

# **Sustainable Agricultural Development In India**

• Dr. Daksha Joshi

## **INTRODUCTION**

There is a vital role of Agriculture sector in the process of economic development of less developed countries like India. Besides providing food to nation, agriculture releases labour, provides saving, contributes to market of industrial goods and earns foreign exchange. Agricultural development is an integral part of overall economic development. In India, agriculture was the main source of national income and occupation at the time of Independence. Agriculture and allied activities contributed nearly 50 percent to India's national income. Around 72 percent of total working population is engaged in agriculture.

These confirm that Indian economy was a backward and agricultural based economy at the time of Independence. Today more than 60 percent of workforce is engaged in agriculture. In spite of this, it is also an important feature of agriculture that is to be noted that growth of other sectors and overall economy depends on the performance of agriculture to a considerable extent. Because of these reasons agriculture continues to be the dominant sector in Indian Economy.

## **NEED FOR THE STUDY**

1. Agriculture plays an important role in the economic growth and development and has therefore remained the largest platform. Agricultural performance in the 90s has erratically fluctuated widely with a declining trend over the period. The close relationship between the performances of agriculture and that of the economy obviously imply that agriculture must grow at a high rate for it to spur economic growth. However, for agriculture to grow at the expected rate, it is imperative that quality investments are done in key areas that have potential for growth.
2. In the last three decades the government has realized that non-targeted investments in agriculture could be disappointing. Any future investments in agriculture must therefore be focused to avoid such disappointments and achieve the intended objectives. For example, even with the general poor performance of agriculture, few sub sectors such as horticulture and dairy have performed well. Thus investments in agriculture should be targeted to areas that are likely to attain high productivity.

## **OBJECTIVES**

1. To study the status of the agricultural sector and trends.
2. To identify areas of intervention that could achieve sustainable agricultural growth.

---

Associate Professor, Govt. Degree College, Raipur, Dehradun.

## WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA

*Daksha Joshi*

### ABSTRACT

Water is a prime natural stockpile, a basic human need and a treasured national asset. Planning, development and management of water manoeuvre need to be governed by national perspectives. We are all too familiar with the problems of water on earth in both qualitative and quantitative aspects. India receives annual precipitation of about  $4000 \text{ km}^3$ , including snowfall. Out of this, monsoon rainfall is of the order of  $3000 \text{ km}^3$ . Rainfall in India is relying on the south west and north-east monsoons, on shallow cyclonic depressions and disturbances and on local storms. The latest estimate of total water resources of India as assessed by NCIWRDP is 1952.87 BCM. The (NCIWRD) estimated the total basin wise average annual flow in Indian River systems as  $1953 \text{ km}^3$ . The annual potential nature of ground water recharge from rainfall in India is about  $342.43 \text{ km}^3$ . The total utilizable water resources of India, according to the CWC are 1110 BCM. According to NCIWRD, the population of India is expected to be 1333 million and 1581 million in high growth scenario by the year 2025 and 2050 respectively. This eventually would be major cause of water crisis and water quality deterioration. An ideal water management technique and awareness of people could help to save the life on earth.

**Keywords:** Water resources, Groundwater, degraded water, surface water, water management

### INTRODUCTION

Water is a finite but widely present resource. It is a good solvent, which makes it highly vulnerable to pollution. Despite its wide presence, water availability and demand at many places have high degrees of mismatch: spatial and temporal. Many a times, it is a challenge to provide water of desired quantity and quality at a desired place. This is especially true for monsoon climates



# Water for Future

**Dr. Sangeeta Gupta**  
**Dr. Sanjeev Mehrotra**  
Editors



# **WATER FOR FUTURE**

**Dr. Sangeeta Gupta**  
**Dr. Sanjeev Mehrotra**  
*Editors*



**ANKIT PRAKASHAN**  
Haldwani (Nainital)

*Published by:*

**ANKIT PRAKASHAN**

Chandrawati Colony

Pili Kothi, Haldwani-263139

Tel.: 05946-262899, Mob.: 09412085962

Fax: 05946-284292

Email: ankitprakashan@gmail.com

*Water for Future*

ISBN: 978-81-7988-163-7

First Published 2017

© Editors

*Typesetting by*

J.K. Graphics (India) # 9717782194, 9312557182

*Printed in India*

---

**BALAJI OFFSET**

Naveen Shahdara, Delhi-110032

Mob: 09810643710, 09212719107



## MEDIATING EFFECT OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE ON WATER BODIES IN INDIA: POLICY REGULATIONS TO MITIGATE WATER POLLUTION

*Maitreyi Thapliyal; Leena Rawat & Dimple Bhatt*

### ABSTRACT

Countries the world over are struggling to enact effective legislation that can effectively control the discharge of industrial effluents in their ecosystem. India's problems double manifold due to the twin dilemmas of pursuing economic growth and seeking to prevent damage to the ecosystem in the process. If economic growth is achieved at the cost of irreparable damage to the ecology. The short-term economic prosperity would be a costly trade off in the long term. Industrial waste if discharged into water bodies without treatment, poses a serious threat to public health and safety due to its toxicity. The compliance level of industries with environmental regulations is tardy and is based on their ability and willingness to spend on waste treatment and the degree of enforcement being carried out. This paper seeks to develop a conceptual framework for effective regulatory regime to tackle industrial discharge and proposes suggestions to deal with them.

### INTRODUCTION

Depletion of the natural resources that comprise our ecology affects the vast millions of poor in developing countries like India more than anybody else as the poor often solely rely on naturally flowing water and land for their sustenance. This directly results in perpetration of a vicious cycle of poverty which is hard to break and man-societal conflict. Wastewater being discharged in rivers, estuaries and wetlands should be on the basis of their carrying capacity i.e. the prescribed amount of a toxic pollutant that can be safely released in the ecosystem. Hence regulation has moved in the direction of framing discharge

standards that limit the toxicity like total maximum daily load(TMDL) in USA and integrated pollution prevention and control(IPPC) in EU.

But developing countries are still lagging behind in this regard as their parameter for gauging limits is still an outdated and redundant Uniform Discharge Standard implemented through a Centralised Command and Control (CAC) for a local carrying capacity based regulatory policy. There are three major identified contributing factors for water pollution namely:

- Industrial effluents
- Domestic sewage from cities and villages
- Non-point agricultural run-off

The present paper seeks to highlight the mitigating effects of only industries on water pollution.

### POLICY INITIATIVES FOR WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN INDIA VIS A VIS THE WORLD

The process of enacting legislations and framing policies for managing water quality the world over follows the following steps:

- To tackle water pollution appropriate legislation is framed and an institution is formed to oversee its implementation
- The institution sets acceptable standards for water quality and monitors the surface and ground water quality
- The institution sets and enforces the standards set for specific categories of toxic pollutants being discharged by industries, municipalities, domestic sewage from towns and cities

In India, on the other hand, the institution tasked with the responsibility of monitoring water quality is the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the permissible standard limit set by them is Minimum Acceptable Standards (MINAS). These standards are enforced by the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) and are applicable on industrial effluents and municipal discharges. The CPCB's oversees the functioning of SPCB's.

### DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY ON THE BASIS OF VARIOUS PARAMETERS

The water quality of rivers, lakes, estuaries and groundwater is segregated into different classes namely A, B and C respectively on the basis of various

# Water for Future

**Dr. Sangeeta Gupta**  
**Dr. Sanjeev Mehrotra**  
Editors



# **WATER FOR FUTURE**

**Dr. Sangeeta Gupta**  
**Dr. Sanjeev Mehrotra**  
*Editors*



**ANKIT PRAKASHAN**  
Haldwani (Nainital)



*Published by:*

**ANKIT PRAKASHAN**

Chandrawati Colony

Pili Kothi, Haldwani-263139

Tel.: 05946-262899, Mob.: 09412085962

Fax: 05946-284292

Email: ankitprakashan@gmail.com

*Water for Future*

ISBN: 978-81-7988-163-7

First Published 2017

© Editors

*Typesetting by*

J.K. Graphics (India) # 9717782194, 9312557182

*Printed in India*

---

**BALAJI OFFSET**

Naveen Shahdara, Delhi-110032

Mob: 09810643710, 09212719107

## MEDIATING EFFECT OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE ON WATER BODIES IN INDIA: POLICY REGULATIONS TO MITIGATE WATER POLLUTION

*Maitreyi Thapliyal; Leena Rawat & Dimple Bhatt*

### ABSTRACT

Countries the world over are struggling to enact effective legislation that can effectively control the discharge of industrial effluents in their ecosystem. India's problems double manifold due to the twin dilemmas of pursuing economic growth and seeking to prevent damage to the ecosystem in the process. If economic growth is achieved at the cost of irreparable damage to the ecology. The short-term economic prosperity would be a costly trade off in the long term. Industrial waste if discharged into water bodies without treatment, poses a serious threat to public health and safety due to its toxicity. The compliance level of industries with environmental regulations is tardy and is based on their ability and willingness to spend on waste treatment and the degree of enforcement being carried out. This paper seeks to develop a conceptual framework for effective regulatory regime to tackle industrial discharge and proposes suggestions to deal with them.

### INTRODUCTION

Depletion of the natural resources that comprise our ecology affects the vast millions of poor in developing countries like India more than anybody else as the poor often solely rely on naturally flowing water and land for their sustenance. This directly results in perpetration of a vicious cycle of poverty which is hard to break and man-societal conflict. Wastewater being discharged in rivers, estuaries and wetlands should be on the basis of their carrying capacity i.e. the prescribed amount of a toxic pollutant that can be safely released in the ecosystem. Hence regulation has moved in the direction of framing discharge

standards that limit the toxicity like total maximum daily load(TMDL) in USA and integrated pollution prevention and control(IPPC) in EU.

But developing countries are still lagging behind in this regard as their parameter for gauging limits is still an outdated and redundant Uniform Discharge Standard implemented through a Centralised Command and Control (CAC) for a local carrying capacity based regulatory policy. There are three major identified contributing factors for water pollution namely:

- Industrial effluents
- Domestic sewage from cities and villages
- Non-point agricultural run-off

The present paper seeks to highlight the mitigating effects of only industries on water pollution.

### POLICY INITIATIVES FOR WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN INDIA VIS A VIS THE WORLD

The process of enacting legislations and framing policies for managing water quality the world over follows the following steps:

- To tackle water pollution appropriate legislation is framed and an institution is formed to oversee its implementation
- The institution sets acceptable standards for water quality and monitors the surface and ground water quality
- The institution sets and enforces the standards set for specific categories of toxic pollutants being discharged by industries, municipalities, domestic sewage from towns and cities

In India, on the other hand, the institution tasked with the responsibility of monitoring water quality is the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the permissible standard limit set by them is Minimum Acceptable Standards (MINAS). These standards are enforced by the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) and are applicable on industrial effluents and municipal discharges. The CPCB's oversees the functioning of SPCB's.

### DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY ON THE BASIS OF VARIOUS PARAMETERS

The water quality of rivers, lakes, estuaries and groundwater is segregated into different classes namely A, B and C respectively on the basis of various



# गोस्वामी तुलसीदास के रामचरित मानस में प्रोक्ति योजना

डॉ. आशुतोष मिश्रा  
राजकीय महाविद्यालय मंगलौर  
हरिद्वार (उत्तराखण्ड)

भक्तिकाल को हिंदी का स्वर्णयुग कहा गया है क्योंकि उसमें हिंदी साहित्य के सृजन में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हुई और साथ ही साथ उनके महाकाव्यों का सृजन भी हुआ इसी क्रम में गोस्वामी तुलसीदास ने रामचरितमानस को सृजनात्मक विविध आयामों से जोड़ा। उनकी भाषा संरचना इतनी प्रगाढ़ थी कि उसमें संस्कृत, हिंदी, तत्सम, तद्भव, देशी तथा आगत शब्दों के बाहुल्य से उनके काव्य को समाज में विशिष्ट स्थान प्राप्त हुआ। भाषा संरचना को चमत्कारिक बनाने के लिए उसमें प्रोक्ति-योजना को जोड़ना ही उनके सशक्त हस्ताक्षर हैं।

प्रोक्ति को जानने के लिए सबसे पहले इसकी व्युत्पत्ति एवं स्वरूप को जानना आवश्यक है-

“प्रोक्ति” शब्द संस्कृत ‘प्रोक्त’ से तकार में हरस्व इकार लगाकर बना है। वामन शिवराम आपटे ने इसकी व्युत्पत्ति एवं अर्थ देते हुए लिखा है :- “प्रोक्ति (भू. क. कृ) प्र + वच + क्त ।) कहा हुआ, बोला हुआ, उच्चारण किया हुआ। (2) नियत किया हुआ, निर्धारित किया गया।”

गोस्वामी तुलसीदास के ‘प्रोक्त’ को तत्सम मानकर ‘प्रोक्त’ को संस्कृत रूप स्वीकारते हुए डॉ. भोलानाथ तिवारी ने लिखा है :- “प्रोक्ति (सं०) कहा हुआ, कहा गया; कहा।

मानस का उदाहरण - “रूद्राष्टकमिदं प्रोक्तं विप्रेण हरतोषये। पठति नरा भक्त्या तेषां शभुः प्रसीदति ॥”

‘प्रोक्त’ शब्द ‘प्रोक्त’ में अकारण इकार के आगम से ‘प्रोक्ति’ का निर्माण औचित्यपूर्ण नहीं लगता है। संस्कृत ‘उक्त’ ही हिंदी में ‘उक्त’ है- उक्त (भू. क. कृ) वच + क्त 1. कहा हुआ, बोला हुआ, 2. बोला हुआ, संबोधित-असावनुक्तोडपि सहाय एव - कु० 3/26 3. वर्णन किया गया, बयान किया हुआ, क्तम् भाषण, शब्द समुच्चय, वाक्य। सम, अनुक्त कहा और बिना कहा आ, -उपसंहारः संक्षिप्त वर्णन, सारांश, इतिश्री-निर्वाह, कही बात का निर्वाह करना, पुंसकः। ऐसा शब्द (स्त्री० या नपुं०) जो पुं० भी हो और जिसका पुं० से भिन्न अर्थ लिंग की भावना से ही प्रकट होता है, प्रयुक्त भाषण और उत्तर, व्याख्यान।

‘उक्त’ शब्द ‘वच + क्त’ से निर्मित भूतकालिक कृदंत है, अर्थात् ‘उक्त’ क्रिया रूप है। क्रिया से संज्ञा रूप बनाने के लिए संस्कृत में ‘क्तिन’ प्रत्यय लगाया जाता है। हिंदी में अंत में ह्रस्व ‘इ’ इकार ‘लगाता है। ‘वच’ धातु में ‘क्तिन’ प्रत्यय लगाकर ‘उक्तिः’ शब्द का निर्माण किया गया है- “उक्तिः (स्त्री०) वच + क्तिन् 1. भाषण अभिव्यक्ति, वक्तव्य- उक्तिरर्थार्थतरन्यासः स्यात्सामान्य विशेषणः चंद्रा, 5/120 मनु 8/104 2. वाक्य, 3. अभिव्यक्त करने की शक्ति, शब्द की अभिव्यंजना शक्ति- जैसा कि एकयोक्तया पुष्पवंती दिवाकरनिशाकरौ- अमरः।”

हिंदी में तत्सम शब्दों के अंतिम विसर्ग के लोप की परिपाटी चल पड़ी है। आजकल प्रायः विसर्ग विहीन शब्दों का प्रयोग होता है। इसके अनुसार उक्तिः उक्ति हो गया है। “संस्कृत के बाईस उपसर्गों में ‘प्र’ प्रथम उपसर्ग है। जैसे प्रहार, प्रस्थान, प्रचार, प्रकार, प्रदेश, प्राचार्य आदि।” ‘उक्ति’ से पूर्व ‘प्र’ उपसर्ग लगा है। ‘प्र’ के स्वर ‘अ’ तथा ‘उक्ति’ के प्रथम स्वर ‘उ’ के योग से ‘ओ’ हो गया है। प्र + उक्ति = प्रोक्ति। यहाँ गुण स्वर संधि हुई है।

यदि ‘अ’ या ‘आ’ के बाद ‘इ’ या ‘ई’, ‘उ’, या ‘ऊ’ और ‘कृ’ आए तो दोनों मिलकर क्रमशः ‘ए’, ‘ओ’, और ‘अ’ हो जाते हैं। जैसे - अ + उ = ओ।” गोस्वामी तुलसीदास ने उक्त, उक्ति को तत्सम शब्द एवं उकुति को उक्ति का तद्भव रूप स्वीकारते हुए मानस में उकुति प्रयुक्त किया है।

डॉ. भोलानाथ तिवारी ने इन तीनों शब्दों का उल्लेख किया है- “उकुति- (सं० उक्ति) कथन, वचन। उदाहरण - सुनि अति उकुति पवन सुत कंरी। (मानस- 6।4) उक्त- (सं०) कहा हुआ, कथित। उक्ति- (सं०) 1. कथन, वचन 2. अनोखा वचन।”

उपर्युक्त विवेचन से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि प्रोक्ति की व्युत्पत्ति ‘प्रोक्त’ या ‘प्रोक्त’ से नहीं हुई है अपितु ‘प्र’ पूर्वक उपसर्ग ‘वच’ धातु में ‘क्तिन’ प्रत्यय लगाकर हुआ है अर्थात् प्रोक्ति = प्र + वच् + क्तिन् । जिसका अर्थ कथन, वचन, अनोखा वचन, कवित्वमय वचन, शब्द की अर्थ द्योतन शक्ति, किसी की कही हुई बात भाषण, शब्द समुच्चय तथा वाक्य आदि अर्थ दिये गये हैं।

यहाँ पर उकुति का प्रयोग प्रोक्ति के लिए हुआ है हनुमान ने कहा आपके प्रताप (बड़वानल) ने समुद्र को सांख लिया था। आपके शत्रुओं की स्त्रियों के आंसुओं से यह पुनः भर गया और इसका जल खारा हो गया। सागर के सोखने शत्रुओं की स्त्रियों



SRI DEV SUMAN  
UTTARAKHAND  
UNIVERSITY

# INORGANIC CHEMISTRY-I

**1<sup>st</sup>**  
Semester

• H.C. KHERA • GIRDHAR JOSHI • M.S. PANWAR



*A Pragati Edition*

# INORGANIC CHEMISTRY-I

[For B. A./B. Sc. First Semester Chemistry Students  
Sri Dev Suman Uttarakhand University, New Tehri (Garhwal)]



**Dr. H.C. KHERA**

*M.Sc., Ph.D.*

Former Head, Deptt. of Chemistry,  
I.P. College,  
**BULANDSHAHR**

**Dr. GIRDHAR JOSHI**

*M.Sc., NET, Ph.D.*

Head Deptt. of Chemistry  
Government P.G. College,  
**GOPESHWAR (Chamoli)**

**Dr. M.S. PANWAR**

*M. Sc., D.Phil*

Head of Deptt. of Chemistry  
Government P.G. College,  
**AGASTYAMUNI (Rudrapur)**



WITH BEST COMPLIMENTS FROM  
**SUBODH SAINI**  
ME  
**SPECIMENT COPY**



**PRAGATI PRAKASHAN**





### I-SEMESTER

#### UG Text Books

##### MATHEMATICS

Trigonometry  
Differential Calculus  
Matrices

—P.N. Chatterji, Rajneesh Saini, Anita Tomar, Himanshu Prajapati  
—Rajneesh Saini, R.K. Pandey, A.P. Singh, Imran Ali  
—Rajneesh Saini, Sharma, Pandey

##### PHYSICS

Mechanics and Properties of Matter  
Electricity and Magnetism

—J. P. Agarwal  
—J. P. Agarwal

##### CHEMISTRY

Inorganic Chemistry  
Organic Chemistry and Physical Chemistry

—Khera, Joshi, Panwar  
—J. Singh, J. N. Gurtu, G-Joshi, R-Joshi

##### BOTANY

Microbiology  
Fungi, Elementary Plant Pathology and Lichens

—T. S. Dhaka, Lalit Singh  
—T. S. Dhaka, Lalit Singh

### II-SEMESTER

#### UG Text Books

##### MATHEMATICS

Group Theory  
Vector Analysis  
Integral Calculus

—Rajneesh Saini & Other  
—Rajneesh Saini & Other  
—Rajneesh Saini & Other

##### PHYSICS

Wave and Oscillations  
Optics

—J. P. Agarwal  
—J. P. Agarwal

##### CHEMISTRY

Inorganic Chemistry  
Organic Chemistry and Physical Chemistry

—H.C. Khera, G. Joshi, Panwar  
—J. Singh, J. N. Gurtu, G-Joshi, R-Joshi

##### BOTANY

Algae and Bryophyta  
Pteridophyta, Gymnosperms and Palaeobotany

—T. S. Dhaka, Lalit Singh  
—T. S. Dhaka, Lalit Singh

© Author : Inorganic Chemistry-I

**PRAGATI PRAKASHAN**

Educational Publishers

Head Office :

PRAGATI BHAWAN

240, W. K. Road, Meerut-250 001

SMS/Ph. : (0121) 6544642, 6451644

Tele/Fax. : (0121) 2640642, 2643636

www.pragatiprakashan.in

e-mail : pragatiprakashan@gmail.com

Regd. Office :

New Market, Begum Bridge, Meerut-250 001

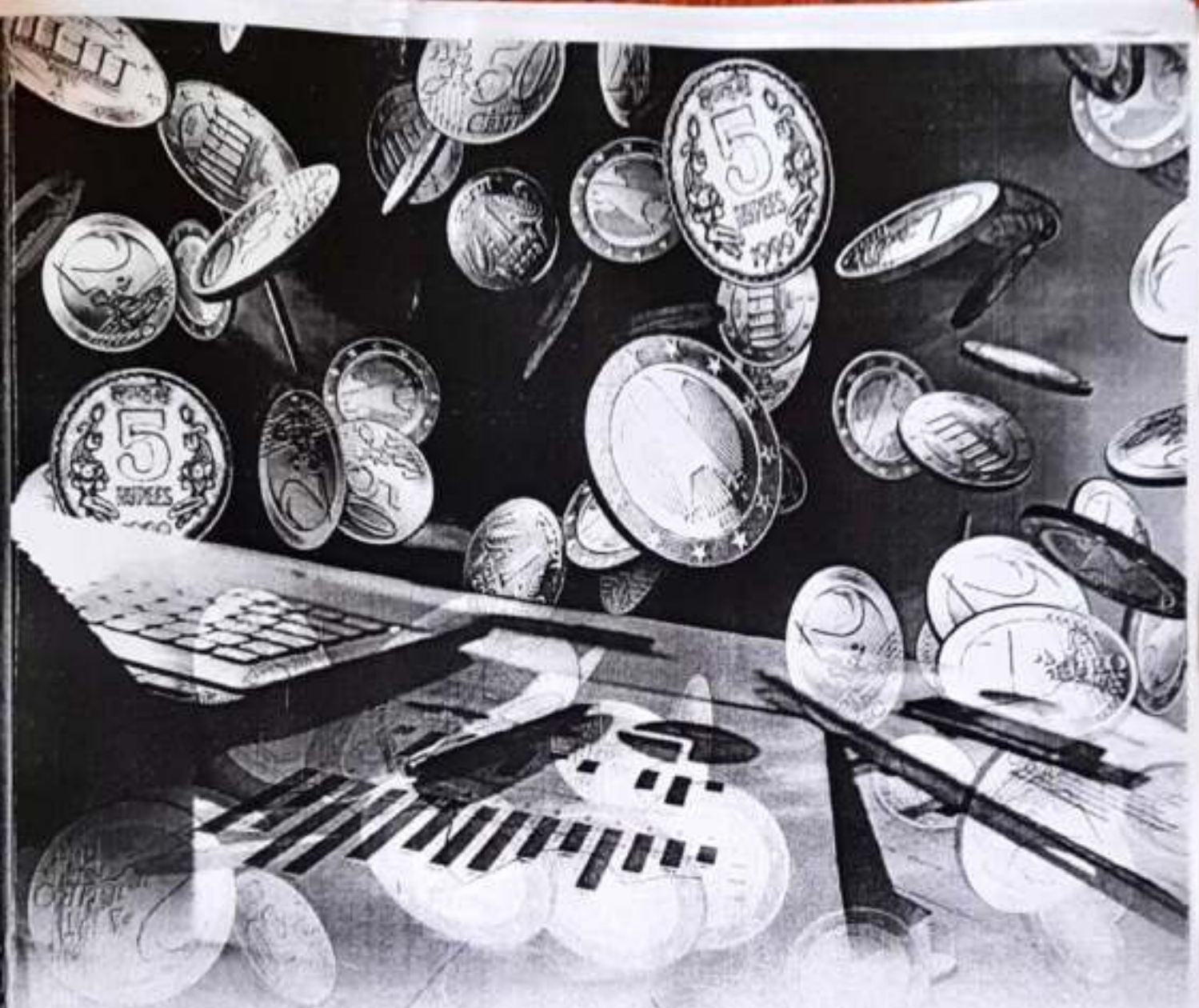
First Edition : 2018

ISBN : 978-93-88151-22-1

Price : ₹ 280.00

Published by : A. K. Mittal for Pragati Prakashan, Meerut-250 001 and Laser Typesetting : Pragati Prakashan  
and Printed at : Honey Process, Meerut.





