



**SABARMATI
UNIVERSITY**
Formerly Calorx Teachers' University

International Conference on

**Dialogues and Deliberations in Social Sciences and Humanities
(ICDDSSH 2022)**

Date : 29th & 30th July, 2022

Organized by

School of Humanities & Social Sciences, Sabarmati University

Book of Abstracts



Editors

**Dr. Varun Kumar Bajpai | Dr. Shalini Sharma
Dr. Jyotasana | Dr. Krushna Chetty**

In association with



Chief Patron

Prof. M.M. Patel
Former Provost, SU

Patron

Prof. Ashish Chaturvedi
Registrar & Provost (I/C), SU

Conference Chair

Prof. Parshuram Dhaked
Dean, Academics, SU

Organising Secretary

Prof. Varun Kumar Bajpai
Dean, International Affairs, SU

Conveners

- **Dr. Shalini Sharma**
- **Dr. Krushna Chetty**
- **Dr. Jyotasana**

Co- Conveners

- **Ms. Reeti Pandya**
- **Mr. Tirtha Kanti Karmakar**

Organizing Committee

- **Dr. Sahil Shrivastav**
 - **Dr. Pratima Rai**
 - **Dr. Priyanka Bhatt**
 - **Dr. Divya Bhadauriya**
 - **Dr. Anjali Shah**
 - **Mr. Kalepsh Koshiya**
-
-

Advisory Committee

- **Prof. S. N. Pandey**
Banaras Hindu University, U.P.
- **Prof. Nagendra Kumar**
IIT, Roorkee
- **Prof. Shefali Rajamannar**
University of Southern, California, U.S.
- **Prof. Bede Scott**
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
- **Prof. Madhukar B. S.**
Former Advisor - NAAC, Bengaluru
- **Dr. Amitash Ojha**
IIT, Jammu
- **Dr. Dhananjay Rai**
Central University of Gujarat
- **Dr. Tamali Chakraborty**
IIM, Bodh Gaya
- **Dr. Bhanu Wasava**
Gujarat University
- **Dr. Arun Kumar Kaushik**
IIM, Amritsar
- **Dr. M Ravindar Reddy**
NIT, Warangal
- **Prof. Rajesh Makwana**
Central University of Gujarat
- **Dr. Gajendra P. Singh**
JNU, New Delhi
- **Dr. Jyoti Srivastava**
Sabarmati University, Gujarat
- **Dr. Jayashree Ambewadikar**
Central University of Gujarat
- **Dr. Kapila Khemundu**
Central University of Odisha
- **Dr. D. P. Negi**
Monark University, Ahmedabad
- **Dr. Bharath Kumar**
IIT, Tirupati
- **Dr. Nishaant Choksi**
IIT, Gandhinagar
- **Prof. Madhukar B. S.**
Former, Advisor - NAAC, Bangalore
- **Prof. Gunjan Jain**
Westminster International University, Taskent, Uzbekistan
- **Prof. Ami Upadhyay**
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Ahmedabad
- **Prof. Rolee Kanchan**
MS University, Baroda
- **Dr. Ami Rawal**
MS University, Baroda
- **Dr. Sunil Kumar**
Kendriya Hindi Sansthan Ahmedabad Center
- **Dr. Anjana Vyas**
CEPT University, Ahmedabad
- **Dr. Jignesh Patel**
Children's University Gandhinagar
- **Dr. Barun Kumar Thakur**
FLAME University, Pune
- **Dr. M.K. Gupta**
CCS University, Meerut
- **Prof. Balaji Ranganathan**
Central University of Gujarat
- **Dr. Raman Chaddha**
Chandigarh University, Punjab
- **Dr. Vinod Kumar**
SGT, Gurgaon
- **Dr. Rachna Mishra**
Sabarmati University, Gujarat
- **Dr. Manu Pratap Singh**
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Agra
- **Dr. Vishal Gupta**
Sabarmati University, Gujarat
- **Dr. Aruna Bommareddi**
IIT, Mandi
- **Dr. Prabha Shankar Dwivedi**
IIT, Tirupati

Messages

From The Desk of Vice Chancellor of Central University

From The Desk of Chief Guest

From The Desk of Presidents

From The Desk of Chief Patron

From The Desk of Patron

From The Desk of Conference Chair

From The Desk of Organising Secretary

From The Desk of Conveners

From The Desk of Co-conveners

From The Desk of Organising Committee Members

From The Desk of Head of Departments

Keynote Speaker Address

Sessionwise Index

Abstracts





गुजरात केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय

(भारत की संसद के अधिनियम सं. 25, 2009 के अंतर्गत स्थापित)

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF GUJARAT

(Established by an Act of Parliament of India, No 25 of 2009)

Prof. Rama Shanker Dubey
Vice Chancellor

Date:- July 19, 2022



I am extremely pleased to know that Sabarmati University is celebrating the momentous occasion of India's 75th year of Independence, Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, by organizing academic deliberations on the theme of 'Dialogues and Deliberations in Social Sciences and Humanities 2022'. I am also happy that the theme of the conference is within the visionary ambit of NEP 2020 which promotes interdisciplinary exchanges and especially stresses the need for higher education institutions to promote spaces that can facilitate such exchanges.

India has a long tradition of being the fount of knowledge that was by its very nature multidisciplinary in its texture - be it philosophy, the sciences, the arts or the humanities. In fact, in our tradition it was almost impossible to study just one branch of knowledge since all knowledge systems were fundamentally seen as syncretic that needed to engage in dialogue with each other. The study of any text assumed the knowledge of a *purva paksha* (the antecedent opinion) and therefore, no knowledge was seen in isolation. While NEP 2020 highlights the need to recover this tradition, it is also essential that higher education institutions come forward to take the onus upon themselves to promote such an academic dialogue.

I am indeed happy to note that Sabarmati University under its able leadership has taken this challenge in its stride and is engaged in providing a roadmap for a New India. I thank Dr. Varun Kumar Bajpai and the team members of Organising Committee of International Conference, Sabarmati University for very meaningfully organizing this International Conference on a topic which is highly relevant in the Indian context and NEP 2020.

I wish the Conference a grand success and hope that it produces meaningful dialogues that can propel the nation to newer heights.

(Rama Shanker Dubey)



Sector-29, Gandhinagar- 382030, Gujarat, Phone No. 079-23977402, Fax-079-23260076
Email: vc@cug.ac.in Website: www.cug.ac.in

Former Vice Chancellor: Tilka Manjhi Bhagalpur University (Bihar) and
Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)





Knowledge Consortium of Gujarat

Department of Education, Government of Gujarat



MESSAGE

I am elated to be a part of International Conference organised by Sabarmati University. The themes of the Conference have been appropriately chosen to celebrate the glorious and valiant spirit of modern India in the 75th year of independence. This kind of academic dialogues always open door for innovative ideas. Knowledge Consortium of Gujarat is happy to be associated with Sabarmati University in this international endeavour. I am sure that the participants will benefit from the deliberations that will happen at the global level. I congratulate the team of Sabarmati University for bringing us together. I also extend my greetings to all the participants.

(Prof. R. K. Shah)



Sabarmati University at a Glance

Sabarmati University is Gujarat's first state private dual mode university situated in Ahmedabad, India with prime focus dedicated to nurture skill and interdisciplinary education. Sabarmati university was entitled an esteemed status of state private university in 2009 under state legislature of Gujarat act no. 8 and further amended with act no. 20 in the year 2019.

As per section 22 of UGC act, Sabarmati University is entitled to run, recognise and certify the degrees awarded to its students, who have studied on its main campus on regular mode. Sabarmati University is recognised and approved by University Grants Commission (UGC), GOVT. of Gujarat Gazette Association of Indian Universities (AIU), National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), Bar Council of India (BCI) with effect from 2009. It performs under the distinguish guidance of its Board of Management (BOM), Governing Bodies and Committees.

Sabarmati University is spread over lush green land and eco-friendly campus within geographical boundaries of Ahmedabad. It provides array of Certificates, Diplomas, Graduate, Post Graduate and Ph.D. programmes to boast a legacy of rich Indian education, culture and artistic skills among future civilization of India and abroad.

Sabarmati University understands the vital role of higher education in human life and hence has high concentration to acquire talented faculty members who form the backbone to the supervision system that provides ample learning opportunities to its students. SU firmly believes in fostering lifelong passion and zest for knowledge among its learners. This makes them possess entrepreneurial and independent mind. With the support of sports and co-curricular activities, the students at SU learn leadership and craftsman qualities while pursuing quality higher education.



Scientific and Engineering Research Society (SERS)

The Scientific and Engineering Research Society is dedicated to peer reviewed international journal Series with a key objective to provide the academic and industrial community a medium for presenting original cutting-edge research related to various fields of Science, Engineering & Technology, Arts Commerce & Management and their intervened applications. SERS invites authors to submit their original and unpublished work that communicates current research the areas closed to or under the periphery of the journals both the theoretical and methodological aspects, as well as applications in real world problems. SERS provides an international forum for the electronic publication of high-quality scholarly articles. This is an open access journal, so all published papers are freely available online. It welcomes presentations, animations, source code and data-sets together with the corresponding paper. Submitted papers will go through rigorous reviewing process and final articles are published electronically in coming issue.

SERS is also committed to organize conferences and seminars of international repute across the globe. Applications for conducting conferences/ seminars/ workshop on hot topics from the premier Institutes are welcome. We will provide all type of help to the institutions in organizing such events to make research idea possible.

This conference (ICDDSSH-2022) which is scheduled to take place on the 29th and 30th of July, 2022 in India, organized by Sabarmati University, Gujarat, will offer researchers, delegates and scholars an incredible chance to interact with each other and share their experience and knowledge of technology application. We are offering free of cost publication of all selected manuscripts after due review process. We also offering free annual membership to all the participants registered in the conference.

We also welcome industries or organizations to associate with us to conduct academic events and publication support. Please visit our website (sers.org.in) for further information.



From The Desk of President



Mr. Sunny Patel
President, ICDDSSH 2022

With pride and joy, I extend my best wishes to the participants from far and wide. Sabarmati University has made a humble effort to be a part of national festival of 75th year through this international conference. I am honoured and pleased to be a part of International Conference organised by Sabarmati University. The management of the University has always made efforts to nurture and promote talent and academic progress. I feel proud that we will be hosting more than 300 intellects at a single platform. I hope that these discussions and deliberations will create a space to test novel and inclusive methodologies of research, teaching, and practice keeping in mind the paradigm shifts and challenges that the pandemic has thrust upon us.

I also extend my thanks to the organising committee who made this conference possible in a short span of time. And my special thanks to the participants and presenters who have associated with us in this journey. Hoping for more academic engagements in future.



From The Desk of Chief Patron



Prof. M. M. Patel
Patron, ICDDSSH 2022

It's a matter of great pride that more than 300 participants from across the globe are participating in this thought-provoking conference. There will be exchange of views and ideas. NEP 2020 has emphasised most on research and that is why our conference has offered broad range of research themes. I congratulate the dedicated team for their sincere efforts in making this event a huge success. I am sure that knowledge disseminated in the conference, will be well received by the intellects.

The theme of the International Conference is revolving around bringing Humanities and Social Science, research areas synchronically on an individual platform. This conference will draw collectively research fellowships from diverse fields in unitedness, to share their research findings and latest ideas. The main intention of this conference is to integrate interdisciplinary inquiry to deliver the best applications.

I express my best wishes and whole hearted support to this academic endeavour.

With warm regards.

From The Desk of Patron

Prof. Ashish Chaturvedi

Patron, ICDDSSH 2022



With pride and joy, I extend my best wishes to the participants from far and wide. Sabarmati University has made a humble effort to be a part of national festival of 75th year through this international conference. The education system of entire world is undergoing transformation so managing change is vital to ensure sustainable growth. Innovation and emerging opportunities have become one of the key strategic tasks.

This conference is to improve the research and theory building in the discipline of social science and humanities by facilitating the exchange of knowledge, ideas, latest trends, developments, and contemporary challenges. I have witnessed my team work relentlessly for months to bring about best of the minds together and feel honoured and proud for all the staff members of the university, who have brought together the national and international pool of talented people together. With this first international conference I am sure we will have the pleasure of hosting you for many more academic events.



From The Desk of Conveners Chair



Prof. Parshuram Dhaked
Chair, ICDDSSH 2022

As the conference chair it is my pleasure to welcome you all for the first International Conference hosted by Sabarmati University. The themes and the 15 technical sessions spread over two days are a proof that we have brought together a diverse group to share ideas, explore and reimagine learning. I am immensely grateful to my enthusiastic and energetic team members who have successfully brought together this academic feast for intellectuals.

The paper presentations are not mere formality. I hope all of us will achieve a lot from this conference through listening, learning and understanding. Extending my best wishes to everyone who believed in our endeavour. The researched solutions and pragmatic analysis imbibed in those papers will be our contribution to the celebration of 75th year of independence. My heartfelt gratitude for all the collaborators.

From The Desk of Organizing Secretary

Prof. Varun Kumar Bajpai
Organizing Secretary, ICDDSSH-2022



As we literary deliberated upon the scope and area for our conference, we thought that bringing together all the humanities and social sciences will be the best way to engage in more dialogues. From a single suggestion to delegation of spots to almost 300 papers, the journey of this Conference has been full of learning. I am glad that I could be a part of this humble endeavour and could make my university count in the list of 75th Year of Independence Day celebration. We have been overwhelmed by the kind of response we received through the abstract submissions.

