समग्र एवं महत्वपूर्ण भाग है। इसके द्वारा व्यक्ति की समस्त शारीरिक मानसिक और सामाजिक शक्तियों का विकास होता है शिक्षा से व्यक्ति समाज का उत्तरदाई घटक बनकर चरित्रवान नागरिक बनकर समाज की सर्वज्ञ उन्नति में अपनी शक्ति का उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग करने की भावना से ओतप्रोत होकर संस्कृति तथा सभ्यता को पुनर्जीवित एवं पुनर्स्थापित करने के लिए आने के लिए प्रेरित करता है।

इस प्रकार एक और शिक्षा मनुष्य का सर्वांगीण विकास करके उसे तेजस्वी बुद्धिमान चरित्रवान एवं वीर बनाती है उसी प्रकार दूसरी ओर शिक्षा समाज की उन्नति के लिए भी एक शक्तिशाली साधन के समान हैं।

शिक्षा के द्वारा समाज में भावी पीढ़ी को मनुष्य उच्च आदर्शों, आशाओं, आकांक्षाओं, विश्वासों को इस प्रकार से स्थानांतरित करता है। कि उनके हृदय में त्याग एवं देश प्रेम की भावना जागृत हो। शिक्षा के अभाव में व्यक्ति पशु प्रतीत होता है।

कोठारी आयोग (1964-66) की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार शिक्षा लोगों की जिंदगी की मूलभूत आकांक्षाओं आवश्यकताओं से संबंधित होनी चाहिए। शिक्षा लोगों के में सामाजिक आर्थिक विकास का एक महत्वपूर्ण औजार है।

शिक्षा से हमारा तात्पर्य सर्वोत्तम मानव शरीर दिमाग तथा आत्मा के निर्माण से है शिक्षा एक सफलतापूर्वक ज्ञान अर्जन तथा कौशल अर्जुन का जरिया है शिक्षा मनुष्य को रूढ़िवादिता अज्ञानता के अंधकार से ज्ञानरूपी प्रकाश की ओर ले जाती है। शिक्षा शब्द में शिक्षाधातु का अर्थ सीखना और सिखाना होता है तथा दूसरी धातु साक्ष का अनुशासन में रखना और निर्देश देना होता है।

डीवी के अनुसार शिक्षा एक अनिवार्य सामाजिक गति है उनके अनुसार बिना शिक्षा के समाज प्रगति नहीं कर सकता समाज का प्रगतिशील होना वहां के व्यक्तियों की शिक्षा पर काफी हद तक निर्भर करता है।

शिक्षा और समाज

शिक्षा और समाज कहीं न कहीं एक दूसरे को प्रभावित करते हैं जहां एक और यह बात सत्य है कि समाज शिक्षा को प्रभावित करता है। तो दूसरी ओर यह बात भी सत्य है कि शिक्षा

शिक्षा जीवन का शाश्वत मूल्य है

डॉ. राम किशोर सागर¹, महेंद्र सिंह सागर²

¹असि. प्रो. (अर्थशास्त्र विभाग)

राजकिय रजा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय रामपुर।

²असि. प्रो. (मनोविज्ञान विभाग)

दीक्षित कॉलेज ऑफ हायर एजुकेशन रामपुर।

शिक्षा मानव जीवन के विकास का मेरुदंड है जीवन के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए शिक्षा परम आवश्यक है मानवीय चेतना जगाने के लिए शिक्षा एक आवश्यक यंत्र है शिक्षा को मानव मस्तिष्क रूपी स्विच भी कहा जा सकता है शिक्षा का शाब्दिक अर्थ है सीखना, यह सीखने की प्रक्रिया चाहे गुरुकुल में हो, घर में हो या विद्यालय में हो, शिक्षा ही कही जाएगी। मानव आदि काल से ही कुछ न कुछ सीखता ही रहा है। कुछ उसने परिस्थितियों से सीखा, कुछ प्रकृति से तथा बहुत कुछ अपने इस समाज से सीखा है। मानव की प्रथम पाठशाला उसका घर परिवार और समाज होते हैं। इसी विकास क्रम में मानव अपने समाज, राष्ट्रीय, ज्ञान विज्ञान के विकास के लिए अपने नागरिकों के मस्तिष्क की चेतना को प्रबुद्ध करने के लिए शिक्षा का प्रतिबंध करता है। यही शिक्षा आगे चलकर मानव जीवन का शाश्वत मूल्य बन जाती है। शिक्षक के दो पक्ष हैं, एक आंतरिक पक्ष जिसमें पाठ्यक्रम शामिल है और दूसरा बाह्य पक्ष है जिसमें शिक्षण पद्धति आती है। अर्थात् पाठ्यक्रम से शिक्षण पद्धति निर्धारित होती है। शिक्षा पर विचार करने से पहले पाठ्यक्रम पर विचार करना परम आवश्यक है। हमें शिक्षा, हमें शिक्षक क्यों चाहिए? हम शिक्षित होकर क्या करेंगे? शिक्षा से हमारे अंदर बदलाव कैसे होगा? शिक्षा से हमारी कौन सी समस्याओं का समाधान होगा? यह सभी सवाल आज भी उतने ही प्रासंगिक हैं जितने कि जिस दिन पहली बार किसी ने शिक्षा की आवश्यकता को महसूस किया होगा, उस समय थे।

शिक्षा मनुष्य को विकसित करती है शिक्षा व्यक्ति को सभ्य और सामाजिक बनाती है। शिक्षा मानव को सही ढंग से जीने की कला सिखाती है। लोगों को अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा प्रदान करना हमारी सरकार के लिए आवश्यक है। परंतु समाज को भी इसे प्राप्त करने के लिए वैसे ही दायित्व निभाना होगा।

शिक्षा के मौलिक अधिकार को व्यावहारिक बनाने के लिए अनिवार्य और निशुल्क शिक्षा कानून 2009 पारित किया गया है। जिसमें 6 से 14 वर्ष तक की आयु के सभी बच्चों को अनिवार्य रूप से निशुल्क शिक्षा देने का प्रावधान है। इस अधिनियम में अनेक क्रांतिकारी उपाय किए गए हैं जैसे गरीबों के बच्चों के लिए 25 प्रतिशत सीट का आरक्षण, बच्चों को परीक्षाओं के बोझ से मुक्त रखना, सभी विकलांग बच्चों की शिक्षा का प्रबंध, यदि कोई बच्चा 6 साल की आयु पर विद्यालय

पर्यावरण संरक्षण में मानवीय मूल्यों का योगदान

सोमेन्द्र सिंह¹, कामेश राणा²

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राजकीय रज़ा पीजी कॉलेज, रामपुर

पर्यावरण शब्द परि तथा आवरण के संयोग से बना है 'परि' का आशय चारों ओर तथा 'आवरण' का आशय परिवेश है। दूसरे शब्दों में कहें तो पर्यावरण वनस्पतियों, प्राणियों और मानव जाति सहित सभी जीवों और उनके साथ संबंधित भौतिक परिसर को पर्यावरण कहते हैं। वास्तव में पर्यावरण में वायु, जल, भूमि, पेड़-पौधे, जीवजन्तु, मानव और उनकी विविध गतिविधियों आदि का समावेश होता है।

पर्यावरण एक बहुत व्यापक क्षेत्र है। मनुष्य जिन प्राकृतिक, भौगोलिक, सामाजिक इत्यादि परिस्थितियों में रहता है वह सब उसका पर्यावरण होता है परंतु पर्यावरण सुरक्षा एवं संरक्षण के संदर्भ में पर्यावरण का अर्थ केवल प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण से होता है। इस पर्यावरण में मुख्य रूप से जल स्रोत, भूमि, वायुमंडल, जीव-जन्तु, पेड़ पौधे, एवं खनिज पदार्थ आते हैं, अर्थात् कहा जा सकता है कि पर्यावरण मनुष्य के दायरे से बढ़कर अन्य जीव जन्तुओं को भी इसमें सम्मिलित करता है। इसका प्रभाव अन्य विषयों जैसे भूगोल, पारिस्थितिकी, अर्थशास्त्र, समाजशास्त्र आदि पर भी पड़ता है। हम पर्यावरण से संबंधित कई नैतिक निर्णय लेते हैं। जैसे—

1. क्या हमें मानव आवश्यकता के लिये जंगलों व पेड़ पौधे को काटते रहना चाहिए?
2. क्या हमें पेट्रोलियम चलित वाहनों का निर्माण करते रहना चाहिए? भविष्य की पीढ़ियों के लिये हमारे पर्यावरणीय दायित्व क्या हैं?
3. क्या यह उचित है कि मानव सुविधा के लिये अन्य जातियों को विलुप्त कर देना चाहिए?

आज संसार में प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण दूषित हो रहा है। बस्ती से निकलने वाले कचरे और फैक्ट्रियों से निकलने वाले दूषित पदार्थों से भूमि और जल स्रोत प्रदूषित हो रहे हैं। जलने वाले पदार्थों, तेल से चलने वाले वाहनों, फैक्ट्रियों से निकलने वाली दूषित गैसों से वायु प्रदूषित हो रही है। वाहनों में लगे भोपू, घर घर चलने वाले रेडियो, टेलीविजनों और जगह-जगह लगे लाउडस्पीकरों आदि से ध्वनि प्रदूषण हो रहा है। वृक्ष संसाधन और जीव-जन्तुओं की घटती संख्या से पारिस्थितिकी संतुलन गड़बड़ा रहा है। दूसरी ओर प्राकृतिक संपदा के अत्यधिक प्रयोग से प्राकृतिक संपदा दिन प्रतिदिन कम हो रही है। यदि इन सबका प्रयोग इसी गति से होता

भारतीय संस्कृति में विद्यमान मानवीय मूल्यों की विवेचना

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साहित्य समाज का दर्पण होता है किसी भी समाज की वास्तविक वस्तु स्थिति वहां के लिये साहित्यिक ग्रन्थों के माध्यम से प्राप्त होती है। इन्हीं साहित्यिक ग्रन्थों में भारतीय संस्कृति तथा नैतिक मूल्य एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू के रूप में उल्लेखित होता है। भारतीय संस्कृति के अन्तर्गत प्राचीन धरोहर, स्मारक, स्थापत्य कला, शिल्प, नाटक, रंगमंचन इत्यादि को समाहित किया जाता है। तथा वहीं पर संस्कृति के अन्तर्गत रहन-सहन, रीति-रिवाज, खान-पान बोली, भाषा, व्रत, त्यौहार इत्यादि पहलुओं पर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है।

सभ्यता एवं संस्कृति एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं अर्थात् दोनों ही मानव के सर्वांगीण विकास में सहयोग प्रदान करते हैं। किसी भी देश की संस्कृति एवं सभ्यता वहां की भौगोलिक सामाजिक, आर्थिक, धार्मिक रीति रिवाजों के अनुसार निर्धारित होती है। यह समय एवं काल के अनुसार सदा ही परिवर्तनशील रही है। इस प्रकार से हम कह सकते हैं कि भारतीय संस्कृति एक जीवन्त संस्कृति का अनुठा उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करती है। विभिन्न समाज सुधारकों शिक्षाविदों, साहित्याचार्यों, लेखकों इत्यादि के द्वारा इसके विकास में अपना अमूल्य योगदान प्रदान किया गया है। नैतिक मूल्यों के अन्तर्गत विचार, विश्वास, धर्म, जीवन जीने की आदर्श दशायें, नियम मूल्य, इत्यादि का उल्लेख किया जाता है कोई भी सशक्त समाज इन्हीं नैतिक मूल्यों के आधार पर अपना तथा अपने समाज राष्ट्र के निर्माण में भागीदार होता है। जबकि संस्कृति के अन्तर्गत गीत संगीत, नाटक अनुष्ठान इत्यादि को समाहित करता है तथा अपनी संस्कृति को सुदृढ़ बनाता है।

किसी भी समाज के आंकलन को हम तत्कालीन नैतिक मूल्यों के आधार पर ही जान सकते हैं अर्थात् देश के सर्वांगीण विकास में नैतिक मूल्यों का सर्वोपरि स्थान है नैतिक रूप से सशक्तमान वही एक प्रगतिशील राष्ट्र के निर्माण की आधार शिला है। किसी भी देश की नैतिकता इस बात में निहित होती है कि वहां पर मानव का मानव के साथ, मानव का पर्यावरण के साथ तथा मानव का पशु पक्षियों के साथ किस प्रकार का संबंध पाया जाता है इस प्रकार से समरसता की भावना भी हमारे नैतिक मूल्यों का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। इसके साथ-साथ भारत जैसे विविधतापूर्ण देश में एकता के सिद्धान्त को प्रतिपादित करने के लिये हमारे नैतिक मूल्यों का अद्वितीय योगदान है। भारतीय संस्कृति की एक अनोखी पहचान उसकी कला एवं

मानवीय मूल्यों का विकास

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मानवीय मूल्य समाज द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त इच्छाएं एवं लक्ष्य हैं जिन्हें मानव समाजीकरण की प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से सीखता है और जो व्यक्तिनिष्ठ अभिलाषाएं बन जाती हैं। निर्णय मानवीय मूल्यों के अनुरूप भी हो सकते हैं या फिर निर्णय की प्रक्रिया में इनकी अनदेखी भी की जाती है। परन्तु मानव के कार्यक्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत किए गए सारे महत्वपूर्ण निर्णयों में इन मूल्यों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। दूसरे शब्दों में, मानवीय मूल्य ही निर्णयों के आवश्यक एवं अपरिहार्य तत्व हैं। मानवीय मूल्य ही वह कड़ी है जो व्यक्तिगत अनुभवों और निर्णयों, उद्देश्यों तथा कार्यों को जोड़ता है। सामाजिक तथा राजनीतिक जीवन को समझने में भी मानवीय मूल्य इसी प्रकार की भूमिका का निर्वाह करते हैं। मूल्य व्यक्ति व समाज के व्यवहारों को नियंत्रित व सही मार्ग की ओर निर्देशित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। यह एक और मनुष्य के मानसिक तनावों व संघों को सुलझाते हुए आंतरिक संगति व सम्बद्धता को उत्पन्न करता है एवं दूसरी ओर आदर्श आयाम की ओर वैयक्तिक व सामाजिक जीवन की उन्नति को निर्देशित करता है।

मानवीय मूल्यों का अर्थ

Value शब्द की उत्पत्ति लैटिन भाषा के 'Vallere' शब्द से मानी जाती है, जो किसी वस्तु की कीमत, विशेषता, गुण या उपयोगिता को व्यक्त करता है। मूल्य एक ऐसी आचरण-संहिता या सद्गुणों का समावेश है, जिसे अपनाकर व्यक्ति अपने व्यक्तित्व का विकास कर समाज में प्रभावशाली तथा विश्वसनीय बनकर उभरता है। मानवीय मूल्यों में मानव की धारणाएँ, विचार, विश्वास, मनोवृत्ति एवं आस्था आदि अन्तःनिहित होते हैं। भारतीय धर्म-ग्रन्थों में मूल्यों के लिये 'शील' शब्द अनेक स्थानों पर प्रयुक्त किया गया है। यह शब्द मूल्य का पर्याय नहीं वरन् 'समीचीन' शब्द है। 'शील' सर्वत्र भूषण का कार्य करता है। कहीं-कहीं 'शील' शब्द चरित्र के लिये प्रयुक्त हुआ है। ओमप्रकाश पाराशर के मत से "मानवीय मूल्य एक प्रकार की मानव की अन्तःनियन्त्रित व्यवस्थित आत्मिक ऊर्जा है। मनुष्य किसी वस्तु, क्रिया या किसी विचार को अपनाने के पूर्व यह विवेकपूर्ण निर्णय करता है कि वह उसे अपनाये या त्याग दे। जब ऐसा विचार व्यक्ति के मन में 'निर्णायक' ढंग से आता है तो वह उसका मूल्य कहलाता है।"

वर्तमान परिपेक्ष में मानवीय मूल्यों का बदलता स्वरूप

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बलदेव आर्य कन्या इंटर कॉलेज मुरादाबाद ।

वर्तमान युग समस्याओं का युग है। सम्पूर्ण विश्व आजकल कई प्रकार की सामाजिक समस्याओं से जूझ रहा है। हमारा देश भी इससे अछूता नहीं है। हमारे देश में इन दिनों कई ज्वलंत समस्याओं से त्रस्त है। इनमें आतंकवाद, उग्रवाद, निर्धनता, बेरोजगारी, क्षेत्रवाद, भ्रष्टाचार एवं बाल अपराध जैसी मुख्य समस्याएँ हैं, इन समस्याओं के मकड़जाल में समाज एवं देश को निकालने के लिए इनका निदान ढूढ़ना अतिआवश्यक है।

समाज विज्ञान यह दर्शनशास्त्र में मूल्य पद का अर्थ स्पष्ट नहीं है, विद्वान किसी एक परिभाषा पर एकमत नहीं हो सके हैं। मत एक के रूप में केवल इतना ही कहा जा सकता है कि मूल्य मानव अस्तित्व में किसी महत्वपूर्ण वस्तु का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। मनुष्य जीवन पर्यंत चलता रहता है तथा उसके अनुभव में निरंतर अभिवृद्धि होती है जैसे-जैसे अनुभव में अधिकाधिक सीखता जाता है तब परिपक्व होता है वह ऐसे अनुभव प्राप्त करता है जो उसके व्यवहार को निर्देशित करते हैं यह निर्देशक जीवन को दिशा प्रदान करते हैं इन्हें मूल्य कहा जा सकता है, जैसे मूल्य एक सामान्य और उचित व्यवहार का हिस्सा है व्यवहार में कहा जा सकता है कि किसी भी मानव ने संसार की समस्त अथवा आंशिक रूप से यदि उसने भ्रमण किया हो या वस्तुओं को जानने की इच्छा जाहिर की हो और उनका सदुपयोग व्यवहार के रूप में किया हो उन अनुभवों के माध्यम से समाज में यदि वह उनका अनुसरण करता है वह भी एक मूल्य की श्रेणी में आता है यदि हम वर्तमान परिपेक्ष की बात करें तब मानवीय मूल्यों का एक बहुत बड़ा बदलता स्वरूप देखने को मिलता है वर्तमान समय की वंशज अर्थात् उत्पत्ति इन मानवीय मूल्यों से कोसों दूर होता चला जा रहा है, जैसे यह कहा जाता है कि यदि बालक उसकी आदत अच्छी हो उसका दूसरों के प्रति सम्मान अच्छा हो, वह किसी भी दृष्टि से किसी विषय वस्तु के बारे में अच्छी प्रकार से गहनता करता हो और अभिमुखीकरण के रूप में हो तो हम कह सकते हैं कि वह मानवीय मूल्यों का एक स्वरूप है यदि इन सब में ठीक उसके विपरीत स्थिति है तब कहा जा सकता है कि वर्तमान परिपेक्ष में मानवीय मूल्यों का एक बदलता स्वरूप सामने आ रहा है जो शिक्षा के लिए, समाज के लिए, राजनीति के लिए अत्यधिक घातक है इसके साथ यह भी कह सकते हैं कि केवल इन सब के लिए घातक नहीं है परंतु देश की एक रूपता वृद्धि, अभिवृद्धि

Human Values

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Various Edible and Traditional Medicinal Plants for the Prevention of Treatment of Diabetes

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Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a group of metabolic diseases and mainly caused by the abnormality of carbohydrate metabolism either by low blood insulin level or insensitivity of target organs to insulin. DM is increasing in both developed and developing nations as unhealthy diets and lifestyles become more common. Common symptoms of DM are increased fatigue, polydipsia, polyuria, polyphagia, blurred vision, poor wound healing, quick exhaustion, drowsiness. Therapy of this disease relies mainly on several approaches intended to reduce the hyperglycemia itself. On the other hand, natural therapy is safe over synthetic drugs having less or no side effects as well as cost effective. From ancient times, various medicinal plants, herbs and foods are reported to be used in curing diabetes all over world including Ayurveda, Unani and Chinese systems of medicine. About 800 plants have been reported possessing anti-diabetic potential. This chapter deals with the significances of edible plants in the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

Introduction

Diabetes mellitus is a group of metabolic diseases characterized by high blood glucose, altered metabolism of lipids, carbohydrates and proteins which now affect 382 million people throughout the world and it was also predicted that around 600 million people could develop Diabetes mellitus by 2035 (Zhu et. al. 2007). It is estimated that DM was the 6th leading cause of death in the world in 2015. It is mainly caused by the abnormality of carbohydrate metabolism either by low blood insulin level

Value-Based Education: Importance and its Need

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Introduction

Education is the vehicle of knowledge, self-preservation and success. Education not only gives a platform to succeed, but also the knowledge of social conduct, strength, character and self-respect. In a person, education helps to develop a sense to differentiate between right and wrong, the importance of hard work and self-respect. Education is a continuous learning experience, learning from people, learning from the leaders and followers and then growing up to be the person we are meant to be. Value-based education is a threefold development of any individual irrespective of gender and age and especially for children. Education tries to develop three aspects in a person: physique, mentality and character.

The purpose of value-based education is to make a sensible person with strong character and standard values which make him/her strong enough to face the outside world. It includes character, personality development and spiritual development. Some people think that personality is a natural character and can never be transformed; however, this is not correct. Value-based education is a tool which provides us a profession which we can pursue. The purpose of our life is undoubtedly to know oneself and be ourselves. In this article we will discuss the main objectives of value-based education, along with its importance and need.

Meaning of value-based education

The word "value" is derived from the Latin word "Valere" meaning "to be strong and vigorous" To be of value, is to have a certain potential that is power to be something specific. It is the value of a thing or an idea that makes us desirable or useful to the society.

Value Education: A Boon & Key for Human Happiness:

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Value education means inculcating in the children a sense of humanism, a deep concern for the well being of others & the nation. According to C.V. Good value education is the aggregate of all the processes by means of which a person develops abilities & other form of behaviours of the positive values in the society in which he lives. Value education promotes tolerance & understanding above & beyond our political, cultural & religious differences putting special emphasis on the defence of human rights, the protection of ethnic minorities, the most vulnerable groups & conservation of environment. Value education is different from moral education as value education is a broad term while moral education denotes education in a single value i.e. morality. In India 'High level Seminar on Moral Education' 1981, was focussed on this difference Jack P. Fraenkel writes: It is rather discouraging fact that there is a little agreement among educationists today as to what value education involves.

Aims of Value Education

Value Education is the education which enables us to understand the valuable priorities of life to remain happy. It is actually a mode of transformation from animal conscious to human conscious. Value education deals with teaching & learning about the ideals that are the necessity of a society. Value education can take place at home as well as schools, colleges, universities, several voluntary youth organizations. The aim of this education is not only to understand the values theoretically but it should be reflected in our attitude, behavior & personality of an individual so that they may contribute to society as a good citizen.

Field of Value Education

Value education is concerned with the understanding of 2 types of values:-

Hazardous of Heavy Hetal in Soil Extraction by Natural Resources

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Addressing heavy metal pollution is one of the hot areas of environmental research. Despite natural existence, various anthropomorphic sources have contributed to an unusually high concentration of toxic metal in the environment. They are characterized by their long persistence in natural environment leading to serious health consequences in humans, animals, and plants even at very low concentrations (1 or 2 $\mu\text{g/g}$ in some cases). The presence of heavy metals in food is a threat to human health. Exposure to heavy metals like Cu, Ni and Zn as a result of consumption of contaminated vegetables, as well as their toxicity, is a serious problem. Failure of strict regulations by government authorities is also to be blamed for heavy metal pollution. Several individual treatments, namely, physical, chemical, and biological are being implied to remove heavy metals (Cu, Ni and Zn) from the environment. But, they all face challenges in terms of expensiveness and *in-situ* treatment failure. Hence, integrated processes are gaining popularity as it is reported to achieve the goal effectively in various environmental matrices and will overcome a major drawback of large scale implementation. Integrated processes are the combination of two different methods to achieve a synergistic and an effective effort to remove heavy metals by plant.

Most of the review articles published so far mainly focus on individual methods on specific heavy metal removal, that too from a particular environmental matrix only. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first review of this kind that summarizes on various integrated processes for heavy metal removal from all environmental matrices. In addition, we too have discussed on the advantages and disadvantages of each integrated process, with a special mention of the few methods that needs more research attention. The presence of heavy metals in food is a threat to

Sri Aurobindo's Philosophy of Education: Transforming Man into an Integral Man

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Aurobindo's educational system can be summed up in two words: "Integral Educaion". Education to be complete must have five principal aspects relating to the five principal activities of the human being- the physical, the vital, the mental, the psychic and the spiritual. Usually, these phases of education succeed each other in a chronological order following the growth of the individual. This, however, does not mean that one should replace another but that all must continue, completing each other, till the end of life. In nutshell, education is a process of transforming man into an integral man. Aurobindo observed: "There will be needed a change of the habitual and normal nature of man as he is now to a supreme and divine spiritual nature. There will be needed in a word a Yoga which shall be at once a Yoga of integral knowledge, a Yoga of the integral will and its works, a Yoga of integral love, adoration and de-votion and a Yoga of an integral spiritual perfection of the whole being and of all its parts and states and powers and motions." An important characteristic of integral education is its insistence on simultaneous development of knowledge, will, harmony and skill as also various parts of the being to the extent possible from the earliest stages of education. And since each individual child is unique in the composition of its qualities and characteristics, its capacities and propensities, integral education in its practice tends to become increasingly individualized. Again, for this very reason, the method of education become increasingly dynamic, involving active participation of the child in its own growth.