# **Macro Economic Performance Related to Public Expenditure**

Issues and Challenges

Dr. Abhishek Kumar

# **Macro Economic Performance Related to Public Expenditure**

**Issues and Challenges**

*Edited by*

**DR. ABHISHEK KUMAR**

**2018**

ISBN 978-81-934725-2-1

Published on behalf of  
**THE INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION**



**SHANDILYA PUBLICATIONS**

New Delhi - 110 041



## ***Status of Education and Public Expenditure on Education***

DAKSHA JOSHI AND CHANDRA SHEKHAR

### **INTRODUCTION**

As there goes a famous saying of Chinese Philosopher Guan Zhong – “If you plan for a year, plant a seed, if for ten years, plant a tree, if for a hundred years, teach the people. When you sow a seed once, you will reap in a single harvest, when you teach the people, you will reap a hundred harvests”.

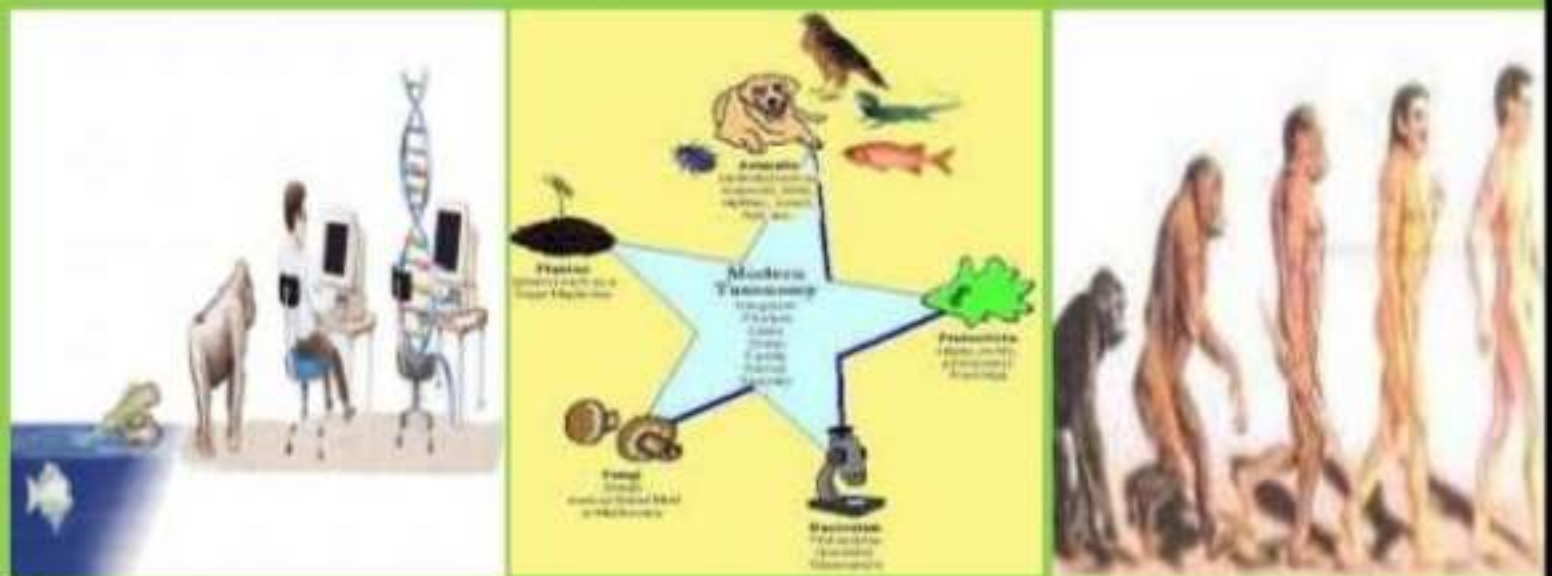
It is a well recognized fact that social and economic development takes place when a nation has a strong education system to provide social infrastructure to its people. The modern education system was established by Britishers by replacing the traditional Gurukul system of education which previously prevailed in India. Modern education system was introduced by Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay in 1830s as a new education policy to Indians. After the independence of India, the necessity of providing elementary education to everyone was recognized by the Constitution of India. It states in Article 45 of the Indian Constitution that the state shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years. In 1966, Government of India set-up the education commission headed by Dr. D.S. Kothari. The committee concluded that – “Education as investment in human resources plays an important role among the factors which contribute to economic growth.” The commission also stated that during the next twenty years, expenditure on education shall be stepped up to 6% of GDP.





**BSCZO- 103**

# **B. Sc. I YEAR GENETICS, TAXONOMY & EVOLUTION**



**DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY  
SCHOOL OF SCIENCES  
UTTARAKHAND OPEN UNIVERSITY**

**BSCZO-103**

**Genetics, Taxonomy & Evolution**



**DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY  
SCHOOL OF SCIENCES  
UTTARAKHAND OPEN UNIVERSITY**

**Phone No. 05946-261122, 261123**

**Toll free No. 18001804025**

**Fax No. 05946-264232, E. mail [info@uou.ac.in](mailto:info@uou.ac.in)**

**<http://uou.ac.in>**

# Contents

4 / 241

Course 3: Genetics, Taxonomy & Evolution

Course code: BSCZO103

Credit: 3

Unit number	Block and Unit title	Page number
	<b>Block 1 Genetics</b>	<b>1-91</b>
1	<b>Mendalism and Elements of heredity:</b> Elements of heredity and variation, Mendel's principles of heredity, linkage (Coupling and repulsion), crossing-over (mechanism, theories and importance), Chromosomal mapping (Three point cross).	<b>1-31</b>
2	<b>Chromosomal Mutation:</b> Classification, Translocation, Inversion, Deletion, Duplication, Euploidy, Aneuploidy and Polysomy.	<b>32-51</b>
3	<b>Genetic interaction:</b> Gene structure and function.	<b>52-68</b>
4	<b>Human genetics:</b> Recessive inherited disorder, dominant inherited disorder, inborn errors.	<b>69-91</b>
	<b>BLOCK 2 Taxonomic concept:</b>	<b>92-158</b>
5	<b>Taxonomy and Systematics:</b> Introduction to taxonomy and its relationship with systematics. Importance and applications of biosystematics.	<b>92-108</b>
6	<b>Zoological Nomenclature:</b> International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, Binomial and Trinomial components of classification.	<b>109-125</b>
7	<b>Kinds of taxonomic characters and classification:</b> Taxonomic characters: Morphological, Embryological, Cytogenetical, Biochemical and Numerical. Components of classification and Linnaean hierarchy.	<b>126=141</b>
8	<b>Concepts of Species:</b> Concept of species and speciation and potential modes of speciation.	<b>142-158</b>
	<b>Block 3. Evolution</b>	<b>159-230</b>
9	<b>Origin of life:</b> Special creation theory, theories of spontaneous generation, cosmozoic theory, theory of chemical evolution and spontaneous origin of life at molecular level.	<b>159-169</b>
10	<b>Concept of organic evolution:</b> Concept of organic evolution: evidences from paleontology (types of fossils and determination of age of rocks and fossils), taxonomy, comparative anatomy, comparative embryology, physiology and biochemistry and cytology.	<b>170-184</b>
11	<b>Theory of organic evolution:</b> Theories of organic evolution: Lamarckism, Darwinism, Mutation theory and modern synthetic theory.	<b>185-210</b>
12	<b>Evolutionary concept:</b> Modern evolutionary Concept and details of micro, macro and mega evolution	<b>211-220</b>



---

## Board of Studies and Programme Coordinator

---

### Board of Studies

**Prof. B.D.Joshi**

Retd.Prof.  
Department of Zoology  
Gurukul Kangri University  
Haridwar

**Dr.N.N.Pandey**

Principal Scientist,  
Directorate of Coldwater Fisheries  
Research (ICAR)  
Bhimtal (Nainital).

**Dr. Shyam S.Kunjwal**

Department of Zoology  
School of Sciences, Uttarakhand Open University

**Prof. H.C.S.Bisht**

Department of Zoology  
DSB Campus, Kumaun University,  
Nainital

**Prof. H.C.Tiwari**

Retd. Prof. & Principal  
Department of Zoology,  
MB Govt.PG College  
Haldwani Nainital.

### Programme Coordinator

**Dr. Shyam S.Kunjwal**

Department of Zoology  
School of Sciences, Uttarakhand Open University  
Haldwani, Nainital

---

## Unit writing and Editing

---

### Editor

**Dr.S.N Bahuguna**

**Professor & Head**

Department of Zoology & Biotechnology  
HNB Garhwal( A Central University)  
P.B.No.70,Scinagar,Garhwal(246174)  
Uttarakhand (India).

### Writer

**Dr.H.C.S.Bisht**

**Professor**

Department of Zoology  
DSB Campus, Kumaun University, Nainital,

**Dr.Dharmendra K.Rathor**

**Assistant Professor**

Department of Zoology  
Govt. PG College  
Lohaghat (Uttarakhand)

**Course Title and Code** : Genetics, Taxonomy & Evolution (BSCZO 103)

**ISBN** : 978-93-85740-55-8

**Copyright** : Uttarakhand Open University

**Edition** : 2017

**Published By** : Uttarakhand Open University, Haldwani, Nainital- 263139

**DR. BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR**

**LIFE AND MISSION**

**(Revisited)**



**Dr. Dinesh Narayan Verma**

**Dr. Kamna Lohani**



# **DR. BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR LIFE AND MISSION (Revisited)**

**Edited by :**

**Dr. Dinesh Narayan Verma**

B.S.K. College, Barharwa - 816101 (Sahibganj) Jharkhand

—Author and Editor of Rajmahal (1990), Paharia Janjati ka Sanchhipta Itihas (1993), Santal Vidroh ke Amar Nayak: Sido aur Kanhu (2002/2013) Nationalist Movement in Jharkhand: Santal Parganas (2006), Yug Yugin Bhartiya Vyaktitva Vol. I (2006), Yug Yugin Bhartiya Vyaktitva Vol. II (2007), Santal Vidroh 1855-1856: Itihas Aur Itihaslekhan (2007), Santal Pargana: Itihas, Puratatva aur Sanskriti, Pratham Bhag (2008), Women in Indian History and Society: A Study of Indian Women Through the Ages, Vol. I (2013), SPROUTING: Jharkhand Research Book (2013-2014), Santal Vidroh 1855-1856: Janjatiyon, Daliton aur Pichhdon ka Mukti Yuddha (2014), Bhartiya Itihas Mein Mahilayein (2014), Santal Vidroh 1855-1856: Pashchatya Lekhak aur Samrajyavadi Itihaslekhan (2015), SPROUTING: Jharkhand Research Book (2015), SPROUTING: Jharkhand Research Book (January, 2016) SPROUTING: Jharkhand Research Book (October, 2016), Santal Vidroh 1855-1856: Bhartiya Lekhak aur Rashtravadi Itihaslekhan (2017); International Journal for Social Development, ISSN 2320-9283, Vol. 3, Oct.-Dec., Issue 4, 2015; Journal For Social Reality, ISSN 2349-9710, Vol. 3 Oct.-Dec., No. 4, 2016; JOURNAL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, ISSN 0975-0142, Vol. 10 No. 1, 2018 UGC Approved Journal. Globalization and Society (2018), Development and Tribals (2018), etc.

**Dr. Kamna Lohani**

(Editor and Author : SPROUTING, "Bhartiya Itihas mein Mahilayein" etc.)

Asst. Professor, Dept. of History, V.S.K.C. Govt. P.G.

College, Dakpathar (Darhadun) Uttarakhand

**Academic Forum Publication Centre**

**Rampurhat (Birbhum)**

**West Bengal - 2018**

# Innovative Socio- Economic Trends In BFM

(Banking, Finance & Management)



Dr. Jyoti Khare

Nitya Publications



**Dr. Jyoti Khare**  
Associate Professor, Faculty of Commerce  
Government Degree College, Raipur, Dehradun, Uttarakhand  
E-mail: jyotikhare12@gmail.com

## **Blockchain in India: A Tool for Reshaping the Banking Sector**

*(A Study On Banking Sector In Dehradun , Uttarakhand)*

### **Abstract:**

*This paper is entirely worked upon to understand the use of this phenomenal technology in the banking sector keeping in mind the awareness among the employees and the level of understanding in them. Implementing the blockchain technology, banks can minimize a lot of transaction cost and also the amount of paper used. It is a very time saving and efficient technology to work with. The world Economic Forum report has also predicted that 10% of GDP will be stored on blockchains or blockchain-related technology by 2050. In spite of many benefits of blockchain like fraud reduction, easy accessibility, transparency, safety, and many more it was surprising to know that people in banking sector are still unaware of how important this technology is for all financial institutes. These days blockchain technology is being used in most of the sectors including healthcare, entertainment, insurance, manufacturing and banking and finance being one of them. The study is centralized to learn deeply about the mechanism and working of the blockchain technology including the importance it holds in various forms for the banks. The researcher has also thrown light over how important it is to implement this technology in various banks to make the work of the employees easy and efficient.*

**Key Words:** *Block chain, economic development, banking sector.*

### **Introduction:**

Banking is a necessary piece of cash connected movement nowadays and computerised banking in Republic of India is deeply best in school. Banking may be a tedious and a piece escalated



# Digitalization of Indian Economy

*An Engine of Sustainable Growth*

**Dr. Rajiv Kumar Agarwal**  
**Dr. Pushpender Kumar Surya**



2000

945812



## Digitisation under ICT in Banking Sector: Scope & Implementation

---

**Dr. Jyoti Khare**

Associate Professor

Faculty of Commerce, Govt. Degree College,  
Maldevta, Raipur, Dehradun, Uttarakhand

e-mail: jyotikhare12@gmail.com

**Divya Khare**

Student (MBA), Uttarakhand Open University (UoU)  
Dehradun, Uttarakhand

e-mail: divyakhare16@gmail.com

---

### Abstract

*Innovation in technology is the abilities, strategies, and procedures used to accomplish objectives. Innovation incorporates a gigantic assortment of information and apparatuses that facilitate the utilization of monetary assets like economic resources, proficiently and inventively. Technological advancement is basic to economic development and advancement, and further developed the innovation accessible, leading to rapid and worldwide economy improvement. A decent method to consider ICT is to consider all employed computerized innovation that exist to support people, organizations and businesses using data. ICT covers any item that will store, recover, control, communicate or get data electronically in a computerized structure. Banking segment is likewise to not immaculate by this. Advanced India in the financial segment has developed strongly as of late. In this investigation, researcher had attempted to concentrate on the effect of digitalization in banking division in India. For this, researcher partitioned her investigation into three segments: in the*

## Kisan Credit Card: A Means Of Financial Inclusion For Farming Community

<sup>1</sup>Ms Divyata Joshi

<sup>2</sup>Dr. Daksha Joshi

### Abstract

*In the country like India where agriculture remains the source of livelihood for large part of the population credit is seen as a critical input to provide financial security to the farming community particularly to the small and marginal farmers. After independence, multi-factor and multi-agency approach was seen financial inclusion in the field of agriculture. Hence, a need was arise to make credit supply to the farmers at their door-step in a hassle free manner. Thus in the year 1998, Kisan Credit Card scheme was launched by honourable Union Finance minister of India with the objective to provide timely and adequate credit to the farmers. To meet working capital requirement for allied and ancillary activities and contingency expenditure for ancillary expenses as medical, education and other needs. Several changes have been made in the scheme by the Government of India time to time to provide better facilities to famrrers. Thus, in 2012 the scheme was revised comprehensively. KCC is a Rupay cum ATM debit card which can be used in any branch of banks or in ATMs. Less requirement of paper work, availability of short term loans and year round credit facility are some of the major advantages of the scheme.*

### Introduction:

In the developing country like India, where agriculture sector provides employment to nearly two third of the population credit constitutes a critical input to increase overall production and ultimately an effective means for upliftment of rural community by means of providing security to the whole production process. In the sustained growth of agricultural sector credit plays an important role. Credit is not only one of the critical inputs in agriculture but also an effective means of rural development (Kumar et al. 2007). Small size of land-holdings, low reach of financial institutions and high risk associated with farming have affected the crop loans. Further, dependence on climate, and high vulnerability associated in farming, crop insurance has been a subject of issue.

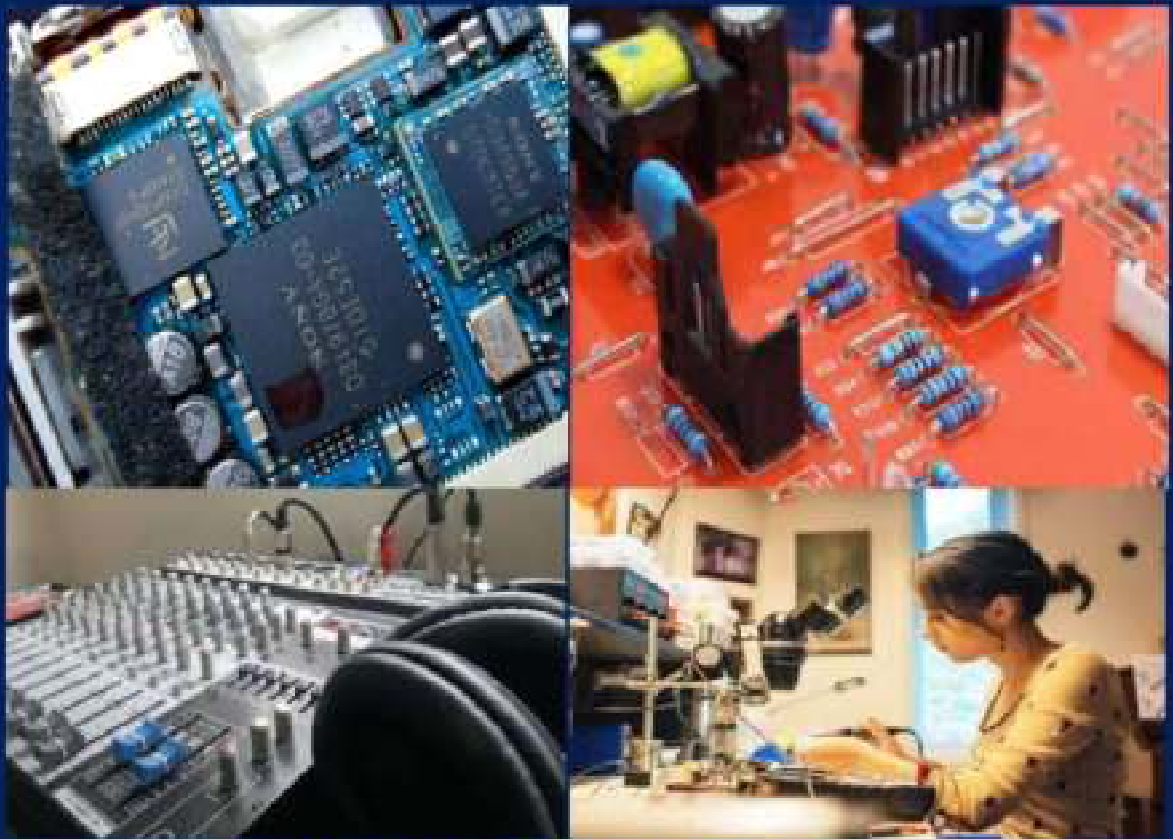
In rural areas presence of non-institutional sources of finance such as local money lenders, landlords are more pertinent who charge a high rate of interest to the farmers as compared to the institutional





**BSCPH303**

**B. Sc. III YEAR  
Basic Electronics**



**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS  
SCHOOL OF SCIENCES  
UTTARAKHAND OPEN UNIVERSITY**

**Board of Studies****Prof. P. D. Pant**Director School of Sciences  
Uttarakhand Open University, Haldwani**Prof. P. S. Bisht,**

SSJ Campus, Kumaun University, Almora.