I thank each and every author/presenter/participant for showing avid interest in our conference. Each abstract is the end result of the hard work and a perennial source of knowledge. I also thank our associates, Scientific and Engineering Research Society (SERS) & International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education (INT-JECSE) for supporting us in publication process. I owe big thank to the conveners and co-conveners of the conference for their untiring, day and night work to make this program successful. I extend my thanks to the organising committee, and creative designer for their never-ending support. I am thankful to all eminent speakers who have consented to share their knowledge. Some of them joined from the different corners of the world and from different time zones. The conference has come to a grand conclusion with the support of the advisory committee, session chairs and co-chairs. In the last but not the least, I am thankful to entire team of Sabarmati university for all suggestions and support. My profound note of thanks goes to them.

With all the encouragements and wishes we move forward with the message of learn and let learn.

From The Desk of Conveners

Dr. Shalini Sharma
Convener, ICDDSSH-2022



Knowledge is not bound in the bits and bytes of google. It thrives in the brainstorming, researching and presenting. Through the journey of this conference, I have witnessed how an idea germinates into a whole academic spectacle. The overwhelming response of the presenters has given wings to our academic pursuits. This international conference will surely lead to bigger and better academic pursuits in future. ICDDSSH 2022 is a premier social sciences & humanities conference that brings together members of academia scholars, researchers, graduate and post-graduate students, and scientists from around the world for two days of immersive learning and networking.

This is a unique opportunity to connect with your peers from dozens of countries and learn from their unique perspectives and experience. The International Conference on Dialogues and Deliberations in Social Sciences and Humanities is not like most social sciences conferences. We strive to build a true community of academics. That's why we see the event as a part of the larger knowledge platform one based on the principles of collaboration, transparency, and open-access learning. While the event itself is only two days, the community that you will become a part of will inspire you for years.

Happy Learning



From The Desk of Conveners

Dr. Jyotasana
Convener, ICDDSSH-2022



I am delighted to be a part of this intellectual intervention towards the pursuit of knowledge, of reason, of reflection and of research. Higher education institutions should be based on the balance between quality of education and equality of opportunities. No one can imagine a society without university, a university without voice and a voice without question. Universities are the space for free thinking and place for cultivation of mind. It works as an agent for change. Again, the branch of social sciences in universities are the soul of education system. Human is a social being. Social science teaches man about social adjustment and coordination among other fellow beings.

The essential context of social sciences research is to understand our society. Dialogues and deliberations in social sciences are not modern phenomenon. Starting from Socrates to Plato and Karl Marx to M. K. Gandhi, all have used this method to acquire true knowledge about human society. Dialogues and deliberations have developed a tendency of scientific inquiry among historians, political scientists and sociologists. It is a great pleasure for me to be a part of this academic endeavour to explore dialogues and deliberations in social sciences and humanities. I thank the support of all authors and reviewers, Sabarmati University office bearers and faculties for their cooperation.

From The Desk of Conveners

Dr. Krushna Chetty
Convener, ICDDSSH-2022



This conference lead and facilitate social sciences and Humanities dialogue activities with new researchers, academicians, scientists, leaders and research scholars to exchange and share their experiences, new ideas and research results about all aspects of their domains.

We are working with several current issues in the society. The idea is not to speak about the concepts but to learn to notice and be sensitive to it when they emerge in dialogue. When we work on social sciences and humanities dialogues today, it is a work of healing social problems.

The theme of the 1st International conference is 'Dialogues and Deliberations in Social Sciences and Humanities' a call for social justice theorists, empiricists, practitioners, activists, policy makers, and analysts, to draw deeply and widely on social science and humanities perspective dialogues to annihilate the social in all aspects of social problems.

Sociology is more in the direction of analysis of social problems and social systems and not in the normative suggestion of solutions for these social problems. Ambedkar reminds us that the cultivation of mind should be the ultimate aim of human existence. Dialogue is the necessity for the development of the society. ICDDSSH 2022 is an open space for dialogue across our institutions. We need to hold it as such, as not a problem-solving or conflict resolution programme but as a space that continually explores uncomfortable realities.

India is the largest democratic country in the world and we need social sciences and humanities dialogues and deliberations. Help of the dialogues annihilate the social in social problems with an intention of informing the rest of the world.

From The Desk of Co-Convener

Ms. Reeti Pandya
Co-Convener, ICDDSSH-2022



All good things eventually come to an end, leaving some of the most treasured memories behind. The two-day International Conference on Dialogues and Deliberations in Social Sciences and Humanities is organized by Sabarmati University in association has undoubtedly left behind a bouquet of such memories as well as its unmatched legacy for all those who were involved in making it such a grand endeavor.

The journey of scribbling the notes for conference to this souvenir has been full of tribulations and trials. But the heart-warming response that we got through an exceeding number of abstracts, made our efforts all the more worthwhile. The grand scale of this online event has made us at par with the best of the opportunities.

I am truly grateful that we could accomplish this insurmountable challenge with such grace, especially considering that we aimed to include as many academicians, intellectuals, thinkers, and policymakers to make these dialogues and deliberations more thought-provoking.



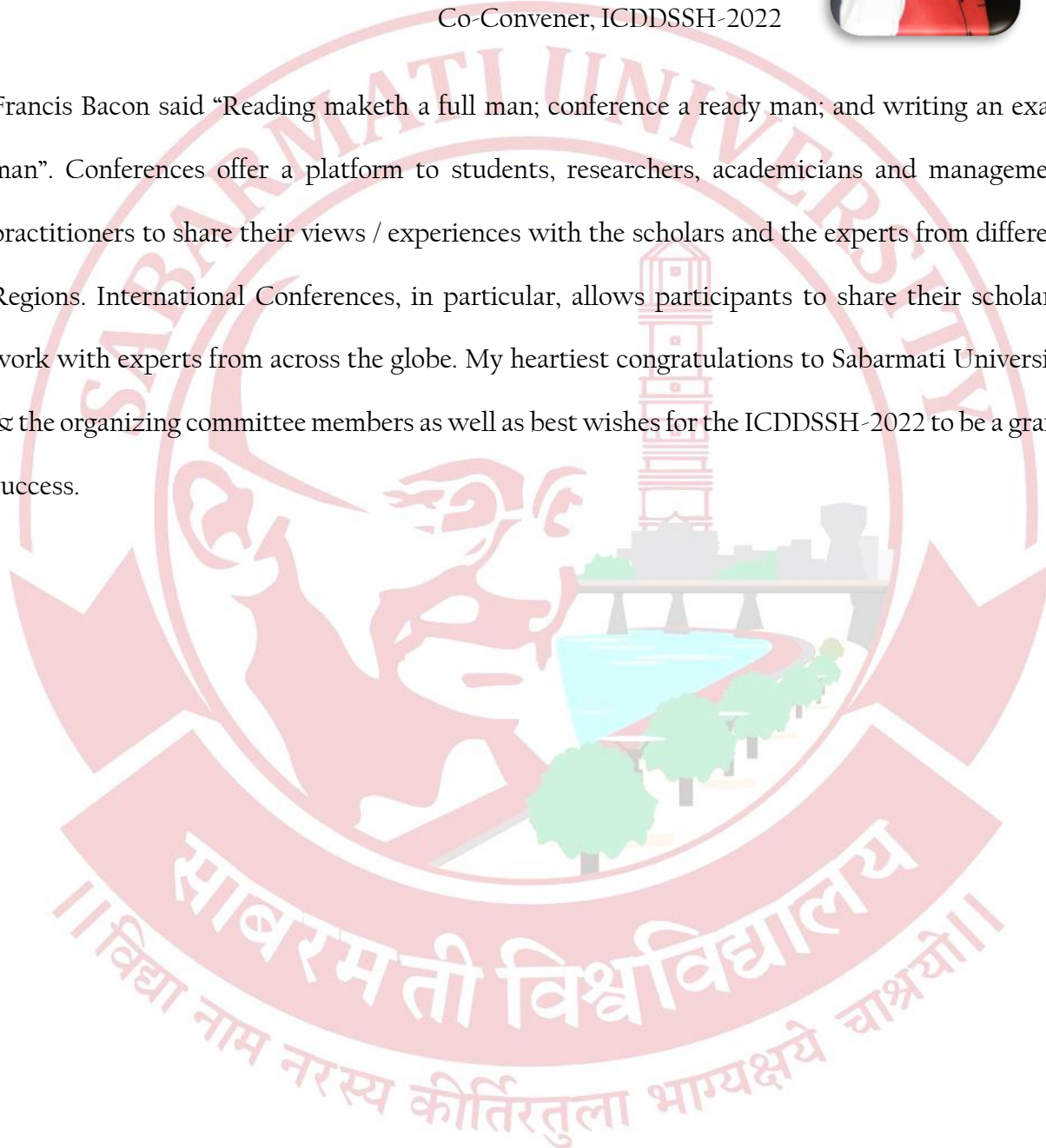
From The Desk of Co-Convener

Mr. Tirtha Kanti Karmakar

Co-Convener, ICDDSSH-2022



Francis Bacon said “Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man”. Conferences offer a platform to students, researchers, academicians and management practitioners to share their views / experiences with the scholars and the experts from different Regions. International Conferences, in particular, allows participants to share their scholarly work with experts from across the globe. My heartiest congratulations to Sabarmati University & the organizing committee members as well as best wishes for the ICDDSSH-2022 to be a grand success.



From The Desk of Organizing Committee Member

Dr. Pratima Rai
Organizing Committee Member, ICDDSSH-2022



And like it is said, coming together is a beginning; keeping together is progress, and working together is a success, ICDDSSH-2022 has undoubtedly given us all a platform to collaborate and achieve great success. The overwhelming response and enthusiastic engagement of the entire organizing team and participants are both thrilling and intriguing. We are optimistic to collaborate on many more events like this in future.

From The Desk of Organizing Committee Member

Dr. Priyanka Bhatt
Organizing Committee Member, ICDDSSH-2022



इस अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन जिसका विषय है- “सामाजिक विज्ञान एवं मानविकी में संवाद और विचार विमर्श” के द्वारा हम विभिन्न पहलुओं को जानेंगे और समझेंगे, और कुछ नया करने की प्रेरणा लेंगे। यह सम्मेलन भविष्य में शिक्षकगण शोधार्थियों एवं विद्यार्थियों के लिए एक नई ऊर्जा का स्रोत साबित होगा। आशा करती हूँ कि साबरमती विश्वविद्यालय आगे भी इस प्रकार के सम्मेलनों का आयोजन करते हुए शैक्षिक स्तर को गति प्रदान करता रहेगा।

From The Desk of Organizing Committee Member

Dr. Divya Bhadauriya

Organizing Committee Member, ICDDSSH-2022



I am extremely happy to be associated with this International Conference on Dialogues and Deliberations in Social Sciences and Humanities. It is a matter of great pride for all of us that we are providing a platform to all the authors to present their enthusiastic ideas.

~&~

From The Desk of Organizing Committee Member

Dr. Sahil Shrivastav

Organizing Committee Member, ICDDSSH-2022



I convey my heartiest wishes to the entire team for conducting an International Conference on "Dialogues and Deliberations in Social Sciences and Humanities", which I believe will provide an arena to the research scholars and the experts to share and divulge information.

~&~

From The Desk of Organizing Committee Member

Dr. Anjali Shah

Organizing Committee Member, ICDDSSH-2022



I extend best wishes for the successful completion of this conference. I am grateful for the learning opportunity I got as the organising committee member. This International Conference on "Dialogues and Deliberations in Social Sciences and Humanities", will raise the level of academic standards.

Messages from Head of Departments

मैं डॉ. ज्योति श्रीवास्तव विभागाध्यक्ष (भारतीय भाषा और साहित्य विभाग) साबरमती विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा आयोजित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन "Dialogues and Deliberations in Social Sciences and Humanities" की सफलता के लिए विश्वविद्यालय के सभी आयोजक सदस्यों को बधाई देना चाहती हूँ। मेरी शुभकामनाएँ आप सभी के साथ हैं।



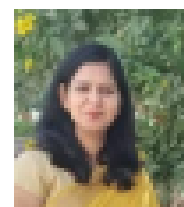
Dr. Jyoti Srivastav
Head of Department
of Indian Language
and Literature, SU

The International Conference on "Dialogues and Deliberation in Social Sciences & Humanities" (ICDSSH, 2022), 29th -30th July, 2022, is a great initiative towards bringing about contemporary issues from across the globe on a single platform. The conference will certainly help in the exchange of ideas, views, information and some of the most pressing issues in the academic realms. I wish that the resource persons and participants will not leave any dimensions unexplored and will certainly be fruitful and encouraging for every individual. I feel proud to be a part of this mega event, organized and hosted by our University. I take this advantage to welcome each and every participant of the ICDSSH, 2022. The souvenir on this occasion will definitely keep our memories alive forever. I wish a grand success this ICDSSH, 2022 and solicit cooperation for the same.



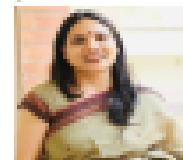
Dr. Vishal Gupta
Head of
Department of
Social
Sciences, SU

This is great opportunity to gather many researchers and to be a part of the discussions and presentations by leading experts of India about the new advances and innovations in the field of Humanities and Social Sciences. All the Best to the members of the International Conference organising committee at our university.