Principles of Teaching

The methods and techniques of teaching should be determined by the objectives. In this connection Sri Aurobindo has enunciated three principles of teaching in his book "A system of National Education". His principles of teaching are discussed below:

Reflecting Human Values during a pandemic COVID-19

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Values are an important and unique construct in social psychological research. In many ways they offer insight into human belief and behavior that other concepts, particularly attitudes, cannot provide. The COVID-19 pandemic poses an exceptional challenge for humanity. Because public behaviour is key to curbing the pandemic at an early stage, it is important for social psychological researchers to use their knowledge to promote behaviours that help manage the crisis. Here, we identify human values as particularly important in driving both behavioural compliance to government guidelines and promoting prosocial behaviours to alleviate the strains arising from a prolonged pandemic. It aims to be a unifying theory for the field of human motivation, a way of organizing the different needs, motives, and goals proposed by other theories. In this paper, we demonstrated that groups defined on the basis of religious affiliation or political orientation exhibited contrasting value priorities on the same bipolar dimension. The abstract nature of values, and cross-cultural agreement on their importance, suggests that they are ideally suited to developing and tailoring effective, global interventions to combat this pandemic.

Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic presents humanity with an extraordinary challenge. The rapid spread of the virus and the necessity of waiting for effective treatments or vaccines highlights the importance of changing human behaviour to contain the pandemic. Accordingly, governments across the world have introduced measures that severely impact individuals' personal and social lives, including closing institutions (e.g., schools, restaurants) and urging people to stay at home, stay away from public places and social gatherings, and work remotely where feasible. Individuals are also strongly advised to wash their hands regularly and

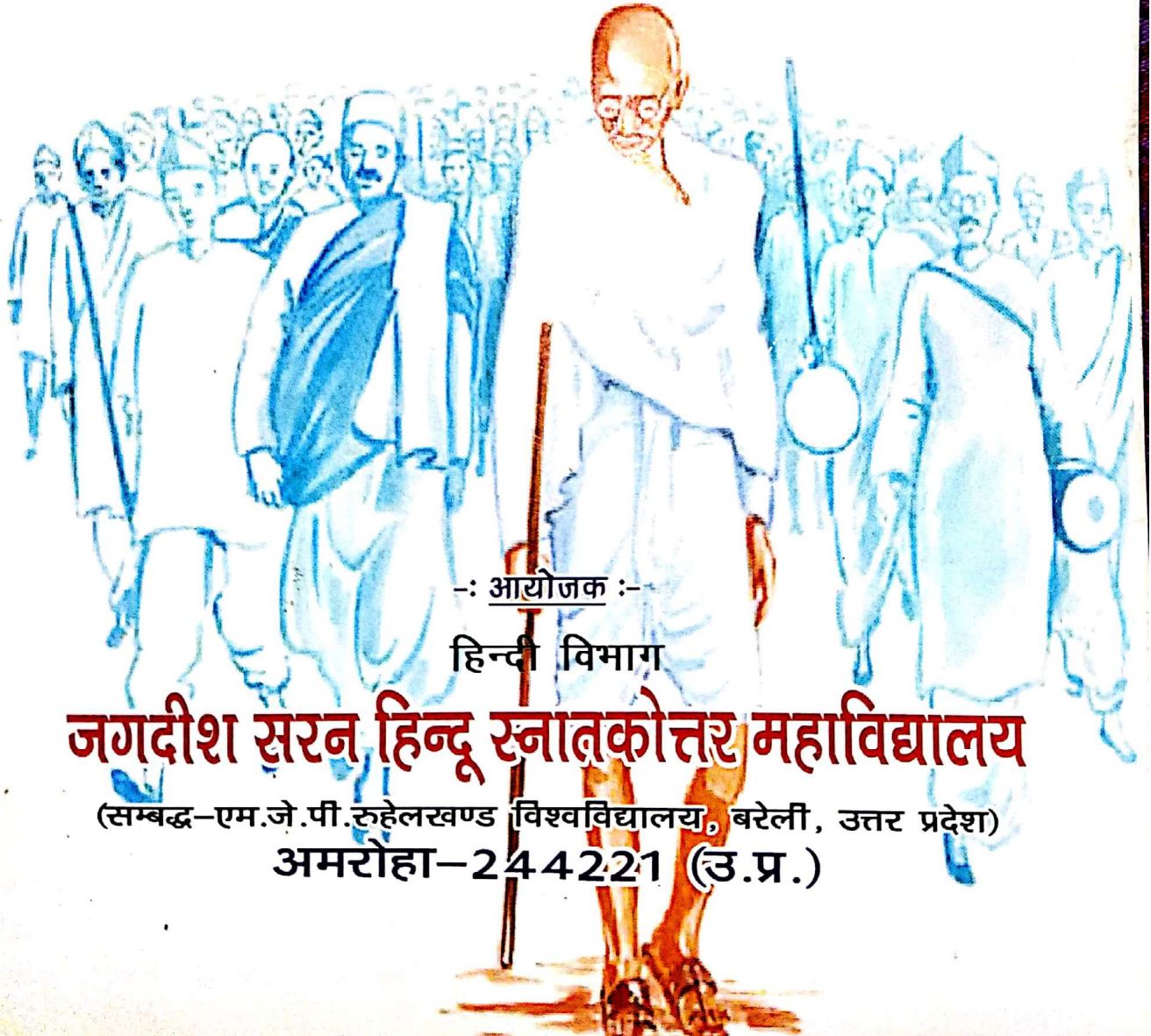
स्वाधीनता आंदोलन और खड़ी बोली हिन्दी

2023

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स्वाधीनता आंदोलन और हिन्दी कविता

— डॉ. अरुण कुमार¹

— डॉ. जेबीनाज²

सारांश—

जब सम्पूर्ण भारत में अंग्रेजी सत्ता स्थापित हो गयी तब अंग्रेजों का दमन और भी तीव्र हो गया। 1857 ई० से 1947 ई० तक भारतीय अस्मिता, अस्तित्व, स्वाभिमान, गौरव, का गान करने वाली जो कविताएँ लिखी गयीं उन्हें हिन्दी कविता में राष्ट्रीय चेतना की कविता के नाम से सम्बोधित किया गया। इन कविताओं में सांस्कृतिक राष्ट्रवाद का मौलिक अन्वेषण है। ये राष्ट्रीय जागरण की भावना से ओतप्रोत हैं। इन हिन्दी कविताओं का विस्तार किसी युग विशेष तक सीमित नहीं है। जब-जब राष्ट्र व समाज सदपथ से विचलित हुआ है तब-तब कवियों और लेखकों ने अपनी रचनाओं से उसका पथ आलोकित किया है। जिन कवियों ने देशप्रेम से ओत-प्रोत होकर काव्य सृजन किया उन्हें हिन्दी जगत में 'राष्ट्रीय चेतना के कवि' के नाम से अभिहित किया गया। इनमें अयोध्या सिंह उपाध्याय 'हरिऔध', रायदेवी प्रसाद पूर्ण, गयाप्रसाद शुक्ल 'स्नेही', रामनरेश त्रिपाठी, माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी, सियारामशरण गुप्त, बालकृष्ण शर्मा 'नवीन', सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान, रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर', सोहन लाल द्विवेदी, श्यामनारायण पाण्डेय, मैथिलीशरण गुप्त, सूर्यकन्त त्रिपाठी 'निराला' आदि का नाम गर्व से लिया जा सकता है। इन कवियों ने अपनी कविताओं के ओज एवं प्रेरणा से ब्रिटिश सत्ता की नींव हिला दिया। सोए हुए जनमानस में ऊर्जा का संचार किया। इन्होंने अपनी कलम की तेज धार से अंग्रेजी सत्ता के दमनकारी शासन से देश को मुक्ति दिलाई। भारत का

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and
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Development :
Concept of New India**

**Prof. (Dr.) Umashankar Gupta
Dr. Swarnim Ghosh
Mr. Ved Prakash Gupta**

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Concept of New India**

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सारांश

कवि और साहित्यकार समाज का सचित्र वर्णन करता है। समाज को पर्यावरण से अलग करके नहीं देखा जा सकता। जिस प्रकार समाज और पर्यावरण परस्पर अन्योन्याश्रित हैं उसी प्रकार साहित्य और पर्यावरण भी परस्पर अन्योन्याश्रित हैं। हिंदी साहित्य में पर्यावरण के प्रति आकर्षण आरम्भ से ही रहा है। पृथ्वीराज रासो, विद्यापति पदावली, कीर्तिलता, कीर्तिपता का जैसी आदिकालीन रचनाओं में नायक-नायिका की संवेदना प्रकृति के अनुरूप ही प्रस्फुटित होती है। कबीर, सूर, तुलसी, जायसी, प्रसाद, पंत, निराला, महादेवीवर्मा, अज्ञेय, मुक्ति बोध जैसे प्रतिनिधि कवि और प्रेमचंद, आचार्य रामचंद्र शुक्ल, हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी, जैसे साहित्यकार प्रकृति के अंतःस्थल से जुड़े हुए थे। वे पर्यावरण को मनुष्य से कम मूल्यवान नहीं समझते थे। महाकवि जायसी की कालजयी कृतिपद्मावत में प्रकृति की विविधता का जितना वृहद चित्रण हुआ है कदाचित् किसी अन्य काव्य में नहीं। कविवर सुमित्रानंदनपंत तो प्रकृति के चितरे कवि हैं। उनसे प्रकृति और पर्यावरण का कोई अंग अछूता नहीं रहा है।

प्रस्तावना

‘पर्यावरण’ का शाब्दिक अर्थ है ऐसे घटक जो हमारे चारों ओर परिव्याप्त है। इसे कतिपय विद्वानों ने संकीर्ण अर्थ में प्रकृति के रूप में व्याख्यायित किया है। प्रकृति को पर्यावरण का एक अंग माना जा सकता है। अर्थात् प्रकृति पर्यावरण का एक अभिन्न अंग है, नाकि पर्यावरण का समग्र स्वरूप। यूनिवर्सल विश्वकोश के अनुसार ‘पर्यावरण उन समस्त दशाओं, अधिकरणों, तथा प्रभाओं का योग है, जो किसी जीव, जाति या प्रजाति के विकास-वृद्धि, जीवन और मरण को प्रभावित करते हैं।’ भौगोलिक पारिभाषिक शब्दकोश के अनुसार ‘भौतिक तथा सांस्कृतिक दशाओं का संपूर्ण योग जो मानव के चारों ओर व्याप्त होता है और उसे प्रभावित करता है पर्यावरण कहलाता है’ संक्षेप में पर्यावरण किसी स्थान के भौतिक, जैविक और सांस्कृतिक तत्वों का समग्र स्वरूप है। इन परिभाषाओं से प्रकृति और पर्यावरण में अंतर स्पष्ट हो जाता है।

जहाँ तक साहित्य में पर्यावरण के प्रति चेतना अथवा संवेदना का प्रश्न है तो इसका मूल स्रोत ही प्रकृति के प्रति संवेदनात्मक अभिव्यक्ति से होता है—जब आदिक विमर्षिवाल्मीकि के मुख से करुणा से अभिभूत होकर पहला श्लोक स्वतः ही फूट पड़ता है—

मा निषादप्रतिष्ठाम् त्वम् गमः शाश्वतीसमाः।

यत्कौंचामिथुनादेकम् अवधीकाम मोहिताः।।’

साहित्य का भी अर्थ है— ‘जोहितों का साधन करे’ यह ना केवल मानव से संबंधित समस्त घटकों का यथार्थ चित्रण करता है अपितु कवि अथवा साहित्यकार जिस पर्यावरण परिवेश में जन्म लेता है, जीता है और हितों के साधन की तलाश करता है। इसी हित साधन की प्रक्रिया में कवि अथवा साहित्यकार अपने हृदय व मस्तिष्क के सहजे भावों एवं विचारों को लिपिबद्ध करता है और सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, भौगोलिक, प्राकृतिक एवं दैनिक जीवन की समस्याओं को चित्रित करता है।



Professional Development of Teacher Educators in Current Perspective



Embraces Lifelong Learning
Fosters Meaningful Relationships
Practices Professional Ethics
Upholds Social Justice

Reflective



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Critical Thinking
Best Practices Pedagogy
Continuous Improvement
Productive Learning Environment

Dr. Bijender Singh
Dr. Kundan Singh

Professional Development of Teacher Educators in Current Perspective

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Role of Teacher Education for promoting Peace and Value education

Dr. Bijender Singh*

ABSTRACT

Teacher is one of the main pillars of sound and progressive society. Teacher plays a significant role in the society and they considered as guide, nation builder and personality developers, and creating a world where peace, values, equality, equity, diversity and unity prevail. The teacher should develop qualities such as tolerance, respect and appreciation of others, being fair and open-minded, and being able and willing to consider point of view looking beyond his or her own self-interest. Peace and values are high wisdom. The role of peace and value education is very important to shape the nature and behavior of the future generation. Peace and value education are teaching the information, attitude, interest and behavioral competencies needed to resolve conflicts without any violence and to build and maintain harmonious relationship. Teacher educators are trained in handling students' aggression & conflicts, and to promote healthy life skills among the students. The peace and value education is now a part of education system in India. Today many training programs in peace and value education are being conducted all over the country by the NCERT and other national educational bodies & universities. Present paper discusses the role of teacher education for promoting peace and values among the students for a better and happy life.

Key Words: Teacher education, Peace education, Value education.

Introduction

Education is the key to uniting nations, bringing human beings closely together. In many parts of the world, civil society suffers because of situations of violent conflicts and war. It is important to recognize the crucial role of teacher education in contributing to building a culture of peace and condemning instances in which education is undermined in order to attack democracy and tolerance. It is education that enables person to harness nature and utilize one's resources for the well-being and improvement of one's life. The key for the betterment and completeness of modern living is education. Today if the world is inclined to seek a long term means to build and promote

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Chapter-6

Teacher Education as a Profession in India

*Dr. Somender singh**

ABSTRACT

The focal Point of teacher education is the impartment of training to the teacher, with the main purpose of achieving the desired academic outcomes. Teachers not only play crucial role in effective growth and development of students, but also in promoting the welfare of the Society as a whole therefore, to perform their duties should enhance their professional skills. With the course of implementation on their job duties, they are required to cope with many challenges present research paper would focus upon the characteristics of teaching profession.

KEYWORDS: Teacher educators, teacher trainings, Innovations, skills.

Introduction

Teachers are the greatest assets of the education system of any country. The teaching profession in India have much to celebrate. Our teacher's and academic leaders are having a profound impact on our society (Imam,2011:390). Our government and society should try to develop teachers on constructive and creative lines. Teacher should have the freedom to innovate, to devise appropriate methods of communication and skills relevant to the needs and capabilities of and the concern of the community.

Teaching As a Profession in India

Teaching is a profession indeed a noble one teacher are directly linked to human resources. Training of teacher's educators is very much important for the development of the country, in order to have benefit from the teachers; sound profession training needed induction training and continuous education and thereafter equips the teachers with adequate knowledge and skills to perform their professional functions.

Teacher Education

Teacher education is regarded as an important concept for the teachers at all levels of education –pre-primary, primary, elementary, secondary, higher, secondary and tertiary. Teacher education should

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अध्यापक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में रोजगार के अवसर

डॉ. अरविंद कुमार

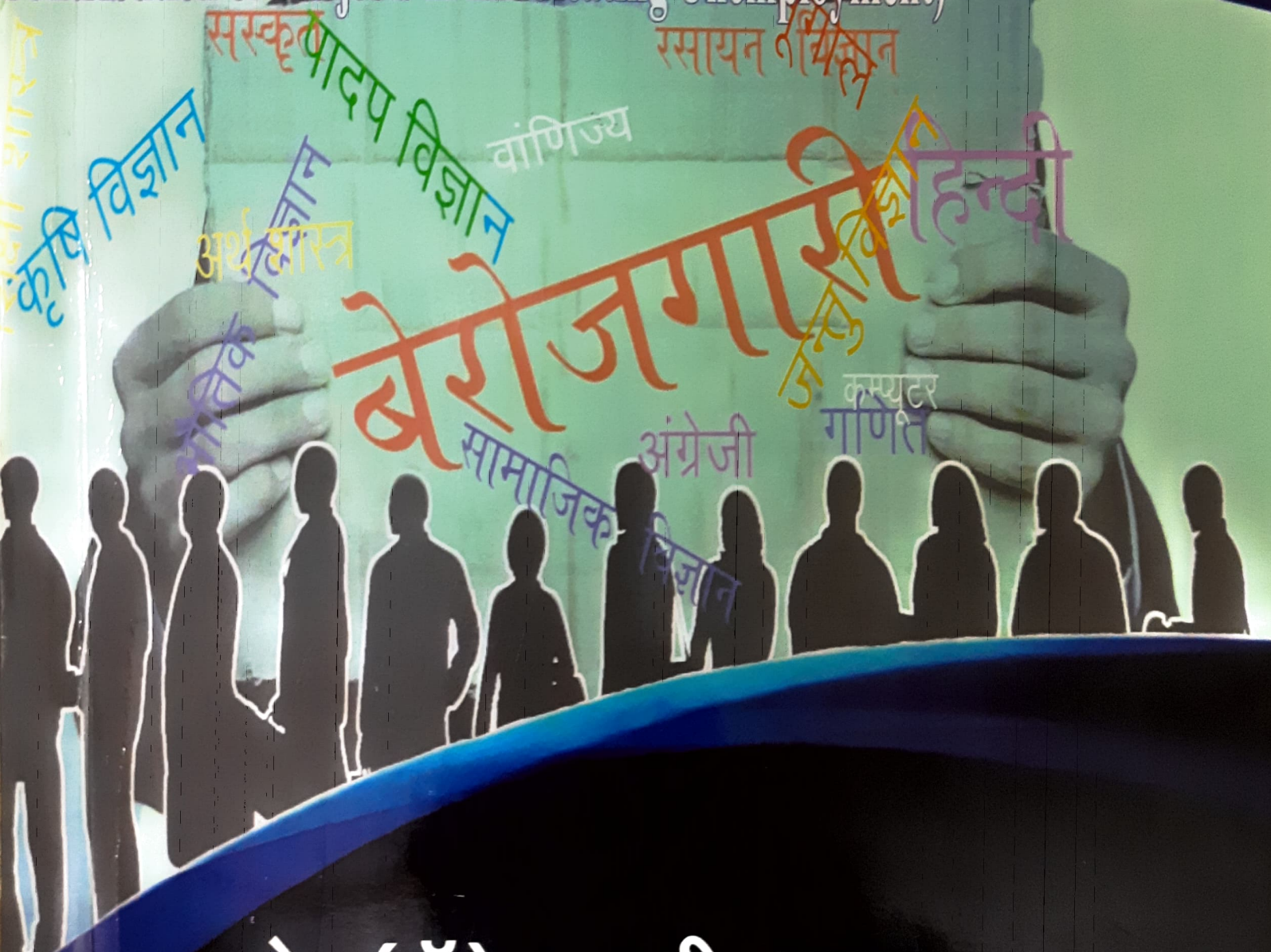
कोई भी व्यक्ति अपने तथा अपने परिवार के पालन-पोषण हेतु आवश्यक सुख-सुविधाएँ एवं साधन जुटाने का प्रयास करता है ताकि वह समाज में एक स्तरीय एवं सम्मानजनक जीवन जी सके और अपनी भावी पीढ़ी को भी एक उज्ज्वल भविष्य प्रदान कर सके। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हेतु वह किसी-न-किसी व्यवसाय को अवश्य अपनाता है। व्यवसाय को चुनने, उसमें समायोजित होने तथा प्रभावशाली रूप से अपनी योग्यता एवं क्षमताओं को प्रदर्शित करने में शिक्षा मेरुदंड का कार्य करती है। आज के समय में कोई भी शिक्षा चाहे वह परंपरागत हो या फिर व्यावसायिक तभी कामयाब एवं श्रेष्ठ मानी जाती है जब वह ज्ञानार्जन के साथ-साथ बहुमुखी प्रतिभा वाले रचनात्मक व्यक्तियों का प्रादुर्भाव करे, रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करे तथा रोजगार का सृजन भी करे। ऐसा ही एक प्रतिष्ठित व्यवसाय एवं सेवा का कार्य है अध्यापन।

अध्यापन के क्षेत्र में रोजगार का कार्य मात्र एक रोजगार ही नहीं बल्कि एक ऐसी सेवा है, संवेदना है जो कि गरीब तथा वंचित वर्ग को सम्मानजनक जीवन-यापन करने के गुर सिखाती है, वर्ग-भेद मिटाती है। समाज में आपको आदर-सम्मान प्रदान करती है। यदि आपके अंदर समाज का भला करने, नवीन ज्ञान सीखने-सिखाने, सोचने, कुछ लकीर से हटकर कार्य करने का जज्बा है तो यह व्यवसाय आपका आह्वान करता है। जहाँ कि प्राचीन समय में अध्ययन-अध्यापन का कार्य कुछ लोगों तक ही सीमित था वहीं अब समाज के सभी लोगों को शिक्षण के क्षेत्र में रोजगार के अवसर प्राप्त हो रहे हैं। लाखों युवा इस व्यवसाय को स्वेच्छा से अपना रहे हैं। हालांकि अध्यापन का कार्य अन्य व्यवसायों की तरह पूर्ण व्यवसाय नहीं माना जाता है। अन्य व्यवसायों में जहाँ कि रूपए-पैसे लेकर सेवा प्रदान की जाती है/बेची जाती है, लेन-देन (Give & Take) तथा प्रतिवादी केन्द्रित (Clients Oriented) कार्य संस्कृति का बोल-बाला है, वहीं शिक्षण एक प्रतिष्ठित एवं सम्मानीय कार्य है जो कि मात्र पढ़ाई-लिखाई समाप्त हो जाने तक ही सीमित नहीं रहता है, बल्कि यह हमेशा छात्र-शिक्षक के संबंधों को मजबूती तथा जीवंतता प्रदान करता रहता है। शिक्षक समाज को जो भी शिक्षा-दीक्षा प्रदान करता है उसे पैसे से नहीं तोला जा सकता, वह अतुलनीय है।

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बेरोजगारी उन्मूलन में विषयों का योगदान

(Contribution of Subjects in Eradicating Unemployment)



प्रो. (डॉ.) आर.पी. यादव
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हिंदी में रोजगार की संभावनायें

डा. अब्दुल लतीफ़

आज हिंदी दुनिया की दूसरी सबसे अधिक बोले जाने वाली भाषा है। जिसमें हिंदी बोलने वालों की संख्या 50 करोड़ से अधिक है। इंटरनेट, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया, प्रिंट मीडिया, राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंच तथा संस्थानों में हिंदी का प्रयोग अपेक्षाकृत अधिक हो रहा है। हिंदी मीडिया क्षेत्र में संपादको, संवाददाताओं, रिपोर्टरों, न्यूज रीडर्स प्रूफ रीडर्स, रेडियो एंकर्स की आज बहुत मांग है।

‘हिंदी भाषा और पत्रकारिता’ वर्तमान में सबसे ज्यादा पढ़ी जाने वाली समाचार पत्रों और टीवी चैनलों में दो तिहाई से अधिक हिंदी भाषा के समाचार चैनलों और अखबारों के अलावा हिंदी के अनेक चैनल और पत्र पत्रिकाएं हैं जिनमें युवा अपना कैरियर बना सकते हैं।

‘राजभाषा/हिंदी अधिकारी के रूप में कैरियर’ हिंदी में कामकाज को सुगम बनाने के लिए केंद्रीय कार्यालयों और केंद्रीय संस्थानों में राजभाषा अधिकारी की नियुक्ति की जाती है। देश विदेश के सरकारी संस्थानों में हिंदी सलाहकार के रूप में नियुक्ति की जाती है। इस क्षेत्र में भी हिंदी में रोजगार की अपार संभावनाएं हैं।

‘अनुवादक एवं दुभाषिया के रूप में कैरियर’ दुनिया में जैसे-जैसे हिंदी का प्रयोग बढ़ रहा है वैसे-वैसे अनुवादको और दुभाषिया विद्वानों की मांग बढ़ रही है। पर्यटन उद्योग, होटल उद्योग, मीडिया संस्थान, राजनीतिक संस्थाओं में कैरियर की अपार संभावनाएं हैं।

‘समाचार वाचक और रेडियो एंकरिंग के रूप में कैरियर’ रेडियो प्रसारण में एंकरिंग और टीवी चैनलों में समाचार वाचक एक प्रतिष्ठित और सुपरिचित कैरियर है यदि आवाज अच्छी है भाषा पर पकड़ अच्छी है ऐसे युवाओं के लिए बेहतरीन कैरियर है।

‘रचनात्मक लेखन में कैरियर’ सिनेमा, टीवी, रेडियो आदि संस्थानों के लिए लेखन और स्वतंत्र लेखन दो विकल्प के साथ लेखन में कैरियर बनाया जा सकता है इसमें शब्दकोश और भाषा पर पकड़ अच्छी होनी चाहिए।

‘प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्र में कैरियर’ हिंदी भाषा के क्षेत्र में तकनीक के बढ़ते उपयोग के कारण हिंदी सॉफ्टवेयर डिजाइन करने के लिए हिंदी भाषी छात्रों को और अधिक अवसर त होने लगे हैं। प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रयोग ने भाषा में रोजगार की अनंत संभावनाओं को जन्म पा है।

Important of English in Present Scenerio

Dr. Reshma Perveen

English plays an important role in everyone's life. It has been utilized more and more. It is a secondary language in every Indian family and common in every sector like education, medical and media. Fluency in English language is important for different aspects of needs and working processes. This language is also the key to success and prosperity. Millions of people around the world speak it. It is the advantage of English learning that we can gain information about other countries and their culture. A person with English knowledge can travel out of the country, can find employment easily, thus making one's bright future.