**Dr. Kamal Deolal**Department of Physics  
School of Sciences, Uttarakhand Open University**Prof. S.R. Jha,**School of Sciences, I.G.N.O.U., Maidan  
Garhi, New Delhi**Prof. R. C. Shrivastva,**Professor and Head, Department of Physics,  
CBSH, G.B.P.U.A.&T. Pantnagar, India

---

## Board of Studies and Programme Coordinator Unit Writing and Editing

---

**Editing****Prof. Madan Singh**Department of Physics and Electronics  
National University of Lesotho  
South Africa**Programme Coordinator****Dr. Kamal Deolal**Department of Physics  
School of Sciences, Uttarakhand Open University**Writing****Dr. Virendra Singh**Department of Physics, CBSH, G.B.P.U.A.&T.  
Pantnagar, India**Dr. Vijendra Lingwal**Department of Physics  
Pt. L.M.S. Government PG College Rishikesh  
Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India.**Dr. C.C. Dhondiyal**Department of Physics,  
MBPG College, Haldwani, Nainital**Dr. N. K. Lohani**Department of Physics  
Govt. MB PG College, Haldwani  
Nainital, Uttarakhand**Dr. Meenakshi Rana**Department of Physics  
School of Sciences, Uttarakhand Open University**Dr. Rajesh Mathpal**Department of Physics  
School of Sciences, Uttarakhand Open University

<b>Course Title and code</b>	<b>: Basic Electronics</b>	<b>(BSCPH303)</b>
<b>ISBN No.</b>	<b>:</b>	
<b>Copyright</b>	<b>: Uttarakhand Open University</b>	
<b>Edition</b>	<b>: 2019</b>	
<b>Published by</b>	<b>: Uttarakhand Open University, Haldwani, Nainital- 263139</b>	
<b>Printed by</b>	<b>:</b>	



**BSCPH-303**

## **Basic Electronics**



**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS  
SCHOOL OF SCIENCES  
UTTARAKHAND OPEN UNIVERSITY**

**Phone No. 05946-261122, 261123**

**Toll free No. 18001804025**

**Fax No. 05946-264232, E. mail [info@uou.ac.in](mailto:info@uou.ac.in)**

**<http://uou.ac.in>**

# Contents

**Course 10: Basic Electronics**

**Course code: BSCPH303**

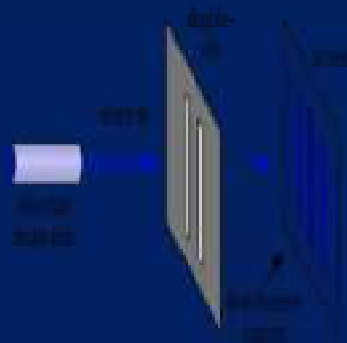
**Credit: 3**

<b>Unit number</b>	<b>Block and Unit title</b>	<b>Page number</b>
	<b>Block 1</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>Network theorems</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Network's Passive Elements and Filters</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Semiconductor and Semiconductor Devices</b>	<b>72</b>
	<b>Block 2 :</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>Rectifiers and Power Supplies</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Transistors</b>	<b>145</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>JFETs and MOSFETs</b>	<b>180</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Amplifiers</b>	<b>203</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Feedback Principle and Oscillators</b>	<b>226</b>
	<b>Block 3:-</b>	
<b>9</b>	<b>Number Systems and Binary Codes</b>	<b>257</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Boolean Algebra and Logic Gates</b>	<b>279</b>





The diagram shows a 5-stage Dickson charge pump circuit. The input is  $V_{in}$  and the output is  $V_o$ . The circuit consists of five diodes and five capacitors. The first diode is connected to  $V_{in}$ . The output of the first diode is connected to a capacitor, which is then connected to the second diode. This pattern repeats for five stages. The output of the fifth diode is  $V_o$ . The capacitors are connected to two clock signals,  $\phi_1$  and  $\phi_2$ , which are shown as square waves in the timing diagram below the circuit. The timing diagram shows  $\phi_1$  and  $\phi_2$  as complementary square waves, indicating that the capacitors are charged during the high phase of  $\phi_1$  and discharged during the high phase of  $\phi_2$ .



**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS  
SCHOOL OF SCIENCES  
UTTARAKHAND OPEN UNIVERSITY**

## Board of Studies and Programme Coordinator

### Board of Studies

#### Prof. P. D. Pant

Director School of Sciences  
Uttarakhand Open University, Haldwani

#### Prof. Dr. P. S. Bisht,

SSJ Campus, Kumaun University, Almora.

#### Dr. Kamal Deolal

Department of Physics  
School of Sciences, Uttarakhand Open University

#### Programme Coordinator

#### Dr. Kamal Deolal

Department of Physics  
School of Sciences, Uttarakhand Open University

#### Prof. S.R. Jha,

School of Sciences, I.G.N.O.U., Maidan  
Garhi, New Delhi

#### Prof. R. C. Shrivastva,

Professor and Head, Department of Physics,  
CBSH, G.B.P.U.A.&T. Pantnagar, India

## Unit writing and Editing

### Editing

#### Dr. Kamal Deolal

Department of Physics  
School of Sciences, Uttarakhand Open University

### Writing

#### Dr. Vijendra Lingwal

Department of Physics  
Pt. L.M.S. Government PG College Rishikesh  
Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India.

#### Dr. D K Upreti

Department of Physics,  
Govt PG College, Ranikhet  
Almora

<b>Course Title and code</b>	<b>: Experimental Physics III</b>	<b>(BSCPH304)</b>
<b>ISBN No.</b>	<b>:</b>	
<b>Copyright</b>	<b>: Uttarakhand Open University</b>	
<b>Edition</b>	<b>: 2019</b>	
<b>Published by</b>	<b>: Uttarakhand Open University, Haldwani, Nainital- 263139</b>	
<b>Printed by</b>	<b>:</b>	



**BSCPH-304**

## **Experimental Physics III**



**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS  
SCHOOL OF SCIENCES  
UTTARAKHAND OPEN UNIVERSITY**

**Phone No. 05946-261122, 261123**

**Toll free No. 18001804025**

**Fax No. 05946-264232, E. mail [info@uou.ac.in](mailto:info@uou.ac.in)**

**<http://uou.ac.in>**

**Contents**

**Course 10: Experimental Physics III**  
**code: BSCPH304**

**Course**

**Credit: 3**

<b>Unit number</b>	<b>Experiment</b>	<b>Page number</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>To draw the characteristics of vacuum diode valve</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>To draw characteristics of triode valve</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>To draw the characteristics of tetrode valve</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>To verify-Child Langmuir law of space charge limited current using diode valve</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>To draw characteristics of PN junction diode</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>To plot the characteristics of Zener diode and study of Zener diode as a voltage regulator</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>To draw output characteristics of NPN transistor in common emitter configuration</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>To draw output characteristics of PNP transistor in common base configuration</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>To measure the hybrid parameters of PNP transistor in common emitter configuration</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>To plot output characteristics of FET and measure pinch off voltage</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>To verify Thevenin's theorem</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>To verify maximum power transfer theorem</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>To study of RC coupled amplifier</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>To study of TC coupled amplifier</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>To draw characteristics of photoelectric cell</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>To study of power supply</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>To study the logic gates</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>To verify truth table of adder and subtractor</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>Study of Cathode Ray Oscilloscope (CRO)</b>	<b>130</b>



ISBN : 978-81-942288-0-6

# HOLISTIC APPROACH TOWARDS QUALITY ENHANCEMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Editor - Dr. Sumita Srivastava



*Sumita Srivastava*  
*Self attested*

**Pt. L.M.S. Government Post Graduate College**

Rishikesh (Autonomous College) Dehradun, Uttarakhand -249201



# LEADERSHIP ISSUES FOR DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONAL VALUES AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

Dr. Madhu Thapliyal

Associate Professor and Head, Department of Zoology, Government Degree College,  
Raipur Dehradun madhuthapliyal@gmail.com

## INTRODUCTION:

As humans, two things that impact us most are environment in which one lives and mentorship of elders in the society around us. History has played a central role in development of various communities that live in different geographical locations around the world. Just because one group had advantage due to one or the other factor, they could dominate the other group. This gave birth to kingdoms, countries, tribes etc. In historical perspective, as of today, the cognitive abilities of humans have led to the so called "scientific development" in various areas/fields. Central to this development is the human mind. The Human mind and its functioning is a mystery. The "mind" and the "mindset" are so powerful that **Gautam Buddha** preached: **"What you think you become, What you feel you attract, What you imagine you create"**. The concept of Guru has been central to Indian lifestyle and history has been a witness to the great Indian teachings. Even all the mythological and other documented stories, "Gurukul" was the seat of learning where even the king would send his/her kids to study, even when the king was capable of arranging everything for the kids in the palace itself. Nalanda and Takshila were two such centers of learning. It is often said, about these famous centers, that they had such a vast collection of books that when the invaders set these institutions on fire, the libraries kept burning for six months. Besides great institutions, there were several Gurus' during the earlier times and among them a famous mentor, Guru Kotiyla is well known to all. So traditional education and traditional ways to imparting education was a central theme since historical times in India.

In the present context, we look at the historical perspective of India, follow development that occurred during the British occupation, discuss present status of Higher Education in Uttarakhand and compare it with changing Higher Education scenario of India. For simplicity reasons we start our journey from the British era of colonization.

## 2.0 THE CHANGING OF MINDSET ROLE OF THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY:

Thomas Babington Macaulay (1800-1859) was a British politician. He was elected to the House of Commons of the United Kingdom in 1830 and represented a reformist Whig party. In 1834, he was nominated as an inaugural member of a governing Supreme Council of India occupied by British. From 1834 to 1838, Macaulay spent about four years in India. During this time he established education system which was based upon the British model. He was the individual who orchestrated introduction of English as the medium of instruction for higher education in India. He also devised and encouraged the systematic wiping out of traditional and indigenous means of education and sciences. The model implemented by him removed the traditional learning patterns of Madarsas and Gurukuls, discouraged Sanskrit and Arabic language and promoted use of English. It also involved introducing Indians to European ideas since the Renaissance, the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment. It is suggested that this policy devised by Macaulay often referred as "Macaulayism". Through this policy, it is said and mentioned in several newspaper articles and documents that a planned replacement of indigenous culture was targeted and substitution of the alien culture of a colonizing power was introduced by changing the mindset by changing the education system.

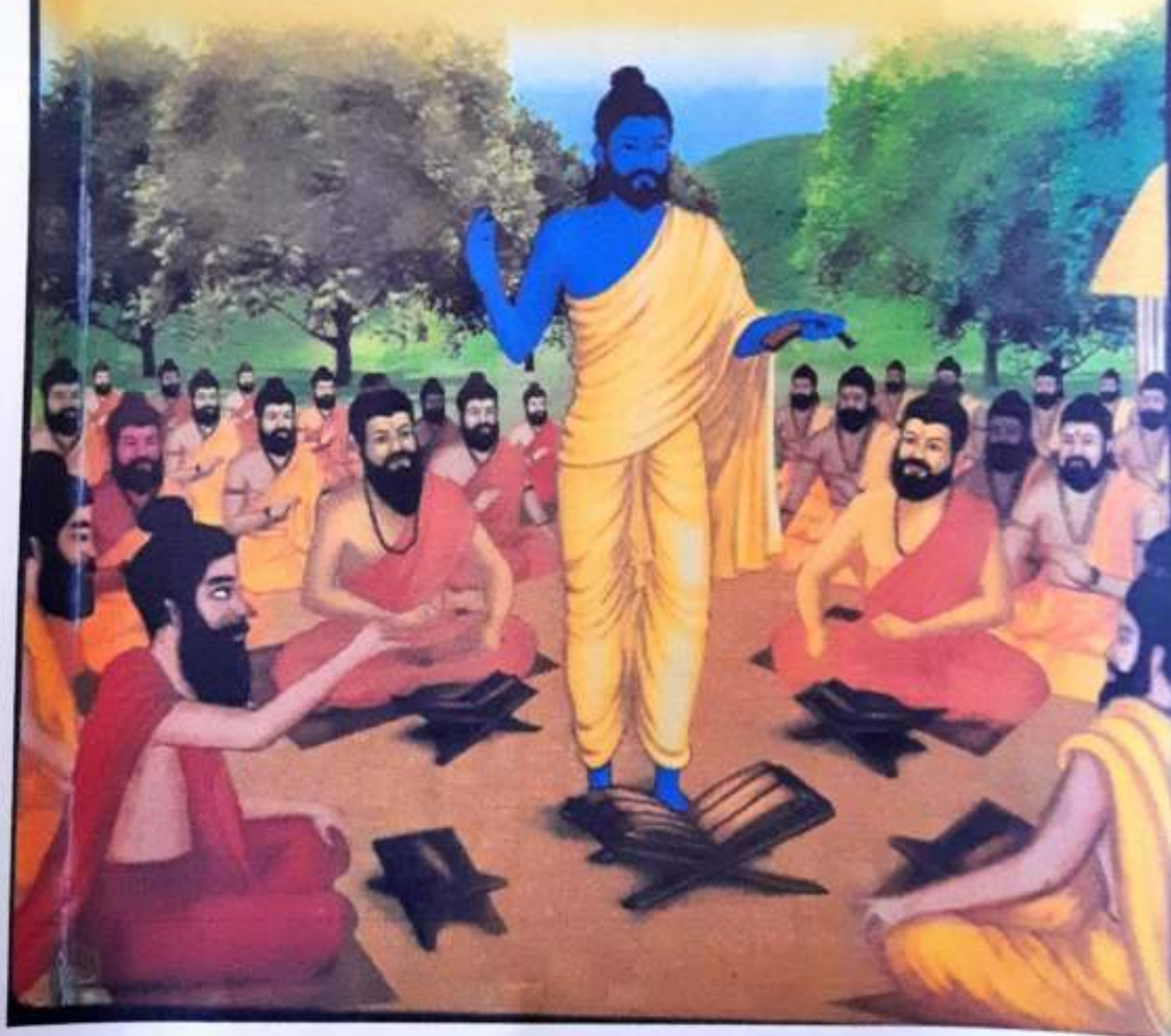
The impact of these reforms on the social structure and mindset of Indians was so great that English as a language has a stigma attached to it. Even today, a person who does not understand English language and cannot speak it fluently gets an inferiority complex. Knowledge has no place in determining the first impression but a person with good communication skills in English is still an asset. Macaulayism has been



# आधुनिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में गुरुकुल शिक्षापद्धति का महत्व



डॉ. नीशू कुमार  
अनामिका चौहान



ISBN : 978-81-942838-2-9

© सम्पादक



प्रकाशक

नालंदा प्रकाशन

C-5/189 मंगला विहार, दिल्ली-110053

संवाद : +9315194807

ई-मेल: nalandaaparakashan@gmail.com

प्रथम संस्करण - 2019

अक्षर संपादक

दीपिका शर्मा, दिल्ली-94

मुद्रक

टाईपेट इटग्राइज, दिल्ली-32

इस पुस्तक के सर्वाधिकार सुरक्षित हैं। प्रकाशक की लिखित अनुमति के बिना इसके किसी भी अंश को, प्रतिलिपि या किसी भी रूप में प्रतिलिपि, अथवा मशीनी, किसी भी माध्यम से, अथवा ज्ञान के संग्रहण एवं पुनर्प्रयोग की प्रणाली द्वारा, किसी भी रूप में पुनरुत्पादित अथवा संपादित, प्रसारित नहीं किया जा सकता।

**Adhunik Paripekshya Me Gurukul Shiksha Paddati Ka Mahtava**

by Dr. Nisha Kumar

Anumika Chakrabarti



## “नैतिक मूल्य” ह्रास के कारणों का अध्ययन

डॉ. अनिता चौहान\*

क्योंकि राष्ट्र की अपनी परम्परायें अपना एक इतिहास होता है। राष्ट्र की संस्कृति उसकी जड़ होती है। राष्ट्र के व्यक्तियों में निहित सांस्कृतिक मूल्य उस सभ्यता के वाहक एवं आधार बनते हैं। किसी भी सभ्यता के आधार स्तम्भ उसके नैतिक सांस्कृतिक मूल्य जितने अधिक हों उतने मजबूत होंगे वह राष्ट्र उतनी ही अधिक प्रगति की ओर अग्रसर होगा।

भारतीय सभ्यता एक ऐसी संस्कृति का वाह्य रूप एवं अभिव्यक्ति रही है जो मानव जाति की जितनी भी ऐतिहासिक सभ्यता के समान ही महान् है। वह धर्म, दर्शन, विज्ञान, चिंतन, साहित्य, कला, शिल्प, राजनीतिक संगठन, शिल्प व्यापार एवं सभी क्षेत्रों में महान रही है। भारतीय सभ्यता के इस महानता का कारण उसके मूल में छिपे प्रेम, अहिंसा, सत्य, अस्तेय, अपरिग्रह, दया, क्षमा आदि शाश्वत नैतिक मूल्य हैं जो भारतीय संस्कृति के आधार स्तम्भ हैं। नैतिक मूल्य केवल अनुचित का ज्ञान कराने वाली धारणा है जो किसी समाज या राष्ट्र में पायी जाती है, जो शिक्षकों द्वारा मानव के आचरण को दिशा निर्देशित किया जाता है।

नृत्य मानव के मूल धन होते हैं जिनके द्वारा समाज में विश्वास, आदर्श, आस्था, तथा व्यवहार के मानदण्ड निर्धारित किये जाते हैं। समाज के दर्शन के आधार पर ही मूल्यों का

\* प्रोफेसर, इतिहास विभाग, राजकीय डिग्री कॉलेज, रायपुर देहरादून



# Financial Inclusion & Economic Trends : Turning to Generation -Z



**Editor in Chief**

***Dr. Jyoti Khare***





Dr. Jyoti Khare is presently working as an Associate Professor in Department of Commerce at Govt. Degree College, Raipur, Dehradun. She completed her Post Graduation in commerce from Hindu College, Moradabad and D.Phil from M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh. She also possess the Degree of B.Ed. and Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Application (PGDCA). She has 16 years of teaching experience in higher education which includes 2 years of experience in a self finance college R.S.D.academy, Moradabad (UP) and 14 years in Higher Education Department, Uttarakhand. She is a member of Indian Commerce Association. Her field of specialization is marketing and finance. She has participated and presented various papers in national and international conferences/seminars. She has also published various articles and research papers in national and international journals and reference books.

ISBN NO- 978-81-933852-9-6

Price - 1000/-



**R.S. Publishing House,**  
**Kabir Chaura, Varanasi-221001, (U.P.)**





# Rural Development

**Dr. Kamna Lohani**



**Rural Development**

ISBN : 978-93-84686-99-4

First Edition : 2019

© Institute for Social Development and Research, Ranchi, Jharkhand

**Publisher :**

Institute for Social Development and Research, Ranchi, Jharkhand.

Email : [isdr.ranchi@yahoo.com](mailto:isdr.ranchi@yahoo.com), [isdr.ranchi@gmail.com](mailto:isdr.ranchi@gmail.com)

Laser Composing :

M.L. Computer, Gari Hotwar, Ranchi, Jharkhand.

**Price : Rs. 700.00 (HB)**

**Rs. 400.00 (PB)**

Any part of this book can be reproduced



# **Himalayas: Ecology, Resources, Development and Conflict**

## **Editors**

**U S Rawat  
Harsh Dobhal  
H C Purohit**



# **Himalayas: Ecology, Resources, Development and Conflict**

## **Editors**

U S Rawat  
Harsh Dobhal  
H C Purohit

## **Editorial Assistance**

Archana Negi  
Niyati Naudiyal  
Ina Bahuguna  
Sakshi Gupta  
Ankita Mandolia

© Editors, 2019

ISBN : 978-93-82830-62-7

₹ : 1995/-

## **Published By**

Winsar Publishing  
8 K.C. City Centre  
4 Dispensary Road,  
Dehradun (Uttarakhand)  
Website : [www.winsar.org](http://www.winsar.org)  
E-mail : [winsar.nawani@gmail.com](mailto:winsar.nawani@gmail.com)

## **Printed at :**

Vedika Enterprises  
Dehradun

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of the editor.



9. Species Diversity Assessment in Relation to Altered Anthropogenic Disturbances in District Rajouri (J&K), India	71
▪ <i>Tajinder Singh, L R Dangwal and Harpal Singh</i>	
10. Evaluation of Genetic Variability, Diversity, Trait Association and Path Analysis in Various Bitter Gourd ( <i>Momordica charantia</i> L.) Strains in Garhwal Himalaya	89
▪ <i>Vivek Singh, D K Rana and K N Shah</i>	
<b>Growth, Environment and Development</b>	
11. Out-migration Pattern in Uttarakhand: An analysis of Decadal Population Change	104
▪ <i>Niyati Naudiyal, Kusum Arunachalam, Ujjwal Kumar and Harsh Dobhal</i>	
12. Natural Disaster, Community Adaptation and Ecological Consequences: A Case Study of Asi Ganga Sub-basin, Uttarkashi, Western Himalaya	120
▪ <i>Khimanand Balodi, Suneet Naithani and Amit Singh</i>	
13. Ecological Health of the Tons and Yamuna River in Stretch Impounded for Hydropower Projects	135
▪ <i>Rachna Nautiyal, Kavita Kala, Rajbeer Singh and Prakash Nautiyal</i>	
14. Groundwater Potential Zones in Shaspur Block of Dehradun District Using Space Technology	145
▪ <i>Asha Thapliyal, Anju Panwar and Sanjeev Kimothi</i>	
15. Sustainable Agricultural Development: A Critical Analysis of the Land Use Dynamics in Uttarakhand	154
▪ <i>Madhu Bisht and Abhishek Badola</i>	
16. Hydro Power Projects Induced Conflict: A Study Of Lepcha Community Of Dzongu	167
▪ <i>Reshma Lepcha</i>	
17. Education for Sustainable Development: Infusion Approach in School Curriculum	189
▪ <i>Reena Uniyal Tiwari</i>	
18. The Environmental Challenges and Global Imperatives	195
▪ <i>Yogesh Chandra Nainwal and Ajay Prasad Uniyal</i>	
19. Nandadevi Biosphere Reserve –A Vulnerable World Heritage Site	204
▪ <i>Chhaya Singh, Maneesha Singh and D K Gupta</i>	



Sustainable Development and Education

Edited by: Dr. Nibedita Priyadarshani

ISBN: 978-93-88854-52-8

Edition: 2020

Published by: Discovery Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi (India)

3

## Human Resource Development An Overview

Miss Divyata Joshi<sup>1</sup> & Prof. Daksha Joshi<sup>2</sup>

### ABSTRACT

Demographic transition has created opportunity for economic growth in the country as large population if utilized efficiently can help in all round development. But this large population is often seen as burden to the economy as it creates pressure on the government to engage those in the developmental process. Human resource development can be seen as a solution as the potential of the people can be harnessed by this process. HRD as defined by Mclean refers to any process or activity that, either initially or over the long term, has the potential to develop work based knowledge, expertise, productivity and satisfaction, whether for personnel or group/ team gain, or for the benefit of an organization, community, nation or ultimately, the whole of humanity. And it is different from human resource management (HRM) as HRM is a broader term which can be defined as the system including the process of effective selection and utilization of employees to best achieve the goals and strategies of the organization, as well as the goals and needs of employees. Human resource development constitutes as a part of HRM. The process of HRD comprises of three components viz. investment in human resource, utilization of human resource and enhancement in human capabilities. But there are some challenges in the process of achieving a developed human resource such as, changing workforce demographic, competition in global economy, elimination of skill gap, need for lifelong learning and need for organizational learning which needs to be solved, here the role of government becomes crucial. A mission mode programme must be launched including task forces, dedicated skilled personnel, employees who are local and familiar with the entire system. The main focus area should be development of large human resource through continued trainings as it is the national asset for the overall development of the economy.