Dr. Rachna Mishra
Head of Department
of Education, SU

"I convey my good wishes to the organisers and participants of the programme & wish the a great success for Sabarmati University to Organising International Conference on theme "Dialogues and Deliberations in Social Sciences and Humanities"



Dr. Anshul Rajawat
Head of Department
of Commerce and
Management, SU

It's a fantastic learning opportunity. It's a source of inspiration, for new potential collaborators. But, most importantly, you will become a member of the vibrant, ever-growing community of academics who work together towards the Theme "Dialogues and Deliberations in Social Sciences and Humanities" best wish is with entire team of Sabarmati University to Organising International Conference on Dialogues and Deliberations in Social Sciences and Humanities"2022



Dr. Mukta Agarwal
Head of Department
of Computer
Science, SU

It is indeed a matter of immense pleasure for me that Our University organise International Conference on theme "Dialogues and Deliberations in Social Sciences and Humanities" I heartily appreciate this noble, relevant and unique effort towards building a just and an equitable society for all of us.



Dr. Vipul Patel
Head of Department
School of Pure and
Applied Sciences, SU

We very well know the opportunities before us are immense and the task is onerous, nevertheless, This International Conference shall be a great step towards achieving the bigger goal of Social Science and Humanities. I congratulate to all the member of Conference



Dr. Jitendra Patel
Director School of
Pharmacy, SU



Keynote Address#1

Contemporary Trends in Humanities Research

Dr. Nagendra Kumar

Professor (HAG),

Department of Humanities & Social Sciences,

Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, INDIA



A Brief Bio: Dr Nagendra Kumar obtained his Ph.D degree in English Literature from Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi. Prof. Kumar specialises in language, literature and communication and soft skills. He has published over 120 research papers in reputed national and international journals, conference proceedings and edited anthologies. He has successfully supervised 12 Ph.D. scholars and 23 others are currently pursuing their degree under his supervision. He has delivered invited talks in over 4 dozen institutions across the country and abroad including in Austria, Oman, Singapore, Canada, Switzerland, Poland, Czech Republic, Denmark. He has also successfully organised about a dozen AICTE sponsored short term courses and workshops on Soft Skills, Communication, Culture, and Digital Pedagogy. He has served as Head, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Roorkee and has been a Fellow of Salzburg Seminar, Austria, and the recipient of the Outstanding Teacher Award of IIT Roorkee for the year 2015.

Brief of Keynote Address: Literature, as we know is a reflection of our society, and our society have evolved significantly over the years, especially after the introduction of modern technology, where everything is available at the click of a hand. On the one hand, Classical humanities is about aesthetics and literary appreciation of texts and is confined to printed texts. On the other hand, studies in humanities started transitioning after the two World Wars when movements like Poststructuralism and Postmodernism brought changes in perception of people about the notion of 'text' and 'meaning.' As Derrida puts it, "there is no outside-text"—the entire world is now our playground, open to scrutiny and interpretation (s). Humanity has seen more rapid and often unsettling changes in the last 100 years than in the millennia before. It is thus only natural that the rigidity of the discipline, genre, and the persistence of meaning have been challenged and dismantled in contemporary times. Therefore, new research areas have started emerging in the humanities, which use digital technologies and more recent methods of information gathering. Research in humanities has evolved with the emergence of interdisciplinary areas like Digital Humanities, Medical Humanities, Memory Studies, Sci-fi, Disability Studies, and many more. Their critical scrutiny is important in understanding the contemporary areas and thrust of research in Humanities.

Keywords: Poststructuralism, Postmodernism, Digital Humanities, Medical Humanities, Memory Studies

Keynote Address#2

Critical Thinking and Writing in the Social Sciences and Humanities

Dr. Shefali Rajamannar
Professor of Writing, University of Southern California



A Brief Bio: Dr. Shefali Rajamannar is Professor of Writing at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, where she served as Associate Director of the Writing Program for three years and as Lecturer at the English Department. She has received the USC GE Teaching Award and the USC Mentoring Award, among others. Professor Rajamannar's book *Reading the Animal in the Literature of the British Raj* has been published by Palgrave Macmillan. Prior to coming to the United States Dr. Rajamannar held a tenured position at the Department of English of Lady Shri Ram College, University of Delhi.

Brief of Keynote Address: She has discussed the importance of Critical Thinking Skills and Argumentative Writing for Social Sciences and Humanities students. Among other topics, she also discussed how students should work on developing their voices to be persuasive, authoritative, and convincing, and to avoid cognitive egocentricity and "writer-based" prose.



Keynote Address#3

Understanding Covid-19 in the Age of Anaesthetic

Dr. Dhananjay Rai

Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, India.



A Brief Bio: Dhananjay Rai teaches at the Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, India. He received his MPhil degree from the University of Delhi, Delhi, and a doctoral degree from the Centre for Political Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He works on political theory, political thought and education. His select books include *Contested Representation Dalits, Popular Hindi Cinema, and Public Sphere Debating Swaraj* (forthcoming), *Politics: Essays in Tribute to Randhir Singh* (edited, 2018), *Nehru and Modernity* (edited, 2016, in Hindi), *Democracy on the Move? Reflections on Moments Promises and Contradictions* (co-editor, 2013) and *Contemporary Indian Political Theory: A Critical Analysis* (2013). His research articles and reviews have been published in *Economic and Political Weekly*, *Social Change*, *Social Scientist*, *Think India Quarterly*, *Book Review*, *The Indian Journal of Public Administration* and *Contemporary Education Dialogue*.

Brief of Keynote Address: COVID-19 must not be treated as 'medical essentialism'. It must also be studied in the social context. The social context is the condition of 'the social anaesthetics'. Social anaesthetics can also be called the age of anaesthetic. The age of anaesthetics becomes crucial to understanding social numbness. The social numbness must be related to a definite standpoint toward the marginalised sections. Neoliberalism becomes crucial to discern the age of anaesthetics. The impact of neoliberalism must be explored beyond the realm of economics. Along with neoliberalism, the role of res publica becomes crucial for abetting the condition of the age of anaesthetics. This paper explores the role of neoliberalism and res publica in the galvanisation of the age of anaesthetics by highlighting the definite outcome.

Keywords: COVID-19, social anaesthetics, Neoliberalism

Keynote Address#4

Reforming education in the pandemic age: Implementing EdTech Technique to cultivate lifelong learners through effective teaching

Dr. Gunjan Jain

Westminster International University in Tashkent
Uzbekistan



A Brief Bio: Dr. Gunjan is an enthusiastic teaching professional with an eventful experience of 20+ completed Doctorate of Philosophy (Ph. D) in English Literature, studied with professional brilliance predominantly across the Education industry, inclusive of Indian & International Universities. She possesses a passion for how cultures think, argue, and occasionally fall silent across time and space in Poetry, Fiction, Painting, and Pictorial satire. She has a strong urge to give up the beaten paths and hackneyed methods grown too old, obsolete, and reduced to little value by the passage of time and, instead, be an innovative, professional, and academic administrator involved in ceaseless research into new ideas and incorporating them into education and making it more invaluable.

Brief of Keynote Address: Lifelong learning is embedded in all spheres of human life, from academics to professionals. Continuously emerging educational tools and technologies are driving the evolution of the educational paradigm; resulting in changes in teaching and learning methodologies. In the present global trend, technology in all its ramifications has been forced to adopt, which has long-term implications for teaching and learning activities. During the pandemic age, classroom teaching turned inclusive as the reformed teaching methodology took place to connect with the learners. Edtech technique is used as SMART teaching to achieve result-oriented education.

This presentation discusses the need for creating productive classroom environments in the face of technological advances in a post-global pandemic era to cultivate lifelong learners.

Keywords: Edtech, pandemic, lifelong learner, technology, educational tools, SMART Teaching

Keynote Address#5

Significance of Gandhian Philosophy for Techno savvy Generation

Padma Shri Agus Indra Udayana
Founder Ashram Gandhi Puri, Indonesia



A Brief Bio: Agus Indra Udayana (Ida Rsi Putra Manuaba) is the Founder and Chairman of Ashram Gandhi Puri in Bali, bringing the work of Gandhi into Balinese culture and study programs. He has held numerous positions in global peace forum and active Action for Peace and Interfaith Movement, serve as a chairman of Indonesia-India Fellowship Foundation, being a partner with Parliament of World Religions, and was a Trustee for the Global Councils of United Religions Initiative. He is currently the Trustee Sarvodaya International Trust President Gandhi Global Family Indonesia.

Brief of Keynote Address: A look at the world shows how consumerism has become more important than humanism. The rift between rich and poor is getting wider. Relations are being managed online. In such a scenario, can the Gandhian values make this world a better place? The values of simplicity, honesty, non-violence and service to humanity, can certainly make a huge difference. This talk throws light on how to make this world a better place by instilling values taught by Gandhiji to the young minds.

Keynote Address#6

Need and opportunity for interdisciplinary research in Social Sciences and Humanities



Dr. Amitash Ojha
IIT Jammu

A Brief Bio: Dr. Amitash Ojha is an assistant professor of Cognitive Science and Head of the Humanities and Social Science Department at IIT Jammu, India. He received his PhD in Cognitive Science from IIIT-Hyderabad. In his primary research, he conducts empirical studies to understand the underlying cognitive processes of visual metaphor comprehension. He also worked as a research fellow at the University of Cagliari, Italy and as a post-doc at Kyungpook National University, Daegu, South Korea. His research interests include creativity, intelligence, multimodal communication and human-agent interaction.

Brief of Keynote Address: The world has changed and domains that remained secluded earlier need to change their approach. While, humanities and social sciences must be studied for their own sake, it is imperative that they change their approach and collaborate with other domains of pure Sciences and Engineering in this new information age. Information without the support of humanities and social science background is incomplete. In order to make it useful for people, humanities and social sciences need to explore vistas where it can contribute in the development and remain relevant. In this talk, I will focus on some areas where humanities and social sciences can contribute immensely. Especially in the field of understanding human behavior. A major contribution could be in the field of Human Computer Interaction, Social Robotics, Neuro Marketing, Neuro Management, etc. NEP2020 also supports this interdisciplinary collaboration. I argue that this is the best time to interdisciplinary for Humanities and Social Sciences.

Keynote Address#7

Post Theory and the Disciplinary Boundaries

Prof Balaji Ranganathan
Central University of Gujarat



A Brief Bio: Prof Balaji Ranganathan is the Chairperson of the Centre for Comparative Literature and Translation Studies at the Central University of Gujarat. His areas of interest are Asian Studies, Interpreting Early India, Political Psychoanalysis, Colonial history, Early Indian sculptural studies and Indian Numismatics studies. He is currently working on Early Indian Nationalism in Europe and Early Modern in Indian Art. His current publications include Ranganathan, Balaji. *The Kheda Satyagraha and the Gujarat Sabha: Evaluating the Early Sardar Patel. Sardar Patel: Political Thoughts*. Ed Shakti Sinha and Roy. Sage: New Delhi. 2019.

Brief of Keynote Address: The current desire for 'post-theory' needs to be put in perspective; it must be understood in the historical context of theory's institutionalisation, particularly in the Anglo-American academic world. This talk examines acknowledgement of the need for evaluating the seemingly irresistible extension of 'theorems' to the field of culture, and the consequent importance of a readjusted critical practice.

The talk will examine:

Have we ever been theoretical (enough)?

What exactly is the relation between (post-)theory, culture and criticism?

How can it, or how should it, be (re-)articulated today?

What are the implications of post-theory for the relation between culture and politics?

Is there anything 'new' to be read in the time of post-theory, and if so, how is one to read it?