English is the widely written, understood and spoken language of the world. It has emerged as an asset to rise through the ranks. A person who is more adapted and skilled in English can contribute to the work in an impressive way. The best world literature is available only in this language. In a country like India where English is not a mother tongue, excelling in English can increase the chances of lifting one up. This language has also long been regarded as the global business language. As far as its role in jobs and career is concerned, it can be said that as it is the most widely spoken language all over the world, is a valuable tool in climbing the career and corporate ladder. A person with knowledge of English can contribute a lot to his profession in commercial sector by using the technical skills he has gained in comparison to those who have only technical skills.

This language connects people from different regions, cultures and nations. Being a British colonized nation some decades ago, the roots of English are very deep in India as it is with many other colonized countries . It has now become the common language of the world, providing a common platform for communication . Now any kind of information can be shared without any translation. As English is spoken, understood and spoken in almost every country, it has become very easy to settle down any where in the world.

उर्दू भाषा का महत्व एवं रोजगार की संभावनाएं

डॉ. सैयद मोहम्मद अरशद रिजवी

भारत में बोली जाने वाली भाषाओं में उर्दू एक प्रमुख भाषा है। यह विशुद्ध भारतीय भाषा है। इसकी उत्पत्ति इसी देश में हुई, इस भाषा की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता है कि यह भारत की गंगा जमुनी संस्कृति को अपने अंदर संजोकर संयुक्त सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों से मालामाल हो गई। यही कारण है कि यह केवल भाषा न होकर संस्कृति का प्रतीक बनी। इस भाषा और इसके साहित्य में भारत की विभिन्न संस्कृतियों का समावेश अत्यंत सुंदरता पूर्ण भाव के साथ पाया जाता है। भारत की राष्ट्रीय भाषा हिंदी एवं उर्दू की उत्पत्ति एक साथ ही खड़ी बोली से हुई है। भाषा विज्ञानियों ने इन दोनों भाषाओं का श्रोत खड़ी बोली को ही बताया है। अमीर खुसरो ने इसे हिन्दवी का नाम दिया और अपनी साहित्य रचना में फ़ारसी के साथ इनको भी साहित्य का माध्यम बनाया है। उर्दू की विशेषता इसे दूसरी भाषाओं से एक अलग स्थान देती है। इस भाषा में यह मीठापन ब्रज के मुहावरे और फ़ारसी संधि के कारण उत्पन्न हुआ। इस भाषा ने फ़ारसी लिपि अपनाई एवं फ़ारसी शब्द की लोकोक्तियों को अधिक स्थान दिया और इसकी मिठास बढ़ती गयी और यही मिठास इस भाषा की विशेषता बन गयी। यही कारण है कि जो इस भाषा से अनभिज्ञ भी होता है उसे भी इसकी मिठास अपनी ओर आकर्षित कर लेती है और केवल इस भाषा को सुनकर ही इसके स्वर की मिठास का प्रभाव इस प्रकार होता है कि श्रवण में मधु टपकने का आभास हो जाए।

हर एक लफ़्ज़ से कानों में शहद घोल गया।

यह कौन है कि जो उर्दू ज़बान बोल गया।

खड़ी बोली की कोख से जन्म लेने वाली हिंदी और उर्दू भाषाएँ और इनके बोलने वालों की संख्या लगभग बराबर थी। यही कारण है कि इनमें से कौन सी भाषा राष्ट्रीय भाषा होगी इसके लिए वोटिंग में बहुत कम अंतर रहा। लेकिन हिंदी का चुनाव हुआ और हिंदी को राष्ट्रीय भाषा का स्थान प्राप्त हुआ, परंतु उसके बाद उर्दू उपेक्षा का शिकार होने लगी। धीरे-धीरे उर्दू विषय से शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वालों की संख्या में कमी हुई, क्योंकि सरकारी भाषा हिंदी थी, इसलिए उर्दू में रोज़गार के अवसर भी कम रह गए हिंदी और उर्दू के बीच की खाई दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती रही, यहां तक कि यह भी कहा जाने लगा कि ये मुसलमानों की भाषा है, जो भाषा विज्ञान एवं भाषाओ के इतिहास के विपरीत था, क्योंकि उर्दू शुद्ध भारतीय भाषा थी। सागर ख़य्यामी शायर की यह चार पंक्तिया इसी ओर संकेत करती।

अध्यापक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में रोजगार के अवसर

डॉ. अरविंद कुमार

कोई भी व्यक्ति अपने तथा अपने परिवार के पालन-पोषण हेतु आवश्यक सुख-सुविधाएँ एवं साधन जुटाने का प्रयास करता है ताकि वह समाज में एक स्तरीय एवं सम्मानजनक जीवन जी सके और अपनी भावी पीढ़ी को भी एक उज्ज्वल भविष्य प्रदान कर सके। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हेतु वह किसी-न-किसी व्यवसाय को अवश्य अपनाता है। व्यवसाय को चुनने, उसमें समायोजित होने तथा प्रभावशाली रूप से अपनी योग्यता एवं क्षमताओं को प्रदर्शित करने में शिक्षा मेरुदंड का कार्य करती है। आज के समय में कोई भी शिक्षा चाहे वह परंपरागत हो या फिर व्यावसायिक तभी कामयाब एवं श्रेष्ठ मानी जाती है जब वह ज्ञानार्जन के साथ-साथ बहुमुखी प्रतिभा वाले रचनात्मक व्यक्तियों का प्रादुर्भाव करे, रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करे तथा रोजगार का सृजन भी करे। ऐसा ही एक प्रतिष्ठित व्यवसाय एवं सेवा का कार्य है अध्यापन।

अध्यापन के क्षेत्र में रोजगार का कार्य मात्र एक रोजगार ही नहीं बल्कि एक ऐसी सेवा है, संवेदना है जो कि गरीब तथा वंचित वर्ग को सम्मानजनक जीवन-यापन करने के गुर सिखाती है, वर्ग-भेद मिटाती है। समाज में आपको आदर-सम्मान प्रदान करती है। यदि आपके अंदर समाज का भला करने, नवीन ज्ञान सीखने-सिखाने, सोचने, कुछ लकीर से हटकर कार्य करने का जज्बा है तो यह व्यवसाय आपका आह्वान करता है। जहाँ कि प्राचीन समय में अध्ययन-अध्यापन का कार्य कुछ लोगों तक ही सीमित था वहीं अब समाज के सभी लोगों को शिक्षण के क्षेत्र में रोजगार के अवसर प्राप्त हो रहे हैं। लाखों युवा इस व्यवसाय को स्वेच्छा से अपना रहे हैं। हालांकि अध्यापन का कार्य अन्य व्यवसायों की तरह पूर्ण व्यवसाय नहीं माना जाता है। अन्य व्यवसायों में जहाँ कि रूपए-पैसे लेकर सेवा प्रदान की जाती है/बेची जाती है, लेन-देन (Give & Take) तथा प्रतिवादी केन्द्रित (Clients Oriented) कार्य संस्कृति का बोल-बाला है, वहीं शिक्षण एक प्रतिष्ठित एवं सम्मानीय कार्य है जो कि मात्र पढ़ाई-लिखाई समाप्त हो जाने तक ही सीमित नहीं रहता है, बल्कि यह हमेशा छात्र-शिक्षक के संबंधों को मजबूती तथा जीवंतता प्रदान करता रहता है। शिक्षक समाज को जो भी शिक्षा-दीक्षा प्रदान करता है उसे पैसे से नहीं तोला जा सकता, वह अतुलनीय है।

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Abstract- 55

Ecohydrology for The Management of Fishery in The River Kosi

Kaish Miyan^{1*}, Naresh Kumar¹ and Salman Khan²

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Abstract

Ecohydrology provides a structure for aquatic ecosystem management relied on the interaction between different biotic components and riverine hydrology. Ecohydrology has been emerging as an accurate approach for managing fisheries lead to a better understanding of the regulating factors in the freshwater ecosystem. Pond/lake and river habitats are different in many respects, especially with regards to water flow, and could differ in water clarity, presence of vegetation and predators. Investigation of different phenotypic characters are very useful for discerning intraspecific variation within a population as the adaptation of a species to its environment is most easily understand by fish morphometry. Phenotypic characters are very useful for studying short term environmentally induced variation in fisheries management and organism with the same morphometric attributes are often supposed to constitute a stock and morphometric variations between stocks can provide a basis for stock structure. Various water quality parameters and other hydrological processes operating in these rivers are varied and it has been presumed that fishes that use different resources in terms of food, space, and habitat produce different morphologies reflecting adaptation to these ecological differences and consequently lead to stock separation. Therefore, it is important to understand where and how ecohydrology could be necessary for safeguarding the decline population of fish species.

Keywords: Hydrology, fisheries management, spatial structure, Kosi river.



Abstract- 56

**Uses of Different Pesticides and their Effect on Environment and Human Health in
Arunachal Pradesh.**

Shaba Choudhary¹; Samna Bo¹ and Naresh Kumar²

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²*Department of Zoology, Govt. Raza P.G. College Rampur, UP*

Abstract :

In Arunachal Pradesh the native farmers used to believe in organic way of farming but with developing lifestyle and introduction of modern equipment, the farmers have started adapting uses of modern technological equipments and usage of chemical substances which is also economically convenient. With the advancement of technology, it permeated positive impact on farmers to achieve the highest potential in whatever farming activity they choose to undertake and paved unprecedented access to a wealth of valuable resources and tools to make farming easier. Nowadays technology has become indispensable part of every commercial farm. On the other hand it leads resulting in vigorous deterioration of environment and human health. Local farmers routinely use a large number of pesticides. The common ones include Gamaxin, Roundup, D-amine salt 22.5% SL, Karate Zeon, Phoskill, Kapiq, Mastamite etc. A number of studies on the occurrence of POPs confirm their presence in various environmental compartments and human body. It have been extensively highlighted in the media including public, research journals, and attracted wider debate and sharp focus among the interested groups in India. It is obvious that indiscriminate and excessive use of pesticides pollutes not only environment and agriculture but also food chain, thereby affecting health of farmers, public, and the end users. The present study is an attempt to review research studies focusing on the pesticide use and its impact on environment and health focusing in Arunachal Pradesh. This study infers that pesticide use has increased manifold, obviously due to many complex factors. This research work reveals that pesticide residues have been found much higher in the environment than the maximum permissible limit. It is also suggests that the pesticides studied tend to persist in the soil and surface water bodies. Interactions with local farmers show that they are aware of the harmful nature of chemical pesticides, but in a general way. They are, however, not well informed about the alternatives and human health effects.



Abstract: 77

Relationship of Vitamin D and Physical activity in children residing at high altitude regions in India

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Abstract:

Vitamin D deficiency is now pandemic that afflicts more than one billion population worldwide. Vitamin D is associated with several health disorders and is influenced by dietary behavior and life style. The objective of the present study was to evaluate the relationship between Vitamin D status and physical activity in apparently healthy children. The risk factors associated with vitamin D deficiency (VDD) were also assessed.

A total of 513 school children aged 12-18y were enrolled in a cross sectional study from two high altitude regions (>1000 meters) of Himachal Pradesh, India. Validated questionnaire was utilized to collect data on socioeconomic status, physical activity, sunlight exposure and skin phototype of children. Fasting blood samples were collected for the estimation of serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25-OHD) using automated autoanalysers. Correlation, univariable and multivariable analyses were used to determine the degree of association between 25-OHD and physical activity carried out on STATA (version 14) statistical software.

A significant relationship was detected between serum 25-OHD and physical activity amongst children. The study revealed a positive correlation between serum 25-OHD and physical activity level (PAL) of children. A unit increase in PAL was significantly associated to 7.64 (95% CI, 4.73-10.56) ng/ml rise in 25-OHD level ($p < 0.001$).

Keywords: Vitamin D, Children, Physical Activity.



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Economic Implications of Stress in Asset Quality on Performance of Indian Economy: A Comparative Analysis

Ameen Uddin Ansari*

Abstract

Post global financial crisis (2008), a new subsystem in the Indian banking system has developed in the form of D-SIBs as a whole since 2013. These are the potential banks to cause major interruption to the smooth functioning of banking system and even to the entire economy. Hence, the disorderly failure of these banks may cause failure of multiple banks- a kind of domino effect. On the other hand, the increasing number of Individual D-SIBs posing the problem of Too Many To Fail (TMTF) besides Too Big To Fail (TBTF) has emerged in new India. Therefore, in order to signify and highlight the role and importance of D-SIBs as a whole subsystem in entire Indian banking system and economy, the association between D-SIBs as a whole subsystem and Indian Economy is investigated with the help of economic and financial data by tracing the economic implications of stress in asset quality of D-SIBs and SCBs on the performance of Indian economy measured by GDP separately and compared accordingly for period the spanning from 2000-01 to 2020-21 with the test of structural

* Research Scholar, Department of Economics, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, U.P.

नई शिक्षा नीति 2020 एक विमर्श



डॉ. मौहम्मद अय्यूब

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Chapter 4

मनोवैज्ञानिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में नयी शिक्षा नीति 2020

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मनोविज्ञान शोधार्थी, कुमाउ विश्वविद्यालय, नैनीताल, उत्तराखण्ड।

प्रस्तावना

न्यायपूर्ण समाज के लिए शिक्षा एक मूलभूत आवश्यकता है। गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा से ही देश का सर्वोत्तम विकास व संवर्द्धन सम्भव है। भारत देश विश्व का सबसे अधिक युवा जनसंख्या वाला देश है इसलिए युवाओं की शिक्षा ही भारत का भविष्य निश्चित करेगी। भारत विकसित देश बनने में अग्रसर तो है ही साथ-साथ वह विश्व की तीन सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में भी शामिल हो सकता है। वैश्विक पारिस्थितिकी में आ रहे परिवर्तनों की वजह से यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि बच्चे, जो कुछ सिखाया जा रहा है, उसे तो सीखे ही और साथ ही वे सतत सीखते रहने के कला भी सीखें। अब आवश्यक हो गया है कि शिक्षण प्रक्रिया शिक्षार्थी केन्द्रित हो, जिज्ञासा, खोज, अनुभव और संवाद के आधार पर संचालित हो, लचीली हो और रुचिकर हो। शिक्षा से चरित्र निर्माण होना चाहिए और साथ ही वह रोजगार में सक्षम बनाने वाली होनी चाहिए।

पिछली नीतियों का जोर मुख्य रूप से शिक्षा तक पहुंच के मुद्दों पर था। 1986 की राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, जिसे 1992 में संशोधित किया गया था, के अधूरे काम को इस नीति के द्वारा पूरा करने का प्रयास किया गया है। पिछली शिक्षा नीति के बाद एक बड़ा कदम निशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा अधिनियम 2009 रहा है जिसने प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा सुलभ कराने हेतु कानूनी आधार उपलब्ध करवाया।

प्रमुख मनोवैज्ञानिक बिन्दु

1. बच्चों की विशिष्ट क्षमताओं की स्वीकृति, पहचान और उनका विकास – यह बिन्दु नयी शिक्षा नीति के आधार सिद्धान्तों में वर्णित है। ब्रिटिश मनोवैज्ञानिक स्पीयरमैन ने अपने द्विकारक सिद्धान्त में विशिष्ट कारकों का वर्णन किया था। उनके अनुसार प्रत्येक बालक में विशिष्ट योग्यता होती है जिस कारण वह कार्यों को अपने ही एक अलग ढंग से करने की क्षमता रखता है। यह योग्यता परिवर्तनशील, अर्जित, अस्थानान्तरित होती है। जिस प्रकार की विशेष योग्यता बालक के अन्दर होगी वह उसी विशेष क्षेत्र में सफलता प्राप्त कर सकता है। जैसे लिखना, बोलना, खेलना, गीत गाना, संगीत वादन, संख्याज्ञान, कला, नृत्य आदि। नयी

Chapter – 9

Transforming Vision for India's higher Education: NEP 2020

Dr. Pravesh Kumar and Jayati Saxena

HOD Dept. Of Teacher Education Govt. Raza P.G. College, Rampur
B.Ed. Dayanand Arya Kanya P.G. College, Moradabad, U.P.

Abstract

The NEP 2020 which is released by union human resource development minister Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank' for school education features many policies for school as well as higher education for colleges, universities and higher institutes. The policy is divided into four parts: a) school education, b) higher education, c) other key areas of focus, d) making it happen. The first part of school education mainly focuses on ECCE, foundational courses, decreasing the drop out rates, curriculum and pedagogy in schools, inclusive education and accreditation for school education. But the area that interests the most in this paper is regarding the higher education. This part talks about the quality of universities and colleges, the restructuring of the institutes towards a more holistic and multidisciplinary education and the optimal learning for students, energised and capable faculty, inclusion of higher education, reimagining the vocational education and catalysing the quality of academic research through NRF. This paper mainly focuses on higher education and its major reforms and how these reforms are going to bring a change in the India of tomorrow. NEP 2020 focuses on holistic and multidisciplinary education and flexibility of subjects, its way of granting degrees will be based on the credit transfer which will be stored in an academic bank of credits graded autonomously. It has planned to successfully phased out the affiliation system in the coming

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Climate Change and the G-20: Opportunities and Challenges

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Prof. (Dr.) Deepa Agarwal, (M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D.) Economics had started her career by joining U.P. Govt. Higher Education Service as a Lecturer of Economics in Govt. M.B.P.G. College, Haldwani (Uttarakhand) in 1994. In 1999 she was transferred to Govt. Raza P.G. College, Rampur which is one of the reputed and oldest colleges of Uttar Pradesh. She has 29 years of teaching experience. Now she is a Professor and currently serving as an In-charge Principal of the same college. She has published 20 research papers in reputed, referred national and international journals and few chapters in books. Her areas of interest for research are related to population, industrial development and employment. She is a life member of many Academic Societies and actively associated with several economics associations and professional bodies.



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G20 and its role in International Cooperation and Climate Change

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The G20 is a group of the world's largest economies, representing around 85% of global GDP, and is an important platform for international cooperation on a range of issues, including sustainable consumption. While the G20's primary focus has been on economic and financial matters, in recent years, there has been an increasing recognition of the importance of sustainable development and the role of sustainable consumption in achieving it.

The G20 can play a significant role in building climate-resilient communities through its policies, initiatives, and investments. Climate resilience refers to the ability of communities and ecosystems to adapt and recover from the impacts of climate change, such as extreme weather events, sea-level rise, and temperature increases. Here are some ways in which the G20 can promote climate resilience and build more resilient communities:

1. Promoting climate adaptation measures: The G20 can promote climate adaptation measures that increase the resilience of communities to the impacts of climate change. This includes investments in infrastructure, such as water management systems, coastal protection measures, and disaster risk reduction initiatives. The G20 can also support capacity-building initiatives to help communities develop and implement effective adaptation strategies.

2. Supporting sustainable agriculture and food systems: Climate change poses significant risks to global food security, particularly in developing countries. The G20 can support sustainable agriculture and food systems that promote resilience and adaptation to climate change. This includes investments in sustainable agriculture practices, such as conservation agriculture and agroforestry, as well as initiatives to promote food security and nutrition.

3. Encouraging private sector investment: The G20 can encourage private sector investment in climate-resilient infrastructure and businesses. This includes

The role of the G20 in promoting sustainable consumption and production pattern

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The group of G20 is the premier intergovernmental forum for international economic cooperation. The forum plays an important role in shaping and strengthening global architecture and governance on all major international economic issues.

India holds the presidency of the G20 from 1st December to 30th November of 2023 and the theme of India's G20 Presidency is "**vasudhaivaakutumbkam**" or "**one earth, one family, one future**".

- **Green development, climate finance and life**

India's focus on climate change, with a particular emphasis on climate finance and technology, as well as ensuring just energy transitions for developing countries.

Introduction of the Life movement, which promotes environmentally-conscious practices and is based on India's sustainable traditions.

- **Accelerated, Inclusive & Resilient Growth**

Focus on areas that have the potential to bring structural transformation, including supporting small and medium-sized enterprises in global trade, promoting labour rights and welfare, addressing the global skills gap, and building inclusive agricultural value chains and food systems.

- **Technological Transformation & Digital Public Infrastructure**

Promotion of a human-centric approach to technology and increased knowledge-sharing in areas such as digital public infrastructure, financial inclusion, and tech-enabled development in sectors such as agriculture and education.

Role of G 20 in Promoting Sustainable Energy Security

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Energy security, climate change, environmental degradation, habitat and biodiversity loss are some major challenges across the globe. Every government formulated some policies and implemented it to mitigate the adverse conditions which we are facing today. But somehow these are proven not enough, that's why Group of big economies came together to fight the common global challenges. This led to the formation of G 20- a critical forum of economic governance with the common agenda of sustainable development and to encourage the use of renewable resources of energy. Present study focus on the need of international cooperation and how far G 20 able to provide solutions for everyone.

INTRODUCTION

All the developing countries facing almost same challenge in production of economically and ecologically safer energy production, which is the need of today's world. Not only these countries but all the economies across the world is worried in tackling climate change together with social and economic progress. To face the problem of climate change together, Group of 20 (G 20)- a critical forum for global economic governance, came forward, where decisions regarding Global energy transitions are made which must be helpful to all. G 20 includes world's largest economies: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, the European Union (EU), France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Republic of Korea, Turkey, the United Kingdom (UK) and the United States of America (USA)(G20 Research Group, 2018).