**Key words:** Human Resource, Human Resource Development, Human Resource Management, Concept, India.

<sup>1</sup> Ph.D. Research Scholar, Deptt. of Extension Education, PAU, Ludhiana

<sup>2</sup> Professor and Head, Deptt. of Economics, Govt. Degree College, Raipur, Dehradun



# लीडर



LEADER (लीडर)

*Prof. attested*

मधु थपलियाल

-डॉ. मधु थपलियाल



Self  
attention

## लीडर

डॉ. मधु बर्णालपात्र  
(ISBN - 978-81-944920-4-4  
संस्करण : मार्च, 2020

स्वतंत्राधिकार:  
©लेखिकापीन

प्रकाशक एवं मुद्रक:  
शब्द संस्कृति प्रकाशन  
117 बुधबुधारा, देहरादून-248001  
संपर्क : 0135-2652147, 9219516566  
shabdhasanskritiprakashan@gmail.com

मूल्य : ₹. 850.00 मात्र

## लीडर.....!

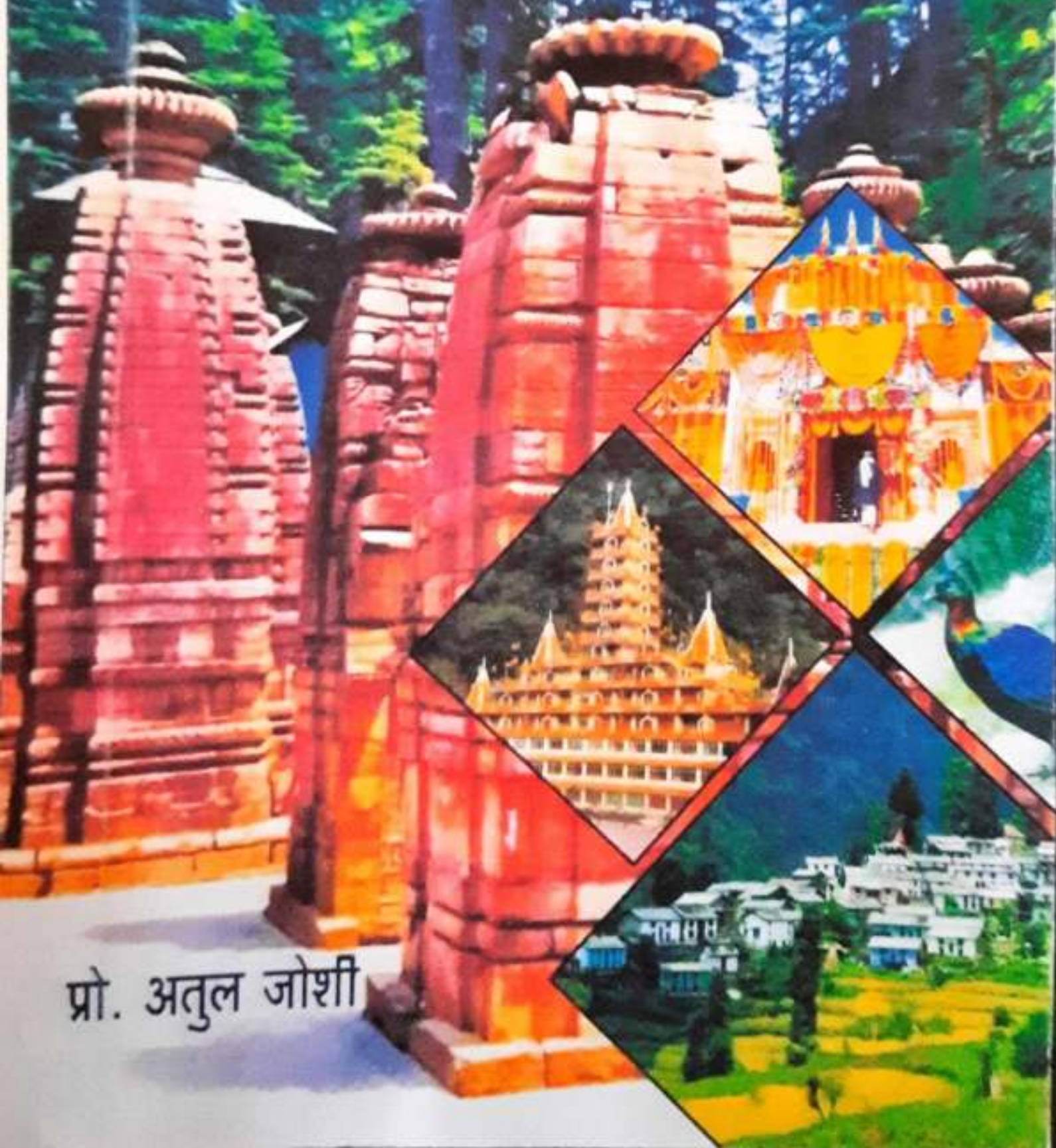
-डॉ. मधु बर्णालपात्र

इस किताब के शीर्षक के लिए बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक को। सोचा-विचार, रात-सहजिप किया। मगर आखिरी में ये ही बांका। मेरे पिता कॉमरेड कमलराम नैटिपाल का जो व्यक्तित्व रहा है, उसमें मैंने बहुत, या बू कहिए, उसके साथ ईसाक करता हुआ यही शब्द सबसे सटीक है। कॉमरेड कमलराम नैटिपाल लीडर थे, सच्चे अर्थों में लीडर। लोगों को तकलीफ को धारों में उनके साथ चढ़ाव की तरह खड़ा होना, अपने हित, अपनी सुविधाओं को दबि पर लगाना, अनाप-शानप समझते न करना, हर हाल में अपने बड़कर दिया देना और पूरी बेबाकी से नेतृत्व करते हुए किसी मामले को अंजाम तक पहुंचाकर, मंटे-मंटे जीत पर लीडर को खुशो कही जाएगी। कॉमरेड कमलराम नैटिपाल इन सुविधाओं से लेम थे। अंशेना काल में, जबकि महापारी ने राज्याधिकार रिशों के सामने चुनौती खड़ी कर दी है। नेतृत्व करने वाले धरों में कंद होकर रह गए हैं। एपेक-मजलुमों की मजबूरी की नीली लम्बी यात्राएं देश-दुनिया में दिखाई दे रही हैं। येनाका किने, अपने उनदुने की अंतर्हीन दाम्भन है, तक बालव में कॉमरेड कमलराम नैटिपाल जैसे लीडर पाए जाते हैं।

एक बात एकदम सच है। कोई सच भी देना कठिन हो। दुरवर्तियों अपने अंदाज में नापकी का इम्बिहान लेती हैं। कॉमरेड कमलराम नैटिपाल के जीवन काल में यो प्रामुक्तिक आपदा से उपकी चुनौतियां रही थीं, या फिर सिस्टम की गरीब-मजलुमों पर पड़ती सन को ही ले लें, चुनौतियां से टकराना कभी भी आसन नहीं रहा है। यह लीडर को तय करना होता है, कि वह अपनी भूमिका का ईमानदारी से निर्वहन करके असल नापक बनकर दिखाई दे या फिर तमाम तरह के आवरण ओढ़कर अपना बधाव कर ले और राधाकांधत नापक बनकर समाज में घूमना फिरो। कॉमरेड कमलराम नैटिपाल के जीवन में झांकाकर कई पोजों को देखने का इस किताब में प्रयास किया गया है। किताब का एक मकसद और है। मीनूरा राग में जबकि नापकाल को लकल बदल रही है, तब एक असल नापक की लोचों को फिर से बाट दिखना चाहती हूं। कॉमरेड कमलराम नैटिपाल जब तक जीवित थे, उनके असल लीडर होने, उनकी ईमानदारी, कर्मलता, शिर्ष के लिए समाज से पूरजेर आवाजें आया करती थीं। यह दिवंगत हो गए, ले भी वह शिवाशिला शमा लीं। उनके दिवंगत होने के बाद देश दुनिया से तमाम लोचों की अज सच भी प्रतिबिम्ब आती है, आगे जरा स भी अंतर नहीं है। जैसा पहले, वैसा अब भी।



# उत्तराखण्ड में पर्यटन के विभिन्न आयामः अवसर एवं चुनौतियां



प्रो. अतुल जोशी



# उत्तराखण्ड में पर्यटन के विभिन्न आयाम: अवसर एवं चुनौतियां

संशोधक: प्रो. अनुज जोगी

संकायप्रमुख एवं डिप्टीप्रमुख, कनिष्ठ

डी.एम.सी. परिसर, कुमाऊँ विश्वविद्यालय, नैनीताल

ISBN: 978-93-85437-25-0

© प्रकाशक

संस्करण: 2020 ✓

सर्वाधिकार सुरक्षित। इस प्रकाशन का कोई हिस्सा प्रकाशक की अनुमति के बिना पुनः प्रकाशित नहीं किया जा सकता या ऐसे माध्यम में स्टोर नहीं किया जा सकता जिससे इसे पुनः लिखा जा सके या इसमें परिवर्तन किया जा सके या अन्य माध्यमों इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, मैकेनिकल, फोटो कॉपी, स्कैनिंग आदि में इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा सकता।

अमित पुजारी

जगदम्बा पब्लिशिंग कम्पनी

4230/1, भूतल, अन्सारी रोड,

दरियागंज, नई दिल्ली-110002

दृष्टाव्य : 011-23258536, 43502552 मोबाइल: 9810576314

ई-मेल: jagdambabc@yahoo.com; jpcdelhi2001@gmail.com

शाखा कार्यालय:

कालादुर्गा रोड, नवावी रोड चौगहा

हल्द्वानी, जिला- नैनीताल, उत्तराखण्ड

बालाजी ऑफसेट, नवीन शाहदग, दिल्ली (भारत) में मुद्रित

# **HISTORICAL AND SPIRITUAL DIMENSION OF TOURISM IN UTTARAKHAND**

**Dr. Anita Chauhan\***

Tourism means travelling and moving around different places for leisure, fun and relaxation. Generally, it includes travelling to other places, gaining experience of that place, familiarizing with the culture and activities of that place. Tourism is considered as the largest economic activity these days and it's also very fastest growing sector in the world. People all around the world are fascinated with India's ancient and complex culture and magnificent natural beauty. With the availability of great potential and the steps taken by the government, tourism in India has grown extraordinarily in the last decade. Because of these steps and initiatives taken by the government and the availability of great potential India has become a major tourist destination. In this context, the 27th state of Republic of India, Uttarakhand is a unique tourist destination with tremendous opportunities for development of a diverse range of tourism related products involving nature, spirituality, history, adventure, leisure to satisfy the desire of tourists visiting this state. Uttarakhand state promotes both spiritual and historical tourism through its religious diversity and legacy.

Uttarakhand state has both spiritually and historically rich diversity. It is also referred many times as "Dev Bhoomi". It is very famous for its cultural diversity. The historical aspect of Uttarakhand has many stories and tales which in some or other way are related to the ancient history of India. There are many popular tourist destinations which are a remarkable example of both the historical and spiritual aspects of Uttarakhand. The most popular tourism activity which has attained the world fame both historically and spiritually is the famous "Char Dhaam Yatra" of

---

\*Assistant Professor, (History), Govt. P.G. College, Maldevta (Raipur), Dehradun, Uttarakhand.



# भारतीय

## ज्ञान सम्पदा



देवभूमि विचार मंच प्रकाशन

## ॐ प्रकाशक

सम्पादक : डॉ. दीपक कुमार पाण्डेय

(लेखों में व्यक्त विचार वैयक्तिक हैं, सम्पादक अथवा प्रकाशक इसके विषय सामग्री अथवा अभिव्यक्ति के प्रति उत्तरदायी नहीं हैं, विषय, सामग्री सम्बन्धी सम्पूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व सम्बन्धित लेखक का होगा)

प्रथम संस्करण : 2020

प्रकाशक :

देवभूमि विचार मंच प्रकाशन

बी ब्लॉक, मंदाकिनी विहार,

सहस्रधारा रोड, देहरादून - 248001 (उत्तराखण्ड)

csinghbhandari@gmail.com

ISBN: 978-81-938731-6-8

सहयोग राशि : ₹ 200/-

मुद्रक :

ओएशिस ऑफसेट प्रिंटिंग प्रेस,

77, गोविन्दगढ़, देहरादून

मो.: 7017695204



## आश्रम व्यवस्था: आधार एवं प्रासंगिकता

डॉ० अनीता चौहान

असिस्टेन्ट प्रोफेसर, इतिहास

राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, रायपुर, देहरादून

**प्रा** चीन भारतीय संस्कृति में सामाजिक व्यवस्थाओं का निर्माण व्यक्ति के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए हुआ। इसी उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये मानव की आयु को सौ वर्ष मानकर चार आश्रम ब्रह्मचर्य, गृहस्थ, वानप्रस्थ और सन्यास की नियोजना की गयी। आश्रम व्यवस्था के द्वारा मानव की कार्य पद्धतियों का समाजशास्त्रीय और मनोवैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण करके जीवन के मूलभूत कर्तव्यों का विभाजन किया गया था। चारों आश्रमों का निष्ठापूर्वक निष्पादन व्यक्ति के उत्कर्ष का मूल आधार था। ज्ञान, कर्तव्य, त्याग और आध्यात्म के सिद्धान्त पर आधारित आश्रम व्यवस्था का मूल पुरुषार्थ था। धर्म, अर्थ, काम, मोक्ष चार पुरुषार्थों की सफलता आश्रम पर ही निर्भर करती थी। ब्रह्मचर्य आश्रम में धर्म, गृहस्थ आश्रम में अर्थ तथा काम एवं वानप्रस्थ तथा सन्यास आश्रम के अन्तर्गत मोक्ष पुरुषार्थ की नियोजना की जाती थी। आश्रम व्यवस्था का मूल आधार सामाजिक व्यवस्था थी। आश्रमों की नियोजना में व्यवस्थित और नियमित जीवन का अधिक महत्व था। पातञ्जलि ने चारों आश्रमों को "चतुराश्रम्य" कहा है (महाभाष्य, 5.1.124)। मनु ने भी ब्रह्मचारी, गृहस्थ, वानप्रस्थ और यति (सन्यासी) चार आश्रमों का उल्लेख किया है (मनुस्मृति 6.87)। गौतम, आपस्तम्ब, विष्णु वशिष्ठ आदि शास्त्रकारों ने भी चार आश्रमों - ब्रह्मचर्य, गृहस्थ, वानप्रस्थ और परिव्राजक (यति) को व्यक्ति के सर्वांगीण उन्नयन के लिये आवश्यक बताया। प्रारम्भ में आश्रमों की संख्या तीन थी- ब्रह्मचर्य, गृहस्थ तथा वानप्रस्थ। वानप्रस्थ और सन्यास सामाजिक और सांसारिक सम्बन्धों को त्यागने तथा ब्रह्मज्ञान प्राप्त करने का क्रम माना गया है। संसार और

# आधुनिक शिक्षा व्यवस्था में गुरुकुल शिक्षा प्रणाली का महत्व

संपादक

अनामिका चौहान

सहायक आचार्य, गृह विज्ञान विभाग

चमनलाल महाविद्यालय

लण्ढौरा हरिद्वार



---

नालंदा प्रकाशन

दिल्ली



**ISBN : 978-81-943984-5-5**

© सम्पादक



**प्रकाशक**

**नालंदा प्रकाशन**

C-5/189 यमुना बिहार, दिल्ली-110053

मोबाइल : +9968082809, 9315194807

ई-मेल: [nalandaaparakashan@gmail.com](mailto:nalandaaparakashan@gmail.com)

**प्रथम संस्करण- 2020**

**अक्षर सयोजक**

दीपिका शर्मा, दिल्ली-94

**मुद्रक**

ट्राईडेंट इटरप्राइजेज, दिल्ली-32

---

**Adhunik Shiksha Viyavshtha Me Gurukul Shiksha Pradalli ka Mahatv**

by *Anamika Chauhan*

23.

## **Degradation of Moral Values Among Indian Youths**

Sheetal\*

Dr. Pramod Kumar Kukreti\*\*

Dr. G. C. Dangwal\*\*\*

---

**Literature Review** – Moral values are the values that should be separated with other values because it is different with other values like economic values related with human any things and show its usefulness. Moral values actually as a judging or behaving principles one apply with others and society which evaluate people right or wrong.

**Importance of the study** – Morality plays a healthy role between people, co-operated each other in a harmonic manner understand the right or wrong differentiation makes a value based society. Morals are influenced by family, society culture and social values etc. The agencies of education such as family, school, church and society play an important role in developing ethical and moral values among Indian youths. But unfortunately due to several social and economic factors many families are disoriented, disorganized and confused

---

\*Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, Ch. Charan Singh University, Campus Meerut.

\*\*Associate Professor, Department of English, Govt. PG College Maldevta, Raipur, Dehradun.

\*\*\*Associate Professor, Department of Commerce, Govt. PG College Maldevta, Raipur, Dehradun.



# INTRODUCTION TO ENDOCRINOLOGY

MADHU THAPLIYAL

*2000*  
*May attested*

# ENDOCRINOLOGY

Dr. M. Thapliyal, Ph. D, is presently Associate Professor and Head at Department of Zoology, Government Post Graduate College Maldevta, Raipur, Dehradun. She completed her PhD in the year 2000 from HNB Garhwal Central University, Uttarakhand, India. Her research focuses on Fisheries, Conservation Biology, DNA Barcoding and Impact Hydro Power Projects on aquatic biodiversity. She has been teaching various courses like Endocrinology, Cell Biology, Physiology, Invertebrates and Vertebrates etc. to Post Graduate and Under Graduate students. She has guided 4 Ph.D. students. Her students have been awarded as young scientist and she is also a very well known social worker. Because of her contribution in the field of teaching/learning and social issues, she was awarded Uttarakhand Gaurav Samman. Her research on biodiversity conservation has been cited by Uttarakhand Biodiversity Board, Government of Uttarakhand. Endocrinology has been her passion and the thought process of providing best information in a simple way led to writing of this book.



Dr. Ashish Thapliyal, Ph. D, is Professor of Biotechnology at Graphic Era Deemed to be University, Dehradun, India. He has worked in the field of thyroid hormones and their role in seasonal reproductive behavior in birds. He has published several high impact factor peer reviewed research. Prof. Thapliyal worked in USA and at National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi. He has guided five Ph. D. students. His research area is in the field of calcium ion channel, GPCRs, cell signaling and neurodegenerative disorders (Alzheimer's).

ISBN 9780008285337



9 780008 285337





**Dr. Nibedita Priyadarshani**

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

*Editor*

**Dr. Nibedita Priyadarshani**

*Assistant Professor*

*Department of Education*

*Govt. Girls Degree College, Khanpur*

*Post: Chandpuri*

*District: Haridwar - 247 663*

*Uttarakhand (India)*



**DISCOVERY PUBLISHING HOUSE PVT. LTD.  
INDIA**



Scanned with  
CamScanner



*Published by:*

**Namit Wasan**

**DISCOVERY PUBLISHING HOUSE PVT. LTD.**

4383/4B, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj

New Delhi-110 002 (India)

Phone : +91-11-23279245; 23253475; 43596065

E-mail : [discoverybooksindia@gmail.com](mailto:discoverybooksindia@gmail.com)

[discoverypublishinghouse@gmail.com](mailto:discoverypublishinghouse@gmail.com)

[namitwasan9@gmail.com](mailto:namitwasan9@gmail.com)

web : [www.discoverypublishinggroup.com](http://www.discoverypublishinggroup.com)

*First Edition: 2020*

**ISBN: 978-93-88854-52-8**

**Sustainable Development and Education**

© Editor

All rights reserved. No part of this publication should be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means: electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the author and the publisher.

This book has been published in good faith that the material provided by authors/editors is original. Every effort is made to ensure accuracy of material, but the publisher and printer will not be held responsible for any inadvertent error(s). In case of any dispute, all legal matters are to be settled under Delhi jurisdiction only.

*Printed at:*

Infinity Imaging Systems

Delhi



# LEARNING ENVIRONMENT FOR THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES



Edited by  
Dr. Arghadip Paul



**BAMANPUKUR HUMAYUN KABIR MAHAVIDYALAYA**  
Bamanpukur, Minakhan, North 24 Parganas



## **ROLE OF FLIPPED AND BLENDED LEARNING ENVIRONMENT IN PRESENT SCENARIO (IN THE CONTEXT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)**

*Dr. Jyoti Khare\**

---

### **ABSTRACT**

As we know very well, both learning and education has a great influence on the mind and character of an individual. Possession and Acquirement both influence any individual and is needed to gain knowledge. This knowledge is helpful in the economic development of the nation. The process of learning changes its way to learn as changes occur in the scenarios. Due to this pandemic COVID-19, the way of learning has highly influenced. Flipped and blended learning took place at the very traditional based educational learning. In this research study, researcher tried to know the concept and impact of Flipped and blended learning which shows the alter method of traditional method and helped the students as well as nation out from this pandemic time. Researcher also made efforts to analysed the Flipped and blended learning in the context of economic development. Because a nation is developed when it would be fully educated and competent.

**Key words:** Economic development, learning, flied learning, blended learning

### **Introduction:**

Learning is said to be an ongoing process. An individual is always learning, from his birth till his death. Education is something that one gets at some point in their life. Education is something that an individual gets from an outside source. So, Both are complementary of each other. It develops Intellectual skills, right and wrong, the concepts of justice and aesthetic sense, etc. throughout life. According to Woodsworth *"The process of acquiring new knowledge and new responses is the process of learning."*

---

\* Associate Professor, Govt. P. G. College, Maldevta, (Raipur), Dehradun, Uttarakhand  
Email: Jyotikhare12@gmail.com

# SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY APPLICATION IN RURAL AREAS



EDITOR  
DR MADHU THAPLIYAL



Department of Zoology  
Government PG College (Maldevta) Raipur  
Dehradun, Uttarakhand





## OUTREACH OF UCOST IN RURAL AREAS OF UTTARAKHAND

---

**Dr. Rajendra Dobhal, FNASc**

Director General, Uttarakhand Council for Science and Technology (UCOST)

Vigyan Dham, Jhanjra, Dehradun.

### Introduction

Science & Technology (S&T) is a driver of sustainable development and has been integral part of social security. Science is the knowledge, while Technology generally derives and draws from science, which often manifests itself in physical form. A synergistic impact of both results in developments of various sectors. However in rural India and Uttarakhand in particular, there is a dire inadequacy of both. Although, inhabitants of this hilly terrain are well versed with traditional knowledge system, but faces a big technology deficit in agriculture, health, education and sectors.