Keynote Address#8

सामाजिक विज्ञान और माविकी संवाद और विवेचना



प्रोफेसर शिव प्रसाद शुक्ला
हिंदी एवं आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा विभाग इलाहाबाद

परिचय

आज हमारे बीच उपस्थित हैं, प्रोफेसर शिव प्रसाद शुक्ला हिंदी एवं आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा विभाग इलाहाबाद, प्रोफेसर शिव प्रसाद शुक्ला सर जो बहुआयामी प्रतिभा के धनी हैं। आपने साहित्य और संपादन के क्षेत्र में काफी कार्य किया है और बहुत कम समय में ही आपने प्रतिभा के विभिन्न आयामों को छू लिया है

आप का संक्षिप्त परिचय इस प्रकार से है आपने माध्यमिक शिक्षा यूपी बोर्ड से संपन्न की उच्च शिक्षा आपने इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय से ग्रहण की शोध उपाधि आपने सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल विश्वविद्यालय आनंद से प्राप्त की नेट जेआरएफ आप ने 1990 में पास कर लिया आप पाठ्यक्रम समिति के सदस्य रहे हैं अलग-अलग विश्वविद्यालयों में और वर्तमान में भी इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय के पाठ्यक्रम सदस्य समिति के सदस्य हैं

आप के निर्देशन में 20 से अधिक शोधार्थियों को शोध उपाधि प्रदान हो चुकी है

आपके 50 से अधिक शोधपत्र प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं

- आपकी 6 पुस्तकें प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं
- आपके 40 से अधिक पुस्तक अध्याय प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं
- आपने 90 से अधिक अलग-अलग विषयों पर अलग-अलग विश्वविद्यालय में व्याख्यान दिए हैं



Technical Sessions

Session: A : Date: 29 July 2022 Time: 2:00 pm to 4:30 pm
 Session Chair : Prof. Madhu Singh
 Session Co Chair : Dr. Suman Mishra

A1	ICDDSSH22-3001	A Framework for Comparing Professional Identity of Schoolteachers and Private Tutors Ankita Rawat, Dr. Shamim Aara Hussain
A2	ICDDSSH22-3002	A Study of Attitude of Secondary School Teachers Towards NEP 2020 Anu Syriac
A3	ICDDSSH22-3003	Evolution in social science and humanities along with the blended teaching Deepa Patel
A4	ICDDSSH22-3004	A Study of Mental Health and Education of Teachers in Relation to their Life Satisfaction Deepmala Mishra
A5	ICDDSSH22-3005	Challenges in Implementation of National Education Policy Shri Dhirajlal P. Thakkar
A6	ICDDSSH22-3006	A Study of an effect of Covid-19 pandemic on Education in India Dr. Rachna Mishra
A7	ICDDSSH22-3007	Reflective Prompts in a Web-Based Learning System Help Students' Metacognition Dr. Amit Ahuja, Ms. Rajani Upadhyay
A8	ICDDSSH22-3008	Redefining the Future: A Case Study of Karnataka State in context of NEP 2020 Dr. Deepak Agrawal
A9	ICDDSSH22-3009	A Comparative study of NCERT Curriculum and IB Curriculum Dr. Seema Sharma, Dr. Ruchi Sharma
A10	ICDDSSH22-3010	Recent Trends in Artificial Intelligence in Education G.Ramachandran, S.Kannan,
A11	ICDDSSH22-3011	A Study Of Gyankunj Project In Teaching

			Harsha R Pankuta
A12	ICDDSSH22-3012	Media, Media Ethics And Media Literacy Education	Jagdeep Kaur, Dr. Ajay Kumar
A13	ICDDSSH22-3013	Impact Of Family Related Variables On The Science Achievement Among Secondary School Students	Jocylene Thokchom
A14	ICDDSSH22-3014	Yoga Education: Positive Physical Health and Mental Development	Kai-Yi Hsiung
A15	ICDDSSH22-3015	A Study on Applying Aristotle's Rhetoric to Teach Rhetorical Skills to the Students of Professional Programs	Dr. Kaushik Trivedi
A16	ICDDSSH22-3016	Analytical study on Possibilities and Challenges of NEP in Integrated Islamic studies	Mohammad Muneer
A17	ICDDSSH22-3017	Utilizing the Art of Storytelling as a Method for Teaching Language Skills	Ms. Kinjal Bhatia
A18	ICDDSSH22-3018	Examining Teachers' Techno-Pedagogical Competencies in Socio-Professional Contexts	Ms. Seema Rani, Dr. J.N. Baliya
A19	ICDDSSH22-3019	SMSC- Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural Development of the pupils is an important mode of evaluation in Education evaluation pattern	Neelam Trivedi
A20	ICDDSSH22-3020	Implementation of Clerical Speed & Accuracy test and Language Usage Ability test on the students of Senior Secondary Schools of Ahmedabad District	Mr. Tirtha Kanti Karmakar, Prof. (Dr.) Parshuram Dhaked

Session: B : Date: 29 July 2022 Time: 2:00pm to 4:30pm

Session Chair : Dr. Jignesh B. Patel

Session Co Chair : Dr. Prachi Shah

B1	ICDDSSH22-3021	Analyzing the Mental Health among Rural Adolescents Nibedita Bhowmik, Dr. Shilpa S. Popat
B2	ICDDSSH22-3022	Importance of Health in Indian Education System: An Outlook Priti Kumari
B3	ICDDSSH22-3023	A Theoretical Analysis of India's New Education Policy 2020 Prof. (Dr.) Parshuram Dhaked
B4	ICDDSSH22-3024	A Comparative study of NCERT Curriculum and IB Curriculum. Dr. Seema Sharma and Dr. Ruchi Sharma
B5	ICDDSSH22-3025	Infrastructural and Administrative Barriers to Girls' Education in Afghanistan Ruhullah Frogh
B6	ICDDSSH22-3026	Communal violence, the affected Socio-economic status and impact on Child Education: A Case Study on Muzaffarnagar Riots Shahla Khanam
B7	ICDDSSH22-3027	Teacher Education Programme in Stanford University Shefali Dhimmar
B8	ICDDSSH22-3028	Inclusive Lingu Sourav Mahato, Dr. Pathloth Omkar, Alok Sarkar
B9	ICDDSSH22-3029	Growth mindset pedagogy: A choice for the teacher to foster growth mindset in early childhood education and development Sukanya Singh, Dr. Anjali Sharma
B10	ICDDSSH22-3030	Gender Disparity and Mathematics Education: A Review Paper Swati Chakraborty, Sara Noor
B11	ICDDSSH22-3031	A Critical Study of NEP 2020: Issues, & Challenges T. S. Suma
B12	ICDDSSH22-3032	A Study About Awareness Of Home Learning In Secondary Teachers Vishalkumar Rajendrasing Parmar
B13	ICDDSSH22-3033	Educational Adjustment Among School Students

			Rekhaben G. Parmar
B14	ICDDSSH22-3034	A Study on Peace and Harmony in Education	Dr. Anjali Shah
B15	ICDDSSH22-3035	Importance of Role Play as a Pedagogy for Undergraduates studying Business English	Kunj Ganatra
B16	ICDDSSH22-3036	Study of Blended Learning Process in Education Context	Bhav nabahen K. Bhavsar
B17	ICDDSSH22-3037	Philosophy of Physics Behind Star Formation Revealed by Multi-wavelength Observations	Dhanya J.S
B18	ICDDSSH22-3038	The Relationship Between Metacognitive Beliefs and Happiness among Adolescence	Abinash Mishra, Dr. Rupashree Brahma Kumari
B19	ICDDSSH22-3039	Emotional Intelligence and Stress in Team and Individual Athletes	Mallika Sharma, Dr. (Prof) Rajbir Singh
B20	ICDDSSH22-3040	A Study On Perceived Social Support And Depression Among The Elderly	Lucy Sonali Hembram

Session: C : Date: 29 July 2022 Time: 2:00pm to 4:30 pm

Session Chair : Dr. Jayashree Ambewadikar

Session Co Chair : Dr. Bincy Bose

C1	ICDDSSH22-1114	Reviewing Work of Pierre Bourdieu and James Coleman on Structure of Capital and Education	Jayashree Ambewadikar
C2	ICDDSSH22-1115	The Indian Society: Structure and Processes of Inequality	Pradeep Kumar
C3	ICDDSSH22-1003	Effect of Alcohol related Crime news in Polimer News Channel on the Alcohol Consumption attitude of Alcoholics in Chengalpattu District of Tamil Nadu	Arjun Kumar N, Dr. R. Rajesh
C4	ICDDSSH22-1004	Digital Banking: Farmers' Perception and Challenges in East Champaran	Jayraj Gautam
C5	ICDDSSH22-1005	Sociology of Selfies: an invitation	Dr. Pratham Parekh
C6	ICDDSSH22-1006	Human Security in the Eastern Himalayan Region: A Study with special reference to Sikkim	Karishma Subba
C7	ICDDSSH22-1007	Understanding the Financial Capability of Farmers in Odisha	Mr Ashok Nayak, Dr. Khyamanidhi Adabar
C8	ICDDSSH22-1008	Cross-Border Institutional Cooperation on Environmental Protection in Eastern Himalayan Region: A Study on Kanchenjunga Landscape Area	Namrata Rai
C9	ICDDSSH22-1009	Awareness on Violence Against Women and Children	Ms. Kezia Selva Jeba, Dr. J. Jacintha Maria Florence
C10	ICDDSSH22-1010	Ethnic And Political Mobilization Of The Koch Rajbongshis: Kamatapur Movement And Revival Of Its Ethnic Identity	Partho Protim Roy
C11	ICDDSSH22-1011	Transition of social role model from "Ema Meirapaibi" to individuals' ladies in the changing India's internal Conflict with	

Manipur			Oinam Teresa Khumancha
C12	ICDDSSH22-1012	A study of human activity and social economic transformation	Anuradha Kedarnath
C13	ICDDSSH22-1013	Land Use/ Land Cover Analysis of Surguja Division Based on Geospatial Data	Jyoti Sahu, Dr.Uma Gole
C14	ICDDSSH22-1014	Hidden Normative Practices In Imagining And Performing Masculinities Among Non-Heterosexual Men In Everyday Life: A Sociological Enquiry	Meghjit Sengupta
C15	ICDDSSH22-1015	Influence Of Social Media Appearance In Politcal Involvement	Komolo Kumar Dholo, Dr. Azamat Ali
C16	ICDDSSH22-1016	Caste, Othering and Space: The Kerala Picture	Mohammed Shafeer K P, Dr. B. Kathiresan
C17	ICDDSSH22-1017	Economic Impact of Apple Industry On Farmers: A Study in District Shopian (J&K)	Mohd Arief Wani, Dr. Sharad Tiwari
C18	ICDDSSH22-1018	Caste System in India: A Sociological Analysis	Mrs. Sudeepa Dey, Mrs. Ipsita Chakraborty
C19	ICDDSSH22-1019	A Study on Wage Disparity On Agriculture Among Men And Women	Ms.A.Archana, Dr.N.Krishnaveni
C20	ICDDSSH22-1020	Role of environment and climate change policies to mitigate the challenges caused by intensive animal agriculture	Noyonika Gogoi, Dr. Deepom Baruah

Session: D : Date: 29 July 2022 Time: 2:00pm to 4:30 pm

Session Chair : Dr. Vishal Gupta

Session Co Chair : Dr. Rajani Chaudhary

D1	ICDDSSH22-1021	The Emerging Role Of Women As Breadwinners In The Society of North Gujarat Region	Pooja SUD
D2	ICDDSSH22-1022	IPR- Concept and types	Prakash George M, Shreeyase Metha
D3	ICDDSSH22-1023	Changing perceptions of Prostitution in India: A comparative analysis of Past and Present	Pranita Yonzone
D4	ICDDSSH22-1024	Re (creating) alternate chivalry: Dalit Virangana in Mohandas Naimeshrai's Jhalkari Bai	Prashant Maurya
D5	ICDDSSH22-1025	Assessing the Relationship between Selfie posting Behavior, Self-Esteem and Gender In Adolescent	Preeti Awasthi, DR. UshaKiran Agrawal
D6	ICDDSSH22-1026	Portrayal Of Women In Hindi Cinema From 2000-2020	Ms. Priya Upadhyay, Dr. Bhawani Shankar
D7	ICDDSSH22-1027	Stereotyping of Transgender characters in Indian Cinema	Priyankakumari G. Patel, Dr. Narendra K. Patel
D8	ICDDSSH22-1028	Positive Youth Development: An Intervention Among Rural Youth of Rajasthan, India	Dr Suman Rana, Prof. Jagdish Jadhav
D9	ICDDSSH22-1029	Sacrifice of Lower caste girls in Religious Rituals and Judicial Activities against the System of Female Slaves	Rajwinder Kaur, Dr. Seema Parihar
D10	ICDDSSH22-1030	The Doctrine Of Mongolian Warfare : First Gunpowder Empire	Riya Chouksey
D11	ICDDSSH22-1031	Legal Measures For Protection Of Migrants: Opportunities And Challenges	S. Balraj
D12	ICDDSSH22-1032	Local Governance Role Of Public Distribution System In	

Himachal Pradesh			Santosh Kumar
D13	ICDDSSH22-1033	Quality of Work Life for Health care service provider with reference to Ahmedabad city	Gandepalli Rajesh
D14	ICDDSSH22-1034	Learning Environment In Prisons: Impact Of Life-Orientation Curriculum On Prisoners	Shivali, Dr Ajay Kumar
D15	ICDDSSH22-1035	The Immortals of Meluha by Amish Tripathi: Reviving Myth and illuminate contemporary Social Outlook	Shruti Trivedi
D16	ICDDSSH22-1036	An Analysis of the Impact of Public Expenditure on Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education in Odisha	Shubha Ranjan Patra
D17	ICDDSSH22-1037	Industrial Development and Tribal Resistance: A Study of Southern Odisha	Suresh Saunta
D18	ICDDSSH22-1038	ICTs and Women Entrepreneurs in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh: Issues and Challenges	Gandepalli Rajesh, Wairokpm Premi Devi
D19	ICDDSSH22-1039	Special Economic Zones: Perspective, Performance and Resistance in India	Ashutosh Verma
D20	ICDDSSH22-1040	Shifting Terrains: Changing patterns of land ownership on forest under the British influences in Sikkim 1890-1947	Dr. Jeena Taman