NEED OF GREEN AND CLEAN ENERGY

The fundamental source of development of any society is energy (Dias et.al. 2004) whether it is derived from sun, the ultimate source of energy or by other conventional or non-conventional sources (Costanza and Daly, 1992). Energy consumptions can be divided into : (i) As electricity supply which is the utmost necessities of industrial and household work, (ii) As oil and gas consumption in transportation system (Lund, 2007). To meet the energy consumption for economic needs of our rapidly growing society sources of fossil fuels were utilized badly from

अन्तराष्ट्रीय सहयोग और जलवायु परिवर्तन जी20 की भूमिका

शाहीन बी¹, डॉ. जहांगीर अहमद खान²

उर्दू अनुसंधान विभाग

महात्मा ज्योतिबाफुले रुहेलखण्ड विश्वविद्यालय बरेली।

जलवायु परिवर्तन पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र कन्वेंशन के प्रारूप के भीतर पेरिस एक ठोस परिणाम के लिए आशान्वित है यह प्रारूप उचित सामूहिक कार्यों इक्विटी और सामान का संतुलन है लेकिन अलग-अलग जिम्मेदारी क्रमशः क्षमताएँ रखता है। जी20 के सदस्य देशों के बीच सहयोग और समर्थन के आधार पर जी20 को जलवायु परिवर्तन प्रभावों से निपटने में अंतराष्ट्रीय सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने और अन्य देशों के समूहों, अन्तराष्ट्रीय संगठनों में समर्थन की आवश्यकता है जी20 के सदस्य देश सस्ती अक्षय ऊर्जा विकसित करने के लिए, अनुसंधान और विकास को बढ़ाने के बहुपक्षीय लक्ष्यों के समर्थन में एक प्रभावी भूमिका निभा सकते हैं।

परिचय

जी20 वैश्विक आर्थिक सहयोग और नीतिगत दिशानिर्देशों के लिए प्रमुख मंच के रूप में आर्थिक विकसित और उभरती अर्थव्यवस्थाओं की सामूहिक रूप से वैश्विक आर्थिक चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की इच्छा का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। ये दुनिया की 20 प्रमुख अर्थव्यवस्थाओं की सेवा करता है। इसमें संयुक्त राष्ट्र (UN) विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO) विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) विश्व बैंक अन्तराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) अंतराष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के साथ जी20 के प्रतिभागियों के रूप में 9 अतिथि देश और 14 बहुपक्षीय संगठन हैं। (जी20) कार्यसमूह के सदस्य देशों की बैठक में सहयोग की जरूरत और जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने के लिए समावेशी और सर्वसम्मत दृष्टिकोण अपनाने पर जोर दिया गया है कार्य समूह ने महत्वपूर्ण परिस्थिति तंत्र के लिए सुरक्षा उपायों को बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता का आह्वान किया।

जी20 अंतराष्ट्रीय सहयोग

ग्रुप ऑफ ऑफ ट्वेंटी (जी20) अंतराष्ट्रीय सहयोग का प्रमुख मंच है ग्रुप ऑफ ऑफ ट्वेंटी (जी20) सभी प्रमुख अन्तराष्ट्रीय मुद्दों पर वैश्विक संरचना और अधिशासन निर्धारित करने उसे मजबूत करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। (जी20) के सदस्य ग्रुप ऑफ ऑफ ट्वेंटी (जी20) में 19 देश (अर्जेंटीना, कनाडा, चीन, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, ब्राजील, कनाडा, चीन, फ्रांस, जर्मनी, भारत, इंडोनेशिया, इटली, जापान, कोरिया गणराज्य मैक्सिको, रूस, सऊदी अरब, दक्षिण अफ्रीका तुर्की यूनाइटेड किंगडम और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका) और यूरोपीय संघ शामिल हैं। (जी20) सदस्य देशों में वैश्विक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग और जलवायु परिवर्तन जी-20की भूमिका

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जी-20(G-20) समूह में अर्जेटीना, आस्ट्रेलिया, ब्राजील, कनाडा, चीन, यूरोपियन यूनियन, फ्रांस, जर्मनी, भारत, इंडोनेशिया, इटली, जापान, मेक्सिको, रूस, सऊदी अरब, दक्षिण अफ्रीका, दक्षिण कोरिया, तुर्की, यूनाइटेड किंगडम और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका शामिल है।

जी-20 समूह विश्व बैंक एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोश के प्रतिनिधि, यूरोपियन यूनियन एवं 19 देशों का एक अनौपचारिक समूह है। इसके पास स्थायी सचिवालय या मुख्यालय नहीं होता है।

जी-20 समूह दुनिया की प्रमुख और व्यवस्थित रूप से महत्वपूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्थाओं को एक साथ एक मंच पर संजोय रखता है तथा वैश्विक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का 85% अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार का 75% और दुनिया की दो तिहाई जलवायु का प्रतिनिधित्व करते है।

जी-20 समूह की उत्पत्ति और विकास की बात करे तो -

- वैश्विक आर्थिक और वित्तीय मुद्दों पर चर्चा करने के लिए वित्त मंत्रियों और केन्द्रीय बैंक के गर्वनरों के लिए एक मंच के रूप में, एशियाई वित्तीय संकट के बाद वर्ष 1999 में जी-20 (G-20) की स्थापना की गई थी।
- G-20 को बाद में राज्य सरकार के प्रमुखों के स्तर पर अपग्रेड किया गया और 2011 के बाद से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक सहयोग के लिए प्रमुख मंच बन गया।
- G-20 शिखर सम्मेलन प्रतिवर्ष एक परिवर्तित प्रेसीडेन्सी के नेतृत्व में आयोजित किया जाता है।
- जी-20 ने शुरू में व्यापक आर्थिक नीति पर ध्यान केन्द्रित किया बाद में व्यापार, जलवायु परिवर्तन, सतत विकास, ऊर्जा,पर्यावरण, भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी आदि को शामिल करने के लिए अपने दायरे का विस्तार किया।
- जी-20 समूह कुछ गैर सदस्य देशों के अतिथियों और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों को भी आमंत्रित करता है। ये प्रत्येक वर्ष बदलते रहते है सिवाय स्पेन के जो एक स्थायी आमंत्रित सदस्य है।

Role of G20 In Climate Sustainability: An Amazing Challenge

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WHAT IS CLIMATE SUSTAINABILITY: Climate sustainability is a very crucial & challenging term throughout the world in the present scenario of environmental pollution. It is concerned with protecting the planet, halting climate change, promoting social richness & development without endangering life on earth. It is a challenging demand in the world to make our choices sustainable to maintain our earth's ecosystem. We have to change our life style dramatically & make a check on harmful processes which are disturbing our environment. If we get late to understand the demand of time, we will run out of fossil fuels and drought & water scarcity problems will arise & a huge number of animal species will become extinct and the atmosphere will be irreparably damaged.

WHAT IS G20? G20 is a gathering of world's most developed economies & emerging ones which together account for more than 80% of global GDP, 75% of international trade and two-third of global population. The members of G-20 are Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, the U.K. and the U.K., as well as the European Union represented by the rotating council presidency and the European Central Bank. G20 is the premier intergovernmental forum for international economic co-operation and plays an important role in shaping & strengthening global architecture & plays a significant role in governance on all major international issues. India holds the Presidency of the G-20 from 1st December 2022 to 30 November 2023. The theme of India's G-20 Presidency is 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' or 'One Earth, One Family, One Future'. G20 countries account for the majority of the world economy along with significant global exports, energy consumption & play a major role in environmental pollution & are responsible for 75 to 80% of global greenhouse gases emissions.

ROLE OF G20 IN CLIMATE SUSTAINABILITY: The G20 countries have recognized the importance of collective action in controlling & managing the

जलवायु परिवर्तन एवं जी-20 : अवसर एवं चुनौतियाँ

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प्रस्तावना

ग्रुप ऑफ टूवेंटी एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक सहयोग का प्रमुख मंच है। यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक मुद्दों, वैश्विक संरचना अधिशासन निर्धारित करने तथा उसे मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है।

हाल ही में जी-20 के 17 वें वार्षिक शिखर सम्मेलन की मेजबानी की गई, जिसे इंडोनेशिया की अध्यक्षता में “रिकवर टुगेदर रिकवर स्ट्रॉन्गर” विषय के तहत आयोजित किया गया।

भारत भी 1 दिसंबर 2022 से 30 नवंबर 2023 तक जी-20 की अध्यक्षता करेगा। जी-20 समूह विश्व बैंक एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के प्रतिनिधि यूरोपियन यूनियन एवं 19 देशों का एक अनौपचारिक ग्रुप है। जी-20 के सदस्य विश्व सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के 75 प्रतिशत और विश्व की 60 प्रतिशत आबादी का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। जी-20 शिखर सम्मेलन में सभी नेता हर साल जुटते हैं और वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था को कैसे आगे बढ़ाया जाए? इस विषय पर चर्चा करते हैं। यह एक मंत्री स्तरीय मंच है जिसे जी-7 द्वारा विकसित एवं विकासशील दोनों अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के सहयोग से 1999 में इसका गठन किया गया था। इसमें वित्त मंत्रियों और केन्द्रीय बैंक के गवर्नरों का एक सम्मेलन आयोजित किया जाता है। यह 20 देशों का समूह है जो जी-20 के नाम से जाना जाता है।

जी-20 क्या है?

यह अपने सदस्यों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक सहयोग और निर्णय करने के लिए प्रमुख मंच है, जी-20 के नेता वर्ष में एक बार बैठक करते हैं देश के वित्त मंत्री और केन्द्रीय बैंक के गवर्नर वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाने, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों में सुधार लाने और प्रत्येक सदस्य देश में जरूरी प्रमुख आर्थिक सुधारों पर चर्चा करने के लिए नियमित रूप से बैठक करते हैं। भारत जी-20 के अध्यक्ष के तौर पर बांग्लादेश, मिश्र, मॉरीशस, नीदरलैण्ड, नाइजीरिया, ओमान, सिंगापुर, स्पेन, संयुक्त अरब को अतिथि देशों के रूप में आमंत्रित करेगा। इसकी कुछ मुख्य प्राथमिकताएँ हैं जैसे -

G20 Alliance: Environmental Issues and Sustainable Development

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Achieving Economic progress and development is crucial for every country, but it has no worth or value, if it come at the cost of environmental degradation. In India and also in many countries included in G2, factors like rapid growth of population, Urbanization, Industrialization, Luxury life style of human being and Poverty, among others are responsible for harming the environment. While the cooperation and contribution of every citizen of the country is essential for safeguarding the environment. Government has the major role to play in helping find solutions to the problems. Sustainable development may be option for economic progress and development without harming the environment and nature. The aims and objectives of G20 alliance can be achieved by following the path of sustainable development.

BACKGROUND OF G20 ALLIANCE

G20 (Group of Twenty) comprises 19 countries like Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkiye, United Kingdom and Unites States. 20th member of G20 alliance is European Union. The G20 countries represent around 85% of the global GDP, over 75% of global trade with about 70% of word population. G20 is the premier alliance for international economic cooperation and it plays an important in shaping and strengthening global infrastructure and governance of all major international economic issues.

The G20 alliance does not have a permanent secretariat or staff. Instead, the G20 Presidency rotates annually among the members of it and is selected from a different regional grouping of countries. The 19 member countries are therefore divided up into five groups comprising a maximum of four countries each. Most of

Economic Impacts of Climate Change: Risks and Opportunities for G20 Economies

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India is one of the fastest growing economies of the world and is a member of the G20 group of nations. The G20 comprises some of the world's largest economies, accounting for more than 80% of global GDP. The GDP growth of these countries has a significant impact on the global economy and can affect the growth of other countries including India. It is important for policy makers and businesses in India to understand the correlation between GDP growth of g20 countries and India's economy.

At the same time, the G20 climate change is exerting pressure on the development trajectories of countries around the world, with visible economic, social and environmental impacts.

According to the world economic forum's (WEF) global risks report (2020), all of the top 5 risks in the next decade could be climate related. These risks include anthropogenic environmental disasters, climate action failure, natural disasters, biodiversity loss and extreme weather events. While the whole world is grappling with the challenges posed by climate change, developing economies like India are particularly vulnerable to it. Thus, climate risk as a material factor is going to play a significant role in shaping national level policies, business strategies and reconfiguration of finance in an emerging economy like India.

The G20 is a grouping of twenty major industrialized and emerging economies, comprising 19 countries and the European union. G20 countries agree to halt land degradation, restore ecosystems and enrich biodiversity

Positive discussions on accelerating work, promoting a sustainable and climate-resilient blue economy, and encouraging resource efficiency and the circular economy. G20 member states to tackle environmental and climate crisis with a new sense of urgency reaffirmed its commitment to the direction. Keeping in view the current scenario, all the g20 countries agreed on the urgent need for concerted global efforts and the need for immediate action.

Role of G-20 to the Path Toward Zero Emission

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Governments all over the World have a crucial role to play to bring about a transition from a high to a low-carbon emission path, including through investing in catalytic green infrastructure, providing research and development incentives and carbon price signals, and ensuring a just transition. A front-loaded green infrastructure push would also help economies recover from the COVID-19 crisis. This paper outlines a pathway of achieving this policy mix in the G-20 over the next several years. In this paper we focus on present status and future challenges of Climate change and role of G-20 to achieve net zero emission target.

INTRODUCTION

India will hold the G20 Presidency from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023 and host the 18th G20 Summit on 9-10 September 2023. This Presidency is a key opportunity for India to showcase its leadership and to make efforts to strengthen multilateral cooperation at a time when the world is increasingly witnessing challenges like debt crisis, looming recession, slowing down of the agenda for Sustainable Development Goals, conflict in Europe and intensifying great power competition [1-3]. This paper seeks to contribute to the ongoing conversations to enhance understanding about the G20, its working, objectives and impact and on what should constitute India's G20 priorities.

G-20 is not just a diplomatic event but it should be turned into a historic event of public participation where one can witness the spirit of 'Atithi Devo Bhava'. All the overseas Indians are the brand ambassadors of India on foreign soil.

Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India.

EVOLUTION OF THE G20 AND INDIA'S UPCOMING PRESIDENCY

With a population of 1.4 billion, India has become the most populous country in the world. India is changing and changing fast. In 2019, it became a 3 trillion-dollar economy. However, COVID-19 pandemic impacted this growth trajectory. Despite this, India overcame the challenges and became the fastest growing big economy in the world. As a result, India became the world's 5th largest and is on

जी-20 : पर्यावरण संरक्षण और हिन्दी साहित्य

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भारत का वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् एवं पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी संदेश जी-20 के लोगो में अंतर्निहित है- इसके रंगों में भारतीय तिरंगा का रंग और उद्देश्य सन्निहित है। जी-20 लोगो भारत के राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के रंगों- केसरिया, सफेद, हरा और नीला रंग से प्रेरणा लेता है। ये रंग शान्ति, क्रान्ति, समृद्धि और स्वतन्त्रता के प्रतीक हैं। कमल भारत को राष्ट्रीय पुष्प है। जी-20 के लोगो में कमल को पृथ्वी के दिखाया गया है, जो प्रत्येक चुनौतियों के मध्य विकास की प्रतिबद्धता को सुनिश्चित करता है। यह लोगो ही विश्व पटल पर भारत के दर्शिकोण को प्रकट कर देता है। यह दृष्टिकोण प्रकृति और मानवता के मध्य समन्वय और संतुलन स्थापित करने का है।

हम सभी प्रकृति की सन्तान हैं। हमारी उत्पत्ति ही प्राकृतिक तत्त्वों से हुई है। हम इसी पर्यावरण में पैदा होते हैं, बड़े हाते हैं, सांस लेते हैं, जीवित रहते हैं और पुनः इसी की गोद में समा जाते हैं। महाकवि तुलसीदास ने रामचरित मानस के किष्किन्धाकाण्ड में बताया है कि मनुष्य का शरीर पांच तत्त्वों से निर्मित है-

क्षिति जल पावक गगन समीरा।

पंच रचित यह अधम शरीरा।।

किन्तु यही जन्मदाता प्रकृति आज मनुष्य से अपनी सुरक्षा का आह्वान कर रही है और यदि मनुष्य ने उसकी आवाज नहीं सुनी तो अपने रौद्र रूप आगाह भी कर रही है-

“हलो मनुश्य

में आकाश हूँ।

कल सृजन था, निर्माण था,

आज प्रलय हूँ, विनाश हूँ

मेरी छाती में जो छेद हो गये हैं काले-काले

ये तुम्हारे भालों के घाव हैं

Uses of Different Pesticides and Their Effect on Environment and Human Health in Arunachal Pradesh

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In Arunachal Pradesh the native farmers used to believe in organic way of farming, but with developing lifestyle and introduction of modern equipment, the farmers have started adapting uses of modern technological equipments and usage of chemical substances which is also economically convenient. With the advancement of technology, it permeated positive impact on farmers to achieve the highest potential in whatever farming activity they choose to undertake and paved unprecedented access to a wealth of valuable resources and tools to make farming easier. Nowadays technology has become indispensable part of every commercial farm. On the other hand it leads resulting in vigorous deterioration of environment and human health. Local farmers routinely use a large number of pesticides. The common ones include Gamaxin, Roundrup, D-amine salt 22.5% SL, Karate Zeon, Phoskill, Kapiq, Mastamite etc. A number of studies on the occurrence of POPs confirm their presence in various environmental compartments and human body. It has been extensively highlighted in the media including public, research journals, and attracted wider debate and sharp focus among the interested groups in India. It is obvious that indiscriminate and excessive use of pesticides pollutes not only environment and agriculture but also food chain, thereby affecting health of farmers, public, and the end users. The present study is an attempt to review research studies focusing on the pesticide use and its impact on environment and health focusing in Arunachal Pradesh. This study infers that pesticide use has increased manifold, obviously due to many complex factors. This research work reveals that pesticide residues have been found

Economic Impacts of Climate Change: Risks and Opportunities for G20 Economies

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Climate change has an impact on the global economy. Global warming influences various economic factors. Extreme weather has the potential to weaken economic growth. The increasing temperature affect income via agricultural yields, the physical and cognitive performance of workers, demand for energy as well as the incidence of crime, unrest and conflict .The overview is represented that there are some signs that the G20 might become a new global strategic directorate. The G20 focused on the impact of the crisis of jobs, the real economy, Climate Change and energy policy. It also designated that the G20 is the premier forum for our international economic Cooperation. Multi lateral forums like the group of twenty play crucial role in bolstering Global collective action against climate change. Global average impacts would be comparable to the welfare loss of a few percent of income, but substantially higher in poor countries. There are over 200 estimates of the marginal damage cost of carbon dioxide emissions (1). From a welfare perspective the impact of climate change is problematic because population is endogenous and policy analyses should separate impatience, risk aversion, and inequity aversion between and within countries.

INTRODUCTION

Assessing the impact of climate change is extremely complex exercise. Long-term shifts in temperatures and Weather Pattern causes climate change, Such shifts can be natural, due to changes in sun's activity or large volcanic eruptions, but since the 1800s, human have been the main driver of climate change. Due to the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas generates green- house gas emissions that act as a blanket around earth and trapping heat raising temperature. In fact, it is not only our economy influencing the climate but the changing climate is also causing serious economic risks. (2)

Many people think climate change mainly means warmer temperature but the rising of temperature is only the beginning of the story, because the Earth is a

International Cooperation and Climate Change: The Role of G 20

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This paper analyses how G20 as a global forum of leading economics has addressed the issues of climate change over the year .The global community has underscored that climate change affects our environment, process of economics growth and well-being of the population. G20 being the representation of major global, power can possibly set the direction for the adaptation and mitigation of climate change impacts. It is equally important to examine how G20 countries can support solution to climate change as envisaged in Paris agreements and promotes sustainable living. Building on the cooperation and support among the member countries, G20 needs to foster international cooperation in tackling climate change impacts and impacts and mobilise support from other country grouping and international organization.

INTRODUCTION

Humanity has been facing climate change, since the beginning of its very existence. However, it has been only in the past century that we started to observe significant negative effect of our actions on the climate is an integral part of our survival and should be our main concern. India has achieved some key success at the G20 summits being, held in Rome. India along with other developing countries was able to introduce on what action need to be taken, included by developing nation to achieve climate and energy goals. This is also the first time that G20 has identified sustainable responsible consumption and production. World leaders are charged to bring real solution in tackling climate change. Assorted international conferences were held to negotiate strategic plans to keep the rising level of the earth's temperature below 1.5 !. Currently, study revealed that heat and cold contributed to the global mortality rate of 9.43%. As we know those phenomena are causes by climate change. Whereas, In Indonesia, climate change triggers 2.062 disaster in 2022. .

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- A. To analyze the role of G20 on climate change.
- B. To analyze the international cooperation to restore the climate.

Climate Resilience And Adaptation: G20's Role in Building Climate –Resilient Communities

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We continue to work to reduce carbon emissions. The increasing frequency of more extreme weather like hurricanes, droughts, and floods is affecting people across the world. For many developing countries, economics prospects will be significantly threatened without effective adaptation to climate change. And many small island states are particularly vulnerable. In some countries, disaster- related economic losses have exceeded 200 percent of gross domestic products (GDP) – for examples when hurricane Maria struck Dominica in 2017. Analysis of appropriate adaptation policies must be inherently local and customized to the evolving climate impact on specific region or sectors, including resilience building strategies to help prepare for and rebound from disasters. It is clear nonetheless, that developing country governments can face very large adaptation costs: importantly the need for growth-enhancing scales up infrastructure provides an opportunity for climate –resilient, low carbon infrastructure spending. to be successful, the management of spending, and of financial assistance for it, should be undertaken within a medium term financial framework consistent with available resources, macro stability, and dept sustainability.

INTRODUCTION

Resilience is an increasing common word in the climate vernacular extreme weather actions have shown that resilience is essential component of any detailed climate action program because climate change is both a global and a hyper local issue

The causes and the broad impacts affect everyone on the planet but resilience efforts must be executed at the asset neighborhood or individual level it will take a combined and co ordinate efforts like non ever seen before to address this issue the good news is that addressing these risk can not only protect people and property but also generate economic activity that will create domestic jobs and drive safety

जी-20 के विशेष सन्दर्भ में पर्यावरण चेतना एवं हिन्दी साहित्य

जेबी नाज़

असिस्टेन्ट प्रोफेसर-हिन्दी विभाग

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जी-20 अर्थात् ग्रुप ऑफ ट्वेन्टी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक सहयोग का प्रमुख मंच है। 1999 में एशियाई वित्तीय संकटोपरान्त वित्त मन्त्रियों एवं केन्द्रीय बैंक के गवर्नरों के लिए वैश्विक आर्थिक तथा वित्तीय मुद्दों पर विमर्श करने के उद्देश्य से जी-20 की स्थापना की गई थी। तदुपरान्त इसके एजेंडे में विस्तार करते हुए इसमें जलवायु परिवर्तन, पर्यावरण, सतत विकास, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, ऊर्जा एवं भ्रष्टाचार विरोध सरीखे अन्य ज्वलन्त मुद्दे भी सम्मिलित किए गए। जी-20 समूह में 19 देश शामिल हैं। 1 दिसम्बर, 2022 से 30 नवम्बर, 2023 तक भारत को जी-20 की अध्यक्षता सौंपी गई है। भारत 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्' की अवधारणा को केन्द्र में रखकर पर्यावरण को संरक्षित कर सुन्दर भविष्य की ओर कदम बढ़ाने हेतु प्रतिबद्ध है। प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र में जी-20 के विशेष सन्दर्भ को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए हिन्दी साहित्य की व्यापक, समृद्ध एवं बहुविविधता सम्पन्न साहित्यिक धरोहर में अति महत्वपूर्ण ज्वलन्त मुद्दे - पर्यावरण संरक्षण को सूक्ष्मता से विश्लेषित करने का प्रयास किया गया है। सर्वप्रथम जी-20 की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए उसके प्रमुख बिन्दुओं, एजेंडे, कार्यप्रणाली और रूपरेखा को प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

उक्त शोधपत्र में हिन्दी साहित्य के प्रारम्भिक काल से लेकर वर्तमान समय तक सतत रूप से प्रवाहमान प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य के विभिन्न पक्षों को उद्घाटित करते हुए पर्यावरण संरक्षण के प्रत्यय को व्यापक रूप से स्थापित करने का प्रयास किया गया है। साथ ही प्रकृति के प्रति सुप्त हो रही मानवीय संवेदना को जागृत कर सुन्दर-सुरक्षित भविष्य की संकल्पना को साकार करने हेतु हिन्दी साहित्य द्वारा किए गए सकारात्मक प्रयासों को भी रेखांकित किया गया है।

प्रस्तावना

प्रकृति और पर्यावरण ऐसे बेहद अहम मुद्दे हैं जो दशकों से वैश्विक स्तर पर चर्चा के केन्द्र में रहे हैं। आज मानव सभ्यता इस तथ्य को पुनर्स्थापित करने को प्रतिबद्ध है कि अनादिकाल में जिस तरह प्रकृति के साहचर्य में मानव ने अपना जीवन व्यतीत किया था, उसी प्रकार वर्तमान समय में भी भयावह प्राकृतिक संकटों से बचने के लिए मानव को प्रकृति के साहचर्य में जीने की नितान्त आवश्यकता है। क्षिति, जल, अग्नि, आकाश एवं वायु उक्त पंचभूतों से निर्मित मानव के जीवन का आधार प्रकृति ही है-

Global Warming and the Green Paradox: An Overview

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This article examines the possible adverse effects of well-intended climate policies. A weak Green Paradox arises if the announcement of a future carbon tax or a sufficiently fast rising carbon tax encourages fossil fuel owners to extract reserves more aggressively, thus exacerbating global warming. We argue that such policies may also encourage more fossil fuel to be locked in the crust of the earth, which can offset the adverse effects of the weak Green Paradox. We show that a subsidy on clean renewables has similar weak Green Paradox effects. Green welfare (the complement of environmental damages) drops (i.e., the strong Green Paradox) if the beneficial climate effects of locking up more fossil fuel do not outweigh the short-run weak Green Paradox effects. Neither the weak nor the strong Green Paradox occurs for the first-best Pigouvian carbon tax. We also pay attention to dirty backstops, spatial carbon leakage and green innovation.