In order to address the issue of S&T intervention in developmental process of the Uttarakhand, science popularization and inculcation of scientific temper among its inhabitants, Uttarakhand State Council for Science & Technology (UCOST) was established in November 2002. It is anautonomous body of the Government of Uttarakhand, Department of Science & Technology, which was registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 in November 2002 and start edits activities from last quarter of year 2005. It also works as a nodal agency for the Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India.

Headquarter of the UCOST is popularly known as VigyanDham, which is situated at Jhanjra (Suddhowala). UCOST works on following objectives:

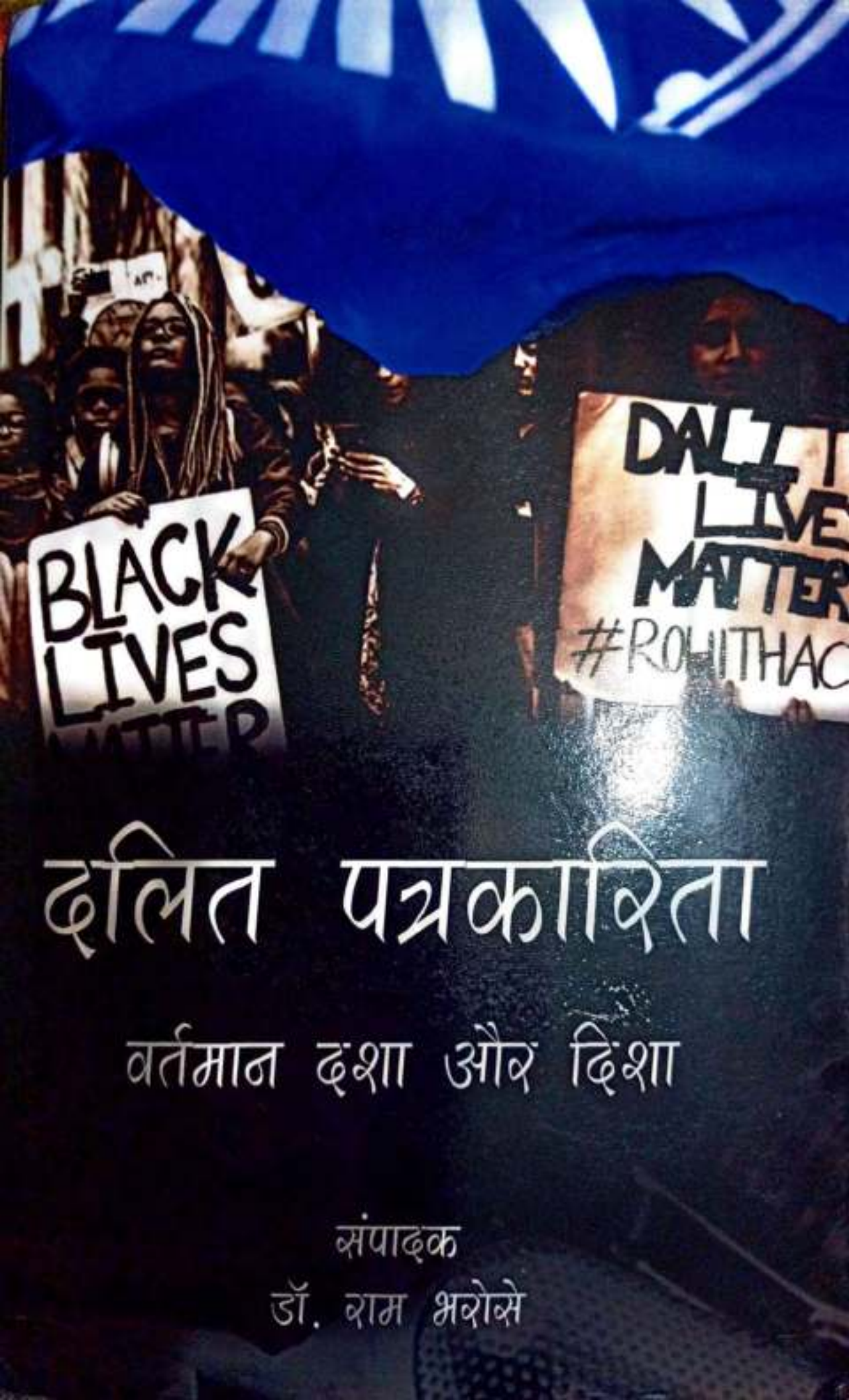
1. To advice Government of policies and measures necessary to promote utilization of Science & Technology for the achievement of the socio-economic objectives.
2. To identify area in which science and technology can be utilized.
3. Technology demonstration/extension and transfer.
4. To initiate, support, promote and coordinate such research and development projects and programs (including demonstration projects as are likely to be relevant to the achievement of specific objectives and problems and help in the fruitful exploitation of the natural resources of the State.
5. To establish, or assist in the establishment of infrastructure (institutions, Organizations etc) necessary to Science and Technology to further the efforts of the State.
6. To prepare Science and Technology plans and formulate research and development programs, examine such programs if received from other institutions and finance and /or aid such projects by means of grants and supply of materials.
7. To promote the popularization of Science and the spread of a scientific temper and attitude amongst the people of the State and to disseminate scientific knowledge.
8. To take all such measures which are likely to accelerate the process of modernization in Uttarakhand through the use of Science & Technology.

### Disclaimer:

The authors are solely responsible for the contents of the papers/chapters compiled in this volume. The publisher and the editor do not take any responsibility for the same in any manner. Errors, if any, are purely unintentional and readers are requested to communicate such errors to the editor or publisher to avoid discrepancies in future.

Copyright © May 2020 (UCOST & TI PVT. LTD.)  
Publisher TI PVT. LTD.  
All rights reserved.  
ISBN: 978-81-944874-0-1





# दलित पत्रकारिता

वर्तमान दशा और दिशा

संपादक

डॉ. राम भरोसे

12. दलित पत्रकारिता / नीरा परमार	119
13. सोशल मीडिया का दलितों के जनजीवन पर प्रभाव / नेहा कुमारी	124
14. हिन्दी दलित पत्रकारिता का उद्भव और विकास / रेणु देवी	133
15. दलित पत्रकारिता से दलित साहित्य का उद्भव / नीलिम देवी	143
16. डॉ. अब्दुलकर : दलित चेतना और पत्रकारिता / डॉ. मन्जु कोगियाल	153
17. संपादक लक्ष्मी देवी टप्पा और समता : रजत जयंती विशेषांक / डॉ. प्रीति आर्या	164
18. जनसंचार माध्यम और तिनेमा के परिप्रेक्ष्य में दलित विमर्श / मनीषा गिरी 'मनमुग्ध'	169
19. हिन्दी पत्रकारिता बनाम हिन्दी दलित पत्रकारिता / डॉ. राम शर्मा	176
20. दलित पत्रकारिता पर डॉ. अब्दुलकर का प्रभाव / डॉ. गुलाबचंद पटेल	196
21. दलित पत्रकारिता और डॉ. भीमराव अब्दुलकर / डॉ. पायल लिहारे	206
22. दलित पत्रकारिता : वर्तमान दशा एवं दिशा / डॉ. दीपक कुमारी	214
23. दलित साहित्य की अवधारणा एवं पत्रकारिता / डॉ. कामराज गुरूजी	221
24. दलित पत्रकारिता : बदलते परिप्रेक्ष्य डॉ. ऊषा रानी	230
लेखक-परिचय	238





## नारी मानवाधिकारों की वर्तमान में स्थिति

डॉ० सरिता तिवारी

### प्रस्तावना :

स्वतंत्रता के लगभग तिहत्तर वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी आधी आबादी आज भी कितनी आजाद है, विधाओं और अधिकारों से संपन्न है? इसका विश्लेषण आवश्यक है! आज भी महिलाओं से जुड़े मुद्दे वैसे ही हैं जैसे स्वतंत्रता से पूर्व थे बल्कि समय और परिस्थितियाँ बदल जाने के बाद ये और भी अधिक जटिल हो गए हैं! ज्ञान ये पैदा होता है कि आज की नारी चाहती क्या है तो सबसे पहले तो आजादी, एक मनुष्य होने के नाते वे सब अधिकार और अधिकार जो पुरुष को मिले हुए हैं! चाहे सामाजिक स्तर पर, चाहे आर्थिक स्तर पर या राजनीतिक स्तर पर!

'यदि हम नारी के मानवाधिकारों की बात करें तो सर्व प्रथम सन् 1946 में महिलाओं की स्थिति में सुधार के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ के तत्वावधानमें एक आयोग की स्थापना की गई! संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा ने 7 नवम्बर 1967 को महिलाओं के विरुद्ध सभी प्रकार के भेदभाव की समाप्ति हेतु अभिसमय स्वीकार किया! मानव अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए एवं संयुक्त राष्ट्र घोषणापत्र के उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत में मानवाधिकार आयोग का गठन किया गया! इसके साथ ही राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग का गठन किया गया!'

भारत का संविधान भी लैंगिक समानता के सिद्धान्त में विश्वास करता है! इसकी पुष्टि मूल अधिकार और राज्य निर्देशक तत्वों से होती है!

भारतीय संविधान में 73 वें एवं 74 वें संवैधानिक संशोधनों (1993) के माध्यम से पंचायतों और नगरपालिकाओं जैसे स्थानीय निकायों में महिलाओं के लिए सीटों को आरक्षित किया गया ताकि स्थानीय स्तर की कार्य प्रक्रिया में वे भागीदार बन सकें।

सरकार द्वारा महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाने के लिए बनाए गए कानून -

महिलाओं को समाज में और भी मजबूत बनाने के लिए सरकार ने घरेलू हिंसा अधिनियम (2005), दहेज विरोध अधिनियम (1961), हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम (1955), न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम (1948), हिन्दू अधिकार अधिनियम (1956), मातृत्व लाभ अधिनियम (1961), कार्यस्थल पर महिलाओं के यौन उत्पीड़न निवारण हेतु अधिनियम (2013), सरीगेसी विनियमन अधिनियम (2019) आदि बनाए हैं!

महिलाओं के विकास हेतु सरकार द्वारा चलाई गई योजनाएँ -

महिलाओं के विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा कुछ योजनाएँ भी चलाई गई हैं, जैसे - बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ योजना, उज्ज्वला योजना, सुकन्या समृद्धि योजना और कस्तूरबा गाँधी योजना।

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, राजनीति शास्त्र, राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, रायपुर, देहरादून



# नई शिक्षा नीति

2020

संभावनाएं एवं चुनौतियां

अनामिका चौहान  
किरण शर्मा



ISBN : 978-81-949514-5-2

© संपादक



प्रकाशक

नालंदा प्रकाशन

C-5/189 मण्डला विहार, दिल्ली-110053

T : +91-315194807, 91-9968082809

E: nalandaaparakashan@gmail.com

प्रथम संस्करण- 2021

अक्षर सयोजक

दीपिका शर्मा, दिल्ली-94

इस पुस्तक के सर्वाधिकार सुरक्षित हैं। लेखक की लिखित अनुमति के बिना इसके किसी भी अंश को, फोटोकॉपी एवं रिकॉर्डिंग सहित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अथवा मशीनी, किसी के माध्यम से, अथवा ज्ञान के संग्रहण एवं पुनर्प्रयोग की प्रणाली द्वारा, किसी भी रूप में, पुनर्मुद्रित अथवा संचारित- प्रसारित नहीं किया जा सकता। इस पुस्तक में उद्धरित विचार लेखक के अपने हैं।

**Nal Silksha Niti 2020 : Sambhavnae Avam Chunotiya**

*By - Anamika Chauhan*

*Dr. Kiran Sharma*

## 20.

# Online and Digital Education

Dr. Anita Chauhan\*

Today, if we talk about the education system, we can say that it is no more constraint to the classrooms in which a teacher is sharing his or her knowledge to the students present there in that classroom. It is no more a six hour pattern which was generally followed in the nineties. With the introduction of ease of technology and internet to our lives it has become very much possible for most of us to gain knowledge in any of the fields in which he or she is interested. Today just by sitting in your room and having a smart phone in your hand one is exposed to each and every corner of the world. He or she can access any information, he is interested in. People are doing courses with the help of long distance learning. They can even manage their timings for the study in which and whenever they are comfortable. One can easily attend lectures online by sitting in any part of the world. It has become very easy just because of the availability of internet for example a person in India can attend online lectures of their professors sitting in Australia. In India, with more than 37 crores internet users and thousands of business magnets who are ready to invest in the upcoming education system, online education has expanded exponentially. The estimated

*\*Assistant Professor, Department of History, Govt. P.G. College, Maldevta (Raipur), Dehradun, Uttarakhand.*





# भारत में किसान आत्महत्या समस्या और समाधान



डॉ. संदीप कुमार पोसवाल  
डॉ. तीर्थ प्रकाश



ISBN : 978-93-91018-05-4

© संपादक



प्रकाशक

नालंदा प्रकाशन

C-5/189 यमुना विहार, दिल्ली-110053

☎ : +9968082809, 9315194807

✉: nalandaaparakashan@gmail.com

प्रथम संस्करण- 2021

अक्षर सयोजक

दीपिका शर्मा, दिल्ली-94

मुद्रक

ट्राईडेंट इटरप्राइजेज, दिल्ली-32

इस पुस्तक के सर्वाधिकार सुरक्षित हैं। प्रकाशक की लिखित अनुमति के बिना इसके किसी भी अंश को, फोटोकॉपी एवं रिकॉर्डिंग सहित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अथवा मशीनी, किसी के माध्यम से, अथवा ज्ञान के संग्रहण एवं पुनर्प्रयोग की प्रणाली द्वारा, किसी भी रूप में, पुनरुत्पादित अथवा संचारित- प्रसारित नहीं किया जा सकता।

**Bharat mein Kisan Aatmhatya: Samasya aur Samadhan**

by Dr. Sandeep Kumar Poswal

Dr. Tirth Prakash



3.

## किसानों की दशा एवं दिशा का स्वरूप

डॉ. अनीता चौहान\*

---

“जमीन जल चुकी है, आसमान बाकी है,  
सूखे कुएं तुम्हारा इम्तिहान बाकी है।  
वे जो खेतों की मेढों पर उदास बैठे हैं,  
उनकी आँखों में अब तक ईमान बाकी है।  
बादलों बरस जाना समय पर इस बार,

किसी का मकान गिरवी है, किसी का लगान बाकी है।”

पंजाब केसरी में छपी ये कविता की पक्तियाँ भारतीय किसान के हृदय की व्यथा को रेखांकित कर रही हैं। भारत का किसान जो सारे भारतवर्ष का अन्नदाता है, जिसके कारण लोगों के घरों में चूल्हे जलते हैं, जिसकी वजह से सब मौसमी सब्जियाँ और फलों को खाते हैं, वो किसान सबका पेट भरने के लिये दिन रात कठिन मेहनत करता है लेकिन कभी सूखा तो कभी वर्षा की अधिकता, कभी फसल की अधिकता तो कभी सरकार की उपेक्षा, सभी तरफ से हारकर हमारा ये अन्नदाता आत्महत्या करने को विवश है। हमारे दिवंगत प्रधानमंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी का नारा “जय जवान जय किसान” भी कृषकों की बेहतर स्थिति के लिये प्रेरित करता है।

---

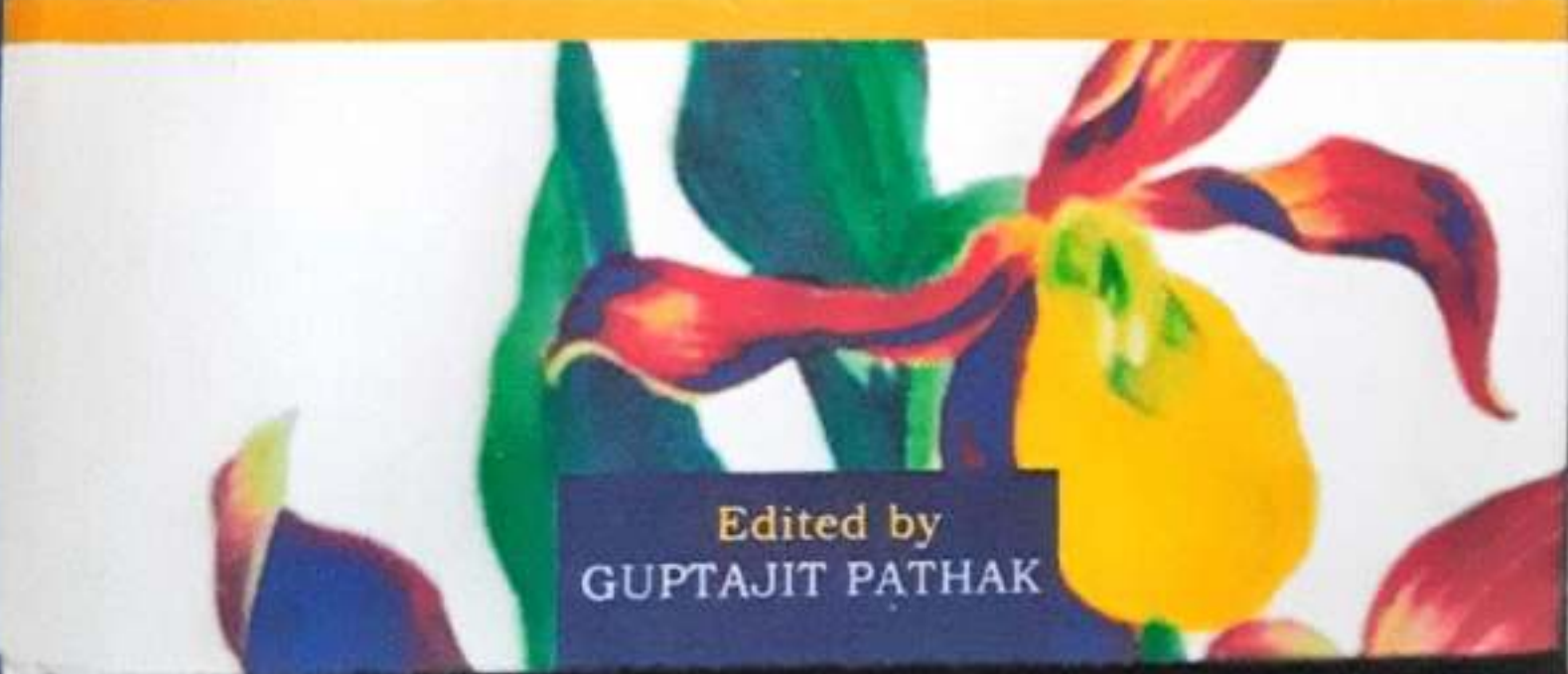
\*असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, इतिहास विभाग, रा.स्ना.म.वि. मातदेवता, रायपुर, देहरादून।

An abstract painting at the top of the cover depicts several figures in a landscape. The figures are rendered in bold, expressive brushstrokes with a color palette dominated by yellow, red, and blue. The background shows hints of green foliage and a bright sky.

# Tradition and Modernity

Exploring Perspectives in  
History, Culture and Literature

**A PEER REVIEWED PROCEEDING VOLUME**

An abstract painting at the bottom of the cover features a large, stylized flower. The petals are painted in vibrant red, yellow, and blue, with green leaves visible in the background. The style is expressive and modern.

Edited by  
GUPTAJIT PATHAK



Proceeding Volume of the selected papers on the occasion of Online Interdisciplinary National Seminar on **Tradition and Modernity: Exploring Perspectives in History, Culture and Literature** organized by Department of History and IQAC, SMDL College, Kalamboli, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, in association with Department of History and IQAC, Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Geetanagar, Guwahati, Assam, India and in Conjunction with Adete Arts Academy, Guwahati, Assam, India on 29<sup>th</sup> & 30<sup>th</sup> May, 2020

*Published by*



## **LAKSHITA BOOK DISTRIBUTORS**

1/9044, UG Floor, West Gorakh Park,  
Street No. 3A, Shahdara, Delhi- 110032  
E-mail: lakshita.books@gmail.com

***Tradition and Modernity : Exploring Perspectives in History Culture and Literature***

---

© Editor

*[All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, mechanical or photocopying, recording and otherwise, without prior written permission of the editors and the publisher.]*

*First Edition: 2021* ✓

ISBN: 978-93-8900-767-1

**PRINTED IN INDIA**

---

Printed at: New Delhi

## Gender Discrimination and Inequality

*Dr. Anita Chauhan*

---

### Abstract

Gender discrimination is a vile evil entrenched in the mindsets of our society. In the modern world we are living in where right to equality is a fundamental right, discrimination of any kind disturbs the equilibrium of equality. Discrimination based on gender results in gender inequality which possess many harm to the society at large. The research shows how the bias is internalized through various means. In this context the study explores different narratives (chronological or thematic) of historical movements and ideologies and how our culture has levied prevailing social roles on the society. Based on review of the literature, the reasons are very much clear to why this bias goes unchecked and is not recognized. The researcher has used qualitative research methodology. The research concludes by explaining the problems our society is suffering because of gender discrimination and how these problems can be curtailed.

### 2. Introduction

In our modern world, there is a pre-existing culture in which, a person of a particular gender is treated differently than another gender, in that difference of treatment, there are whole lot of masses of people at disadvantage. This unequal balance is because of the recognition that does not consider men and women same or that gender impacts an individual's living experience. These certain differences naturally rise up because of biology and psychology of both the genders not being same [1]. Apart from these empirical differences, the other grounds of discrimination are socially constructed. This social imbalance has caused women to suffer oppression and restrictions. And drawbacks of gender inequality aren't very limited; it affects women very badly both physically and mentally. Although, this is a concern for both men and women, there are arguments which suggest that at some places men are at disadvantage, but when the population is examined as a whole, women are at disadvantage at several important places and situations. These social and mental barriers of discrimination were not introduced overnight into our society, these barriers are pre existing in our history and the pattern have repeated itself over the centuries in more and more advanced ways and our centuries old traditions have molded our culture in such a way that few particular sections remained a fringe of the society and had almost no notable identity.





# NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020

PERSPECTIVES AND PROSPECTS

*Edited by*

**Dr. Yatish Vashist • Dr. Kiran Bala • Dr. Rajesh Naithani**

# **National Education Policy 2020**

## **(Perspectives and Prospects)**

*Edited by:*

**Dr. Yatish Vashist**

**Dr. Kiran Bala**

**Dr. Rajesh Naithani**



**Pacific Books International**



**National Education Policy 2020  
(Perspectives and Prospects)**

© **Dr. Yatish Vashist; Dr. Kiran Bala; Dr. Rajesh Naithani**

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transitted, in any form by any means, electronic, mechanical, magnetic, optical, chemical, manual, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written consent of its writer and publisher.