Session: E : Date: 29 July 2022 Time: 2:00pm to 4:30 pm

Session Chair : Dr. Suresh Gadhavi

Session Co Chair : Dr Divya Bhadauriya

E1	ICDDSSH22-2001	Women: Vulnerabilities, Feminist Consciousness and Literature Dr. Monica Singh and Ankita Modak
E2	ICDDSSH22-2002	Critical Analysis of Two Female Novelists Kamala Markandaya and Anita Desai Seeks to Explore Man-Woman Relationship Based on the Selected Novels Dr. Monica Singh
E3	ICDDSSH22-2003	The Themes of Nationalism, Colonialism and Postcolonialism in the Novels of Amitav Ghosh Vikash Raj Pal, Dr. Ritu Kumaran
E4	ICDDSSH22-2004	Analysing Starhawk's The Fifth Sacred Thing from the Ecofeminist Perspective Smt. Pooja Tandon
E5	ICDDSSH22-2005	Arab Voice in Diaspora: I Saw Ramallah as an idea of return to homeland Abdur Rahim
E6	ICDDSSH22-2006	Then and now: Post pandemic analysis of Waiting for Godot Abhimanyu Rao
E7	ICDDSSH22-2007	Alienation in Jhumpa Lahiri's Hema and Kaushik Natasha Sharma
E8	ICDDSSH22-2008	Cultural adaptations of Willam Shakesphere drama "Hamlet" and Hindi movie "Haider" Adnan Mohamed Ahmed Khan, Dr .Vandana Rajput
E9	ICDDSSH22-2009	Brick Lane: A Feminist Exposition Aiman Attar
E10	ICDDSSH22-2010	Anxiety, Authenticity, and Actualization: An Existential Exploration of Hesse's Siddhartha Aishwarya Patel
E11	ICDDSSH22-2011	A Comparison of D.H. Lawrence's and Amish Tripathi's Novels Regarding Their Portrayal of Life Archna Tiwari, Dr. Samir Khan

E12	ICDDSSH22-2012	The Worldview of Paule Marshall: An Amalgamation of Ethnicity and Black Diaspora	Avani Harivadan Vyas
E13	ICDDSSH22-2013	Migration, Violence and Human Rights: A Case Study of Uyghur in China	Avinash Upadhyay
E14	ICDDSSH22-2014	Transformation of the Arabian Nights through Oriental Translations: The Concern of Representational Accuracy	Ayeshabanu N. Syed
E15	ICDDSSH22-2015	Compulsory Heterosexuality and Hegemonic Discourse in Ismat Chughtai's "The Quilt"	Prachurjya Borah
E16	ICDDSSH22-2016	Dealing with Conflicts: Literature to Life	Ms. Mamta Bansal, Dr. Divyajyoti Singh
E17	ICDDSSH22-2017	Partition and Communal Riots in Khushwant Singh's Train to Pakistan	Dhara Thacker
E18	ICDDSSH22-2018	Investigating the Investigators: Questioning Sexual Assault	Dr Srushti Pratik Dodia
E19	ICDDSSH22-2019	Novel as Representation of Society: How & Why?	Dr. Dilip Kataliya
E20	ICDDSSH22-2020	The Desire for Power in the Novels of Shobhaa De	Dr. Rashmi Gupta

Session: F : Date: 30 July 2022 Time: 3:00pm to 5:00 pm
Session Chair : Dr Jyoti Srivastava
Session Co Chair : Dr. Anjali Shah

F1	ICDDSSH22-5001	આદિવાસી સમાજની લોકવાર્તાઓ	Amita Sharma
F2	ICDDSSH22-5002	યથા પિંડે તથા બ્રહ્માંડે	અનિતા રમેશ તન્ના, ડો.અરુણા જોડેજા
F3	ICDDSSH22-5003	બ્રિટિશ ગુજરાતી ડાયસ્પોરા કવિતાનો સાંસ્કૃતિક અભ્યાસ : સર્જક અદમ ટંકારવીના સંદર્ભ	ડો.મનીષા ચાવડા
F4	ICDDSSH22-5004	વિષયાંગ--કાલિદાસના નાટકોમાં નારીવાદ	Dr. Vasantben Rameshbhai Jethava
F5	ICDDSSH22-5005	‘સાવિત્રી’ નારીવાદી દલિતકથા	Pandvirsinh Natvarsinh Padhiyar
F6	ICDDSSH22-5006	તત્ત્વવિદ્યામાં પ્રાણની સંકલ્પના	Patel Jyotiben Upendrakumar, Dr. Nayanaben Vyas
F7	ICDDSSH22-5007	ભારતીય પ્રતીકાત્મક સ્વરૂપોમાં ભાષાની સંકલ્પના	ડો. અરુણા જોડેજા, પટેલ પ્રકાશ એમ.,
F8	ICDDSSH22-5008	અધ્યાત્મવિદ્યામાં પંચકોશની સંકલ્પના	Pratibha Harendragiri Goswami, Dr. Girisha Thaker
F9	ICDDSSH22-5009	તત્ત્વવિદ્યામાં - અંતઃકરણ ચતુર્ય પ્ષ્ટ:	Patel Nilaben Alpeshkumar, Dr. Yogesh Bhatt
F10	ICDDSSH22-5010	કોલેજના વિદ્યાર્થીઓમાં આપત્તિ અંગેની જાગૃતિનો અભ્યાસ	અજીતકુમાર એમ. મકવાણા, ડો.રવિરાજ રાજપુરા
F11	ICDDSSH22-5011	સિંધુ ખીણની સભ્યતા અને તેનો વારસો	ડો. કિરણ એસ. વાડોદરિયા
F12	ICDDSSH22-4019	पंचायती राज में महिलाओं का योगदान	શ્રી રતિ લાલ અમીન
F13	ICDDSSH22-4017	कोरोना एवं शासन	डॉ शीतल मीणा
F14	ICDDSSH22-4018	નારીવાદી સાહિત્ય	બૌબી ફા

F15 ICDDSSH22-4020 शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य के संदर्भ में स्वामी विवेकानंद जी के शैक्षिक दर्शन एवं शैक्षिक चिंतन का अध्ययन

अंजू कुमारी

F16 ICDDSSH22-4021 एकात्म मानववाद व नव मानववाद का भारतीय राजनीतिक चिंतन पर प्रभाव का विश्लेषण समकालीन परिप्रेक्ष्य में

Avinash Singh Chauhan

F17 ICDDSSH22-4022 उत्तर-आधुनिकतावाद के विकेंद्रीकरण में हिन्दी साहित्य का स्वरूप

Nishi Upadhyay



Session: G : Date: 30 July 2022 Time: 11:00AM to 01:30 pm

Session Chair : Dr. Parul Shukla

Session Co Chair : Dr. Suman Mishra

G1	ICDDSSH22-3041	Social Media Addiction in relation to Happiness and Aggression – A Study	Mansi Kapoor, Dr. D. J Singh
G2	ICDDSSH22-3042	Understanding Unforgiveness of Adults: A Qualitative Study	Ajit Kumar Singh
G3	ICDDSSH22-3043	Psychological Well-Being Among College Students Of The Sabarkantha District	Mehulkumar D.
G4	ICDDSSH22-3044	Survey on General Awareness and Mental Health among students' during Covid-19 Pandemic	Anita Sharma, Agar Chander Pushap
G5	ICDDSSH22-3045	Happiness Among College Students With Regards To Their Gender And Faculty	Nareshkumar D. Zala, Dr. P. M. Prajapati
G6	ICDDSSH22-3046	Work life Balance and psychological wellbeing	Mr. Bhuvanendran V B
G7	ICDDSSH22-3047	Suicidal Attitude Among Post Graduate Students Of Idar Taluka	Parmar Nilamben Dahyalal
G8	ICDDSSH22-3048	Social Support In Relation To Quality Of Life: A Study On School Teachers Of Kashmir	Ashiq Hussain War, Dr A.K.S Kushwaha
G9	ICDDSSH22-3049	A Review Of Mindfulness Based Tools And Personality Correlates	Ramneet Kaur Narula
G10	ICDDSSH22-3050	A Study Of Critical Thinking Among Prospective Teachers In Relation To Their Blood Groups	Ravneet Kaur, Dr. Jasim Ahmad
G11	ICDDSSH22-3051	A Study of Emotional Intelligence And Psychological well-Being among NSS Volunteers	Rashi Malkhedkar
G12	ICDDSSH22-3052	Stress Among College Students Of North Gujarat	Roshani D. Patel

G13	ICDDSSH22-3053	Does Gender Influence Mental Illness Stigma and Help Seeking Attitude in Adolescent Population	Kusum Sharma
G14	ICDDSSH22-3054	Stress Among Joint and Nuclear families Widows : A Comparative Analysis	Rupa Mishra, Dr. Naresh Kumar Chandel,
G15	ICDDSSH22-3055	Estimating Career Aspirations on the Basis of Parental Support provided to Students of Tribal and Non -Tribal adolescents of Chhattisgarh	Rupmati Maravi, Dr. Prabhavati Shukla
G16	ICDDSSH22-3056	Effectiveness of Motivational Enhancement Therapy on Self-efficacy among Patients with Substance Dependency: A Quantitative Analysis	Sampad Mohapatra, Dr. Subhasmita Panda

Session: H : Date: 30 July 2022 Time: 11:00AM to 01:30 PM

Session Chair : Dr. Rachna Mishra

Session Co Chair : Dr. Prachi Shah

H1	ICDDSSH22-3061	Aggression In Adolescent Students	Vipul N. Musani
H2	ICDDSSH22-3062	Aggression In Adolescent Students	Sheetal Khetani
H3	ICDDSSH22-3063	E- Health Platforms: Beginning of Customised Health Consultancy	Ankita Jhanwar
H4	ICDDSSH22-3064	Efficacy of Psychoeducative Intervention on Mental Health problems	Srivastava Anamika, Prof. (Dr.) Sangeeta N. Pathak
H5	ICDDSSH22-3065	A New Pedagogy In Education System: Blended Learning	Mr. Bholanath Samanta
H6	ICDDSSH22-3066	Quality Of Life: Its Determinants Among Universities Students	Dr. Suman Mishra
H7	ICDDSSH22-3067	A study in Internet Addiction among College Students	Dr. Mital N. Vekaria
H8	ICDDSSH22-3068	Effect Of Stress And Mental Health Among Working Nursing Staff	Mohindar Ghritlahare
H9	ICDDSSH22-3069	Important Role Of Emotional Intelligence In Human Successes	Hitesh R. Vadhiya
H10	ICDDSSH22-3070	Exploring the Effects of Burnout on Psychological Well-Being among Social Workers	Mahima
H11	ICDDSSH22-3071	A systematic review article on effect of nutritional supplement and lifestyle management in polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)	Prerana Parmar
H12	ICDDSSH22-3072	A Study on The Present Status Of Industrial Training Institutes (ITT's) In Promoting Skill Development In Vadodara District	Bhaswati Ghosh, Mandira Sikdar
H13	ICDDSSH22-3057	Emotional Intelligence: - Comparative Study Of Individual Game	

And Team Game Players In Relation To Gender & Age

Sonal Shah

H14 ICDDSSH22-3058 Family Adjustment of School Students in Relation to their gender

Soniya B. Patel

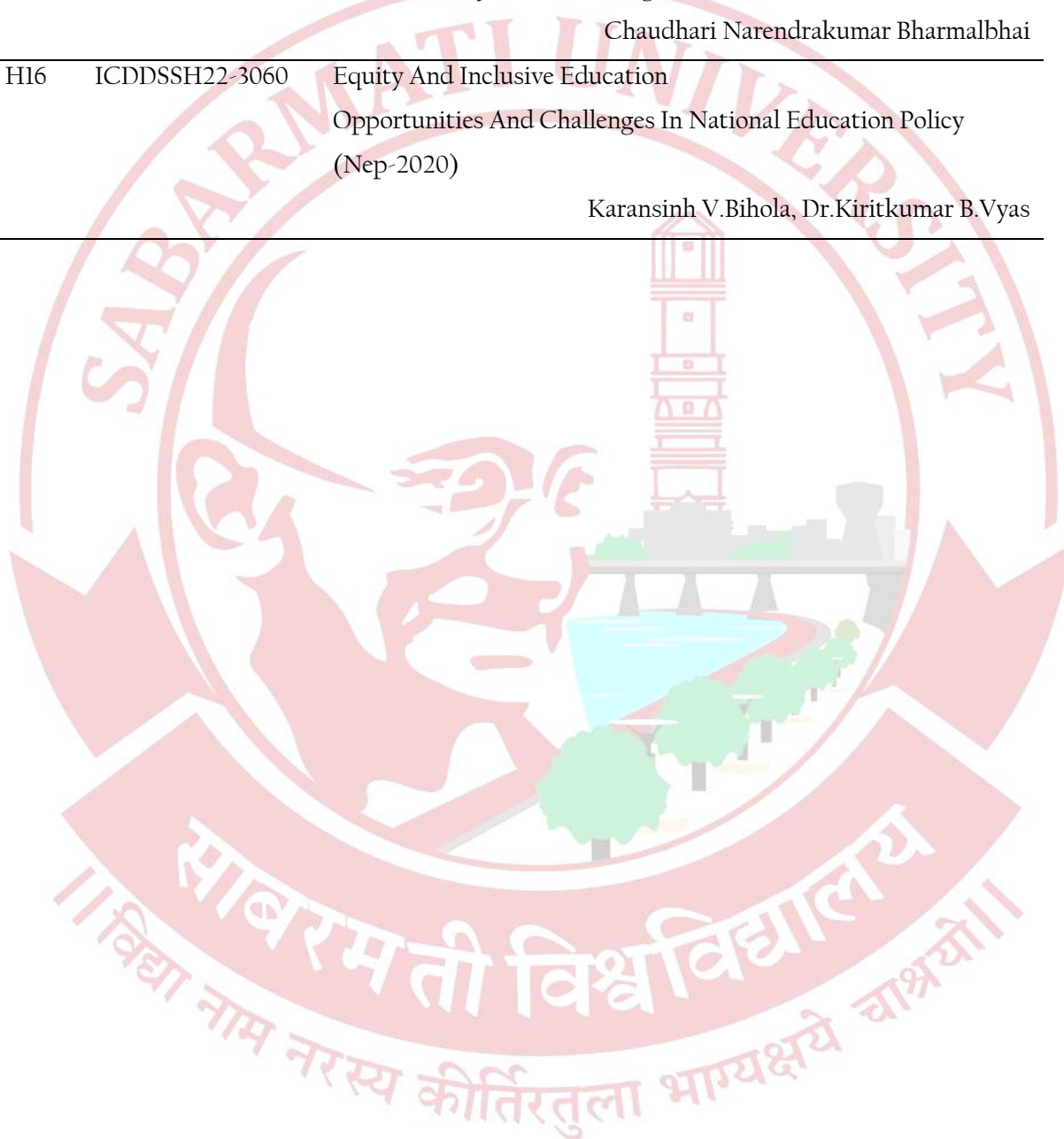
H15 ICDDSSH22-3059 Emotional Adjustment Among School Students