INTRODUCTION

Global warming is a consequence of the accumulation of CO₂ in the atmosphere. To a large extent, the accumulation of atmospheric carbon results from manmade emissions caused by burning a finite stock of fossil fuels. Because emissions of greenhouse gases mix uniformly throughout the atmosphere, it does not matter where the CO₂ emissions take place on the globe. Thus, the world faces the challenge of addressing a global negative externality. Since all countries benefit from fighting global change, each country wants to be a free-rider and leave the costs of combating climate change to other countries. This is the main obstacle to a successful climate policy. The other main obstacle is that current generations have to make sacrifices to switch away from using cheap fossil fuel to more expensive renewable energy, but the benefits of these sacrifices in terms of less global warming accrue to generations far in the future, many of them yet unborn. We will see that these spatial and

Global Climate Changing In Current Scenario and Mitigation Action: An Overview

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Climate changing is a global threat to the world. There are so many reasons behind this problem. One of the major reasons is carbon emissions in atmosphere. The causes for this global threat are many, among them GHG (green house gas emission) is one of them. Also deforestation, land use change, sulfate aerosol and black carbon are the other major reason leading to the ozone layer depletion and changing climate. Due to the carbon emission atmosphere is being polluted and also so many disasters happen routinely. Atmosphere is getting hot day by day. Due to this unnatural and sudden temperature rise, glaciers are melting, so sudden flash floods occur. Agricultural sector is also suffering due to the global warming effects. This will also affect the productivity of grains world wide. Climate changing increases land and as well as sea temperature and alters precipitation quantity and patterns. As a result increasing the global average sea level, risk of coastal erosions, etc. climate change will be an added stress for the fisheries and aquaculture sectors. Effects will also be severe on coasts and marine ecosystems. Extreme events like drought, flood may also happen due to these impacts.

INTRODUCTION

Global climate change is now occurring since long and that its manifestations threaten the stability of societies as well as natural and managed ecosystems. Increases in ambient temperature and changes in related processes are directly linked to rising anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere [1]. The potential related impacts of climate change on the ability of agricultural systems, which include soil and water resources, to provide food, feed, fiber, and fuel, and maintenance of ecosystem services (e.g., water supply and habitat for crop landraces, wild relatives, and pollinators) as well as the integrity of the environment, are major

Climate Change and the G20 Stand

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This paper examines the role of G20 countries in addressing climate change and coordinating global efforts. As we know Climate change affects people's lives and health in many ways. It jeopardizes the key elements of good health – clean air, safe drinking water, a healthy food supply, and safe shelter – and could undermine decades of progress in global health. Countries throughout the world have developed programs and policies to address the significant problem of climate change.

1. INTRODUCTION

The G20 is a group of the world's 20 largest economies which includes Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Türkiye, United Kingdom, United States, and the European Union. Together, the G20 comprises of the world's richest and emerging economies that account for about 90% of the world's total GDP, 80% of world trade, and two-thirds of the world's population. Following the Asian financial crisis, the G20 was founded in 1999 to bring together the finance ministers and central bankers of twenty of the greatest developed and developing nations. The G20 leaders gather annually to coordinate policies on several other areas of shared concern in addition to discussing economic and financial challenges(1). About 75 to 80 % of global GHG emissions are accounted by the G20 economies, which gave rise to Climate change. Thus, endangering the lives of humans as well as wildlife.

The G20's goals are to: i) Coordinate policies among its members in order to promote sustainable growth and global economic stability; ii) To support financial rules that lower risks and avert future financial crises and iii) To develop a new global financial system.

2. CLIMATE CHANGE

Globally, extreme weather events are becoming more severe, endangering lives and livelihoods. Communities and ecosystems both nationally and globally are currently being impacted. In regions like Siberia, warmer temperatures also mean that frozen land will melt, releasing greenhouse gases that have been trapped for decades into the atmosphere and aggravating climate change.

जलवायु परिवर्तन: चुनौतियाँ और समाधान

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इस आलेख में जलवायु परिवर्तन, जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण, उससे उत्पन्न चुनौतियों पर विश्लेषण किया गया है। इसके साथ ही जलवायु परिवर्तन से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों से निपटने के उपायों पर भी विचार विमर्श किया गया है।

जलवायु एक ऐसा पहलू है जो विश्व के हर इंसान के जीवन से जुड़ा हुआ है और जलवायु की दशा हमारे जीवन को बहुत प्रभावित करती है। इस तथ्य को इस बात से समझा जा सकता है कि अनुकूल जलवायु के कारण ही पृथ्वी पर जीवन संभव हो पाया है लेकिन मानवीय और कुछ प्राकृतिक गतिविधियों के कारण जलवायु की दशा बदल रही है इस स्थिति को जलवायु परिवर्तन (Climate Change) की संज्ञा दी जाती है।

जलवायु परिवर्तन क्या है?

जलवायु परिवर्तन को समझने से पहले यह समझ लेना आवश्यक है कि जलवायु क्या होता है? सामान्यतः जलवायु का आशय किसी दिये गए क्षेत्र में लम्बे समय तक औसत मौसम से होता है। अतः जब किसी क्षेत्र विशेष के औसत मौसम में परिवर्तन आता है तो उसे जलवायु परिवर्तन कहते हैं।

जलवायु परिवर्तन सतत् विकास के लिये एकमात्र सबसे बड़ा खतरा बन कर खड़ा है। इसका प्रभाव गरीब और कमज़ोर लोगों पर पड़ता है। जीवाश्म ईंधन के दोहन और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के अत्यधिक दोहन के कारण जलवायु परिवर्तन की गम्भीर समस्या उत्पन्न हुई है। यदि जलवायु परिवर्तन को समय रहते न रोका गया तो लाखों लोग भूखमरी, जल संकट और बाढ़ जैसी विपदाओं का शिकार होंगे। यह संकट पूरी दुनिया को प्रभावित करेगा। जलवायु परिवर्तन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शान्ति और सुरक्षा के लिये एक बड़ा खतरा है। जलवायु परिवर्तन का प्रभाव भूमि, भोजन और पानी जैसे संसाधनों के लिये प्रतिस्पर्धा को बढ़ाते हैं। सामाजिक और आर्थिक तनावों को बढ़ावा देते हैं और प्रायः बड़े पैमाने पर विस्थापन का कारण बनते हैं। जैसे-जैसे जलवायु परिवर्तन बिगड़ता जा रहा है, खतरनाक मौसम की घटनाएं गंभीर होती जा रही हैं। पिघलते ग्लेशियर और गर्म होते महासागर जानवरों को सीधे नुकसान पहुंचा सकते हैं। उनके रहने के स्थानों को नष्ट कर सकते हैं और लोगों की अजीबिका पर कहर बरपा सकते हैं।

जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण

जलवायु परिवर्तन के निम्नलिखित कारण हो सकते हैं:-

जलवायु परिवर्तन का भारत में प्रभाव : 'एक अध्ययन'

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हमारा देश आदिकाल से देवालय रहा है जहाँ देवस्थान, देवोत्थान एवं देव जन्म हुए जिस कारण इसे देव भूमि भी कह सकते हैं, तब जल, वायु, अग्नि, धरा अर्थात् पृथ्वी एवं आकाश सब अपना-अपना कार्य बखूबी कर रहे थे; जैसे

- पृथ्वी- इसका कार्य था खाना अर्थात् अन्न उत्पादन करना ।
जल- स्वस्थ रहने के लिए स्वच्छ जल सबसे जरूरी है ।
अग्नि- शरीर को स्वस्थ रखने के लिए अग्नि को बने रखना ।
वायु- वायु अर्थात् ऑक्सीजन प्राणियों के लिए जीवन दायिनी है ।
आकाश- इस तत्व का अर्थ आयुर्वेद में वृत्त या तप बताया गया है ।

जब ये सब अपने कार्य के प्रति समर्पित थे तब कोई समस्या नहीं थी, किन्तु आज समस्या..... ।

जब से मानव जाति ने इन पांच तत्वों में हस्तक्षेप आरम्भ कर दिया तब से उसका दुष्परिणाम भी शनै-शनै मानव समाज और मानव सम्पदा भोग रही है, किन्तु सब झूठे मुगालते में जी रहे है और हम अपने बचाव में कहते हैं कि यह कलयुग है कलपुर्जों का युग! थोड़ा तो सामंजस्य बनाना पड़ेगा । जब सामंजस्य बनाना ही है तो जलवायु को ही दोष क्यों दें ? जब आप किसी के क्षेत्र में बिना अनुमति के जाते हैं तो क्या वहाँ आपको सम्मान मिलता है? नहीं न । जब आपकी आपस में यह स्थिति है तो प्रकृति में बे-वजह क्यों प्रवेश किया ? और जब प्रवेश किया है तो प्रकृति का कोप भी भोगो रोककर या हँसकर ।

यह जलवायु भी कोई एक नहीं है जिस तरह किसी भी क्रिया में एक उद्दीपक होता है और एक प्रयोगकर्ता होता है । किन्तु यहाँ तो दो नहीं तीन हो गए जल, वायु एवं प्रयोगकर्ता (मानव) । तो फिर एक प्रचलित लोकोक्ति सटीक है "तीन तिगाड़ा काम बिगाड़ा" यह कहीं तो सही सिद्ध हुई होगी तभी तो आज पूरे लोक में प्रचलित हो गई ।

मानव का प्रकृति में हस्तक्षेप इतना नहीं की वह हस्तक्षेप तक सीमित रहता । यह हस्तक्षेप इतना बढ़ गया कि इसे एक नया नाम दिया - प्रदूषण । यह प्रदूषण एक नहीं दो नहीं पाँचों तत्वों में प्रवेश

Psychological Impacts of Climate Change on Human Health

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Climate change is one of the great challenges of 21st century. The consequences of climate change on exposed biological subjects as well as on vulnerable societies are a concern for the entire scientific community. Rising temperatures, heat waves, floods, hurricanes, droughts, fires, loss of forest and glaciers, along with disappearance of rivers and desertification can directly and indirectly cause human pathologies that are physical and mental. Climate change is negatively affecting the mental health and emotional wellbeing of people around the world. Researches shows that there is a clear relationship between increased temperatures and number of suicides, severe distress, depression, PTSD and many more psychological problems. People who meet criteria for mental illness are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change on physical as well as mental health. The climate crisis threatens to disrupt the provision of care for people with a mental illness diagnosis. Climate change exacerbates mental distress, particularly among young people, even for individuals who are not directly affected (e.g. ‘eco-anxiety’).

INTRODUCTION

Climate is commonly defined as the weather averaged over a long period. In other words, it is the long-term weather pattern in a region, typically averaged over 30 years. More rigorously, it is the mean and variability of meteorological variables over a time spanning from months to millions of years. Some of the meteorological variables that are commonly measured are temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind, and precipitation. In a broader sense, climate is the state of the components of the climate system, including the atmosphere, hydrosphere, cryosphere, lithosphere and biosphere and the interactions between them. Sometimes we used the word ‘climate’ and ‘weather’ interchangeably but the difference between climate and weather is usefully summarized by the popular phrase “**Climate is what you expect, and weather is what you get.**”

Over historical time span, there are a number of nearly constant variables that determine climate, including latitude, longitude, terrain, altitude, land use and

Climate Change And G20 : Opportunities and Challenges

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INTRODUCTION

Over the course of the last century, global humanity has been experiencing environmental pollution and climate change. Since the 1990s, global efforts to address this challenge and reduce greenhouse gas emissions have focused on low greenhouse gas from energy systems through greater shares of clean energy sources. Reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, while retaining continued economic growth and sustained social development, requires stepped-up endeavours in different sectors over a long time span. On average, the energy sector contributes two-thirds of the global greenhouse gas emissions, the largest source of which is from fossil-fuelled power generation, transport and industry. This is the key rationale behind the call for a cleaner and low greenhouse gas emission energy system, in particular, the power system. Renewable energy, inter alia, has made, and will continue to make, significant contributions on this front, due to its zero or near zero emissions of greenhouse gases and reduction of other conventional pollutants. Besides contributing to climate change mitigation, renewables also contribute to enhancing energy access and energy security, both for rural and urban populations in off- and on-grid settings.

In this context, the G20 Energy Sustainability Working Group has proposed a G20 Voluntary Action Plan on Climate change, developed under India's presidency in 2023, for adoption by the G20 Energy Ministers at the Ministerial Meeting in 2022-23 Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, which translates to "One Earth, One Family, One Future," is the theme of India's G20 presidency. Under the leadership provided by the G20 members, the goal is to unlock the potential of climate change through developing and deploying it globally. The action plan, participated on a voluntary and flexible basis, for the development of positive change. Like many countries around the world, India is facing water security issues, and at the same time, widespread flooding.

G20 की अध्यक्षता, जलवायु परिवर्तन भारत के लिए चुनौतियाँ व अवसर

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भारत के पास अब वैश्विक नेताओं को एक साथ लाने और अर्थव्यवस्था से संबंधित मुद्दों को हल करने का अवसर है लेकिन आगे की राह चुनौतियों से भरी है। भारत की G20 अध्यक्षता 1 दिसंबर, 2022 को शुरू हुई। और यह अध्यक्षता जिम्मेदारियाँ और चुनौतियाँ भी लेकर आती है। भारत की बारी उपयुक्त समय पर आई है, जब विश्व युद्ध, एक ऊर्जा संकट, कोविड-19 महामारी और जलवायु संबंधी अत्यावश्यकता से उबर रहा है।

G20 की स्थापना 1997-1998 के एशियाई वित्तीय संकट के बाद की गई थी और इसमें आर्थिक और वित्तीय मुद्दों पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से 19 देशों और यूरोपीय संघ सहित विकसित और विकासशील दोनों देशों को शामिल किया गया था, इस प्रकार, 20 का एक समूह बनाया गया था। वैश्विक चिंता के मामले, जैसे कि जलवायु परिवर्तन, खाद्य सुरक्षा, और लैंगिक मुद्दे, समूह का उद्देश्य निकट भविष्य में एक और वित्तीय संकट के जोखिम को कम करने के लिए आर्थिक विकास और वर्तमान वित्तीय संस्थानों को आधुनिक बनाने के लिए नीति समन्वय करना है।

आज की दुनिया में, हिंद महासागर विश्व अर्थव्यवस्था का 84% और विश्व व्यापार का 79% हिस्सा है, इसलिए G20 की अध्यक्षता को कई उम्मीदों के साथ देखा जाएगा। वर्तमान भू-राजनीतिक परिदृश्य के संदर्भ में इसकी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। ग्लोबल साउथ की ओर से भारत 'पीसमेकर' की भूमिका निभा सकता है। इस बहुध्रुवीय दुनिया में भारत ने अपनी नीति के कारण हमेशा एक संतुलित और वस्तुनिष्ठ दृष्टिकोण बनाए रखा है। इस प्रकार G20 प्रेसीडेंसी भारत को दुनिया में खुद को स्थापित करने और एक जिम्मेदार शक्ति के रूप में नेतृत्व करने की अनुमति देती है।

भारत की G20 अध्यक्षता के लिए चुनौतियाँ

- रूस-यूक्रेन युद्ध
- ग्लोबल साउथ और नॉर्थ के बीच की खाई को कम करना

The Role of G20 In International Cooperation And Climate Change

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As a global problem, climate change requires a fast and decisive response from all nations. In order to confront the multi-faceted problem and curb its effects, each country must act boldly within its borders. In fact, addressing climate change requires a multidimensional approach that encompasses working together to mobilize climate finance, develop and implement policies, ensure the engagement of civil society in the climate policy-making process, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions at all scales. The aim is to reflect the national situation of the efforts of the group of 20 largest economies, the G20 countries, using a multidimensional perspective. Country performances are investigated from the perspectives of finance, emissions, policy and legislative and non-governmental organizations, utilizing the balanced scorecard approach and the dataset collected to reflect these perspectives for the related countries. The Group carries great weight in international energy governance, and accounts for 80 percent of the world's total primary energy consumption and 82 percent of global energy-related CO₂ emissions. Thus, decisions and actions of the G20 and its members have the capacity to significantly impact global energy systems.

INTRODUCTION

India occupies an intriguing dual position in global climate politics—a poor and developing economy with low levels of historical and per capita emissions, and a large and rapidly growing economy with rising emissions. Indian climate politics has substantially been shaped around the first perspective, and increasingly, under international pressure, is being forced to grapple with the second. This review of Indian climate politics examines the initial crystallization of Indian climate positions and its roots in national climate politics, and then examines the modest ways in which climate politics have been revisited in domestic debates. The Industrial

Climate change in recent scenario: Impact and Role of G-20

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Climate change in recent years has intensified extreme-weather conditions. Global warming, a result of climate change, has a major impact on environment and thus well-being of creatures on Earth. The present article reviews the impacts of climate change and the contribution of G-20 members towards climate and solutions to its adverse consequences. The data for this study was obtained from published articles. The main database PubMed, search engines like Google and Google scholar and G-20 documents were used to extract the information. The G-20 Ministerial Meetings addressed current global challenges and sought to strengthen multilateralism along with food and energy security. The issues related to climate and environment were discussed and a roadmap was planned for a safer better planet.

INTRODUCTION

Climate change is a long-term change in the average weather patterns that affects Earth's local, regional and global climates. It has been observed that changes in Earth's climate since the mid-20th century are driven by human activities, particularly fossil fuel burning, which increases heat trapping greenhouse gas levels in Earth's atmosphere. Scientific data provide evidence of climate change key indicators, such as global land and ocean temperature increases; rising sea levels; ice loss at Earth's poles and in mountain glaciers; frequency and severity changes in extreme weather such as hurricanes, heatwaves, wildfires, droughts, floods, and precipitation; and cloud and vegetation cover changes (1).

One of the most significant initiatives in efforts to fight climate change has been the Paris Agreement that was adopted in December 2015. It is the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate agreement and has so far ratified by 187 of 197 Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (2). The Parties agreed to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees

Parameters of Environmental Friendly P-V Systems

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India, a country which has a rapidly growing economy with more than 1 billion people is facing a huge energy demand. The electricity production has expanded over the years but not up to demand. The coal reserves won't last beyond the year 2040-50. To meet this increasing demand, solar energy is the best form of energy to fulfill the energy needs of India and bridge the energy demand-supply gap. A solar photovoltaic system shows benefits to the environment by decreasing carbon emission. This paper presents effects on the environment due to the usage of solar PV systems like, at the time of construction, installation and also at the time of destruction, air, water and soil pollution, emission of greenhouse gases, carbon footprints, global warming, ozone layer depletion, climate change and acid rains are some of the positive impacts during transition to green energy, i.e., usage of fuels from fossil fuels to solar energy at regional level, national level and global level.

INTRODUCTION

Electric power generation using solar energy has gone up by a record value of 192 TWh in 2022 achieving 17% growth when compared with 2021. Also electric power generation using solar energy is the least cost for production by using solar PV system and its accounts for third largest 3.9% of electric power generation global. The top five countries having largest installed electrical power generation capacity by PV system are firstly, China claims the World's largest installed electrical power generation capacity by PV system as 240 GW in the year 2022. US, Japan, Germany and India are at second, third, fourth and fifth positions in installed electrical power generation capacity by PV system in World.

FACTORS FOR ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Various influences associated with the usage of PV systems are health of human being, their welfare, geo-hydrological resources, requirement of land, flora and fauna and their habitat, weather etc. An index by name life cycle assessment

Analyzing the Role of The G20 In Promoting Sustainable Consumption And Production

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INTRODUCTION

You are aware and must have learnt in your Social Science classes how international forum like United Nations Organization (UNO) came into being to bring together and work with nations of the world for peace, development and strengthening relationship and cooperation among the nations and peoples of the world.

IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS IN CLIMATE CHANGE COMBAT

Global warming, the main result of climate change, has a major impact on our environment, but also on economic growth of countries and well-being of their population. As per the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook, January 2020 upgrade, growth forecast for global economy for 2020 and 2021 has been downgraded. To quote the report “Climate change, the driver of the increased frequency and intensity of weather-related disasters, already endangers health and economic outcomes, and not only in the directly affected regions. It could pose challenges to other areas that may not yet feel the direct effects, including by contributing to cross-border migration or financial stress (for instance, in the insurance sector).”² More and more frequently we hear about climate extremes never seen before: severe droughts in South Africa, Sahel or Australia, new temperature records set in France and Germany or extreme heat waves in India during summer 2019, rainstorms and floods in Brazil or Bangladesh, unusual cyclone patterns such as Cyclone Idai in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi, devastating hurricanes like Irma and Maria in Caribbean, or fires in California, Indonesia, Amazon rainforest and Australian bushfires. These are only a few examples from couple of years back that are adding to increasing vulnerabilities and costs of climate crisis.

Resources for Climate Action in G20 Countries

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Climate change is one of the most significant challenges facing the world today, and the G20 countries have a critical role to play in addressing this challenge. This research paper aims to provide an overview of the resources available to G20 countries for climate action. It examines the financial, technological, and institutional resources available to these countries and their efforts to mobilize these resources to achieve climate goals. The paper also explores the challenges that G20 countries face in mobilizing resources for climate action and identifies potential solutions to address these challenges. more to support technology transfer and capacity-building in developing countries. Additionally, the G20's commitment to phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies has been slow, with some countries continuing to provide significant subsidies to fossil fuels. Finally, there is a need for greater cooperation and coordination between G20 countries to ensure that their efforts are aligned and complementary. Addressing these challenges will be critical to achieving the G20's climate goals and ensuring a sustainable future for all.

INTRODUCTION

The Group of Twenty (G20) is an international forum comprising 19 countries and the European Union, established in 1999 to discuss and coordinate on international economic and financial issues. The G20 represents about two-thirds of the world's population, 80% of global GDP, and 75% of international trade. Its objectives include promoting global economic growth, enhancing international trade and investment, and promoting sustainable development. India holds the Presidency of the G20 from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023. India's participation in the G20 is important as it allows the country to engage with other leading economies, showcase its economic progress, raise its concerns and priorities on the global stage, and strengthen economic ties with other countries. The G20 also plays a crucial role in governing climate change, and the leaders have committed to addressing it by phasing out inefficient fossil fuel energy subsidies over the medium term. The G20's flexible institutional setup and cooperation tools could enable its members to

G.20 : अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग और जलवायु परिवर्तन

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जी-20 एक समूह है जो यूरोपियन संघ और उन्नीस देशों से मिलकर बना है। जी-20 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक और वित्तीय कार्यसूची के अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के लिए एक मुख्य मंच है, जो विश्व की उभरती और उन्नत अर्थव्यवस्थाओं को एक साथ लाने का काम करती है। जी-20 जलवायु परिवर्तन के मुद्दों को सीमित करेगा, तकनीकी ज्ञान में विकास तथा नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के लिए द्वार खोलेगा। यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के नकारात्मक प्रभाव को कम करके पर्यावरण में सुधार करेगा। जी-20 के चलते 20 देश मिलकर आपसी सहयोग के साथ कार्य करेंगे जिससे उनके आपसी सम्बन्ध भी मजबूत होंगे। जी-20 में देशों पर कर्ज के बोझ को कम करने, बेरोजगारी और वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था को महामारी से उबारने पर भी ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

जी-20 : अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग और जलवायु परिवर्तन

जलवायु का हमारे जीवन पर गहरा प्रभाव पड़ता है क्योंकि मनुष्य का रहन-सहन, खान-पान, स्वास्थ्य, उसकी वेशभूषा सभी पर जलवायु का प्रभाव पड़ता है। परिवर्तन प्रकृति का नियम है। सभ्यता के उद्भव से अब तक इसमें निरन्तर परिवर्तन होता रहा है। विश्व के सभी शहर व महानगर शहरीकरण से प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। जलवायु परिवर्तन से सागर और नदियों के किनारे पर बसे लोगों पर बाढ़ का खतरा मंडरा रहा है, ऋतु में परिवर्तन के कारण तापमान में वृद्धि हो रही है। पृथ्वी पर रहने वाले जीवों के लिए जलवायु में हो रहे नकारात्मक परिवर्तन बहुत ही घातक सिद्ध हो रहे हैं। जलवायु परिवर्तन से जुड़े खतरों के प्रति संगठन और संस्थाएँ जागरूक हो रही हैं और लोगों को भी जागरूक करने का भरसक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। जलवायु परिवर्तन के नकारात्मक प्रभाव को रोकने के लिए जी20 महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है। जी20 के दौरान पर्यावरण को स्वस्थ व सुरक्षित करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जा रहा है।

जी-20 का पूरा नाम है - GROUP OF TWENTY (ग्रुप ऑफ ट्वेन्टी)। जी-20 की स्थापना 1999 में एशियाई वित्तीय संकट के बाद वित्त मंत्रियों और केंद्रीय बैंक के गवर्नरों के लिए वैश्विक, आर्थिक और वित्तीय मुद्दों पर चर्चा करने के लिए एक मंच के रूप में की गई थी। इसकी पहली बैठक दिसम्बर सन् 1999 में बर्लिन में हुई थी। यह एक समूह है जो यूरोपियन संघ और उन्नीस देशों से मिलकर बना है। जी-20 में शामिल सदस्य देशों के नाम हैं :- भारत, अमेरिका, फ्रांस, रूस, जापान,

Identification of Opportunities and Challenges in Leveraging the G20 Platform to Accelerate Climate Action at a Global Level

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The 2023 G20 Delhi Summit is the upcoming eighteenth meeting of Group of Twenty (G20), a summit scheduled to take place in International Exhibition-Convention Centre. It will be the first ever G20 summit to be held in India as well as in South Asia. The Host Country of this summit is India this year. The G20 New Delhi Summit will be chaired by the Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi.