First Published 2021

ISBN : 978-81-949776-4-3

The opinions/views expressed in this book are solely of the authors and do not represent the opinions/standings/thoughts of Pacific Books International and Editors.

*Published by :*

**Pacific Books International**

108, First Floor, 4832/24, Prahlad Street,

Ansari Road, Darya Ganj,

New Delhi - 110 002

Ph.: 011-23268444, Mob.: 9212526400

e-mail: [pacificbooks@rediffmail.com](mailto:pacificbooks@rediffmail.com)

[pacificbooksinternational@gmail.com](mailto:pacificbooksinternational@gmail.com)

Website: [www.pacificbookinternational.com](http://www.pacificbookinternational.com)

*Typesetting by :*

**Sanya Computers**

Delhi

*Printed at :*

**Balaji Digital**

Delhi

Printed in India



## **New Education Policy 2020 and National Building**

---

**Dr. Yatish Vashist**

Associate Professor Government Post Graduate College,  
Raipur, Dehradun, Uttarakhand,

**Dr. Vikram Rautaila**

Research Scholar, HNBGU, Srinagar (Garhwal)  
Uttarakhand

### **Introduction**

The National Education Policy 2020 promulgated by Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) is a affirmative measure in the direction of nation building and growth. It emphasizes on holistic multidisciplinary education for future nation's stakeholders with an aim to create a more inclusive, cohesive and productive nation. Recently unveiled National Education Policy 2020 (NEP) has come as a ground-breaking reform by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD).<sup>1</sup>

The policy raises the importance of mother tongue and regional languages, medium of instruction until class 5 and preferably beyond should be in these languages. Sanskrit and foreign languages will also be given emphasis. The policy also states that no language will be imposed on the students. Note was also made that there were already institutions which had implemented this language policy 60 years ago such





# NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020

PERSPECTIVES AND PROSPECTS

*Edited by*

**Dr. Yatish Vashist • Dr. Kiran Bala • Dr. Rajesh Naithani**

# **National Education Policy 2020**

## **(Perspectives and Prospects)**

*Edited by:*

**Dr. Yatish Vashist**

**Dr. Kiran Bala**

**Dr. Rajesh Naithani**



**Pacific Books International**



**National Education Policy 2020  
(Perspectives and Prospects)**

© **Dr. Yatish Vashist; Dr. Kiran Bala; Dr. Rajesh Naithani**

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transitted, in any form by any means, electronic, mechanical, magnetic, optical, chemical, manual, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written consent of its writer and publisher.

First Published 2021

ISBN : 978-81-949776-4-3

The opinions/views expressed in this book are solely of the authors and do not represent the opinions/standings/thoughts of Pacific Books International and Editors.

*Published by :*

**Pacific Books International**

108, First Floor, 4832/24, Prahlad Street,  
Ansari Road, Darya Ganj,  
New Delhi - 110 002

Ph.: 011-23268444, Mob.: 9212526400

e-mail: [pacificbooks@rediffmail.com](mailto:pacificbooks@rediffmail.com)

[pacificbooksinternational@gmail.com](mailto:pacificbooksinternational@gmail.com)

Website: [www.pacificbookinternational.com](http://www.pacificbookinternational.com)

*Typesetting by :*

**Sanya Computers**

Delhi

*Printed at :*

**Balaji Digital**

Delhi

Printed in India



## **Reforms Proposed in Higher Education in New Education Policy 2020 of India**

---

**Dr. Arun K. Agrawal**

Professor, Department of Botany,  
Government Post Graduate College,  
Maldevta (Raipur) Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India.

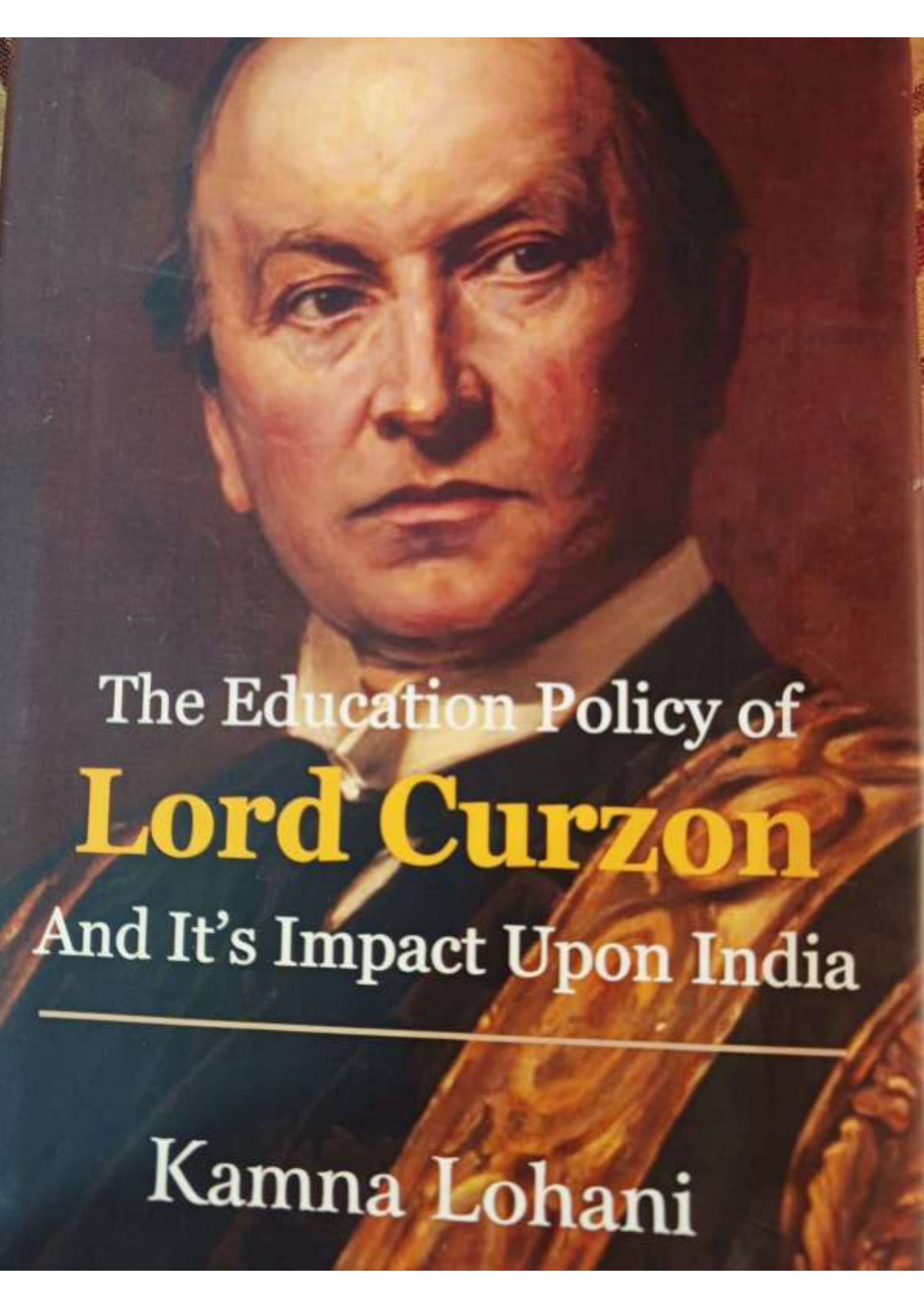
### **Introduction**

The government of India on July 29 announced the New Education Policy to promote education among people of India. The policy covers elementary education to colleges in both rural and urban India. This is the third national policy on education. The first was announced in 1968 by the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the second by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1986, which was later modified by the Prime Minister P.V. Narshima Rao in 1992.

After 34 years, we have a new policy that aims to bring about a revolution in our education system. It has several promises to keep and appears to be timely in several regards. The new national educational policy, or NEP, is both visionary and ambitious. Much of its success will depend on its execution.

A panel chaired by former ISRO chief K Kasturirangan had submitted its first draft in 2018 to the government. The government then opened the draft





The Education Policy of  
**Lord Curzon**  
And It's Impact Upon India

---

Kamna Lohani

**The Education Policy  
of  
Lord Curzon  
And It's Impact Upon India**

**Dr. Kamna Lohani**



PUBLISHERS & DISTRIBUTORS (P) LTD  
597/3, 21A, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi 110001  
Phones: 011-2328 1655, 011-43708938  
E-mail: anamikapublishers@yahoo.co.in

*First Published 2021*

© Kamna Lohani

ISBN 978-81-7975-700-0



First Published : 2021

ISBN : 978-81-951711-7-0

Price : ₹ 1650

© Editors

Published by

**Yking Books**

H.O.: 18, Jain Bhawan, Opp. N.B.C., Shanti Nagar, Jaipur - X

Tel. 0141-2221456, 09414056846 (M)

Showroom: G-13, S.S. Tower, Dhamani Street, Chaura Rasta, J

Tel. 0141-4020251

E-mail: ykingbooks@gmail.com

Letter Typesetting by

Vikram Kumar Sharma, Jaipur

Printed at

Trident Enterprises, New Delhi

Self  
attention

Gender sensitization a right way towards women empowerment  
role in society

Madhu Thakral & Ashu Thakral

1. Assistant Professor and Head, Department of Learning Skills (College), Jaipur  
Email: shreshthsharma@gmail.com, Dr. 17/04/2021
2. Professor of Psychology, Jaipur Engineering College, Jaipur  
Email: ashishsharma@gmail.com

### Introduction

Whenever we talk about women empowerment and gender sensitization, it  
up to: 'Why we talk about women empowerment only and not men empow  
ment for women empowerment? And so on... To answer these questions,  
let us start with the basic. Fundamentally 'The best determinant is the prog  
ressment of the women'. If we compare this as a parameter, half of the  
movement. You can just look around your day-to-day life, the more you se  
will see how women are treated at different locations and in different times.  
50% of the total population of the world. In her remarks, Ms. Lakshmi Pr  
Dewan of UN during November 2011 mentioned in her remarks  
participation in national and local politics, in the economy, in women  
fundamental to democracy and essential to the achievement of sustainable  
growth — during peace, through conflict and post-conflict, and during pol  
political system neglects women's participation, if it provides accountability  
half of its citizens'. There are several scientific arguments that back  
it is a proven fact that female role is superior to male. Thus why the whole  
society needs empowerment?

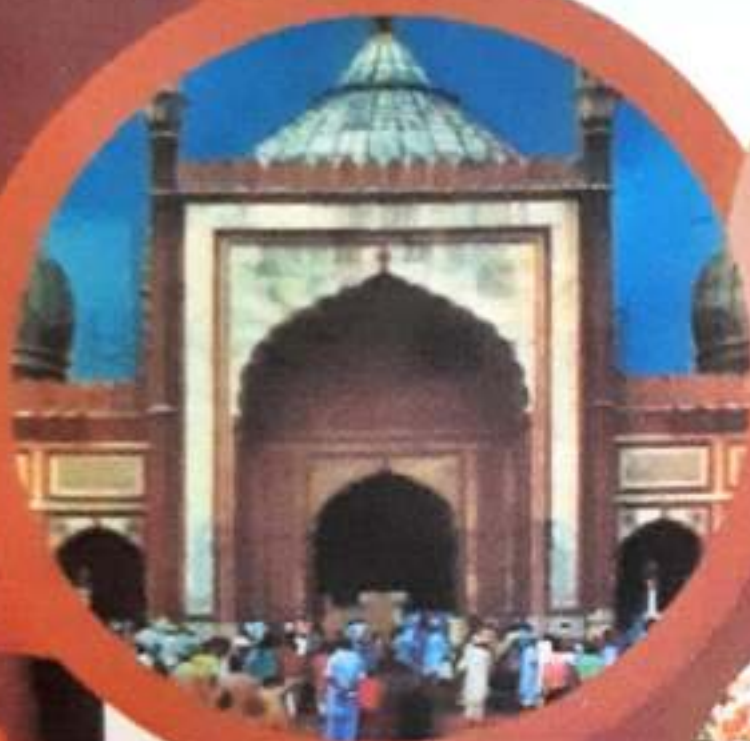
### What is women empowerment?

Women empowerment in simple words can be understood as giving power  
for their own lives or involving such abilities in them so that they can  
rightful place in the society. There has always been an imbalance  
because of this, according to United Nations women's empowerment  
components



Proceedings of National Seminar  
on  
**Social Tolerance in Indian  
Literature and Traditions**

भारतीय साहित्य और परम्पराओं में सामाजिक सहिष्णुता



**Dr. Noor Hasan**

Sponsored by:  
Indian Council of Social Science Research  
(ICSSR), New Delhi

All rights are reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the copyright holder.

© **Editor:** Dr. Noor Hasan

**Publisher:** World Lab Publication

**Address:** TF-2 Sec-1, Vasundhara, Ghaziabad,  
Uttar Pradesh 201012

**Phone:** 9810080056, 9310388806

**E-mail:** worldlabpublication@gmail.com

**Website:** [www.worldlabpublication.com](http://www.worldlabpublication.com)

**Edition:** 2021

**ISBN:** 978-93-5457-707-9

**Price:** 600/-

**Printed in:** India



# अशोक के धम्म में निहित सहिष्णुता

डा० अनीता चौहान

असिस्टेंट प्रो० 'इतिहास'

रा०स्ना०म०वि० मालदेवता, 'रायपुर' देहरादून

सार  
जिस धर्म को उसने अभिलेखों में प्रस्तुत किया है वह बौद्ध या कोई विशिष्ट धर्म नहीं था। वह वास्तव में नैतिकता के नियम थे जिनमें सभी धर्मों का सार सन्निहित था।  
डॉ० राधा कुमुद मुखर्जी

विश्व इतिहास में प्रसिद्ध तथा वर्तमान समय में भी प्रासंगिक सम्राट अशोक ने मानव जीवन की उन्नति के लिये जिन सिद्धान्तों का पालन किया, वे नैतिक सिद्धान्त अशोक के शिलालेखों, स्तम्भलेखों में 'धम्म' नाम से प्रसिद्ध हैं। अभिलेखों में वर्णित 'धम्म' शब्द 'धर्म' का प्राकृत रूप है। अशोक का धम्म विभिन्न धार्मिक सम्प्रदायों के बीच सह अस्तित्व व सहिष्णुता का भाव रखता है।

संकेत शब्द: अशोक का धम्म, कलिंग युद्ध, धम्म के सिद्धान्त, धम्म का प्रभाव

सम्राट बिन्दुसार की मृत्यु (269 ईसा पूर्व) के पश्चात् अशोक का विधिवत राज्याभिषेक 273 ईसा पूर्व में हुआ। चार वर्षों का यह अन्तराल अशोक का अपने भाईयों के साथ सत्ता का संघर्ष का काल था। सत्ता संघर्ष के इस काल में बौद्ध साहित्य में अशोक को एक क्रूर व्यक्ति के रूप में दर्शाया गया तथा कामाशोक 'चण्डाशोक' जैसे कल्पित नामों से सम्बोधित किया गया। राज्याभिषेक के 8वें वर्ष 261 ईसा पूर्व में अशोक ने अपने पिता तथा पितामह की साम्राज्य विस्तार की नीति का पालन करते हुये कलिंग राज्य पर आक्रमण किया। कलिंग युद्ध का वर्णन अशोक के तेरहवें मुख्य शिलालेख से मिलता है। इस युद्ध में एक लाख पचास हजार व्यक्ति बन्दी बनाये गये तथा एक लाख व्यक्ति लड़ते हुये मारे गये। युद्ध में विजयी होने के पश्चात् भी युद्ध की भयावहता को देखकर अशोक का हृदय पश्चाताप से भर गया, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उसने साम्राज्य विस्तार की नीति (भेरी घोष) के स्थान पर प्राणी कल्याण की नीति 'धर्म घोष' की घोषणा की। कलिंग युद्ध के चार वर्ष पश्चात् (256-55 ईसा पूर्व) अशोक अपने 8वें शिलालेख में घोषणा करता है कि "कलिंग देश में जितने आदमी मारे गये या कैद हुए, उसके सौवें या हजारवें हिस्से का नाश भी अब देवाना प्रिय के लिये बड़े दुःख का कारण होगा।"

## About the Book

It is essential to emphasize and understand gender equality in the 21st Century. Even in the developed countries where females legislatively have equal rights with males, discrimination also appears prominently. The best way of ensuring equality is to start living and asking ourselves what each one of us can do to contribute to an equal society where individuals, regardless of any external attributes, can live and thrive without any distinction.

The present volume titled "Gender Issues and Discourse in 21st Century: Inter and Trans Disciplinary Perspectives" is the outcome of selected research papers from the International Interdisciplinary Webinar, Organized by IQAC, Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Guwahati, Assam and IQAC, Bhasipara College, Bhasipara, Dibrui, Assam on the subject, Gender Issues and Discourse in 21st Century, as a follow up of the UGC Directive.

## About the Editor



**Guptajit Pathak**, IQAC Co-ordinator and Assistant Professor, Department of History, Kanya Mahavidyalaya (Affiliated to Gauhati University), Guwahati, Assam, India is a bilingual contemporary poet, story writer, script writer, lyrics writer, author, translator, reviewer, resource person as well as a prominent editor. His poems, songs, stories, articles, reviews and research papers are published in many regional, national and international journals of repute & ezines and translated into different languages. Mr. Pathak has bagged the honour of "Outstanding Researcher in History" Award for his contribution in historical research conferred by Global Outreach Research & Education Association in the 3rd Global Outreach Research and Education Summit on 31st July, 2019 at Bengaluru. He has acted as a resource person in National Seminar titled "Literary Emperor Anna Bhau Sahre" on 1st & 2nd May, 2020 at Arts & Commerce College (Affiliated to University of Mumbai), Phondapet, Maharashtra, India. At present, he is a Doctoral Research Scholar in the Department of History, Assam University (Central), Silchar, India and the convener of National and International Workshops, Seminars, and Conferences and is working as a Section Editor of INSIGHT: An International Multilingual Journal for Arts and Humanities, Peer Reviewed and Refereed, ISSN: 2562-8002, University Research Publications, Ettimkulam, Kerala, India.

VKP  
Vidya Kutr Publications

Published by:  
**Vidya Kutr Publications**

A part of

Vidya Kutr Foundation

Registration Office: 137, Assam Village, New Delhi-110074.  
Office: B-022, Sarajpur, Khandu Colony, Sector-45, Noida.  
Arunachal Road, Umar Pothohar, 201301



Rs. 1295/-  
USD 100

GENDER ISSUES and DISCOURSE IN 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY: Inter and Trans Disciplinary Perspectives

GUPTAJIT PATHAK

VKP

# GENDER ISSUES and DISCOURSE IN 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY Inter and Trans Disciplinary Perspectives

Editor  
GUPTAJIT PATHAK



**GENDER ISSUES AND DISCOURSE  
IN 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY  
INTER AND TRANS DISCIPLINARY  
PERSPECTIVES**

Edited by  
**GUPTAJIT PATHAK**

**An International Interdisciplinary Webinar Proceeding  
Volume**

**AS A FOLLOWUP OF THE RECENT UGC DIRECTIVE**

Published by:  
**VIDYA KUTIR PUBLICATIONS**  
137, Asola Village, New Delhi-110074  
Phone: +91 99103 21772  
E-mail: [vidyakutirpublications@gmail.com](mailto:vidyakutirpublications@gmail.com)  
Website: <http://www.vidyakutirfoundation.org/publication.html>

Proceeding Volume of the selected papers on the occasion of International Interdisciplinary Webinar on **GENDER ISSUES and DISCOURSE IN 21st Century Inter and Trans Disciplinary Perspectives**, as a follow-up of the recent UGC Directive, organized by IQAC, Bilasipara College (Affiliated to Gauhati University), Bilasipara-783348, Dhubri, Assam India, & IQAC, Kanya Mahavidyalaya (Affiliated to Gauhati University), Geetanagar, Guwahati-781021, Assam, India on 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2020

---

*Published by*

**VIDYA KUTIR PUBLICATION**

New Delhi

**Gender Issues and Discourse in 21st Century inter and Trans Disciplinary Perspectives**

---

© *Editor*

*Cover: Aditi Deka Pathak*

*Rs.1295/-*

*[All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, mechanical or photocopying, recording and otherwise, without prior written permission of the editor and the publisher.]*

*First Edition: April, 2021* ✓

*ISBN: 978-81-952368-5-5*

**PRINTED IN INDIA**

---

Printed at: New Delhi, India



# Gender Inequality: Socio-Legal Perspectives in India

Dr. Anita Chauhan  
Assistant Professor  
Department of History  
Govt. P.G. College, Maldevta, Raipur  
Dehradun, Uttarakhand, India

## Abstract

Violence against women is often a manifestation of the historical unequal power balance between the sexes which has led to domination over and discrimination against women by men. This paper contextualizes the aspect of gender inequality amongst women from past history to the contemporary world. Women play an inevitable role in our lives, thus equality for women should be regarded as a basic condition of social, economical, political development of the nation. The manifestation of considering women as an inferior gender can be witnessed in various forms of abuse and crimes. From time immemorial women are treated as an oppressed section of the society and they are the victims of various inequalities and violence including satipratha, Purdah system, dowry, domestic violence, kidnapping, rape, marital rape, bride burning, stalking, acid attack, child marriage, eve teasing, cyber crime, women trafficking, female infanticide, cruelty, female foeticide, different kind of physical, mental and emotional abuse. The constitution of India not only removes inequalities but also provides special status to women. Also there are many laws in India which aim at not only removing the inequality but also punish the offenders of discrimination under various instances. This paper is an attempt to throw light on gender discrimination being faced by women and various provisions and protective laws for women.