Chaudhari Narendrakumar Bharmalbhai

H16 ICDDSSH22-3060 Equity And Inclusive Education

Opportunities And Challenges In National Education Policy
(Nep-2020)

Karansinh V.Bihola, Dr.Kiritkumar B.Vyas



Session: I : Date: 30 July 2022 Time: 11:00AM to 01:30 PM

Session Chair : Prof. Rolee Kanchan

Session Co Chair : Dr. Rajani Choudhary

II	ICDDSSH22-1041	An Empirical Study on Audit of Human Resource Management and its Effect on the Efficiency of Employees in the IT Companies of Bengaluru	Divya shree V, Meenaz Zaiba
I2	ICDDSSH22-1042	लोकमान्य तिलक के स्वराज्य दर्शन की प्रासंगिकता	डॉ० मनीष कुमार पाण्डेय
I3	ICDDSSH22-1043	India-Vietnam Strategic Cooperation: India's gateway to Indo-Pacific	Debi Prasad Mohapatra
I4	ICDDSSH22-1044	INDIA AS A NON-PERMANENT MEMBER (2021-2022): POTENTIAL & CHALLENGES	Alok Shubham
I5	ICDDSSH22-1045	Commodity Futures Market in India	Dr. Jagadeesh.B
I6	ICDDSSH22-1046	Internet and Democracy: The role of social media in election campaign in Uttar Pradesh, India	Ajay Kumar, Wairokpm Premi Devi
I7	ICDDSSH22-1047	Competition dynamics in the Indian corporate sector	Benito G. Lyndon
I8	ICDDSSH22-1048	A comparative study of Operational Efficiency of cement industry on Indian economy	Dr Daneshwar .R .Pandey
I9	ICDDSSH22-1049	Beyond The Censorship and No Censorship Debate: Looking at The perspective Of The Other Through Bollywood	Mrs Ankita Uniyal, Dr. Rajesh Kumar
II0	ICDDSSH22-1050	Political Effect on Vibrant Gujarat	Dr. Rajni Choudhary
III	ICDDSSH22-1051	A case study on the effect of Open Air Market on retail sales of product in Navsari District	Sohel Kaizarbhai Mechanic

I12	ICDDSSH22-1052	How Bad Banks will help to tackle NPAs? Megha D Shetty, Dr Sudhindra Bhat
I13	ICDDSSH22-1053	Exploring the Role of Social Media in Enhancing Healthcare Awareness among Indian Population Baldeo Pandey, Dr. Azamat Ali
I14	ICDDSSH22-1054	Caste System in India and its theories Gyanendra Gautam
I15	ICDDSSH22-1055	Impact of COVID-19 on Perception of Cultural Ecosystem Services in Balathiruthi Island in Kerala Muhammed Fazal K, Prof. Sarita Agrawal
I16	ICDDSSH22-1056	The Role of Islam in Social Entrepreneurship – An Overview Ayesha
I17	ICDDSSH22-1057	Early Childhood Literature - Fostering Stereotypes Batul Kakkai, Dr. Nigam Dave
I18	ICDDSSH22-1058	A Study of the Effectiveness and Functioning of Social Justice Committee in Gujarat Bharatbhai R. Parmar
I19	ICDDSSH22-1059	Chinese Public Diplomacy (Dui Wai Xuan): The role of Rap Songs in Image Building Bhaskar Jyoti Dutta, Kshitisman Mahanta
I20	ICDDSSH22-1060	Evolution of Rajasthani historical tradition (c.1400-1800 AD) Bhavyansh

Session: J : Date: 30 July 2022 Time: 11:00AM to 01:30 PM

Session Chair : Dr. Intekhab Alam Khan

Session Co Chair : Dr. Sahil Srivastav

J1	ICDDSSH22-1061	Benefits And Constraints Of Employees Co-Operative Thrift And Credit Society Ltd In Tirunelveli District– A Study With Special Reference To Members Perspective	C. Rani
J2	ICDDSSH22-1062	Growth Performance and Primary Sector: A disaggregated level of Analysis in Odisha	Deeptiranjana Pradhan, Dr.Kshamanidhi Adabar
J3	ICDDSSH22-1001	Discourses and Dialogues on Cosmopolitanism in Political Philosophy	Manas Kandi
J4	ICDDSSH22-1064	An Analytical study on the Impacts of Work-Life-Balance (WLB) Challenges on Social Sustainability: Analysis of Banking Sector employees of Coimbatore City	Dr. Ajitha. H, Dr. Shobita P S
J5	ICDDSSH22-1065	Financial distress of selected indian companies using z score model	Dr. Jaya Vadhvani
J6	ICDDSSH22-1066	Concept of Quality Leadership & Excellence	Dr. Kiritkumar B. Vyas
J7	ICDDSSH22-1067	Impact of Ownership Structure on Financial Performance of Banking Companies with special reference to Nifty 100 Companies	Dr. Pravin Kumar Agarwal, Dr. Ashutosh Pratap Singh
J8	ICDDSSH22-1068	Consumers' Preference Towards Packaged Milk Brands – A Study In Trichirappalli, Tamil Nadu	Dr. R.Ramachandran, D.DEENA KUMAR
J9	ICDDSSH22-1069	Jagannatha Culture: A Way of Life of the People of Odisha	Dr. Rashmi Prava Panda
J10	ICDDSSH22-1070	Application of Google Earth Engine in Extraction of Built-Up Area and Estimation of Land Surface Temperature for Gurugram Metro Area, Haryana, India	Dr. Rashmi Rani Anand, Sangini Verma

J11	ICDDSSH22-1071	Land Surface Temperature & Identification Of Heat Islands Of Ahmedabad City	Vishal Gupta, Ghanshyambhai M. Anjara
J12	ICDDSSH22-1072	Gender Conflicts And Its Effects On Married Working Women: A Narrative	Dr. Yasir Ashraf, Dr. Sampath Kumar
J13	ICDDSSH22-1073	Panchayati Raj System in India	Dr. Rakhi Sinha
J14	ICDDSSH22-1074	India's Necklace of Diamonds: A Response to China's Strings of Pearls in the Indian Ocean	Garima Nanda, Sachin Arvind SR
J15	ICDDSSH22-1075	A Study of Digital Finance and Its Impact on Financial Inclusion	Ishita Raval, Dr. Riddhi Agrawal, Yamuna Lukka
J16	ICDDSSH22-1076	Methylene Blue: Sanjivani for COVID-19 Patients	Nakul Kumar, Vijayalakshmi Pandey, Mukta Agarwal and Subhashchandra Desai
J17	ICDDSSH22-1077	Comparative Study of Economic Discrepancy of Taluka of Panchmahal District	R. K. Patel
J18	ICDDSSH22-1078	Disaster Profile of Kullu District with Special Reference to Earthquake	Lakhan Kumar, Shubham Kumar Sanu, Dr. Vishwa Raj Sharma
J19	ICDDSSH22-1079	Communication through Rituals: A Study on Nanda Devi in the Context of Sustainable Resource Management by the Bhotia Tribe of District Chamoli	Sudheer Deoli, Dr. Rajesh Kumar
J20	ICDDSSH22-1080	Film and Drama as Literary Art	Vaishaliben Janaksinh Vansia

Session: K : Date: 30 July 2022 Time: 11:00AM to 01:30 PM
 Session Chair : Dr. Virendra Singh
 Session Co Chair : Dr. Meghna Dey

K1	ICDDSSH22-1081	Committee And Commission In Context To The Development Of School Education Before And After Independence (Till-1986): A Review	Vandna
K2	ICDDSSH22-1082	Literary Representation and Role of Assamese Women during Freedom Struggle in India	PREEYA SARKAR
K3	ICDDSSH22-1083	Tribal Education: The condition of Ashram Schools and its Pedagogy	Priyanka Gamit
K4	ICDDSSH22-1084	Peacemaking in Colonial politics: A study of partition of India	Snigdha satapathy
K5	ICDDSSH22-1085	Assessing Digital Landscape for Rural Women Artisans of Thar Desert of Rajasthan	Dr. Jaya Kritika Ojha
K6	ICDDSSH22-1086	Technology, Mental health and Living Later Life	Talsaniya Gauravkumar Kanaiyalal
K7	ICDDSSH22-1087	Reflection of Women in the Religious History and Literature of Gujarat	Indra Patel, Ishan Modi
K8	ICDDSSH22-1088	Indo-Nepal Border Dispute: A Historical Analysis of the Kalapani issue	Tanumoy Kumar Ghosh
K9	ICDDSSH22-1089	Efficacy of the SDG India Index: Comparison of Maharashtra and Gujarat	Dr. Meenal Annachhatre, Dr. Manasi Gore
K10	ICDDSSH22-1090	Depiction of women struggle for their identity in selected Bollywood Movies	Aneri thakar
K11	ICDDSSH22-1091	China's Belt & Road Initiative and West Asia: Strategic	

Implications and Challenges		
Subham Kumar KanuTemporary		
K12	ICDDSSH22-1092	Earthquake and Development in Gujarat: A Perspective from Cultural Capitalism Priyanka Singh
K13	ICDDSSH22-1093	Psychoanalytic Retrogress and the Quest for Self Identity in the Fiction of Indian Women Writers Dr. Chitra Dadheech
K14	ICDDSSH22-1094	Womanhood in the contemporary discourse Dr. Meghna Dey
K15	ICDDSSH22-1095	Commercialization of Agriculture and Forest Resources: Peasant and Tribal Uprisings in British Gujarat Dr. Hridesh Ranga Mourya
K16	ICDDSSH22-1096	Jain Temple's In The Sultanat Period In Gujarat Tundiya Daxa R .
K17	ICDDSSH22-1097	History And The Challenge Of Gender History Megha Saini
K18	ICDDSSH22-1098	Awareness Of Legal Rights Of Persons With Mental Disability In India Ms. Nancy Jain
K19	ICDDSSH22-1099	Runway 34: A Critical Review Dr. Venkatesh Aravindh
K20	ICDDSSH22-1100	Writing women back: An "ordinary" life of Indira Devi of Cooch Behar Sonam Soni

Session: L : Date: 30 July 2022 Time: 11:00AM to 01:30 PM

Session Chair : Dr. Kameshwar Prasad

Session Co Chair : Dr. Pratima Rai

L1	ICDDSSH22-2021	The Theme of Betrayal and Redemption in Khaled Hosseini's: The Kite Runner	Dr. V. Padmapriya
L2	ICDDSSH22-2022	Feminist Concept of Power through the Lenses of Women's Rights: Theory or Reality	Dr. Pinky Das
L3	ICDDSSH22-2023	Reflections of Mohan Parmar on Dalit Woman's Oppression and Resistance in Beyond the Threshold	Hitesh H Siju, Dr. Manish Pandya
L4	ICDDSSH22-2024	Probing the Theme of Fair Skin Obsession in the Select Novels of Shashi Deshpande	K. Vinothini
L5	ICDDSSH22-2025	Subverting Female Roles in the Mahābhārata from Ancient to Postmodern Times	Kirti Rai
L6	ICDDSSH22-2026	Work, Style and Trend of Indian Women Writers: Struggle and Emergence	Md Shamim Ashraf
L7	ICDDSSH22-2027	Unlearning the learnt gender and its roles in Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's "We Should All Be Feminists"	Medha Sharma
L8	ICDDSSH22-2028	Role of Chorus in Murder in the Cathedral	Momin Taibah Fatma A, Dr. Pratima Rai
L9	ICDDSSH22-2029	Alienation in Jhumpa Lahiri's Hema and Kaushik	Natasha Sharma
L10	ICDDSSH22-2030	Man and Nature in the Novel Akoopar - The Infinite	Nayan Kumar Hajabhai Vasan
L11	ICDDSSH22-2031	Novel as a Representation of Society	Shankalp Langthasa
L12	ICDDSSH22-2032	A Study of Existentialism in Arun Joshi's Novel the Foreigner	