India's presidency began on 1 December 2022, leading up to the summit in the third quarter of 2023. The presidency handover ceremony was held as an intimate event, in which the G20 Presidency gavel was transferred from Indonesian President to Indian Prime Minister.

The India's G20 Presidency would guide the work of the G20 under the theme of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" or "One Earth One Family One Future" – drawn from the Sanskrit phrase of the Maha Upanishad, which means "The World is one Family". Essentially, the theme affirms the value of all life- human, animal, plant and microorganisms- and their interconnections on the planet Earth and in wider universe.

INTRODUCTION

Climate change, biodiversity loss and sustainable growth are long-standing global challenges. Today they are even more crucial, given the crisis brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic, which calls for making the much-needed recovery in the global economy compatible with the planetary boundaries. Post-pandemic recovery provides an opportunity for governments to look ahead and build a low-carbon and climate-resilient future. However, this opportunity comes with challenges, not least because to succeed societies need to embrace profound socio-ecological transformations from the agri-food system to energy, transport, and infrastructure at

G20 and Its Role in Development of Production and Climate Change

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SUSTAINABILITY - CLIMATE SUSTAINABILITY AND ENERGY

The G20 recognises the importance of collective action in tackling environmental challenges and climate change while promoting transitions towards more flexible, transparent and cleaner energy systems. The OECD supports the G20 Presidency's work, building on its extensive expertise in green growth, clean and climate-resilient infrastructure, fossil fuel subsidies, energy regulation, green finance and investment, environmental taxation and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG).

CLIMATE AND GROWTH

In 2017, the OECD supported the German Presidency's major climate initiative by developing a new pro-climate and pro-growth narrative in its report Investing in Climate, Investing in Growth, which was commissioned by the Presidency and presented to G20 Leaders at the G20 Hamburg Summit. This OECD report provides evidence-based analysis on how fiscal and structural reforms combined with coherent climate policy could generate sustainable growth that significantly reduces climate risks, whilst providing employment and health benefits.

The Argentina G20 Presidency in 2018 has been focusing on a number of issues related to adaptation to climate change and extreme weather events. The OECD has been contributing its analysis on climate-resilient infrastructure to the discussions of the Climate Sustainability Working Group.

During the Saudi G20 Presidency in 2020 the OECD produced a paper on enabling policies for the transition to net-zero, as well as analysis on Strengthening Adaptation-Mitigation Linkages for a Low-Carbon, Climate-resilient Future.

In 2021, the OECD is underpinning the strong impetus that Italy's G20 Presidency is giving to green recovery and climate sustainability, which is

Importance of Gas Sensors for Environmental Monitoring

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Clean air is very important for the life of human beings, animals and trees but presently the air quality is not good, there are many pollutants in the air. The main sources of pollutants that regularly degrade the natural environmental conditions are the fast-growing population, industrial emissions, automobile exhaust, and open burning of garbage material. The continuous monitoring of these pollutants is necessary to prevent environmental deterioration. Various types of instruments are available to monitor the pollutants and harmful gases, which are time-consuming, expensive and rarely used for in real-time areas. The gas sensor is a popular and ideal device for monitoring the environment. There are different types of materials such as carbon nanotubes (CNTs), Graphene (G), metal/metal oxide nanoparticles, two dimensional (2D) nanomaterials and hybrid nanostructures, which have been widely investigated as sensing materials for environmental gas sensors.

INTRODUCTION

With the development of urbanization and industrialization, our lifestyles have been changed dramatically over the past several years. With the rapid economic development the toxic, flammable, and explosive exhaust gases, mostly emitted from fuel combustion from vehicles and industry, have already negatively impacted both human health and the environment.

Unfortunately air pollutions caused by toxic gas emissions from constructions, indoor/outdoor atmosphere have become a global issue because of the serious threat to human health and life. It is due to increased consciousness about potential environmental hazards environmental gas monitoring has become an important research area.

The pollution control authorities that monitor daily pollution levels and feed data through the internet, those agencies usually provide only averaged Air Quality Index for specific regions. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) about

Resources for Climate Action in G20 Countries

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INTRODUCTION

A climate action plan is a framework document for measuring, tracking, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adopting climate adaptation measures. These documents are used as a framework to guide administrative bodies in addressing the impact of climate change in their communities. Multilateral forums like the Group of Twenty (G20) play a crucial role in bolstering global collective action

- The G20 gathers the world's most developed economies and emerging ones, which together account for more than 80 percent of global GDP, 75 percent of international trade, and 60 percent of global population.
- The G20 economies are responsible for about 75 to 80 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions.
- All but one of the top 10 carbon-emitting countries are G20 members

FIVE WAYS THE G20 CAN SUPPORT CLIMATE ACTION

1. What Does a Sustainable Food Future Entail?

One of Argentina's identified priorities for this G20 meeting—along with The Future of Work, Infrastructure for Development and Gender Mainstreaming—is A Sustainable Food Future. Items under discussion include soil erosion and food security.

It's unclear what might come from this discussion on the sustainability front, but the potential for action is enormous. "Food loss and waste apparently is on the agenda," said Craig Hanson, director of Food, Forest and Water at WRI. "The G20 has a unique opportunity to affirm member commitment to halving food loss and waste by 2030."

Halving food loss and waste would take a major step toward creating a sustainable food future, generating economic benefits and helping reduce hunger.

Global Warming and Climate Change: The Role of the G20

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December 1st, 2022 is a momentous day as India assumed the presidency of the G20 forum, taking over from Indonesia. As the largest democracy in the world and the fastest growing economy, G20 presidency will play crucial role in building upon the significant achievements of the previous 17 presidencies.

The 18th Heads of State and Government Summit of the Group of 20 (G20) will take place in September 2023 in New Delhi, India. Under the Indian Presidency, the G20 in 2023 will focus on the theme, ‘**One Earth, One Family, One Future.**’

The G20 gathers the world’s most developed economies and emerging ones, which together accounts for more than 80 percent of global GDP, 75 percent of international trade and 60 percent of global population. The G20 economies are responsible for about 75 to 80 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions.

The G20 initially focused largely broad macro-economic issues, but it has since expanded its agenda to inter-alia include trade, sustainable development, health, agriculture, energy, environments climate change and anti-corruption.

Why is climate change relevant for India?

India is among the countries that are most vulnerable to climate change. It has one of the highest densities of economic activity in the world, and very large numbers of poor people who rely on the natural resources based on their livelihood, with a high dependence on rainfall.

Causes of Climate Change- As greenhouse gas emissions blanket the Earth, they trap the Sun’s heat. This leads to global warming and climate change. The world is now warming faster than at any point in the recorded history. There are so many reasons for climate change but some important causes are:

1. Generating Power - Generating electricity and heat by burning fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas causes a large chunk of global emissions. Most of the electricity is still produced from fossil fuels, only about a quarter comes from wind, solar and other renewable sources.

G20 and Its Role in International Cooperation and Climate Change

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INTRODUCTION

“India’s G20 Presidency will work to promote this universal sense of oneness. Hence our theme - ‘One Earth, One Family, One Future’” – PM Narendra Modi

Development Working Group (DWG)

The DWG meetings aims to discuss developmental issues in Developing Countries (DC), Least Developed Countries (LD) and Island Countries (Small Island Developing States/SIDS).

The DWG is a platform for G-20 member countries to come together and prioritize multilateralism, share solutions that promote growth, remap development plans and achieve the Sustainable Development Goal’s targets (SDG). The G-20 possesses the knowledge, expertise, financial resources required to reverse trajectories that have gone off track.

The DWG held in the 3rd G-20 at Bali between August 10-12, 2022, concluded with the discussion and finalization of key G-20 agreements.

These include G-20 Roadmap for Stronger Recovery and Resilience in DCs, Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and SIDs, the G- 20 principles to Scale up Blended Finance in DCs, the G-20 Ministerial Vision Statement: Multilateralism for Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) Decade of Action and the 2022 G-20 Bali Update.

The first DWG Meeting during India’s Presidency will be held in Mumbai from December 13 -16, 2022. In these meetings, sessions on Data For Development, Role of G-20 in Advancing the 2030 Agenda, Infusing New LiFE into Green Development and Accelerating Progress on the SDGs. The delegates will enjoy cultural events that give them a unique India experience, go for a Gateway of India walk and also an excursion to Kanheri Caves on the last day.

Economic Impact of Climate Change and the role of G20 Economies

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This article examines how the G20, a worldwide meeting of advanced economies, has dealt with the problem of climate change over time. The impact of climate change on our environment, the rate of economic growth, and public health has been addressed by the international community. The G20, which represents the major world powers, may be able to define the course for adaptation and mitigating the effects of climate change. After all, the G20 incorporates 90 per cent of global economic activity and two thirds of the world's population. Examining how G20 nations can support the Paris Agreement's climate change measures and encourage sustainable living is equally vital. This article advances the claim that because of the potential of the G20 as a developing form of global summitry, it can make a contribution to implementing COP21 which deviates from the poor track record of the G20 and its predecessors identified earlier. The G20 is an important and productive site of support for COP21 agenda. It is important to indicate that the COP21 is part of global climate policy which is not simply designed to reduce emissions in the short term but is rather 'about putting in place the structure for a long term technological and economic transformation' which develops low carbon economic systems. This long term structural ambition is going to require the promotion of sustainable economic growth and large scale green financing processes and the G20 has some ongoing work in this area.

INTRODUCTION

G20 is a strong, influential international forum of the world's largest economies with potential to set the direction on main issues that challenge world today. Meetings serve as the unique platform and premier global forum to exchange

The Challenges and Climate Change Driven Impacts on Aquaculture and Fisheries

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The fresh water ecosystem are considerably found on each continent except Antarctica and provide major contributions to worldwide food demands. The production of inland fisheries are observed in growing international locations and are in large part placed within the tropics as a basic meals object. some of the poorest, most meals insecure nations inside the international are disproportionately based upon inland fisheries for dietary and meals protection. worldwide, freshwater ecosystems that assist the general public of inland fisheries are subject to a ramification of anthropogenic pressures reflecting worldwide alternate inclusive of over-extraction of water, over-exploitation of fish, introduction of non-native species, pollution, habitat degradation (such as fragmentation) and increases in human populations. The impacts of weather alternate will engage with lots of those factors. climate exchange will lead to adjustments in freshwater habitats and the fish assemblages that they aid: only a few of these consequences are anticipated to be beneficial to inland fisheries particularly those primarily based on native fish populations. Freshwater ecosystems have especially low buffering potential and are consequently exceedingly sensitive to climate-associated shocks and variability. there may be a huge range of physiological and ecological affects on each fish and the freshwater ecosystems assisting inland fisheries associated with water temperature, water availability and flow, and different ecological perturbations. Given the scale of direct and indirect influences of world alternate, the adaptive capacity of all temperate, tropical and subarctic freshwater ecosystems and existing inland fisheries is tremendously low. The direct (and oblique) weather exchange impacts may additionally see great shifts in species compositions, but standard productiveness might be sustained due to the high variety and resilience normally proven by way of tropical structures and plenty of fish species which might be presumptuous.

Impact of Climate Change in Indian Context

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INTRODUCTION

India's Economy is developing. Developing countries are always striving to provide a good life to their citizens by using their available resources. The economy of India is moving from developing nation to develop nation. There are various difficulties, problems and threats to be faced under it. Climate change is one of the main environmental challenges facing the world today. India is facing several problems. The world is witnessing one of the biggest threats ever in the form of climate change, with unprecedented impacts on societies, nations and economies. From unpredictable weather patterns, to extreme climate events including floods, droughts and cyclones, to rise in sea levels, the potential impact of climate change on the planet are unparalleled. The Indian economy is mostly agrarian-based and depends on the onset of the monsoon and its different behaviour. The livelihood of the rural people is directly dependent on climate sensitive natural resources like land, water and forests. The impact of climate change on these natural resources affect the agriculture, forests, water resources and human health. "India is a vast country occupying 2.4% world geographical area sharing 16.2% of the global human population and 15% of the global livestock population. It is endowed with a varied climate supporting rich biodiversity and a highly diverse ecology. More than 60% of its population living in rural areas, where agriculture is the major concern of rural economy, which is the backbone of the Indian economy. . The consistent impact of climate change may threaten livelihood activities, which are mostly based on agriculture providing food security. Climate change is associated with various adverse impacts on agriculture, water resources, forest and biodiversity, health, coastal management and increase in temperature. Climate change would represent additional stress on the ecological and socioeconomic systems that are already facing tremendous pressure due to rapid industrialization, urbanization and economic development. Climate change and global warming pose significant threats to agriculture." The present state of the planet, with the rapid changing of climate, and global warming becoming more apparent around the world, is one of the most worrying concerns the mankind has today. "Being a young and developing country, India, at the crossroads of development and sustainability, will find it much more challenging in times to

Plasma: Useful For Climate

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This paper attempts to understand the role of the electrode dimensions in the evolution of order-to-chaos-to-order transitions in a co-axial DC electrode discharge system, wherein the ratio of the anode-to-cathode radii is observed to determine the evolution path of the transition. Further the anode dimensions is observed to determine the discharge conductivity after the 1st negative differential resistance (NDR) region and the onset of the order-to-chaos-to-order transition is linked to the cathode dimensions.

1. INTRODUCTION AND MOTIVATION

Plasma sources can be of different types: DC, RF etc [1], and are important components in various industrial plasma applications. The Plasma Physics laboratory at IIT Delhi has been working on the understanding and development of plasma sources for the past two decades. The laboratory now looks forward to further these investigations of plasma sources using nonlinear dynamical analysis tools.

Nonlinearity in plasma sources is not surprising as plasma is a highly nonlinear medium and most plasma observations have inherent nonlinear aspects associated with them. In particular, such nonlinear dynamical behaviour can be quite prominent in the transition regions of plasma discharges. Nonlinear studies in DC discharges have received extensive attention over the last few decades [2-7]. However, recent observations [8, 9] show that there are still aspects which need to be studied. RF discharges, even though, having a wide range of industrial applications have not received much attention from the point of view of nonlinear dynamical characterizations.

Thus the main aim of this research proposal would be to study the nonlinear dynamical aspects of DC and RF coupled plasma discharges using appropriate plasma diagnostics and characterizing the acquired signals using nonlinear dynamical tools. Subsequently, efforts will also be made to correlate these characterizations with appropriate models.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग और जलवायु परिवर्तन : G20 की भूमिका

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प्रस्तावना

सन् 1999 ई० में G20 समूह का गठन हुआ। इसे Groups of Twenty भी कहते हैं। यह 19 सदस्य देश एवं एक यूरोपियन यूनियन का समूह है। प्रारम्भ में यह केंद्रीय बेकों के गर्वनर और वित्त मंत्रियों का संगठन हुआ करता था। दिसम्बर 1999 ई० में इसका पहला सम्मेलन बर्लिन में हुआ। वर्ष 2008 ई० में विश्व को भयानक मंदी का सामना हुआ। जिसके बाद इसके मूलभूत ढांचे में बदलाव करके इसे सदस्य राष्ट्रों के शीर्ष नेताओं के संगठन का रूप दे दिया गया। इसके बाद यह तय पाया कि वर्ष में एक बार G20 राष्ट्रों के शीर्ष नेताओं की बैठक की जाएगी। वर्तमान में G20 का शिखर सम्मेलन भारत में हो रहा है एवं इसकी अध्यक्षता भी भारत कर रहा है। G20 की कार्यसूची में जलवायु परिवर्तन से सम्बन्धित 4 बैठकों का उल्लेख है। जिनका आयोजन क्रमवार 8 से 11 फरवरी 2023 को बेंगलूरु एवं द्वितीय बैठक का आयोजन 27 से 29 मार्च 2023 को गांधी नगर में हुआ। अन्य दो बैठकों का आयोजन क्रमशः 21 से 23 मई एवं 26 से 27 मई को चैन्नई में होगा। विगत बैठकों में खनन से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों एवं जंगल कि आग से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को फिर से बहाल करने पर चर्चा कि गई। जिससे कि वातावरण में ऑक्सीजन कि मात्रा में वृद्धि हो एवं जलवायु जीवन के अनुकूल बनी रहे।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर देखा जाए तो विभिन्न देशों ने मिलकर समय समय पर वातावरण में ग्रीन हाउस गैसों के प्रभाव को रोकने के लिए विभिन्न सम्मेलन किये हैं एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन के गम्भीर परिणामों से निपटने के प्रयास किये हैं। जैसे- पृथ्वी शिखर सम्मेलनए क्योटो प्रोटोकॉलए पेरिस समझौता आदि। वर्तमान में भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर G20 समूह के रूप में 19 सदस्य देश व एक यूरोपीयन यूनियन एवं अन्य आमंत्रित देश एकत्र हुए हैं। इस वैश्विक मंच के पटल पर जलवायु परिवर्तन से सम्बन्धित मुद्दे जैसे-जंगल कि आग से प्रभावित वन क्षेत्रों में पुनः वृक्षारोपण करके उन क्षेत्रों को फिर से बहाल करने पर चर्चा कि गई है।

जलवायु

किसी स्थान को दीर्घकालीन मौसमी दशाओं को उस स्थान कि जलवायु कहते हैं। यह स्थाई प्रकृति कि होती है। इसके अन्तर्गत प्रमुख तत्वों - तापमानए वायुदाबए वर्षाए आर्द्रता तथा वायु का अध्ययन किया जाता है। दूसरे शब्दों में कहा जा सकता है कि **मौसम की औसत दशा को जलवायु कहते हैं।**

A Brief Review on the Effects of Global Climate Change and Disease Distribution in G20 Countries

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The term “global climate change” refers to noticeable alterations to the features of several aspects of the world’s climate, which are indicative of a change in the geographic seasonal patterns. A rise in the atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases like methane, carbon dioxide, water vapour, ozone, and others is to blame for these changes. An increase in the concentrations of all of these greenhouse gases is what causes global warming. This develops as a result of human activities such as the use of petroleum and coal, deforestation, intensive farming, and so on. A change in the distribution of diseases, contamination, natural catastrophes, flooding, and other factors have all contributed to the environment’s degradation. These illnesses include those that are vector-borne, airborne, waterborne, and foodborne. Climate change has an impact on a number of diseases, including cholera, bluetongue illness; fever associated with dengue, tick-borne encephalitis (TBE), salmonella, and borreliosis. In 2015, nearly 800 million people were chronically malnourished. An estimated 161 million kids under the age of five are stunted. Simultaneously, 500 million people are obese. Over two billion individuals lack the micronutrients they require to live healthy lives. According to the FAO, food production will need to increase by 60% by 2050 to satisfy rising demand caused by increasing numbers of people and dietary changes. Climate change affects three aspects of disease: disease, transmission, and the host organism. The malaria-causing Plasmodium strain multiplies, spreads, and multiplies during periods of heavy rainfall and warm temperatures. The West Nile virus, which causes dengue fever, takes less time to incubate as temperatures rise. Extreme precipitation and heavy rain spread TBE and bluetongue infections more widely. Excessive rainfall causes flooding, which exacerbates salmonellosis and cholera epidemics due to sewage contamination.

पर्यावरण संरक्षण के संबंध में संवैधानिक एवं कानूनी प्रावधान

मो. नासिर

एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, पॉलिटिकल साइंस विभाग
राजकीय रज़ा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, रामपुर, उ.प्र.

पर्यावरण का अर्थ जीवधारियों और वनस्पतियों के चारों ओर के आवरण से लगाया जाता है। मानव पर्यावरण संबंध विभिन्न कालों में परिस्थितियों के अनुसार बदलते रहे हैं। आदि मानव का प्रकृति से प्रेम पूर्ण संबंध था और पशुपालन युग में भी इस प्रेम में कोई कमी नहीं आई किंतु कृषि के आविष्कार के बाद परिस्थितियां बदलने लगी। जंगलों को साफ करके कृषि भूमि में परिवर्तित किया गया। कृषि क्रांति एवं औद्योगिक क्रांति के बाद मानव पर्यावरण का शत्रु बन गया। जनसंख्या में वृद्धि एवं बढ़ते नगरीकरण ने प्रकृति को व्यापक रूप से नुकसान पहुंचाना शुरू किया। प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर लगातार बढ़ते बोझ से प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की संख्या में वृद्धि होने लगी।

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के कारण सूखा, बाढ़, तूफान, समुद्र के जल स्तर में वृद्धि, खाद्यान्न संकट, स्वास्थ्य संकट, विभिन्न प्रजातियों का विनाश, गरीबी और भुखमरी, बड़े पैमाने पर विस्थापन आदि अनेक संकटों का सामना आज संपूर्ण विश्व को करना पड़ रहा है। प्रकृति के इस कहर को कम करने और सतत विकास की अवधारणा को बढ़ावा देने हेतु राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अनेक नियमों, कानूनों, संधियों, समझौतों, प्राधिकरणों आदि की स्थापना की गई। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा पर्यावरण संरक्षण हेतु अनेक सम्मेलनों का आयोजन किया गया जिसमें अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर के अनेक समझौते हुए। भारत ने अपनी प्राचीन संस्कृति के अनुरूप पर्यावरण संरक्षण के संबंध में प्रारंभ से ही काफी सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण अपनाया। भारतीय संविधान के निर्माताओं ने संविधान में प्रकृति के संरक्षण हेतु अनेक प्रावधान किए और इसके लिए अनेक कानूनों का निर्माण एवं प्राधिकरण का गठन किया गया।

भारतीय दंड संहिता (IPC) 1960 एवं आपराधिक प्रक्रिया संहिता (CRPC) 1971 में भी पर्यावरण संरक्षण हेतु विभिन्न व्यवस्थाएं की गई किंतु जन जागरूकता के अभाव, क्रियान्वयन संबंधी समस्याओं और बढ़ती भौतिकवादी प्रवृत्ति के कारण पर्यावरण संरक्षण के संबंध में अपेक्षित सफलता नहीं मिल पाई। इस संबंध में राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विभिन्न स्तरों से निरंतर प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। G7 और G20 जैसे अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठन पर्यावरण संरक्षण के संबंध में विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रषंसनीय कार्य कर रहे हैं।

प्रस्तावना

पर्यावरण शब्द का साधारण अर्थ जीवधारियों एवं वनस्पतियों के चारों ओर के आवरण से लगाया जाता है। पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम 1986 के अनुसार “पर्यावरण किसी जीव के चारों तरफ

Analyzing the Potential Impacts of Climate Change on Sectors Such as Agriculture, Energy, and Finance in G20 Countries

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Climate change is a change in a region's typical weather over a period of time, that includes changes in temperature and precipitation. For instance, the United States was largely covered by glaciers 20,000 years ago. There are fewer glaciers and a warmer climate in the United States today. Climate changes may occur by the natural causes, like the changes in the activity of Sun or greater volcanic eruptions. Since 1800s, human activities are the major cause of climate change, including burning of fossil fuels like coal, petroleum and natural gas etc. Climate change can affect availability of food, reduce approach to food, and affect the quality of food. For example, rise in temperature, changes in rain patterns, changes in severe weather conditions, and decrease in availability of water all leads to a decrease in agricultural productivity. Our energy system is at risk to a number of climate change effects.. These include increasing temperatures and severe heat, cold and snow, extreme drought, extreme rain, rise in sea levels etc. Climate change can make banks, insurers and reinsurers less diversified. The economy can experience a decline in output, and investors can experience losses. This paper attempts to analyze the potential impacts of climate change on sectors such as agriculture, energy, and finance in G20 countries.

INTRODUCTION

Climate change has an impact on the social and environmental factors that determine health, which comprises of safe air, safe drinking water, adequate food and enough shelter. Between 2030 and 2050, it is expected that climate change will leads to an additional 2,50,000 deaths per year, mostly from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhoea and heat stress. The places with weak health infrastructure, which are mainly in poor countries, will be the hardest to manage without assistance to prepare and react. Better energy, transportation, and nutritional choices can help lowering of greenhouse gas emissions, which benefits human health by decreasing air pollution. Due to the unlimited growth of greenhouse gas emissions, the earth's temperature is rising. Glaciers are melting, there is more rainfall, there are more extreme weather

Exploring Strategies For G20 Economies To Transition To Low-Carbon, Climate-Resilient Economies

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An international meeting of the world's leading industrialized and emerging economies is known as the G20 or Group of 20. The G20 helps in transition to more open, adaptable, clean energy systems while acknowledging the value of collective action in addressing environmental issues and climate change. G20 meeting in 2023 will centre on the theme "One Earth, One Family, One Future" under the Indian Presidency. In the range of 75 to 80 percent of the world's green house gas emissions are attributed to the G20 economies. Building on its significant experience in clean green growth, and climate-resilient infrastructure, regulation of energy, green financing, and green investment, the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) supports the G20 Presidency's efforts. This research paper highlights the strategies for G20 economies to transition to low-carbon, climate resilient economies.