**Keywords:** Gender Inequality, Women Rights, Legal Status, Domestic Violence, Discrimination, Constitution of India.

## INTRODUCTION

Gender refers to the roles, behaviours, characteristics, opportunities that any society considers appropriate for men and women. Gender is learnt through the process of socialization and through the various cultures of particular society and everyone learns about their gender from birth. With the start of their Childhood, each gender learns how they should behave in order to

भारत के महान शिक्षाशास्त्रियों,  
दार्शनिकों, साहित्यकारों एवं महापुरुषों  
का योगदान



संपादक मंडल

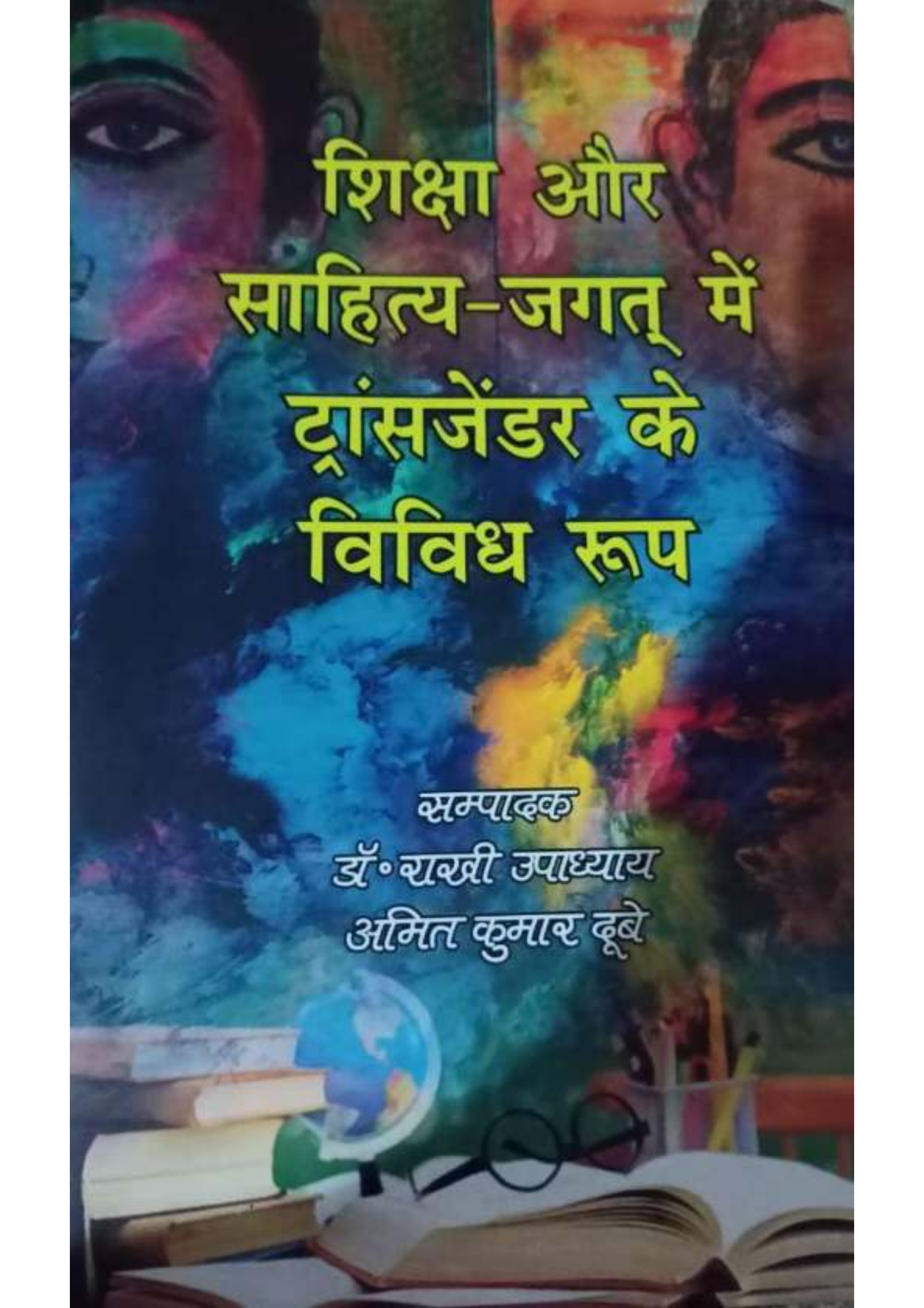
तीर्थकर महावीर विश्वविद्यालय, मुरादाबाद





## अनुक्रमणिका

क्र.	योगदानकर्ता का नाम	आलेख नाम	प्रष्ठ सं०
1	डॉ. सरोज बाला	महान साहित्यकार जयशंकर प्रसाद का पद्य-प्रदर्शन (घणित कहानियों का संदर्भ)	20
2	निमिषा राज	महात्मा गांधी और विनोबा भावे की दृष्टि में संघर्षशील विकास।	27
3	डॉ० अ. च. नांगला	जयशंकर प्रसाद की राष्ट्रीय चेतना: नाटक चन्द्रगुप्त	32
4	डा० नीलम नेगी	उत्तराखण्ड के प्रमुख शिक्षाविद एवं साहित्यकारः गोविन्द धातक	38
5	अपर्णा दुबे	श्री अरविंद घोष के शैक्षिक चिंतन की वर्तमान समय में प्रासंगिकता	42
6	महेश्वरी कुमारी	मानव उत्थान में विवेकानन्द साहित्य की उत्पादकता	49
7	डॉ. ईसा शुक्ला, डॉ. रवीश कुमार सोनी, ए- शशांक राव	भारतीय समाज के पद्य प्रदर्शन में किन्नरों की भूमिका	53
8	डॉ. ईसा शुक्ला, डॉ. रवीश कुमार सोनी, गोपाल राम	भारत के पद्य प्रदर्शक दिव्यांगजन : चुनौती एवं उपलब्धियाँ	56
9	डॉ. शिंदे मालती बोंडोपन्त	स्वामी विवेकानन्द के विचारों का हिंदी साहित्य पर प्रभाव	59
10	डॉ० यशवन्त पाटव	"कृष्णमूर्ति का शिक्षा दर्शन और समकालीन प्रासंगिकता"	64
11	अमर कुमार चौधरी	"अमरकांत एवं मार्कण्डेय: प्रगतिशील एवं यथार्थवाद"	77
12	डॉ० रेखा श्रीवास्तव* *विजयलक्ष्मी सिंह*	*स्वामी विवेकानन्द के शैक्षिक विचार एवं वर्तमान समय में उसकी प्रासंगिकता*	81
13	डु० पुष्पा देवी	रविंद्र माध ठेंगोर का शैक्षिक दर्शन	83
14	डॉ. मन्मथ कोणियाल	प्रेमचन्द साहित्य में गांधी दर्शन	85
15	डॉ. विभा कुमारी	भारत के महान साहित्यकार गोस्वामी तुलसीदास द्वारा मानव कल्याण हेतु पद्य- प्रदर्शनपूर्ण रचनाएं	91
16	सौरभ: दे	भारतीयसंस्कृतसाहित्ये स्त्रीका महत्त्व-स्थानविषये	96



# शिक्षा और साहित्य-जगत् में ट्रांसजेंडर के विविध रूप

सम्पादक

डॉ॰ राखी उपाध्याय  
अमित कुमार दूबे



24. किन्नर जीवन की त्रासदी : मैं पायल  
मन्जू कोगियाल 220
25. समाज के परित्यक्त वर्ग की व्यथा-कथा: 'किन्नर कथा'  
विकास मौर्या 229
26. भारतीय समाज में ट्रांसजेंडर विमर्श  
डॉ. ममता 237
27. हिन्दी साहित्य में किन्नर-विमर्श  
डॉ. चन्द्रशेखर सिंह 243
28. शिक्षा एवं साहित्य के परिप्रेक्ष्य में जिन्दगी 50-50  
अमित कुमार दूबे 252
29. तृतीय लिंगी समाज: सभ्यता एवं संस्कृति  
जयश्री कुमावत, डॉ. प्रियंका यादव 258
30. **Transgender, Sex and Gender Sensitization-  
genetical Basis** 268  
<sup>1</sup>Dr. Pushpendra Kumar Sharma <sup>2</sup>Dr. Rashmi Tyagi Rawat
31. **Role of Educational Institutions in Gender  
Issues in India** 276  
Dr. Smita Sharma<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Sujata Gupta<sup>2</sup>
32. **Importance of Gender Sensitization in Social  
Development of A Society** 282  
Dr. Sujata Gupta<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Smita Sharma<sup>2</sup>
33. **Acceptance of Hijaras or Third Gender  
in Indian Society** 288  
Dr. J.V.S. Rauthan, Dr. Sundar Singh, Akriti Mangain

**डॉ. राखी उपाध्याय**

पद-एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, हिन्दी विभाग डी.ए.वी.पी.जी. महिला विश्वविद्यालय  
(उत्तराखण्ड)

शिक्षा:- एम.ए. (हिन्दी) डी.फिल. (हिन्दी) पी.जी.डी.जे.एस.सी. (इन्ग्लिश)  
एम.ए. (जनसंज्ञा एंड मास कम्युनिकेशन) पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट डिप्लोमा इन अड्वान्स  
प्रोग्राम प्रोडक्शन (इन्ग्लिश) पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट डिप्लोमा इन डिजिटल मैनेजमेंट (इन्ग्लिश)

भाषा ज्ञान- हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी, गढ़वाली

प्रकाशन- शिक्षा, साहित्य एवं विविध विमर्श से सम्बंधित दस पुस्तकें।

विषय विशेषज्ञता- हिन्दी पत्रकारिता

विशेष उपलब्धि- ऑनररी फेलोशिप (एफ.आई.ए.इ.एस.)

शोध निर्वेशन- 15 शोधार्थियों ने पी-एच.डी. का कार्य किया।

साहित्यिक सेवा- विभिन्न प्रतिष्ठित राष्ट्रीय और अंतराष्ट्रीय पत्र पत्रिकाओं में आलेख व शोध पत्र प्रकाशित।

सहभागिता- विभिन्न सामाजिक एवं शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के साथ सहभागिता विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की दो परियोजनाओं में शोध कार्य।

ईमेल - drakhi.418@gmail.com

**अमित कुमार दूबे**

कार्यक्षेत्र- शिक्षक- शिक्षा विभाग में शोध कार्य (पी-एच.डी.)

शिक्षा: एम.ए. (मानविकी, अंग्रेजी, योग) एम.एड.

भाषा ज्ञान- हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी और भोजपुरी

प्रकाशन- शिक्षा, साहित्य एवं विविध विमर्श से सम्बंधित पुस्तकें

उपलब्धि- राष्ट्रीय पात्रता परीक्षा (शिक्षाशास्त्र) में

विशेष उपलब्धि- एम.एड. की परीक्षा में सर्वोच्च अंक के लिए विश्वविद्यालय ने सर्वोच्च पुरस्कार प्रदान किया।

सहस्य- हिन्दी काल्चरल सेन्टर जापान।

साहित्यिक सेवा- विभिन्न प्रतिष्ठित राष्ट्रीय और अंतराष्ट्रीय पत्र पत्रिकाओं में आलेख व शोध पत्र प्रकाशित।

लेखन का उद्देश्य- शिक्षा विमर्श, अभ्यास- शिक्षा, सामाजिक मुद्दों और राष्ट्रीय हित से सम्बंधित सरोकारों पर मान्य हिन्दी भाषा का प्रचार-प्रसार, भारतीय संस्कृति का प्रचार-प्रसार हिन्दी भाषा की गरिमा को विश्व-स्तरीय प्रतिष्ठापित करना, अंतराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हिन्दी को हर जगह हर व्यक्ति तक पहुँचाना।

ईमेल - akumaradube@gmail.com

जे.टी.एस. पब्लिकेशन्स

बी-508 गली नं. 17, विजय पार्क, दिल्ली-110053

फोन 08527460252, 9990236819

ईमेल - jtspublications@gmail.com

पृष्ठ 88x88 पन्ने

ISBN 978-81-97511-09-4







# **LOCAL INSTITUTIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE IN HIMALAYA**

**DR SANJAY KUMAR**

8. छायावादी काव्य में पर्यावरण चेतना  
– डॉ. मन्जु कोजियाल 88
9. उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के आर्थिक विकास में पर्यटन क्षेत्र की भूमिका – समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन  
– डॉ. दिनेश कुमार गुप्ता 96
10. पर्यावरण अवनयन : कारण, प्रभाव एवं उपचार  
– डॉ. महावीर प्रसाद शर्मा एवं डॉ. सुल्तान सिंह यादव 106
11. हिमालयी पर्यावरण एवं जनसहयोग चुनौतियाँ और समाधान  
– डॉ. मन्जु चन्द्रा 113
12. उत्तराखण्ड में माइग्रेशन और रिवर्स माइग्रेशन  
– डॉ. भुवन तिवारी एवं ताराचन्द्र 121
13. लोकतांत्रिक विकेन्द्रीकरण का सिद्धान्त और व्यवहार :  
हिमालयी क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं की सहभागिता के सन्दर्भ में  
– डॉ. प्रकाश लखेड़ा 133
14. पर्यावरणीय नैतिकता, कानून और शिक्षा  
– मनोज कुमार 155
15. जलवायु परिवर्तन : इसका प्रभाव  
– ताराचन्द्र 174
16. पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में इको (पर्यावरण अनुकूल) उद्यमों की सार्थक संकल्पना  
– डॉ. अनु पाण्डेय 185





**Shivalik Prakashan**

4648/21, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj,  
New Delhi - 110002, Ph: 011-42351161  
E-mail : shivalikprakashan@yahoo.com  
Web: www.shivalikprakashan.in

Price: ₹750/-

ISBN: 93-91214-78-3



9 789391 214784

# शैक्षिक दख़ाल

शैक्षिक संस्थाओं को उपयुक्त शिक्षकों तथा प्राचार्यों का साक्षात् संघ  
वर्ष-11, अंक-19, जनवरी 2022

## परामर्शदाता मंडल

प्रेमपाल शर्मा, प्रो. ओमप्रकाश साह गंगोला, बागदोरा बोरो,  
डॉ० अरुण कुमार, हेमलता तिवारी, आकाश सारस्वत

## संपादक

मोहा पुनेठ - दिनेश कर्नाटक

समाहकार संपादक - सचिव संपादक - प्रबंध संपादक  
डॉ० मोहा बघाड़ी - राजीव बोरो - डॉ० विवेक पांडेय

## बाल साहित्य संपादक

मनीष चमोली

## संपादक मंडल

रेखा चमोली, डॉ० दिनेश चंद्र बोरो  
डॉ० निर्मल कुमार न्योलिया, प्रदीप बहुगुणा,  
विनोद बसेड़ा, राजेश पंत, खेमकरण सोमन, स्वाति मेलकानी, डॉ० दीपक मेहता

## कला संपादक

मोहन चौहान (देहरादून)

## शैक्षिक दख़ाल टीम

दिनेश भट्ट, चिंतामणि बोरो, जयमाल देवलात, भुवन चंद्र पांडे, शुभम पंत (पिथौरागढ़),  
डॉ० देवकीनंदन भट्ट, राजेश वर्मा (हल्द्वानी), राजीव शर्मा (राजस्थान),  
अनुष्ठा (दिल्ली), प्रमोद दीक्षित (बारा), डॉ० शैलेन्द्र धपोता (बागेश्वर),

## संपादकीय संपर्क

मोहा पुनेठ, शिव कालोने, न्यू पिथाना, पो० ०३०३० डिग्री कालेब,  
जिला पिथौरागढ़-262502 (उत्तराखण्ड)  
मो. - 9411707470, 9411793190, 9411347601  
Email: punetha.mahesh@gmail.com /  
dineshkarnatak12@gmail.com

## प्रकाशक तथा मुद्रक

राजीव बोरो, सचिव, शैक्षिक दख़ाल समिति,  
भौमताल रोड, निकट एच.एम.टी. चौराहा  
रानीबाग, जिला-नैनीताल (उत्तराखण्ड) 263126

टाईप सेटिंग व डिजाइनिंग : विजय काण्डपाल, बी.एम. ग्रफिक्स, हल्द्वानी, मो. 9927319903

सभी पद अवैधानिक। न्याय क्षेत्र नैनीताल। पत्रिका में प्रकाशित लेखकों के विचारों से संपादक एवं संपादक मंडल का सम्बन्ध नहीं है।



## : अनुक्रम :

गाता हुआ लड़का (अंतिम कवर) : मंगलेश डबराल	
घर (दूसरा व तीसरा कवर) : विष्णु खरे	
अभिमत	3
साहित्य में शिक्षा विमर्श की रूपरेखा (प्रारंभ) : दिनेश कर्नाटक	7
शिक्षा व कहानी का अंतःसंबंध (परिचर्चा) : देवेन मेवाड़ी,	
शैलेन्द्र सागर, हरिवंश राय, मनीषा कुलश्रेष्ठ तथा गौरीनाथ	9
अलग-अलग ताल (आयरिश कहानी) - पैट वाटसन	19
कहानियों में शिक्षक-शिक्षिकाओं की छवि (फेसबुक परिचर्चा)	20
कहानी शिक्षण : कुछ सार्यक प्रयास : रेखा चमोली	22
पाँच लघुकथाएँ (उपमा शर्मा, प्रबोध उनियाल, सोमा सिंह,	
मॉर्टिन जॉन, बीना फुलेरा)	25
<b>झरोखा :</b>	
एक बेहतरीन भविष्य के लिए जरूरी पाठ हैं ये कहानियाँ : अनिल	
अवित्रांत	28
कहानी का यथार्थ और यथार्थ की कहानी : रश्मि रावत	49
हर बच्चे का बचपन एक नाजुक सपना : स्वाति मेलकानी	72
<b>कहानियाँ :</b>	
आरंभ : ओम प्रकाश गंगोला	31
डिप्टी साहब का लोटा : शैलेय	35



## कहानी शिक्षण : कुछ सार्थक प्रयास

• रेखा चमोली

प्राथमिक स्तर पर कहानी शिक्षण एक महत्वपूर्ण शिक्षण विधा है, जिसका उपयोग मौखिक और लिखित दोनों तरह से बहुत उपयोगी है। बच्चे अपने घर में किसी न किसी रूप में कहानी से जुड़े होते हैं। उनके माता-पिता या अन्य बड़े उनसे बातचीत करते हुए, उन्हें किसी नई चीज के बारे में बताते हुए, खाना खिलाते हुए, धुमाते हुए, डराते हुए या सुलाते हुए अक्सर कहानियाँ सुनाते हैं। ये कहानियाँ कभी उनकी सुनी या पढ़ी पुरानी कहानियों में से होती हैं तो कभी त्वरित ही स्थिति को देखते हुए नई बनी कहानी होती हैं। दादा-दादी नाना-नानी की कहानियाँ तो सुप्रसिद्ध हैं। हालाँकि इस परंपरा में कमी आई है। टीवी मोबाइल के युग ने आपसी बातचीत के मौकों को बहुत कम कर दिया है। फिर भी बच्चों के जीवन में किसी न किसी रूप में कहानियाँ बसी हुई हैं। एक बार की बात है, बताऊँ! एक बार क्या हुआ? जैसे वाक्यों से शुरू हुई घटनाओं का विवरण देते हुए बच्चे आपस में भी कहानियाँ सुना रहे होते हैं। कई बार ये गप्प के रूप में भी होती हैं। कहानी एक ऐसी विधा है जिसका आकर्षण कभी कम नहीं हुआ, ना हो कम होने की संभावना है। भले ही इसको पहुँच के माध्यम दिनों-दिन बदलते रहें।

जब हम कहानी शिक्षण की बात करते हैं तो इसमें कहानी सुनने-सुनाने के आनंद के साथ-साथ कुछ अन्य चीजें भी जुड़ जाती हैं। जैसे कि भाषाई दक्षताओं का विकास, पाठ्यचर्या के लक्ष्य, सीखने के प्रतिफल आदि। कहानी के माध्यम से भाषा व साहित्य के कुछ पूर्व निश्चित लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति तक पहुँचने का प्रयास कहानी शिक्षण कहलाता है। जब हम अपनी पाठ्यपुस्तकों को देखते हैं तो उनमें-खासकर भाषा शिक्षण में- कहानी को अच्छी-खासी जगह मिलती दिखती है। उदाहरण के लिए, एन सी ई आर टी की कक्षा एक की पाठ्यपुस्तक रिमझिम में दस कहानियाँ हैं। कक्षा 4 की मेरीगोल्ड में दस कहानियाँ हैं। भाषा शिक्षण पढ़ने-लिखने, विचारने, तर्क करने, समस्या समाधान की ओर बढ़ने, निष्कर्ष तक पहुँचने आदि तमाम दक्षताओं तक पहुँचने का माध्यम है जिसमें कहानी का रोल इसलिए भी महत्वपूर्ण बन जाता है क्योंकि वह अपने भीतर तमाम संभावनाएँ समेटे होती हैं बशर्ते उसका कक्षा में चयन व उपयोग समझदारी से किया जाए।

### कहानी शिक्षण के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण चरण

1. कहानी के बारे में उत्सुकता पैदा करना या माहौल बनाना - कहानी सुनाने से पहले बच्चों में कहानी सुनने के लिए उत्सुकता पैदा करना माहौल बनाना कहलाता है। जैसे कि अगर कहानी जानवरों के बारे में है तो जो जानवर उस कहानी में आए हैं उनके बारे में बच्चों से बात करना, उनकी राय लेना, उनके पूर्व ज्ञान को जानना आदि। भाषा की बुनियादी समझ बनाने के लिए जरूरी है कि बच्चे संदर्भ के साथ भाषा पढ़ना-लिखना सीखें जैसा कि वे

मौखिक भाषा का उपयोग करते हुए कर रहे होते हैं। अर्थात् उनके दिमाग में भाषा सोचने-विचारने, समझने, कल्पना करने, ध्वनियों तथा उनकी बातों को व्यक्त करने का माध्यम बने।

2. कहानी सुनाने के दौरान, पूर्व तैयारी - कहानी सुनाने से पहले आवश्यक है कि शिक्षक-शिक्षिका को कहानी अच्छी तरह याद हो। वह उसे हाव-भाव और एक्शन के साथ सुनाए। छोटे बच्चों के साथ इसमें थोड़ी गटकौथता भी जोड़ी जा सकती है। अगर कहानी पढ़नी है तो उचित उत्तर-चढ़ाव और अभ्यास के साथ पढ़ी जाए। इस तरह कहानी पर दो तरह से काम किया जा सकता है। पहला, पूरी कहानी एक साथ सुना कर अंत में बच्चों को अपनी राय रखने और बातचीत करने के मौके दिए जाएँ। बच्चों से प्रश्न पूछे जाएँ। कहानी में आए खास शब्दों पर बात की जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त कहानी को जरूरत के हिसाब से लिखित कार्य भी कराया जा सकता है।

दूसरा, कहानी सुनाने के दौरान कहानी के महत्वपूर्ण मोड़ों पर कहानी को रोककर बच्चों को अनुमान लगाने, अपनी बात कहने के मौके दिए जाएँ। इस तरह कहानी की जरूरत के हिसाब से कहानी के बीच में या पूरी होने पर लिखित कार्य करवाए जाएँ। अगर कक्षा 1 और 2 के बच्चे हैं तो उनके साथ उनके स्तर की कहानी को एक ही बार में सुनाना ज्यादा उचित रहता है। एक बार कहानी को सुनाने के बाद उस पर बच्चों की उंगली लगाकर पढ़ना व अन्य गतिविधियाँ की जा सकती हैं।