			Patil Chiranjankumar Kantilal
L13	ICDDSSH22-2033	Living Mountain as Living India: An Eco-critical and Allegorical Reading of The Living Mountain	Pratap Ratad
L14	ICDDSSH22-2034	The Need of English for Engineering Students: An Analytical Study	Pratheeksha T C, Rajashekara M N
L15	ICDDSSH22-2035	The Dialectic of “Who am I?” in Salman Rushdie’s The Satanic Verses	Rajeev Kumar, Sovan Chakraborty
L16	ICDDSSH22-2036	The Representation of Mythology in Kavita Kane’s Novel Karna’s Wife: The Outcast’s Queen	Rucha Bharatkumar Upadhyay
L17	ICDDSSH22-2037	How Level of Anxiety Predict Self Esteem of the Individuals: A Correlation Study in Indian Population	Sambhrant Thakur, Ram Kumar Gupta
L18	ICDDSSH22-2038	Draupadi as a Modern Woman in Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni’s Palace of Illusions	Shweta S. Majethiya
L19	ICDDSSH22-2039	Hybridity, Alienation and Nostalgia as the Elements of Diaspora in the Short Stories Collections by Jhumpa Lahiri	Purna Chavda
L20	ICDDSSH22-2040	A Critical Analysis of Cultural Barrier in English Language Proficiency of High School Students of West Bengal	Sultana Parvin, Samir Khan

Session: M : Date: 30 July 2022 Time: 03:00PM to 05:00 PM
 Session Chair : Prof. Arun Vaghela
 Session Co Chair : Dr. Bincy Bose

M1	ICDDSSH22-1101	Immigrant's angst and alienation as a result of Globalisation in The Reluctant Fundamentalist by Mohsin Hamid Surbhi Gausvami,
M2	ICDDSSH22-1102	The New Consumer behavior paradigm amid COVID-19: Lessons from rural-urban India Dr. Vinita Rajpurohit
M3	ICDDSSH22-1103	Untouchables in India's Freedom Struggle : A Brief Overview Dr. Bharti Agrawal
M4	ICDDSSH22-1104	Education and Health Vanitaben Patel
M5	ICDDSSH22-1105	Position Of Lawsuits In Garment Design Infringement In Ahmedabad District Ms. Sweta Sankhla, Dr. Bhaumik Upadhaya
M6	ICDDSSH22-1106	Environmental Jurisprudence: Modern Activism Of Justice Dr. Kshetrapal Singh Chouhan, Rajendra Kumar
M7	ICDDSSH22-1107	Emergence Of Coalition Politics In Jammu And Kashmir Rafiq Ahmad
M8	ICDDSSH22-1108	Constitutional Framework of NOTA and it's Relevance in Indian Electoral Reform Sitesh Sharma
M9	ICDDSSH22-1109	India's changing policy towards West Asia, 2014-19 Ratan Kumar Nayak
M10	ICDDSSH22-1110	Rights: Political and Political Philosophy Dr. Deepti Acharya
M11	ICDDSSH22-1111	Adolescence and Sexuality among People with Disability Abstract Saswat Kumar Pradhan
M12	ICDDSSH22-1112	Emerging Web Based Technologies for Library and Information Services Kanani Nirali Kishorbhai
M13	ICDDSSH22-1113	Virtual Learning And Library Usage During Natural Disasters

Nelson Bhalani		
M14	ICDDSSH22-1002	Portrayal of human trafficking and sexual subordination in Hindi cinema
Priyanka Masant		
M15	ICDDSSH22-1063	Importance of Nutrition Education in Global Health Issues
Dr Sunidhi Mishra		
M16	ICDDSSH22-1116	Local Governance Role Of Public Distribution System In Himachal Pradesh
Santosh Kumar		
M17	ICDDSSH22-1117	Growth, Employment & Poverty Alleviation in Jammu and Kashmir
Dr. Mudasir Ahmad Dar		
M18	ICDDSSH22-1118	The Role Of Umabai Dabhade In The Regional Politics Of Gujarat In The Eighteenth Century
Dr. Bharat T. Diyora		

Session: N : Date: 30 July 2022 Time: 03:00PM to 05:00 PM

Session Chair : Dr. Gunjan Jain

Session Co Chair : Dr. Divya Bhadauriya

N1	ICDDSSH22-2041	Depiction of Women characters in Sevasadan	Vijay prajapati
N2	ICDDSSH22-2042	Function of ICT in the Enhancement of English Language Skills among the Learner	Zebba Parveen, Dr. Samir Khan
N3	ICDDSSH22-2043	Translation Literature: "Printed Texts" into the "Moving Pictures – Film"	Shivani Joshi
N4	ICDDSSH22-2044	Harry Potter (The mixture of educational principals from the world of magic)	Beena Haritwal
N5	ICDDSSH22-2045	Urmila Pawar's Works: Social Rejection, Voicing and Empowerment through Education	Ulka Tewari, Dr. Vinaya Kumari, Dr. Smita Mishra
N6	ICDDSSH22-2046	Delineation Of Characters In Sea Of Poppies	Nakka Krishnaveni
N7	ICDDSSH22-2047	The Last Queen: A Feminist Perspective	Dr. Rupali Chaturvedi
N8	ICDDSSH22-2048	A Journey of Self-Realization in Paulo Coelho's The Alchemist And The Pilgrimage	Mr. Laljibhai G. Baraiya, Dr. Abdulshamim A. Khan
N9	ICDDSSH22-2049	Representation of culture and conflicts in Easterine Kire's Sky is My Father A Naga Village Remembered	Mr. Ankit Parmar, Dr. Dushyant B. Nimavat
N10	ICDDSSH22-2050	Devotional Agency: A Study of Tulsidas' Ramcharitmanas	Diksha Shrivastava
N11	ICDDSSH22-2051	Analysing Ongoing Drama teaching methods while matching it with Objective based Pedagogy	Alpa Ponda
N12	ICDDSSH22-2052	Quest for the Identity in Abdulrazak Gurnah's 'Pilgrims Way' and	

‘Dottie’ on grounds of Diasporic Literature

Jayati Thakar, Dr. Hasmukh J. Patel

-
- N13 ICDDSSH22-2053 Plight of Kahmiri People : A Comparative study of Rahul Pandita’s “Our Moon Has Blood Clots” and Basharat Peer’s “Curfewed Night”.

Sohelmohammedkhan Ilyasmohammedkhan Pathan, Dr. Pratima Rai

-
- N14 ICDDSSH22-2054 Radio, an audible stage: A Glimpse of Australian Radio Drama

Prince R Christian

-
- N15 ICDDSSH22-2055 Inter-subjectivity: A Dialogue For Human Existence And Self Realization

Sanjoys J Kunnumpuram

-
- N16 ICDDSSH22-2056 Contemporary Relevance Of Mythology In Amish Tripathi’s Novels

Komal Prakashkumar Dave

-
- N17 ICDDSSH22-2057 Literature and Film

Ms. Sonal Sharma

-
- N18 ICDDSSH22-2058 Shortcomings in Leitmotifs: Contemporary Indian English Literature

Dr. Monica Singh and Sandeep Sandhu



Session: O : Date: 30 July 2022 Time: 03:00PM to 05:00 PM
 Session Chair : DR. S P Shukla
 Session Co Chair : Dr. Priyanka Bhatt

O1	ICDDSSH22-4001	दलित कविताओं में संघर्ष की व्यथा	डॉ. रिन्कु ए. वाढेर
O2	ICDDSSH22-4002	कोविड-19 महामारी के दौरान शिक्षण अधिगम प्रक्रिया में, व्हाट्सएप की भूमिका का आकलन।	PURNIMA KUMARI
O3	ICDDSSH22-4003	साहित्य और भाषा का अंतर्संबंध	डॉ. प्रियंका कुमारी
O4	ICDDSSH22-4004	दक्षिण एशिया में महाशक्ति के रूप में भारत: चीन के बढ़ते प्रभाव के संदर्भ में	स्वीटी कुमारी
O5	ICDDSSH22-4005	मीडिया के नव्य माध्यमों में जिंदगी का रेखांकन	डॉ. विपिन कुमार शर्मा
O6	ICDDSSH22-4006	नई शिक्षा नीति 2020: क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन की दिशा में भारत के बढ़ते कदम एवं संभावनाएं	प्रकाश चंद शर्मा
O7	ICDDSSH22-4007	“शिकंजे के दर्द” में स्त्री आत्मनिर्भरता का मूल्यांकन (दलित लेखन में स्त्री चेतना का विशेष संदर्भ)	डॉ. अनिता गोदारा
O8	ICDDSSH22-4008	हिंदी कहानियों में नारी अस्मिता बनाम स्वछंदता	डॉ. जयश्री सेठिया
O9	ICDDSSH22-4009	मानवीय संवेगों की थाप राजस्थानी साहित्य में प्राकृतिक ऋतुओं के सन्दर्भ में	डॉ. प्रियंका शर्मा
O10	ICDDSSH22-4010	बिहार सरकार की सात निश्चय योजना : राज्य की आधारभूत संरचना के विकास का बिहार मॉडल	मनीष कुमार
O11	ICDDSSH22-4011	बांग्लादेश के अल्पसंख्यक और उनके मानवाधिकार	डॉ. बी. डी. बारहठ
O12	ICDDSSH22-4012	हिंदी साहित्य और सिनेमा	डॉ. ज्योति श्रीवास्तव
O13	ICDDSSH22-4013	शेखर जोशी की कहानियों में चित्रित नारी जीवन की समस्याएँ	Dr. Dayanidhi Pathak
O14	ICDDSSH22-4014	आध्यात्मिक एवं धार्मिक पत्रकारिता द्वारा समाज में मूल्यों का संवर्धन : एक अध्ययन	नंदिनी हर्षदराय द्विवेदी
O15	ICDDSSH22-4015	दलित साहित्य में नाटक विधा और माता प्रसाद की भूमिका	

आशीष कुमार पटेल

O16 ICDDSSH22-4016

राजस्थानी कला के विभिन्न रंग-नारी सौन्दर्य के विशेष संदर्भ
में
डॉ साधना सिंह

O17 ICDDSSH22-4023

संस्कृत साहित्य और समाज

डॉ सत्यप्रकाश द्विवेदी

O18 ICDDSSH22-4024

योग द्वारा स्वस्थ समाज का निर्माण

डॉ प्रकाश सोनी .



Discourses and Dialogues on Cosmopolitanism in Political Philosophy

Manas Kandi
Research Scholar
School of Social Sciences
Central University of Gujarat
Email id: kandimanas215@gmail.com

The discourse of cosmopolitanism covers nearly all the branches of social sciences and humanities including anthropology, ethnology, geography, international relations, international law, sociology, political philosophy, and political theory. However, the present research focuses on the debates and dialogues on evolution of the discourse in the field of political philosophy and political theory. In political philosophy, it is more associated with moral obligations to others. It is the biggest question in the field of political philosophy; do we have moral obligations to others like our obligations to compatriots? The entire idea revolves around this position. This research brings together different political philosophers and theorists to explore different visions and versions of cosmopolitanism.

The idea of cosmopolitanism is spanning over a long period of history. This idea of cosmopolitanism believes that the entire idea of belongingness must not to confine to any narrow identity but some universal. The important fact now is that the human condition has itself become cosmopolitan for example the violation of human rights in one part of the world is felt everywhere. The last two decades have witnessed a wide interest in cosmopolitanism across the human and social sciences. It became an interdisciplinary subject of study for human and social sciences. Cosmopolitanism is a rational necessity and a precondition to link nations together.

Keywords: Cosmopolitanism, Political Philosophy, human rights, nationalism globalization



Portrayal of human trafficking and sexual subordination in Hindi cinema

Priyanka Masant
Ph.D. Research Scholar
School of Social Science
Central University of Gujarat,
Gandhinagar

Human trafficking is a worldwide problem nowadays which is trapping women majorly for sexual exploitation. Hindi cinema has played a prolific role to aware people about the diversified nature of trafficking of women. It has both direct and indirect sensible effects on the masses. It has influenced the society in a great manner. It is essential to explore whether the condition of the society influences film industry or it is vice versa. Nevertheless, there is also a very close relation between society and the film industry. How the characters play their role and illustrate it as actual as it is, becomes crucial to analyse. Trafficking in human beings (women) are generally trafficked and illegally migrated in the name of domestic work, better livelihood opportunities, and glamour and so on but majorly they ended their life in endless sexual exploitation. Subsequently, they soon become a commodity in the sex market who has been compelled to be auctioned. The journey from a person to a victim, their vicious treatment, violence and exploitation is beyond human imagination. The present paper aims to study the presentation or portrayal of trafficking of women who are recruited in prostitution particularly and the stereotype construction of their image in the society and how the society treats them. The overall discussion focuses on recent Hindi cinema, beginning with the Lakshmi (2014), Love Sonia (2018) and Gangubai Kathiawadi (2022). The paper also intends to examine how themes like pure-impure and sex work in the film has been characterized by the society.