INTRODUCTION

Economic systems are built around their infrastructure. The essential services that homes and companies need are provided by buildings, water, and waste systems, and marketplaces are made possible by the transportation and communication infrastructure that connects customers with suppliers and producers. A good quality of life is supported by clean, effective, well-maintained infrastructure in established nations, and the supply of those infrastructure in emerging nations is essential for improving living conditions in light of potential development. Low-carbon economies bring various benefits to ecosystem resilience, commerce, employment, health, energy security, and industrial competitiveness. Material of low carbon is soft, weak and it has good toughness and ductility.

Analyzing the Role of G20 in Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production Pattern

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"Unsustainable patterns of consumption and production are root causes of the triple planetary crises of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution. These crises, and related environmental degradation, threaten human well-being and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Governments and all citizens should work together to improve resource efficiency, reduce waste and pollution, and shape a new circular economy."

The G20 recognises the importance of collective action in tackling environmental challenges and climate change while promoting transitions towards more flexible, transparent and cleaner energy systems. The OECD supports the G20 Presidency's work, building on its extensive expertise in green growth, clean and climate-resilient infrastructure, fossil fuel subsidies, energy regulation, green finance and investment, environmental taxation and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)

India's focus on climate change, with a particular emphasis on climate finance and technology, as well as ensuring just energy transitions for developing countries.

Introduction of the LiFE movement, which promotes environmentally-conscious practices and is based on India's sustainable traditions.

Focus on areas that have the potential to bring structural transformation, including supporting small and medium-sized enterprises in global trade, promoting labour rights and welfare, addressing the global skills gap, and building inclusive agricultural value chains and food systems.

Promotion of a human-centric approach to technology and increased knowledge-sharing in areas such as digital public infrastructure, financial inclusion, and tech-enabled development in sectors such as agriculture and education.

Efforts to reform multilateralism and create a more accountable, inclusive, and representative international system that is fit for addressing 21st century

Climate Change Effects on Biodiversity and the Role of G20

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According to the nature of the law, whenever any system component has been modified by any means, modifications are bound to occur in the system. The long-term weather conditions that are characteristic of the area worldwide are changing due to global climate change. This tendency cannot be explained by natural climatic variability alone. By drastically raising the quantities of Gases that trap heat like nitrous oxide (NO), carbon dioxide, methane, and water vapor in the atmosphere, human activities, particularly burning fossil fuels like oil and coal, have caused the globe to warm. The overall decline of biodiversity is a severe challenge to the ecological system. The basis of an appropriate standard of living for humans is a healthy natural system and an accepting atmosphere. Several international programs aim to protect biodiversity, minimize hazardous climate change, and provide everyone with an acceptable and equitable standard of living. The G20 brings together the world's biggest established and rising nations, which represent more than 80% of global GDP, 75% of international commerce, and 60% of the worldwide population. Our generation's most pressing environmental issue is a climate shift. Reducing the production of carbon dioxide and atmospheric greenhouse gases from the industrial, energy, and transportation sectors is important by using less fossil fuel and more environmentally friendly or green energy. The G20's collective restoration aim will increase the worldwide effort to preserve trees and forests as existence-based climate change solutions. The research suggests that deforestation, which leads to global warming, is an important global problem that puts the drive for sustainable development at risk.

INTRODUCTION

The term "climate change" refers to a change in climatic patterns mostly brought on by greenhouse gas emissions. The major driver of global warming has been the release of greenhouse gases, which trap heat in the earth's atmosphere.

Importance of Conservation of Nature in Ancient Bharat

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INTRODUCTION

In the majestic tapestry of antiquity, where time's ethereal fabric interweaves with the echoes of forgotten epochs, Ancient Bharat emerges as a luminous beacon, casting its iridescent glow upon the annals of history. Within this enchanting realm, a profound understanding of the intrinsic interdependence between humanity and the resplendent expanse of nature flourished, birthing a legacy steeped in reverence for the sanctity of the environment. Through the hallowed corridors of time, the Bharatiyas, guardians of ancient wisdom, perceived the ethereal beauty and intricate interconnectedness that pulsed within the realm of nature, embodying the sublime expression of the divine tapestry. This vision, etched in the depths of their consciousness, engendered an unwavering commitment to the preservation and conservation of the natural world—a legacy that reverberates through the corridors of the present, resounding with the echoes of a bygone era.

In Ancient Bharat, nature was not merely perceived as an ephemeral backdrop to the human drama, but as a divine manifestation, an embodiment of celestial grace. The forests, like emerald guardians, stood sentinel, their empyreal canopies breathing life into the primordial landscape, nurturing countless species that danced in a symphony of biodiversity. Rivers, veins of liquid vitality, cascaded through the verdant embrace, bestowing their nourishing elixir upon the land, animating the flora and fauna that thrived in the terrestrial embrace. Mountains, towering monuments of stoic grandeur, kissed the heavens with their snowy peaks, bearing witness to the ebb and flow of civilizations, stoically cradling the fragile ecosystems that flourished upon their lofty slopes. It was within this cherished milieu that the Bharatiyas recognized the profound interconnectedness between themselves and the natural world, forging an indissoluble bond that transcended the boundaries of the tangible realm.

With their innate wisdom and profound comprehension of the delicate balance that governed the cosmos, the ancients of Bharat embraced the sacred duty of

Analyzing The Potential Impacts Of Climate Change On Sectors Such As Agriculture, Energy, And Finance In G20 Countries

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The possible implications of climate change on energy and agricultural systems around the world are a major issue, although the topic is only briefly addressed in global assessments such as those released by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. In this chapter, we examine the potential effects of climate change along the terrestrial farming, energy, and financial value chains. Although assessing the overall impact of climate change on the agriculture industry and human beings is beyond our current understanding, there is a strong indication that impacts will occur throughout the entire supply chain, from farm output to manufacturing activities, transportation, storage, retailing, and consumption by people. The energy industry also significantly contributes to climate change by releasing the majority of greenhouse gases into the environment. These gases accumulate in the atmosphere and warm the climate, causing numerous additional changes all throughout the world—in the earth’s atmosphere, on land, and in the water bodies. Risks associated with climate change are highly specific to the situation but are expected to be higher in already hot environments with limited socioeconomic and institutional assets for adaptation mechanisms. There are still many unknowns about the future of climate change in the G20 countries, as well as the vulnerability and retaliation of interconnected humans and ecosystems to modifications to the climate over time. As an outcome, choices regarding adaptation will have to take into account an extensive variety of potential futures contracts, including those with low probability but broad implications.

INTRODUCTION

Climate change has been a problem for humanity since the dawn of time. However, we have only recently started to recognize the huge influence that our habits are having on both the environment and the climate. Our primary focus should be on sustaining a pleasant environment because it is critical to our survival. To

Examining the Impacts of Climate Change on Vulnerable Communities' Health Governance and the Need for Climate Resilience and Adaptation Measures

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Climate change is one of the most critical concerns of the present time, and it has already started to impact human health in various ways. Climate change is anticipated to have an influence on the entire world, demanding international cooperation. Changes in wind patterns, regular temperatures, typical precipitation amounts, and the frequency of severe weather conditions threaten human health, food, and water supplies. These dangers are directly related to the loss of biodiversity and the decline of species that affect the vast majority of the world. Climate change causes economic and political instability, altering the living conditions of populations. Vulnerable communities are often the most affected by these impacts due to their limited resources and poor governance structures. These vulnerable groups may be highly susceptible because they live in locations with inadequately maintained or old infrastructure that is incapable of dealing with climate-related catastrophes. Also, these groups reside in areas prone to climate-related health hazards such as flooding, excessive heat, and airborne pollution. In this paper, we examine the impacts of climate change on vulnerable communities' health governance and the need for climate resilience and adaptation measures. We also explore some of the existing measures that can be taken to mitigate the consequences of climate change on health governance in vulnerable communities.

INTRODUCTION

Climate change has been identified as one of the most significant threats to global public health. It is causing changes in weather patterns, leading to more frequent and severe natural disasters. It also alters the distribution and transmission of infectious diseases, amplifying the risk of epidemics and pandemics. These changes are already affecting vulnerable communities' health, who often lack the necessary resources and governance structures to respond effectively.

Economic Impacts of Climate Change: Risks and Opportunities for G20 Economies: A Review

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Climate change is one of the most major issues confronting nations worldwide today, and its consequences are being felt throughout the world. The G20 is a collection of the world's major economies, accounting for nearly 80% of global GDP (gross domestic product), and it plays an important role in setting global climate change policies. This study looks at the consequences and possibilities of climate change for the G20, as well as the implications for global efforts to reduce the impact of global warming. The report examines the effects of climate change on the economy, agriculture, and human health, as well as the G20's policies and actions to address climate change. The report finds that the G20 plays an important role in tackling climate change and that a coordinated and integrated approach is required to limit its effects.

INTRODUCTION

Climate change is a pressing issue facing the world today, and its impact is being felt across the globe. Climate change is caused by the emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs), which retain radiation in the upper atmosphere and lead to global warming. Excessive agricultural operations, high fuel use, burning of agricultural leftovers, burning fossil fuels, deforestation, national and domestic transportation sectors, and so on are examples of anthropogenic activities. These anthropogenic activities cause climatic disasters, wreaking havoc on local and global infrastructure, human health, and overall production. The most deadly diseases or we can say pandemics, such as COVID-19, have had an impact on global environmental change and the economy (Abbass et al., 2022). Climate change is rising as a global security hazard in the twenty-first century. As a result, we must move fast to reduce future threats to the planet we share and the peace we seek.

The Group of Twenty (G20) accounts for over 80% of global GDP (gross domestic product) and plays a significant role in shaping global policies on climate change. Green development, climate finance, and sustainable development are among India's G20 priorities: accelerating inclusive and resilient growth, progressing to the

Ambient Air Pollution and Cancer: An Overview of the Current Evidence and Mechanism of Air Pollution-Derived Carcinogenesis

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Ambient air pollution is a significant factor in the global disease load. The majority of the world's population lives in areas where air pollution levels exceed World Health Organization health-based air-quality criteria because to emissions from industry, electricity generation, transportation, and domestic burning. Because it is omnipresent and has multiple hazardous effects on human health effects, including cancer, outdoor air pollution constitutes an important global public health concern. There is currently extensive evidence from human and experimental animal research, as well as mechanistic data, to indicate a causal association between ambient air pollution, particularly particulate matter (PM), and lung cancer incidence and mortality. PM air pollution is thought to be responsible for hundreds of thousands of lung cancer deaths worldwide each year. The epidemiological evidence on ambient air pollution and the risk of other types of cancer, such as bladder cancer or breast cancer is relatively limited. Ambient air pollution may also be linked to poorer cancer survival, though further research is needed. In addition to providing a summary of ambient air pollutants, their sources, and current worldwide levels, this chapter also describes the epidemiological data connecting ambient air pollution with cancer incidence and mortality. We also highlighted the biological mechanisms through which air pollution causes cancer.

INTRODUCTION

Ambient air pollution is a major public health concern around the world since it is pervasive, affects everyone, and has multiple serious hazardous effect human health, including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) linked to elevated ozone (O₃) and acute lower respiratory illness (ALRI), cerebrovascular disease (CEV), ischemic heart disease (IHD), COPD, and lung cancer (LC) linked to PM 2.5 (Lelieveld et al., 2015). In 2019, ambient air pollution was estimated to cause 4.2 million premature deaths globally owing to exposure to fine particulate

Practices under G20 for Controlling Change in Climate with Its Opportunities and Challenges

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When the UN Summit in September 2015 agrees on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that everyone can use, the world will be in new territory. By 2015, all countries, rich and poor, will have to change their growth paths in a fundamental way. The new agenda is nothing less than a Copernican turn in how people think about and work on growth and cooperation. The shift to sustainable development and the idea that came out of it, the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, have not yet reached all policymakers, companies, and people everywhere. So far, attention has only been paid to how low-income countries accomplish their plans at home and how high-income countries work together internationally. The reason for this uneven pattern of attention should be a cause for concern since the growth paths of the high-income countries and some of the larger middle-income countries are key to the success of the new agenda. Given what they have promised and what they have done in the past, the question for the G20 is not whether to help with the SDGs, but how. G20 leaders should strongly support the new plan and promise to put the SDGs into action in their own countries, in their global policies, and in their work with others. The G20 should create a G20 SDG Framework and adopt the new architecture for implementing the SDGs. On a practical level, the G20 should focus its work on the areas where their actions would have the most global impact and/or give them the most benefit.

INTRODUCTION

The world's biggest economies, which are part of the G20 group, are responsible for about 80% of all greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. For the world to reach its climate goals, it is important for these countries to encourage the use of clean energy. Clean energy is a science that will change the way we live in the future and help us get there. Just switching to clean energy sources could give us a chance to create more jobs. This change could be made by putting more money into research and development of clean energy technologies, making it easier for businesses to get

International Cooperation and Climate Change: the Role of the G20

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The G20 (Group of Twenty) is an international forum consisting of 19 countries and the European Union. The members are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The G20 countries represent two-thirds of the world's population and more than 80% of the world's economic output. Around 80% of global GDP, 75% of international trade, and two-thirds of the world's population. The G20 aims to promote international financial stability, sustainable economic growth, and international cooperation on issues of global significance, including climate change. It was established in 1999 in response to the Asian financial crisis. It was initially a meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors from 19 countries and the European Union. Since then, it has expanded to include leaders from member countries, who meet annually to discuss global economic issues and cooperation. The G20's main goal is to promote international financial stability and sustainable economic growth.

The G20 plays a crucial role in promoting international cooperation on a wide range of economic and social issues, including trade, investment, finance, development, and climate change. As an informal grouping of the world's major economies, the G20 provides a forum for dialogue, coordination, and collaboration among its members, as well as with other countries and international organizations. One of the key functions of the G20 is to promote global economic stability and growth through policy coordination and cooperation. The G20's finance ministers and central bank governors regularly meet to discuss global economic issues and to coordinate their policies on issues such as monetary policy, financial regulation, and international taxation. The G20 also plays a critical role in promoting international development and poverty reduction. In 2015, the G20 adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which sets out a framework for global development priorities over the next 15 years. The G20 has committed to supporting the implementation of this agenda through its work on issues such as infrastructure investment, job creation, and inclusive growth. Moreover, the G20 has been actively involved in responding to global crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. The G20 has coordinated its efforts to support the global health response, mitigate the economic

पर्यावरण परिवर्तन के मनुष्य पर प्रभाव

डॉ० कुसुमलता

एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, संस्कृत विभाग
राजकीय रज़ा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, रामपुर (उ०प्र०)

परि और आवरण शब्दों की सन्धि करने पर पर्यावरण शब्द बनता है, जिसका शाब्दिक अर्थ है - जो पारितः (चारो ओर) आवृत (ढके हुये) है। अब प्रश्न उठता है कि कौन किसे आवृत किये हुये है? इसका उत्तर है समस्त जीवधारियों को अजैविक या भौतिक पदार्थ घेरे हुये है अर्थात् हम जीवधारियों तथा वनस्पतियों के चारो ओर जो आवरण है उसे पर्यावरण कहते हैं।

सामान्यतः पर्यावरण एवं प्रकृति को समरूप माना जाता है जिसके अन्तर्गत पृथ्वी के भौतिक घटकों (जल, स्थल, वायु, मृदा) को सम्मिलित किया जाता है जो जीवमण्डल में विभिन्न जीवों को आधार प्रस्तुत करते हैं, उन्हें आश्रय देते हैं, उनके विकास एवं सम्बर्द्धन हेतु आवश्यक दशायें प्रस्तुत करते हैं। वास्तव में विभिन्न जनसमूहों द्वारा पर्यावरण का अर्थ विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों से विभिन्न रूपों में किया जाता है।

पर्यावरण की संरचना तथा प्रकार

पर्यावरण भौतिक एवं जैविक संकल्पना है अतः इसमें पृथ्वी के जीवित और अजीवित घटकों को सम्मिलित किया गया है-

1. भौतिक पर्यावरण- भौतिक पर्यावरण में वायुमण्डलीय पर्यावरण स्थलमण्डलीय पर्यावरण और जलमण्डलीय पर्यावरण को सम्मिलित किया जाता है।
2. जैविक पर्यावरण- जैविक पर्यावरण की संरचना पौधों तथा मानव सहित जन्तुओं से होती है। इसमें मनुष्य महत्वपूर्ण कारक है।

मानव-पर्यावरण का सम्बंध

मनुष्य की प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण के साथ दो तरफा भूमिका होती है। अर्थात् मनुष्य एक तरफ तो भौतिक पर्यावरण के जैविक संघटक का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग है तो दूसरी तरफ वह पर्यावरण का एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक भी है। इस प्रकार मनुष्य प्राकृतिक तन्त्र को विभिन्न हैसियत से विभिन्न रूपों में प्रभावित करता है यथा जीवित या भौतिक मनुष्य के रूप में, सामाजिक मनुष्य के रूप में, आर्थिक मनुष्य के रूप में तथा प्रौद्योगिकी मानव के रूप में। मनुष्य के सभी गुण पर्यावरण के उसी प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं। चूंकि मानव अन्य प्राणियों की तुलना में शारीरिक एवं मानसिक स्तर पर सर्वाधिक विकसित प्राणी है। अतः वह प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण के बड़े स्तर पर परिवर्तित करके अपने अनुकूल बनाने में समर्थ है।

पर्यटन उद्योग एवं जी-20 (एक अवसर)

प्रो० दीपा अग्रवाल

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग

रा० रज़ा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, रामपुर

पर्यटन दुनिया का एक बड़ा उद्योग है यह न केवल आर्थिक विकास को गति प्रदान करता है वरन् समस्त विश्व की संस्कृति परम्परा, रीति-रिवाजों का आदान-प्रदान कर विश्व के विभिन्न राष्ट्रों को एक सूत्र में बांधने का भी कार्य करता है। भारत में पर्यटन उद्योग के विकास के लिये जी-20 शिखर सम्मेलन 2023 की अध्यक्षता एक स्वर्णिम अवसर है जिससे भारत द्वारा अपनी समृद्ध संस्कृति, सभ्यता, अतिथि देवोः भवः जैसी परम्पराओं एवं विगत वर्षों में तीव्र गति से किये गये आर्थिक विकास को विश्व के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर बार-बार भारत आने एवं भारत को जानने की उत्सुकता पैदा की सकती है।

इस शोध-पत्र का उद्देश्य उस सम्भावना पर विचार करना है जिससे जी-20 शिखर सम्मेलन आयोजन द्वारा भारत में पर्यटन उद्योग को विस्तार मिल सके।

प्रस्तावना

मानव स्वभाव से ही घुमक्कड़ प्रवृत्ति का प्राणी रहा है और यह मानव का यात्रा प्रिय मन ही था जिसने यात्रायें करते हुये दुनिया के अलग-अलग देशों, द्वीपों, सम्यताओं, को खोज लिया। प्रारंभ में यात्राओं का प्रयोजन व्यापार, तीर्थयात्रा, शिक्षा, प्रवास, राजकीय मामले अथवा खोज हुआ करता था परन्तु सभ्यता के विकास के साथ प्रयोजनों से बंधी यात्राओं के अलावा मानव ने आनन्द एवं मनोरंजन के लिए भी यात्रायें करना प्रारंभ किया और इस तरह घुमक्कड़ी देशाटन, भ्रमण, पर्यटन मानव जीवन का अटूट हिस्सा बनते चले गये।

आज पर्यटन दुनिया का एक बड़ा उद्योग है किसी भी अर्थव्यवस्था का मुख्य सेवा क्षेत्र भी। ऐसी अनेकानेक अर्थव्यवस्थायें हैं जिनकी आय का मुख्य आधार पर्यटन ही है। यूरोपीय देश, तटीय अफ्रीकी देश, पूर्वी एशियाई देश, मलेशिया, सिंगापुर, थाइलैंड, कनाडा, ऑस्ट्रेलिया ऐसे देश हैं जिनकी अर्थव्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने में पर्यटन उद्योग की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। पर्यटन उद्योग से न केवल विकास को गति प्राप्त होती है वरन् अलग-अलग देशों, प्रांतों से आये लोगों के द्वारा उनकी संस्कृति, रहन-सहन, रीति-रिवाज का भी आदान-प्रदान होता है। सत्य तो यह है कि पर्यटन उद्योग ही ऐसा क्षेत्र है जो सही मायने में वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था की अवधारणा की कसौटी पर खरा उतरता है। यह उद्योग किसी भी राष्ट्र के विकास को गुणक प्रभाव प्रदान करता है क्योंकि पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अधिक से अधिक आधारभूत सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता एक अनिवार्य दशा है और यही आधारभूत

What to Finance Climate or Life Change: Apprehensions

Ameen Uddin Ansari¹, Dr. Lalit Kumar¹

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This paper in the form of commentary note is written in the light of theme of World Earth Day 2023 “Invest in Our Planet” and forth coming world environment day 2023 for insight the view on the relationship between the quality growth and poverty at global as well as national level.

Today while studying annals of sustainable development, I came across the UN Conference on Human Environment held in Stockholm Sweden in 1972. This was the first global environmental conference. This was the evidence of awakening of global community towards the emerged environmental issues. It was the time of honor for India for its farsightedness. Remember what India’s First Women Honorable Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi said, “Are not poverty & need the greatest polluters? How can we speak to those who live in villages & slums about keeping the oceans, the rivers and the air clean when their own lives are contaminated at source?” Ending poverty became the first and foremost priority in the agenda for MDGs and SDGs by 2030. How far we succeeded in eradication of poverty in India as well as at global level is the matter of another concern but we have satisfied ourselves with soothing word by replacing eradication to alleviation. We all are aware of charisma of words.

Coming to the discussion of global issue of climate change which is drawing global attention is also important when recent incidence of heating debate on what constitute climate change finance in which developed countries avoided participating in such debate. This is nothing else but the apprehensions of developing economies in financing climate actions. \$100 Billion goal is worth mentioning here. Actually, climate change caused by anthropogenic as well as non-anthropogenic factors which alters climate measures such as temperatures, wind and precipitation that is prolonged. In the discourse of climate change, the global economies routed the response mechanisms along two prime tracks – Adaptation and Mitigation. “Adaptation is the process of making an adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climate stimuli or their effects, which moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities while Mitigation is an anthropogenic intervention to reduce the source or enhance the sinks of GHGs. Mitigation’ strategies are important,

The Role of G20 Countries in Promoting Sustainable Energy Transition and the Use of Clean Energy and Green Energy for Climate Conservation.

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Department of Zoology

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Climate change is one of the most important causes of concern of our generations. As we are progressing and making advancements in various fields, climate deterioration is a challenging problem amongst us. All the developed as well as developing countries in the world are of the opinion that some major steps are required to be taken, for which various policies are being proposed but to enforce these policies at grassroot level requires smart delivery and efforts towards these policies. In the present study we discuss different steps to be taken by G20 nations towards sustainable energy goals and how to have there long-lasting effects. These steps should be more environment compatible and many G20 countries are also trying to inculcate the changes by taking various measures, but these measures are not sufficient and these nations have to work collectively to bring in the change which will be beneficial to our future generations.

INTRODUCTION

The G20 countries are playing an important role is focussing towards usage of more environment friendly energy resources which will ultimately help in dealing with the crises of climate destruction. The Bali declaration (2002) and CoP26 at Glasgow were meant for taking certain strong decisions and steps regarding the most important issues of our times, that is what changes the world can bring in by moving towards sustainable energy transition. The aim of G20 countries is to promote various measures which will ultimately lead to the usage of cleaner and greener energy resources. These steps will lead to a more specific measures in generating more resources of renewable energy. But ultimately it depends upon the approach of G20 nations to perform at par towards climate change or to take steps which will lead towards minimising the global climate change.

The steps which will lead to a more positive and environment friendly changes for the future generations. These steps to be followed by these G20 nations

Role of India as a Member of G20 in Energy Transition and Promoting Clean Energy.