हमारे पास कक्षा में काम करते हुए दो तरह की कहानियाँ होती हैं। पहली वह कहानियाँ जो बच्चों की पाठ्यपुस्तक में दी हुई होती हैं। इन कहानियों तक सभी बच्चों की पहुँच होती है। अर्थात् जब कक्षा के सभी बच्चों को एक साथ एक कहानी को सुनाया या पढ़ाया जाता है तो प्रत्येक बच्चा अपनी किताब देख सकता है। इन कहानियों पर काम करना थोड़ा आसान होता है। दूसरी तरह की कहानियाँ वे होती हैं जो किन्हीं अन्य पुस्तकों के माध्यम से सुनाई या पढ़ाई जाती हैं। सौभाग्य से अब हमारे विद्यालयों में ऐसी पुस्तकों की भी दो या तीन प्रतियाँ उपलब्ध हैं। यह कहानियाँ उन कहानियों में शामिल होती हैं जिन पर शिक्षिका की पहुँच बच्चों से पहले होती है।

पाठ्यपुस्तक की कहानी में कुछ लक्ष्य पहले से शामिल होते हैं, साथ ही इसमें आवश्यकतानुसार नई दक्षताओं और नए लक्ष्यों को भी जोड़ा जा सकता है। कहानियों में अभ्यास कार्य के अलावा अन्य गतिविधियाँ भी शामिल की जा सकती हैं। जैसे कि पात्रों की ओर ध्यान दिलाना, उनके हाव-भाव पोशाक, संवाद आदि। पात्रों को बदलकर नई कहानी गढ़ना। जैसे कि कहानी में जिस पात्र को कमजोर या आलसी-बेवकूफ दिखाया गया है उसे मजबूत और समझदार बनाकर प्रस्तुत करना। क्या होता अगर इस पात्र की

कविता संग्रह



# उसकी आवाज एक उत्सव है



रेखा चमोली



© लेखकाधीन

प्रकाशक : न्यू वर्ल्ड पब्लिकेशन

C-515, बुद्ध नगर, इंद्रपुरी, नई दिल्ली -110012

मो. : 8750688053

ईमेल : newworldpublication14@gmail.com

संस्करण : 2022

मूल्य : 175 रुपये

आवरण : अनुप्रिया

मुद्रक : सूरज प्रिंटर्स, दिल्ली (110032)

---

USKI AWAJ EK UTSAV HAI

by : REKHA CHAMOLI



## रेखा चमोली

जन्म : 8 नवंबर, 1979 कर्णप्रयाग , उत्तराखंड

शिक्षा : B.sc, M.A. शिक्षाशास्त्र, NET

- स्कूली अनुभवों पर आधारित लेख प्रकाशित।
- मेरी स्कूल डायरी पुस्तक अजीम प्रेमजी विश्वविद्यालय बंगलुरु से 2018 में प्रकाशित।
- स्कूल में नवाचारों के लिए प्रशंसनीय रही।
- उत्तराखंड में पाठ्यपुस्तक लेखन में कक्षा 1 से 8 तक की हिंदी की किताबों में लेखन व संपादन में सहयोग। विभिन्न शैक्षिक कार्यशालाओं व सेमिनारों में प्रतिभाग।
- शैक्षिक दखल नामक छमाही पत्रिका की सहयोगी संपादक व सक्रिय सदस्य।
- विभिन्न पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में कविताएं प्रकाशित। पेड़ बनी स्त्री कविता संग्रह 2012 में प्रकाशित जिसे वर्ष 2012 का समकालीन सूत्र सम्मान मिला था।
- 17 साल प्राथमिक शिक्षा में काम करने के बाद वर्तमान में अस्सिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर शिक्षाशास्त्र के पद पर कार्यरत।
- राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय मालदेवता, रायपुर देहरादून में कार्यरत।

ईमेल : chamolirekha08@gmail.com





# 1857 के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम समर

## स्वाधीनता आंदोलन के गूढ़ रहस्य

डॉ. वीरेंद्र सिंह  
डॉ. पंकज अग्रवाल



# 1857 के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम समरः स्वाधीनता आंदोलन के गूढ़ रहस्य

संपादक

डॉ. वीरेंद्र सिंह

सह-आचार्य

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

एम.एम.एच कॉलेज

गाजियाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश

डॉ. पंकज अग्रवाल

निदेशक विद्या मन्दिर

इन्स्टीट्यूट

मोदीनगर



नालंदा प्रकाशन

दिल्ली



ISBN : 978-93-91018-65-8

© संपादक



प्रकाशक  
नालंदा प्रकाशन  
नई दिल्ली

① : +91-9968082809, +9315194807

✉ : nalandaaparakashan@gmail.com

प्रथम संस्करण- 2022

अक्षर संयोजक  
दीपिका शर्मा, दिल्ली-94

मुद्रक  
ट्राईडेंट इटरप्राइजेज, दिल्ली-32

इस पुस्तक के सर्वाधिकार सुरक्षित हैं। संपादक की लिखित अनुमति के बिना इसके किसी भी अंश को, फोटोकॉपी एवं रिकॉर्डिंग सहित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अथवा मशीनी, किसी के माध्यम से, अथवा ज्ञान के संग्रहण एवं पुनर्प्रयोग की प्रणाली द्वारा, किसी भी रूप में, पुनरुत्पादित अथवा संचारित- प्रसारित नहीं किया जा सकता।

**1857 ke Swatantrata Sangram Samar: Swadhinta Aandholan ke Grun  
Rehasye**

by Dr. Virendar Singh, Dr. Pankaj Agarwal

18.

## 1857 की क्रान्ति का अविस्मरणीय अध्याय-महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई

डॉ. अनीता चौहान \*

---

तन कवच कसे कामिनी सिर टोप कमानी ।

दस्ताने दोऊ कर क्रपान लीने पानी ।

तरवार चलावें मं चंचला लजानी ।

जहां-तहां लगी मुड़न के झुड गिरानी ।।

निज सैने छोड़ आगे करो पयानी ।

संगे न कोऊ आय धंसी फौज बिरानी ।

है अति निसंक तेजरूप गुन की खानी ।

श्री बाई लक्ष्मी है प्रत्यक्ष भवानी ।।

सन् 1857 की क्रान्ति की नायिका महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई ने अपनी वीरता और बलिदान की भारतीय इतिहास में एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी है।

---

\*असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, इतिहास विभाग, राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, मालदेवता, रायपुर, देहरादून।





# आचार्य विनोबा भावे के दर्शन की आधुनिक भारतीय समाज में प्रासंगिकता

संपादक

डॉ. नीशू कुमार

सहायक आचार्य

राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

चमन लाल महाविद्यालय, लण्ढौरा

हरिद्वार, उत्तराखण्ड।



नालंदा प्रकाशन

दिल्ली



**ISBN : 978-93-91018-66-5**

© संपादक



**प्रकाशक**  
**नालंदा प्रकाशन**  
नई दिल्ली

☎ : +91-9968082809, +9315194807

✉ : [nalandaaprakashan@gmail.com](mailto:nalandaaprakashan@gmail.com)

**प्रथम संस्करण- 2022**

**अक्षर संयोजक**  
दीपिका शर्मा, दिल्ली-94

**मुद्रक**  
ट्राईडेंट इटरप्राइजेज, दिल्ली-32

इस पुस्तक के सर्वाधिकार सुरक्षित हैं। संपादक की लिखित अनुमति के बिना इसके किसी भी अंश को, फोटोकॉपी एवं रिकॉर्डिंग सहित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अथवा मशीनी, किसी के माध्यम से, अथवा ज्ञान के संग्रहण एवं पुनःप्रयोग की प्रणाली द्वारा, किसी भी रूप में, पुनरुत्पादित अथवा संचारित- प्रसारित नहीं किया जा सकता।

**Aachariya Vinoba Bhave ke Darshan ki Aadhunik Bhartiye Samaj Mei  
Prasangikta**

by Dr. Nishu Kumar

10.

## कर्मयोगी विनोबा भावे “व्यक्तित्व एवम् कृतित्व”

डॉ. अनीता चौहान\*

---

महापुरुषों का लोकहित चिन्तन युगों युगों तक समाज का मार्गदर्शन करता है। कर्मयोगी आचार्य विनोबा भावे भी ऐसे ही प्रकाश स्तम्भ हैं, जिनकी रोशनी से सारा समाज प्रकाशवान हो गया। विनोबा भावे भारत के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम सेनानी, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता तथा प्रसिद्ध गांधीवादी नेता थे। इन्होंने आजीवन ब्रह्मचर्य का पालन कर अपने जीवन को मानवता की सेवा में समर्पित कर दिया। भारत में भूदान तथा सर्वोदय आन्दोलन के प्रणेता विनोबा भावे का प्रत्येक कार्य मानवता की सेवा से परिपूर्ण एक आध्यात्मिक संदेश है। उनकी आध्यात्मिक चेतना समाज के उत्थान के लिए थी।

भारत के राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक एवम् महात्मा गांधी के आध्यात्मिक उत्तराधिकारी समझे जाने वाले संत विनोबा भावे जन्म 11 सितम्बर सन् 1895 ई. में मुम्बई के निकट कालोबा जिले के गागोदा ग्राम में एक सारस्वत

---

\*असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर 'इतिहास' राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय मालदेवता, रायपुर, देहरादून।



# प्राकृतिक जल-स्रोत : नदियों का सरक्षण एवं संवर्धन

संपादक

डॉ. राकेश मोहन नौटियाल

डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद बडोनी

डॉ. दीप्ति बगवाड़ी



**PRACHI**

DIGITAL PUBLICATION

Book : Prakritik Jal Strot : Nadiyon ka Sanrakshan  
avm Samvardhan  
Editors : Dr. Rakesh Mohan Nautiyal, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Badoni,  
Dr. Deepti Bagwadi  
Edition : 1st (March, 2022)  
ISBN : 978-9391358051

© Author

Published by



**PRACHI**  
DIGITAL PUBLICATION

Regd. Add.: 254, Khuriyakhatta No. 10, Bindukhatta,  
Lalkuan, Nainital - 262402, Uttarakhand, India

Website : [www.prachidigital.in](http://www.prachidigital.in)

E-mail : [editor@prachidigital.in](mailto:editor@prachidigital.in)

Contact : +91-976041-7980, +91-976041-8103

Printed by :

Manipal Technologies Limited, Bangalore - 560025, Karnataka

#### **COPYRIGHT NOTICE**

Copyright rights of this published book and all the works / compositions included in the book are reserved by the author, so the book or any part of it or the composition is completely or partially electronic or mechanical (including film, serial, photographic, without the written permission of the author Recording, any newspaper-magazine or literary / news website or portal, or blog, PDF format, photocopy Or translation into another language) may not be republished, translated or transmitted in any manner by recording method or information collection and retrieval system or in any way. If a person or institution attempts to do so, they will be legally responsible for the costs and losses.

---

This book is published with all possible efforts to make the content error-free after the author's consent. This publication is being sold on this condition and shall not be liable in any way to any person due to any mistake or omission of the author or publisher in the published book. In addition, the publisher declares that the pictures / images / illustration / abstract / clip art used on the cover and inner pages of the book have been made available by the author. Therefore, if the images used violate the copyright of any person or institution, the author will be solely responsible for it, for which the author gives full consent and agree under publishing agreement. That is, the publisher will not have any responsibility for such matters in the present or future.



## **Jal Hi Jeevan Hai (Water is Life)**

**✍ Dr. Kavita Kala**

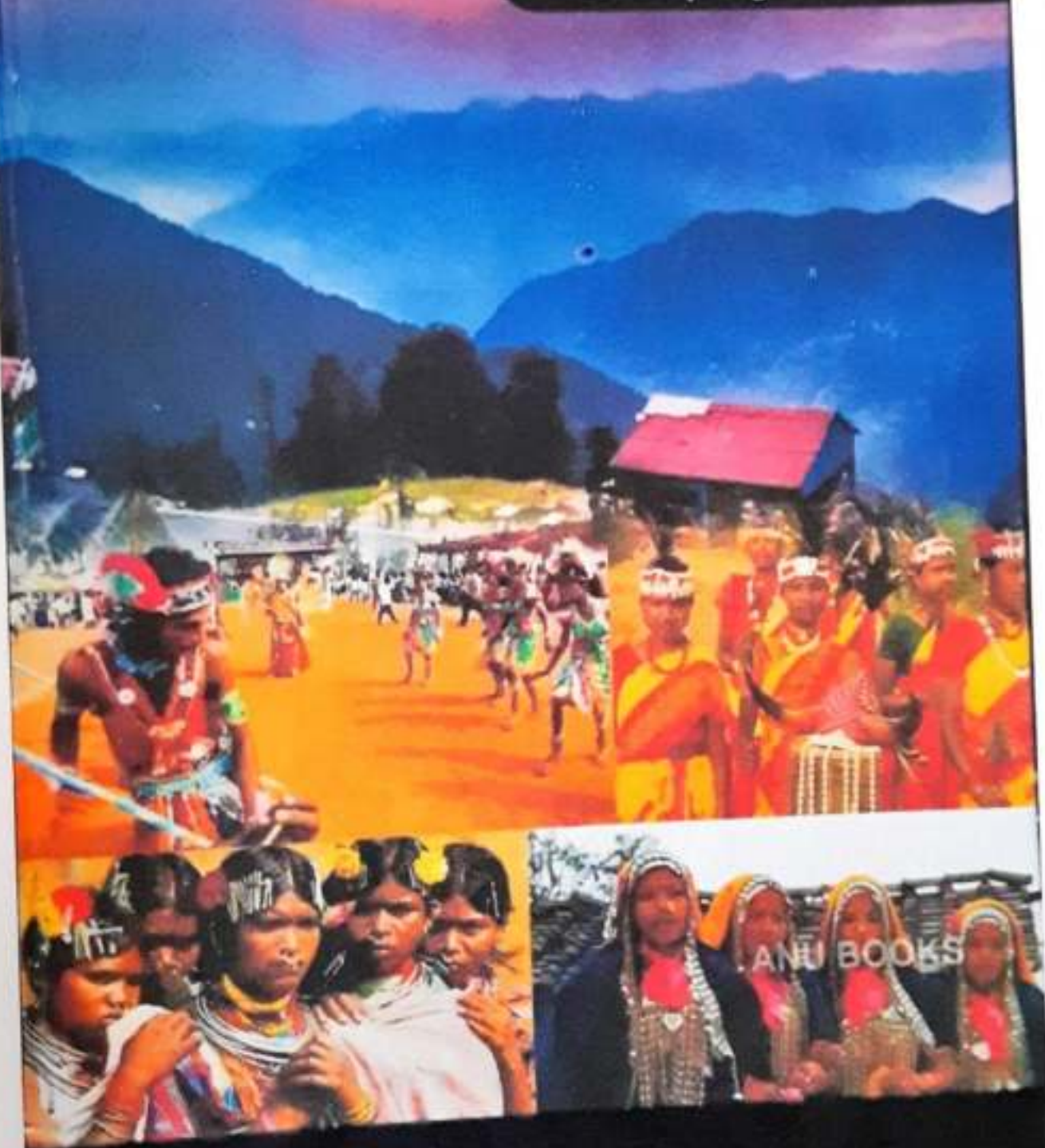
One of the inspirational quote says “ No Water – No Life, No Blue -No Green” Water, one of the best gifts given by nature to the mankind. We can live without food for many days but without water, we can't survive. This gift by nature is very precious and is irreplaceable as we all living beings are totally depended upon it. We need water to drink, to clean, to transport, etc. Water is not only important for humans but plants, animals and all other living needs water for survival. Water is home to many livings, from microscopic organisms to the world largest living Bluewhale.

Life first started in water, and even today new species are found in the depths of oceans. Duobrachium sparksee, a new species of comb jelly fish was found recently in the waters of Puerto Rico. Plants on the other hand need water for their growth and nourishment. Thus, water is a vital source needed by the livings Earth, the blue planet is covered with two-third water bodies, the fresh water is however only 3%. As we are getting more developed due to the industrial advancement and scientific progresses their is more pollution and due to the lack of proper waste management processes water is getting more and more depleted day – by – day. The rate of water depletion is expected to be 58% by the end of 2050. Even though all of us are quite aware about the fact that water is very important for our survival, but we end up misusing it leading to over-exploitation, pollution, etc.

We should remember the fact that water is not a permanent resource. We should understand the fact that water cycle and life cycle are one. If one of it

# THE BUKSAS: SOCIAL STUDY A TRIBE COMMUNITY OF UTTARAKHAND

**Dr. Dharmendra Pradhan**  
**Dr Deepa Agarwal**





*The Buksas: Social Study A Tribe Community of Uttarakhand*

First Published

ISBN: 978-93-90115-24-2

Book Code: AB148-N20

Price : 500 /-

© Editors

'Authors/contributors are solely responsible for the originality/ authenticity/accuracy of the ideas/ information/views/content/ data produced in their respective papers. Publisher and the Editor shall not be responsible for any liability arising on account of any civil or criminal proceeding(s) in any court/tribunal/judicial body under any law for the time being in force.'

All rights including copyrights and rights of translation etc are reserved and vested exclusively with the editor. No part of this publication shall be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, including electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise or stored in any retrieval system of any nature without the express permission of the editor.

*Published by :*

Ms. Kavita Mithal

**Anu Books**

Publishers & Distributors

H.O. Shivaji Road, Meerut, 01214007472, 8800688996

Branch : Green Park Extension, New Delhi 110016, 9997847837

Glasgow (UK)+447586513591

E-mail: anubooks123@gmail.com

Composing and Printing in India

## Prospects & Challenges in Empowerment of Tribal Women

**Dr. Anita Chauhan**

*Assistant Professor (History),  
Government P.G. College, Maldevta, Raipur,  
Dehradun, Uttarakhand*

*"If you educate a man you educate an individual, however, if you educate a women you educate a whole family. Women empowered means Mother India empowered."*

**—Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru**

India is a land of cultures and traditions. Most of the population of India still resides in villages and small under developed towns. In the present scenario still many states in India like Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal have most of the population residing in the villages and small towns. These villages are still deprived of the basic facilities like health and hygiene, education, food, water and electricity. Due to the lack of education



# COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Changing the World

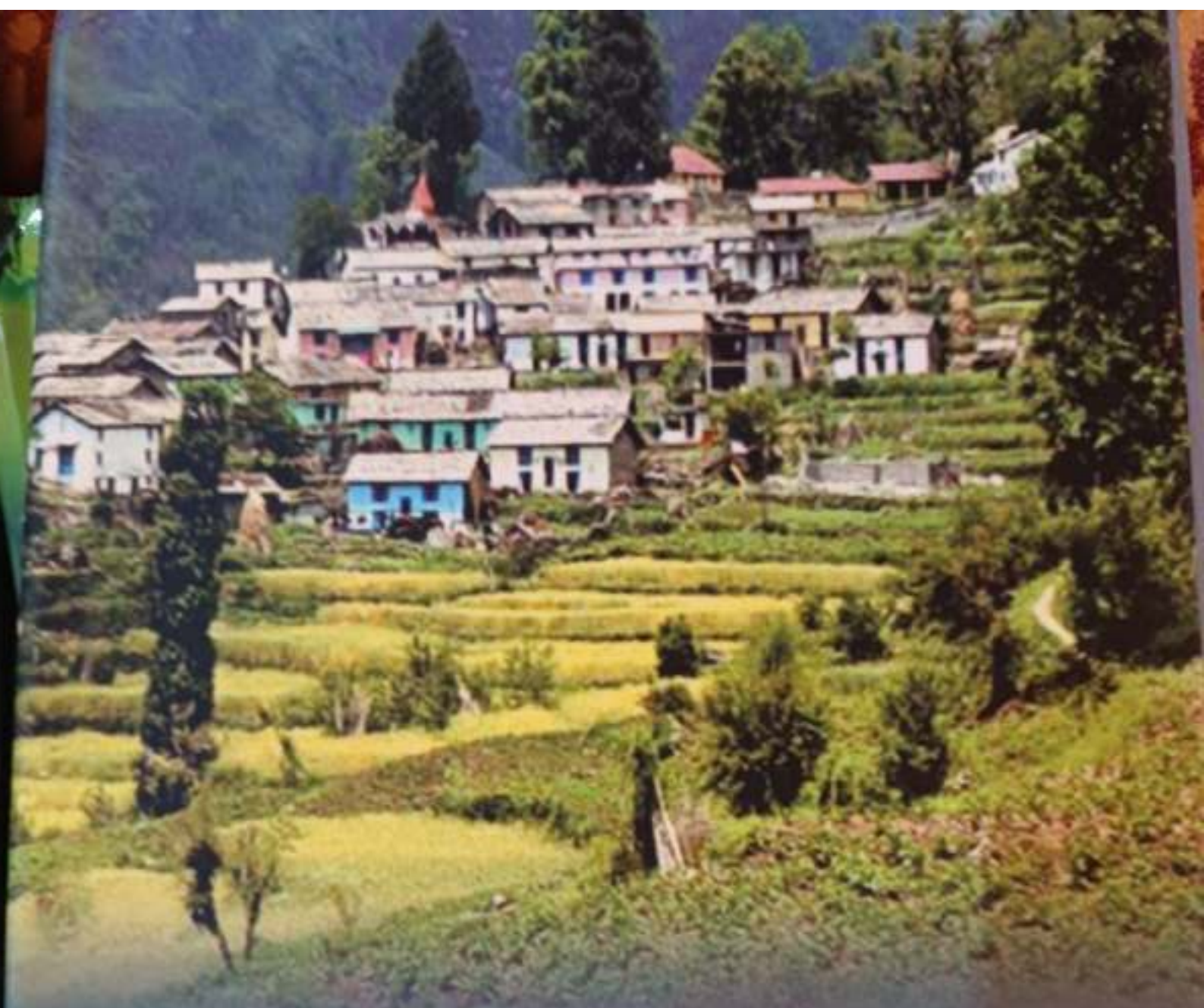


# COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Changing the World







# **Growth and Development of Ranikhet Township in Twentieth Century**

---

K. J. J. J.

Growth and Development  
*of*  
Ranikhet Township in  
Twentieth Century

Kamna Lohani



# **Incorporation of Technological Intervention in Promoting Nutrition Education among the Rural Women of Uttarakhand**

Dr. Dimple Bhatt<sup>1</sup>

## **1. Introduction**

Women constitute more than half of the population of the world and are indispensable part of the human society. It is a well-known fact that the progress of a society, community or a country is not possible without women's empowerment, however women are treated as secondary sex in India. Studies have shown that at least 1.3 billion people are living in absolute poverty, out of which, 70 per cent are women (Himalaya Action Research Centre, Retrieved, 1 April, 2018 from [www.harcindia.org](http://www.harcindia.org)).

Since time immemorial women, especially pregnant and lactating, form one of the most vulnerable segments of the population from a nutritional point of view; thus the health and nutritional status of women in society demands prompt action. The beginning of disadvantages of being a female lies in the discriminatory treatment towards women in the allocation of life-saving resources such as food and health care. The denial of basic human rights like food and health care have made women vulnerable to malnutrition, various micronutrient related deficiencies and several chronic and degenerative diseases.

According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization nearly 870 million people of the 7.1 billion people in the

---

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor (Home Science), Government PG College, Maldevta Raipur, Dehradun, India