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1.NEED OF SUSTAINABEL ENERGY TRNSITION

“It’s time to stop burning our planet, and start investing in the abundant renewable energy all around us.” – António guterres, *United Nations Secretary-General*

IPCC sixth assessment report (2023) clearly states, “*Human activities, principally through emissions of greenhouse gases, have unequivocally caused global warming, with global surface temperature reaching 1.1°C above 1850–1900 in 2011–2020. Global greenhouse gas emissions have continued to increase, with unequal historical and ongoing contributions arising from unsustainable energy use, land use and land-use change, lifestyles and patterns of consumption and production across regions, between and within countries, and among individuals.*” Report highlights the risk of climate change due to emission of green house gases. It further states that global warming, climate change risks will become increasingly complex and more difficult to manage. Multiple climatic and non-climatic risk drivers will interact, resulting in compounding overall risk and risks cascading across sectors and regions. Climate-driven food insecurity and supply instability, for example, are projected to increase with increasing global warming, interacting with non-climatic risk drivers such as competition for land between urban expansion and food production, pandemics and conflict.

A large share of the greenhouse gases that surrounds the Earth and trap the sun’s heat are generated through energy production, by burning fossil fuels to generate electricity and heat. Fossil fuels, such as petroleum, coal and gas, are by far the biggest contributor to global climate change on account of global warming. It accounts for over 75 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions and nearly 90 percent of all carbon dioxide emissions. There is an urgent need to arrest the worst impacts of

Climate Change Finance in Global Economies: Retrospection

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The paper entitled, “Climate Change Finance in Global Economies: Retrospection”, discusses the key term climate change finance along with the various tool which comes under it with a view to make a brief review of its evolution over the period of time and how it is labeled as climate change finance while tracing its root from the collective effort commenced at global level in 1948. The paper also discusses to the challenges of climate change finance and makes suggestions in the form of possible ways with special reference to global economies. The paper also seeks to answer whether the fund under this climate change finance is sufficient or not to combat climate change and its impact at global level. The paper suggests what should be done in the form of possible ways in the climate change policy with special reference to global economies.

INTRODUCTION

Aftermath of the Second World War, there was following themes towards which the world turned their attention and required the collective effort to achieve—

1. Peace
2. Freedom
3. Development
4. Environment

Environment is where we live, and development is what we do to improve our human environment. These two are inseparable. In order to improve our lot within that abode, the more and more economic activities are carried out while exploiting the natural and physical resources. In the process of carrying out economic activities while exploiting the natural resources, there are some byproducts as a result of these economic activities in the form of waste. It is not only anthropogenic activities but also non-anthropogenic activities responsible for waste generations. However, these wastes are given back to the Nature. Nature has the assimilative

Effect of Climate Change on Livestock Production

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One of the major problems facing the world in this century is climate change. Huge numbers of climate-related events are occurring more frequently. The livestock industry has also been impacted by the changing environment, which has led to an increase in the loss of animal assets as well as numerous other indirect losses. Thermal and cold stresses are two effects of climate change on animals. Animal output and productivity are reduced as a result of rising disease occurrences, decreased feed, fodder, and water availability. The research primarily examines how climate change will affect livestock production.

INTRODUCTION

The cattle industry is a cornerstone of the world food system and makes contributions to agricultural growth, food security, and poverty eradication. The FAO estimates that livestock sustain about 1.3 billion people's livelihoods, as well as their ability to eat and be well nourished. Livestock contributes 40% of the value of the world's agricultural output. Nevertheless, there is a lot that can be done to make the practises in the livestock sector more egalitarian, sustainable, and low-risk to both animal and human health (The World Bank, 2021). Global demand for foods of animals origin is growing and its apparent that the livestock sector will need to expand. Livestock are adversely affected by the detrimental effects of extreme weather. Climatic extremes and seasonal fluctuations in herbage quantity and quality will affect the well being of livestock, and will lead to declines in production and reproduction efficiency (FAO, 2006).

Climate change is a major threat to sustainability of live stocks system globally. Consequently, the adaptation, to, and mitigation of the detrimental effects of extreme climates has played a major role in combating the climatic impact on livestock. There is a little doubt that climatic change will have an impact on livestock performance in many regions and as per most predictive models the impact will be detrimental. Climatic change may manifest itself as rapid changes in climate in short term (a couple of years) or more subtle changes over decades. Generally climate change is associated with an increasing global temperature (Sirohi and Michaelowa 2007).

जनसंख्या नियंत्रण

भारतीय समाज के लिए एक वरदान



प्रो. योगेन्द्र सिंह
प्रो. निरंकार सिंह



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सर्वाधिकार सुरक्षित

इस प्रकाशन के किसी भी हिस्से को प्रकाशक की पूर्व अनुमति के बिना इलेक्ट्रॉनिक या किसी अन्य माध्यम द्वारा पुनः प्राप्ति समेत किसी भी रूप में प्रतिलिपिकृत, अनुवादित, संगृहीत नहीं किया जा सकता है और न ही किसी भी रूप में या किसी भी माध्यम द्वारा इसे प्रसारित किया जा सकता है।

इस पुस्तक में लेखक द्वारा व्यक्त विचार उनके व्यक्तिगत हैं जिसका प्रकाशक से कोई संबंध नहीं है।

भारत में प्रकाशित

झपसू यादव द्वारा 'अखण्ड पब्लिशिंग हाऊस' के लिए प्रकाशित। आदिल प्रिंटोग्राफिक्स, दिल्ली द्वारा कवर डिजाइन व शब्द संयोजन तथा वी.एम. ऑफसेट प्रिंटर्स, दिल्ली से मुद्रित।

POPULATION CONTROL BILL IN U.P

Dr. Suman Lata
Govt. Raza P.G. College Rampur

INTRODUCTION

Population explosion is the main cause of the great problems facing the world today. The world's population is growing at a rate of 1.05% each year. India is the second most populous country in the world. Therefore, the importance of population control is more important than ever. The government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted a draft as part of population control in the state.

As well known, UP is one of the most populated states in our country. Thus, a bill of population control is a major step in setting up new statics for the population for the state. Under the bill, the state government is proposing the two-child policy.

On World Population Day, July 11, 2021, Uttar Pradesh Prime Minister Sri Yogi Adhyanath introduced a population control bill. His draft Uttar Pradesh Population (Management,

बढ़ती जनसंख्या: एक विश्लेषण

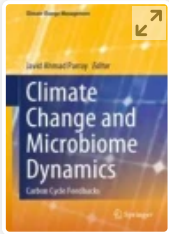
डॉ० कुसुम लता

(एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, संस्कृत विभाग)

राजकीय रजा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, रामपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)

विद्वानों का ऐसा अनुमान है कि आज से लगभग 20-30 लाख वर्ष पूर्व मानव का पृथ्वी पर प्रादुर्भाव हुआ। प्रारम्भ से 1830 ई० तक विश्व की कुल जनसंख्या 1 अरब थी, किन्तु अगले सौ वर्षों में ही अर्थात् 1930 ई० तक जनसंख्या दुगनी हो गई। कहने का अर्थ है कि जितनी वृद्धि लाखों वर्षों में हुई उतनी वृद्धि इधर मात्रा सौ वर्षों में ही हो गई। जनसंख्या की गति और द्रुत हुई और अगली एक अरब की वृद्धि केवल तीस वर्षों में ही हो गई। इस प्रकार 1960 ई० तक तीन अरब की जनसंख्या इस पृथ्वी पर और अगले पन्द्रह वर्षों में ही अर्थात् 1975 ई० तक जनसंख्या 4 अरब हो गई। विश्व जनसंख्या में पुनः 1 अरब की वृद्धि होने में सिर्फ 12 वर्ष ही लगेंगे।


दुनिया की बढ़ती आबादी आज एक वैश्विक समस्या बन चुकी है। जिसके कारण प्रदूषण एवं ग्लोबल वार्मिंग जैसी समस्याओं ने भी अपना मुँह उठाया है। दुनिया की आबादी 760 करोड़ पहुँच गई है और जो लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। अनियंत्रित बढ़ती जनसंख्या के घातक परिणाम से लोगों को जागरूक करने के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की संचालक परिषद ने पहला कदम उठाया। साल 1989 में



Climate Change and Microbiome Dynamics pp 323–347

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Potency of Three Cruciferous Plants Extracts as Agro-Phyto-Remediator Against Root Knot Nematode *Meloidogyne* spp. in *Daucus carota* (Carrot) Under Climate Stress Conditions

[Baby Tabassum](#) , [Mohammad Hashim](#) & [Jagriti Madan Dhingra](#)

Chapter | First Online: 01 January 2023

452 Accesses

Part of the book series: [Climate Change Management](#) ((CCM))

Abstract

Carrot, *Daucus carota* is another important crop that is most cultivated throughout India and consumed by human beings and animals. The root knot nematode (RKN) *Meloidogyne incognita* infestation significantly reduces the yield of carrot at initial inoculums of 230–2300 J₂/g soil. One strategy to address these concerns is to develop an effective agro-phyto-remediator to these tiny enemies that have zero toxicity to non-target

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Advertise

Chemistry and Biological Activities of Ivermectin

Chapter 2

Historical Background of and Synthetic Approaches to Ivermectin (IVM) and its Homologues

Shakeel Alvi, Mohd Kamil Hussain, Rashid Ali

Book Editor(s): Rashid Ali, Shahid ul-Islam

First published: 12 September 2023

<https://doi.org/10.1002/9781394168033.ch2>

Summary

Notably, around 250 million people annually are using the ivermectin (IVM) to combat several parasitic diseases such as scabies, filariasis, strongyloidiasis, pediculosis and onchocerciasis, etc., and many clinical trials have proven its effectiveness against these critical diseases. Moreover, the optimum doses as well as duration of the treatment have also fruitfully been reported in the scientific literature. The IVM has showed extraordinary efficacy in killing vectors of disease-causing parasites for instance tsetse flies, mosquitoes, and sandflies, and its anti-parasitic array has increased to shelter farther the parasitic infections – but entails more evaluation for myiasis as well as trichinosis. This particular chapter about IVM will not only highlights the historical perspective of IVM, but also will strongly focus on the synthetic approaches of IVM and its derivatives. Moreover, we will also shade light on the crystal structures of IVM and will conclude with the future aspects about this multipurpose Noble Prize (2015, in medicine) winning wonder drug. We are in the opinion that this much needed chapter will be very useful to the scientific community worldwide, and will also boost this still emerging field of research.

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Advertise

Chemistry and Biological Activities of Ivermectin

Chapter 6

Ivermectin

A Potential Repurposed Anti-Cancer Therapeutic

Mohd Kamil Hussain, Rashid Ali, Shakir Ahamad, Mohammad Faheem Khan, Mohammad Saquib

Book Editor(s): Rashid Ali, Shahid ul-Islam

First published: 12 September 2023

<https://doi.org/10.1002/9781394168033.ch6>

Summary

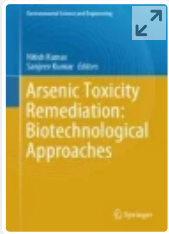
Ivermectin (IVM), a lactone-based macrolide broad-spectrum antiparasitic drug, is frequently used to treat various parasitic disorders, including scabies, elephantiasis, and river blindness. The excellent effectiveness of IVM against parasite diseases was discovered by S. Ōmura and W. C. Campbell, who shared the 2015 Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine. IVM has recently been found to regulate several signaling pathways, preventing the development of various cancer types, indicating enormous potential as a therapy for treating cancers. Here, we discussed the mechanism of anti-carcinogenesis through which IVM induces programmed cell death to prevent the growth of various tumors. IVM exerts its therapeutic effect against various cancer types *in vitro* and *in vivo* by inhibiting mitochondrial respiration, angiogenesis, cancer stem cells (CSCs), PAH2-SID, P-Glycoprotein, Yes-Associated Protein 1 (YAP1), Wnt-TCF pathway responses, RNA helicase, KPNB1 protein or Akt/mTOR pathway. IVM also exerts its anti-carcinogenic effect by activating the SIN3 domain, chloride ion channels, caspase-dependent apoptosis, transcription factor E3, P2X7 receptors, and induction of Immunogenic Cell Death (ICD), PAK1-mediated cytosstatic autophagy and mitochondrial dysfunction.

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Arsenic Toxicity Remediation: Biotechnological Approaches pp 263–276

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Arsenic Removal from Ground Water by Neem Bio-adsorbents

[Robeena Sarah](#), [Nida Idrees](#) & [Baby Tabassum](#)

Chapter | First Online: 30 August 2023

86 Accesses

Part of the book series: [Environmental Science and Engineering](#). ((ESE))

Abstract

In recent decades, it has been discovered that the presence of Arsenic in water bodies, particularly groundwater, has become a major problem. Arsenic has severe effects on health even at low concentrations in drinking water, thus advances for removing it from polluted water are crucial. For the treatment of As-polluted water, conventional methods like reverse osmosis, ion exchange, and electro-dialysis are often used; however, their use in less developed regions is constrained by their high cost. The use of adsorbents derived from natural resources has been reviewed as an alternative to the expensive procedures for the

भारतीय शिक्षा और दर्शन



सम्पादक : डा. रोहित कुमार जैन

चार्वाक दर्शन

डॉ० अरविन्द कुमार
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राजकीय रजा स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय
रामपुर (उ०प्र०)।

चार्वाक दर्शन एक कष्टप्रय प्रयास है जो अतीत के वजन से छुटकारा पाने के लिए किया गया था जो इसे दबा रहा था। यह भारतीय दर्शन की एक प्रणाली है जिसने दार्शनिक अज्ञेयवाद और धार्मिक निष्क्रियता के कई रूपों को अपनाया। शाखा को लोकायत दर्शन के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, जैसा कि ऋग्वेद में कहा गया है। इसके संस्थापक, चार्वाक, (जिसे चारु या बृहस्पति के नाम से भी जाना जाता है) के नाम पर नामित, बृहस्पति-सूत्रों के लेखक, चार्वाक दर्शन एक नास्तिक, जिज्ञासु और जंगली विचार है। इसे श्लोकायत के रूप में भी जाना जाता है क्योंकि यह अकेले इस दुनिया (लोक) के अस्तित्व को स्वीकार करता है। भौतिकवादी दार्शनिक जिन्हें चार्वाक के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है, उन्हें लोकायत या लौकायतिका के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, क्योंकि वे सामान्य लोगों की तरह कार्य करते हैं। श्लोकायत नाम कौटिल्य के अर्थशास्त्र में पाया जा सकता है जो तीन अनविकसिकियों या तार्किक दर्शन - योग, सांख्य और लोकायत को संदर्भित करता है। यह शब्द श्लोकायतिकाओं के स्कूल तक ही सीमित था। 7 वीं शताब्दी में, दार्शनिक पुरंदरा ने पहली बार चार्वाक शब्द का उपयोग किया था। 8 वीं शताब्दी के दार्शनिक कमलासिला और हरिभद्र ने भी इसी शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया था। भारतीय दर्शन की रूपरेखा में, चार्वाक को हेटरोडॉक्स (नास्तिक) प्रणाली के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है, वही वर्गीकरण जो बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म को दिया गया है। जबकि भारतीय दर्शन की इस शाखा को हिंदू धर्म के छह रुढ़िवादी स्कूलों का हिस्सा नहीं माना जाता है, यह हिंदू धर्म के भीतर भौतिकवादी आंदोलन का एक उल्लेखनीय प्रमाण है।

प्रख्यात विद्वानों के शोध के अनुसार यह पाया गया है कि चार्वाक दर्शन बौद्ध धर्म के साथ सह-अस्तित्व में है और 500 ईसा पूर्व में इसका अर्थ था संदेह। ऋग्वेद में पाए जाने वाले चार्वाक दर्शन के विवरण के अलावा, कुछ भाषा में सामग्री छान्दोग्य उपनिषद, महाभारत, वात्स्यायन की न्यायभस्य (2.1.37 व 3.2.35), श्रीधर की न्यायकंदली, जयंत की न्यायमंजरी, उदयन की न्यायकुसुमांजलि (1.15), प्रभाचंद्र की न्यायकुमुदचंद्र, शंकर की 2.1.1. 3.3.

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डा. रोहित कुमार जैन

पीएच.डी., एम.एड., एम.ए., पी.जी.डी.सी.ए., यू.जी.सी.नेट. शिक्षा शास्त्र

डा. रोहित कुमार वर्तमान में भगवान आदिनाथ कालेज आफ एजुकेशन महारा ललितपुर के बी.एड. विभाग में विभागाध्यक्ष के पद पर कार्यरत है। उन्होंने अपनी शिक्षा अपने गृह जनपद जिला ललितपुर एवं उच्चशिक्षा डा. हरिसिंह गौर विश्वविद्यालय सागर म.प्र.से की पूरी की है। उन्होंने डॉक्टरेट की उपाधि पेसीफिक विश्वविद्यालय उदयपुर राजस्थान से प्राप्त की है। जून 2019 में यू.जी.सी. नेटपरीक्षा शिक्षा शास्त्र में उत्तीर्ण की। इन्होंने चार विषयों में परास्नातक उपाधि प्राप्त की है। पिछले 10 वर्षों से उच्चशिक्षा में शिक्षण कार्य से जुड़े हैं। लेखन क्षेत्र में ये प्रतिभा के धनी हैं अभी तक इनके 20 से अधिक शोधपत्र एवं लेख देश के विभिन्न जर्नल्स में प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं। इन्होंने 20 से अधिक राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनारों में अपने शोधपत्र प्रस्तुत कर चुके हैं।

उनके द्वारा लिखित पुस्तकें -

- आधुनिक भारत में शिक्षा का प्रसार।
- अंग्रेजी शासन काल में भारत में शिक्षा का प्रसार।
- स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात भारत में गठित शिक्षा आयोग एवं उनके सुझाव,
- भारत में शिक्षा का प्रसार "एक उडान", हिन्दी शिक्षण, है।
- भारत में संचालित उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों की नैक मूल्यांकन एवं प्रत्यायन की प्रक्रिया।
- राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 लागू होने के पश्चात शिक्षा क्षेत्र में चुनौतियां।

शिक्षक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में यह अपना विशिष्ट स्थान रखते हैं।



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PRECISION MEDICINE AND HUMAN HEALTH

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PRECISION MEDICINE AND HUMAN HEALTH



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Therapeutic Potential of Phytoconstituents and Personalized Medicine

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Abstract: India has a rich tradition of the use of herbal medicine since the time immemorial. The treatment using plant-based medicaments became possible owing to the rich medicinal plant biodiversity. Several spices used on a regular basis in food preparation offer protection from a variety of ailments. Further, food consumption in different parts of the country has evolved based on culture, tradition, weather, and availability of resource materials. In a rural set-up, generally, the food is cruder but natural and thus healthier. Food harnessing and garnishing have become a standard practice to enhance the taste and look. Some of the herbs are used directly as food whereas others as food additives. Simultaneously, a large number of phytoconstituents have been characterized for their medicinal properties. In this chapter, we report on Phytoconstituents used for herbal formulation and discuss their therapeutic potential in human diseases. It is envisaged that such information would be of great use for ameliorating diseases ensuring better health complementing the concept of personalized medicine.

Keywords: And medicinal plants, Food additives, Human diseases, Phytoconstituents, Personalized medicine.

INTRODUCTION

Natural remedies represent plant-derived compounds that have traditionally been used to prevent sickness maintaining the indigenous or regional therapeutic traditions. These plant-derived ingredients have undergone minimal or no major alteration. In the context of health care, traditional herbal medicines have attracted a great deal of attention. In the absence of doctors, clinicians, hospitals, and health centers, traditional medicines proved to be a lifeline for human civilization. Literature shows China's attempt to prevent or cure severe acute ailments through the traditional system [1]. Similarly, about eighty percent of the African popula-

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Phytoconstituents and their Therapeutic Potential in Precision Medicine

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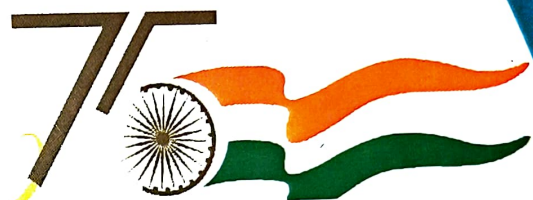
Abstract: Spices and herbs have been an integral part of Indian cuisine since ancient times. They are not only cherished for improving the flavor and taste of Indian food but also confer their health benefits. Instant herbal remedies prepared from spices and herbs found in the kitchens of Indian homes have been used to treat many ailments and infections in a natural way. Most of the spices and herbs have high nutritional and anti-oxidant properties responsible for their medicinal effects. This is because of the presence of phytochemicals in the plants. The emphasis of the current article is to provide an overview of the therapeutic potentials elucidating the phytochemical compositions of the key Indian plants. Many such plant products are used mainly as spices in Indian cuisine. In this review, we aim to highlight the chemical constituents and active factors of some of these spices and their pharmacological potential. We believe that in-depth molecular characterization of these spices for all their chemical constituents and their impact on cells, organs, and different organelles will provide a wealth of information useful for human health. These findings may further be chiseled in the form of personalized medicine.

Keywords: Indian Spices, nutritional values, personalized medicine, phytochemicals, therapeutic properties.

INTRODUCTION

Life without spices is dull and insecure because spices are known to regulate gut microbiomes. Spices are the aromatic components of plants, such as seeds, stalks, bark or flowers. They are hardly used in fresh form but frequently used in the dried form. Due to their exceptional medicinal value in traditional therapies, they are regarded as safe, reliable, affordable, and are efficient against a wide range of illnesses and ailments. Depending on their composition, different spices exhibit varying amounts of anti-bacterial and anti-oxidant activity, making them powerful scavengers of free radicals and fighters against microorganisms.

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प्रधान सम्पादक
प्रो. अर्चना सिंह

सम्पादक
डॉ. अल्पना सिंह

आजादी की पचहत्तर वर्षीय
विकास यात्रा में
महिलाओं की भूमिका

इस पुस्तक के सर्वाधिकार सुरक्षित हैं। लेखक एवं प्रकाशक की लिखित अनुमति के बिना इसके किसी भी अंश की फोटोकॉपी एवं रिकॉर्डिंग सहित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अथवा मशीनी, किसी भी माध्यम से अथवा ज्ञान के संग्रहण एवं पुनर्प्रयोग की प्रणाली द्वारा, किसी भी रूप में, पुनरुत्पादित अथवा संचार नहीं किया जा सकता।

मूल्य : सात सौ पचहत्तर रुपये मात्र

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राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में महिलाओं की भूमिका

डॉ० कुसुम लता

ईश्वर ने इस संसार में स्त्री और पुरुष के रूप में दो आत्माओं को स्थापित किया। एक को बल के रूप में तो दूसरे को शक्ति, प्रेम, ममता, त्याग और ऐसे ही न जाने कितने ही गुणों से सजा कर स्त्री के रूप में स्थापित किया। ईश्वर की भेजी इन शक्तियों ने इस संसार को जितना चमकाया, सजाया उतना ही इसे बिगाड़ने में भी कसर नहीं छोड़ी, समाज बनाये, देश बनाये, प्रदेश बनाये। तो इन्हें बिगाड़ने का कार्य भी उसी ने किया, समूह बनाकर, देश बनाकर, कबीले बनाकर और तो जातियाँ बनाकर भी स्वयं को नष्ट करने के तरीके खोज डाले। इन विनाशक परिस्थितियों में स्त्री कहीं कहीं तो बेचारी ही बन कर रह गयी। अपने बच्चे, अपना परिवार ही सँभालती रह गयी और अपना अस्तित्व जब उसे खतरे में पड़ता जब दिखा तो उसने अपना शक्ति स्वरूप दिखाना पड़ा और वह भी कूद पड़ी अपने लिये, अपनों के लिये आन्दोलनों में और उसने पुरुष का कंधे-से-कंधा मिलाकर अपने देश भारत को अंग्रेजों से आजाद करने के लिये स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में कूद पड़ी और अपने प्राणों तक का बलिदान कर दिया मगर जब तक देश आजाद न हो गया वह भी चैन से घर में नहीं बैठी।

असंख्य महिलाओं ने स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में भाग लेने के कारण ही आजादी का यह महान आंदोलन सक्रिय बना। स्त्रियों ने देश के प्रति प्रेम भावना का परिचय देते हुये व उसे स्वतंत्र कराने के लिये सभी तरीकों से अपना योगदान दिया।

1857 की क्रान्ति के बाद हिन्दूस्तान की धरती पर हो रहे परिवर्तनों ने जहाँ एक ओर नव-जागरण की ज़मीन तैयार की, वहीं विभिन्न आंदोलनों और आधुनिक मूल्यों और रौशनी में रूढ़िवादी मूल्य टूट रहे थे, हिन्दू समाज के बंधन ढीले पड़ रहे थे और स्त्रियों की दुनिया चूल्हे चौके से बाहर नये आकाश में विस्तार पा रही थी। इतिहास साक्षी है कि एक कट्टर रूढ़िवादी हिन्दू समाज में इसके पहले