Keywords: human trafficking, exploitation, gender, Hindi cinema

Effect of Alcohol related Crime news in Polimer News Channel on the Alcohol Consumption attitude of Alcoholics in Chengalpattu District of Tamil Nadu

Arjun Kumar N

Research Scholar, Department of
Visual Communication, SRM Institute
of Science and Technology,
Kattankulathur

Dr. R. Rajesh

Head, Department of Visual
Communication, SRM Institute of
Science and Technology, Kattankulathur

Alcoholism is a life-threatening habit that not only harms oneself but also others. Alcohol is a crucial factor in the conduct of crimes and acts of violence. Excessive drinking reduces apprehension and affects judgement, which leads to more violent activities. This is the primary cause of the rise in the number of alcohol-related offences. The Alcohol Rehab Guide has listed out the criminal activities that are associated with excessive alcohol such as Sexual Assault, Intimate Partner Violence, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Homicide, Child Abuse, Kidnapping etc. Media plays a vital role in reporting all the crimes that occur as a result of alcohol consumption. There are various major alcohol related crime incidents reported in the media which people could still remember. This reportage should not just stop with informing people about those crime but should also make people aware of the ill-effects of alcohol consumption and prevent people from consuming alcohol. The main objective of this research is to study the effect which Alcohol related crime news telecast in Polimer Television News channel has created on the alcohol consumption attitude among Alcohol drinkers in Chengalpattu District in Tamil Nadu. Their attitude has been studied through survey method using Schedule tool. Around 100 samples were chosen from Chengalpattu District using purposive sampling technique. The study shows that the respondents did not show positive attitude towards alcohol related crime news on Tamil Television News Channels and so the alcohol related crime news seems to have made no change in the minds of alcoholics in Tamil Nadu.

Keywords: Alcohol, Alcohol-Related Crime, Alcohol Consumption, Viewers Attitude, Television News, Alcohol Drinkers



Digital Banking: Farmers' Perception and challenges in East Champaran

Jayraj Gautam

Research Scholar

Central University of Rajasthan

This study aims to know the farmers' understanding of digital banking and how they picture it. The digitalisation of banking services is referred to as digital banking. Digital banking entails digitising all traditional banking goods, processes, and operations to offer customers via internet channels. Digital banking software simplifies all traditional services' access, understanding, and management. Primary data are analysed to have an understanding of farmers' perceptions. In the study mixed method study has been used to find answers to the defined objectives of the study. Among the participants of thirty, 15 are male and 15 are female which is in a ratio of 1:1. The study found, that a few females are aware of and understand financial services. In comparison to male, females do not own smartphones. 53.33% of the total female participants are unaware of digital banking; they do not know how to use it. Those females know to use it and say it is easy to use for making balance enquiry.

Keywords: Digital Banking, balance history, financial literacy, financial inclusion, Digital Financial Literacy and Digital Financial Inclusion.

Sociology of Selfies: an invitation

Dr. Pratham Parekh
Assistant Professor
Institute of Management
Nirma University, Ahmedabad
Email: pratham.parekh@nirmauni.ac.in

Since last twenty years, human race has experience digital revolution. This revolution has three major dimensions i.e. penetration of internet in society, growth of social media and social networking and growth of mobile (smart) & wearable technologies. with quick surge in technologies, an idea of 'selfie' has emerged and transformed.

In sociological terms, the emergence of 'selfie' can be located in domain of new culture that transformed representation self, social relationships, social interactions and social consumptions. The study attempts to qualitatively explore and describe sociologically relevant theories to grasp this phenomenon of selfie. For this purpose, the study adopts dramaturgy, sociosemiotic and dialectical frameworks. Based on descriptive diagnostic explorations the study provides sensibleness for symbolic utilization, discursive stratagems, communicative representations and performance tactics with reference to (re)presentation of self within various social interactions and social order.

Key words: Selfie, presentation of self, dramaturgy

Human Security in the Eastern Himalayan Region: A Study with special reference to Sikkim

Karishma Subba
PhD Research Scholar
Jadavpur University Kolkata
Email: karishmasubba17@gmail.com

This paper examines various issue of human security in the Eastern Himalayan Region with a special focus on Sikkim. The main aim of this paper is to identify the major Human Security issues in the Eastern Himalayan Region in general and Sikkim in particular. It also tries to identify and analyse the different initiatives taken by Sikkim government to address such issues. The term 'Security' itself has taken different connotations from traditional security to new security issues. The main focus of security after the cold war has been mainly associated with 'Human security'. This has been reflected in different programmes and policies of governmental and non-governmental organisation over a decade. Therefore this study has identify, quantify and offered a general discussion on some of the major forces that have been largely debated as human made environmental insecurities which often challenge the Human Security in eastern Himalayan region as well as in Sikkim. Geographically the Eastern Himalayan regions are more prone towards natural disasters such as earthquakes, landslides etc, yet not much of emphasis and importance has been given to this region. This region holds the key for the future of South-Asia. As Sikkim lies in the Eastern Himalayan Region it is also prone to more natural disasters, though Sikkim have taken initiatives to protect the environmental hazard's but they fail to address the other factors of Human security.

Keywords: Human Security, Environmental, Eastern Himalaya.

Understanding the Financial Capability of Farmers in Odisha

Mr Ashok Nayak
PhD Research Scholar
Center for Studies in Economics and
Planning , SSS
Central university of Gujarat
Email id: nayakashok386@gmail.com

Dr. Khyamanidhi Adabar
Associate Professor
Center for Studies in Economics and
Planning , SSS
Central university of Gujarat
Email id:kshama@cug.ac.in

Odisha is an underdeveloped state where more than 60 percent of workers, directly and indirectly, depend on agriculture for their livelihood and in the state, agriculture is more vulnerable due to crop loss and poor marketing facilities. These problems have led farmers to be distressed. A large number of marginal and small farmers are indebted and unable to maintain their consumption expenditure. Therefore this study has attempted to understand the financial capability of farmers as well as policy implications for their income augmentation in Odisha. This study is based on NSSO unit level data of the 70th round, 2013 and the probit regression model has been applied to calculate the determinants of debt recovery capability of farmers.

Keywords: Farmer, income, consumption expenditure, indebtedness, debt recovery capability

Cross-Border Institutional Cooperation on Environmental Protection in Eastern Himalayan Region: A Study on Kanchenjunga Landscape Area

Namrata Rai

Department of International Relations,
Sikkim Central University

The proposed study is an attempt to identify major cross-border environmental issues and examine institutional cooperation in the Eastern Himalayan Region with a special focus on the Kanchenjunga Landscape Area. The Kanchenjunga Landscape (KL) is a transboundary mountainous area shared by India, Bhutan and Nepal. It is one of the richest landscapes in the Eastern Himalaya and considered an important matter of concern for environmental conservation. In order to bring environmental conservation, cooperation is needed among three Eastern Himalayan countries India, Bhutan and Nepal. Thus, Institutions such as Governmental and Non- Governmental Organizations of these three countries plays an important role in bringing transboundary environmental cooperation. These Institutions act as facilitators in bringing environmental cooperation to the region.

International environmental institutions can be defined as sets of international regulations and organizations that are intentionally established by preexisting actors such as states through explicit, legally or politically binding, international agreements in order to regulate anthropogenic sources of negative externalities affecting the natural environment (Hurrell, et al., 1992). According to neoliberal institutionalism, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), institutions and others also play a crucial role in determining the outcome of international system by facilitating cooperation among states. Thus, the international environmental institutions construct a system of ideas, norms, and identities which in turn play an important role in shaping the behavior of states which eventually reshape states priorities to power and interests (Mitchell, 2002).

Therefore, this paper will highlight Neoliberal Institutional theory as a framework of research. The paper will focus on one of the major environmental institutions, the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), which is actively working in the Transboundary Kanchenjunga Landscape Area. There are other institutions such as the GB Pant National Institute of Himalayan and Sustainable Development, the Mountain Institute (TMI) and Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE) etc. that are also working along with ICIMOD. The paper in this regard can enable us to identify the status of institutional cooperation for environmental protection in the region. It will also help to understand the importance and analyze the impact of institutional cooperation to achieve environmental goals.

Keywords: Eastern Himalayas, Environmental conservation, Transboundary Landscape, Institutional cooperation.

Awareness on Violence Against Women and Children

Ms.Kezia Selva Jeba
Nirmala College For Women, Coimbatore
Mail id: keziaponburt@gmail.com

Dr. J. Jacintha maria florence
Assistant professor ,
Department of economics ,
Nirmala College For Women,
Coimbatore
Email: jacimaria1980@gmail.com

Adolescence is a period of rapid developmental change and of heightened vulnerability to multiple forms of violence. Experiences of intimate partner violence which is called domestic violence in adolescence are associated with various mental health and behavioural challenges, which may be more severe for girls than boys. Domestic violence may be classified into different forms which includes emotional, sexual and physical abuse and treats of abuse. It is essential to create awareness among children and women to keep themselves away from such situations. It is equally important to know about the analyse the situations that lead them to victim of such undesirable situations which affect them physically and mentally which would hamper their wellbeing thus leading to mental and psychological disorders which would ultimately leads to physical health disorders. This seriously affects them from being active in their day today tasks of either in studies or in production place. This reduce their productivity as well as leads to frequent absenteeism. Hence it is necessary to analyse the situations of the events and find suggestion to handle the situations to lead a happy life.

Keywords: Adolescence, violence, psychological disorders, protection

Ethnic And Political Mobilization Of The Koch Rajbongshis: Kamatapur Movement And Revival Of Its Ethnic Identity

Partho Protim Roy
M.Phil. Research Candidate
Central University of Gujarat.
Email: partho.dousan@gmail.com

Ethnic movements and demand for autonomy by ethnic groups has resulted in reactive ethnicity in the North-eastern part of India. Political injustice and the urge to construct a separate political space have led to ethnic competition and ethno-political mobilization of the Koch-Rajbongshis. The paper seeks to understand the Kamatapur movement through a historical descriptive qualitative method by analysing the existing literature. The 'ethnic competition' approach of ethnic mobilization has been used to study the emergence of the demand for autonomy. The Koch-Rajbongshi's demand for a separate state date back to seventy years of struggle and a hundred years for its cultural concession. Though the Koch Rajbongshis from western Assam have almost been assimilated into the greater Assamese identity, the movements of the Bodos have resulted in the revival and revitalization of cultural and ethnic identity. The region witnessed a Koch-Rajbongshi-led cultural movement that rejects the idea of Assamese sub-nationalism and differs itself from it. The emergence of several organizations like the All-Koch Rajbongshi Students Union (AKRSU), Kamatapur Association, Chilarai Sena, and others have led to the resurgence of Koch Rajbongshi identity and developed political consciousness. The democratic dilemma in the State's response and the overlapping territorial demands of the Bodos and the Koch Rajbongshi had created intense perplexity. The creation of the Kamatapur Autonomous Council (KAC) under the state subject has led to a further demarcation of political space for the Koch-Rajbongshis.

Keywords:



Transition of social role model from “Ema Meirapaibi” to individuals’ ladies in the changing India’s internal Conflict with Manipur.

Oinam Teresa Khumancha
Research Scholar
Central University of Gujarat

Some say Manipur merge with India in 1949 after the Shillong agreement, which some say it was annexation. Whatever it was, Government of India is fighting an unclassified war with people of Manipur who thing the merge/annexation was wrong towards them. This armed conflict is going on for more than half a century. In ever armed conflicts, it is the women folks who face the major blunt of all these conflicts. This paper will sail through the deeds of these brave mothers who sacrifice to save everything dear to them. The Manipur Meitei society exists still today all due to the brave sacrificing deeds of these mothers. These mothers informally carry the economy of the society on their solder. They are the carriers of the Meitei’s culture from ancient times to modern times and facing severe hardship to maintain its culture in face of sankritisation and globalisation. With recent found petroleum ores, possible minerals mines of various ores, Potential hydro-powers, and forest economic products added more fuel to already conflict-ridden area. Huge Multi-National Cooperation is lurking around to extract these natural recourses at the cost environment degradation to feed their cooperate greed. These MNCs are increasing their footprint by funding in electoral process of Indian Democracy. These mothers’ sans wealth and modern knowledge of legality, Laws and Acts facing these cooperates oiled Government’s Conflicts only with their sacrifices to save it society, and its surrounding.

Keywords: Ema Meirapaibi, Social Role Model, Internal Conflict.

A Study Of Human Activity And Social Economic Transformation.

Patel Anuradha Kedarnath

Sabarmati University
Ahmedabad, Gujarat

Geography as an independent scientific branch comprises of a great variety of subjects with lots of methods, procedure and approaches. Such as, economic geography describes all the geography condition that affect on production transport and exchange of goods. For example, economic geography-geography with a focus on various economic aspects-is usually understood as a sub-branch of human geography, according to this, we can understand human activities and socio-economic changes. Definitions of economic geography are given differently by different scholars, practitioners. In Fact, under the economic geography, economic activities study the regional variations of human economic activities and their spatial distribution and relationships. Hence, economic geography established itself as a major branch of human geography, which is related to the variation of human economic activities on the earth's surface and the explanation of related landscapes. Therefore, the economic activities of human classes are different in different regions on the earth and different economic activities are born from them. Consequently, there are many types of efforts made to solve various daily needs with the help of human activities and the geographical environment. In this study, we try to shed light on the terminology of “economic geography”. In the first part of this, following sub-chapter will give an overview of the basic concept, which has been broadly used in both economic and geographical study.

Keywords: Production Transport, Socioeconomic, Geographical Environment,
Terminology, Economic Geography

Land Use/ Land Cover Analysis of Surguja Division Based on Geospatial Data

Jyoti Sahu
Research Scholar
School of Studies in Geography
Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University
Raipur, Chhattisgarh (India)
Email id: jyotisahurj@gmail.com

Dr. Uma Gole
Professor
School of Studies in Geography
Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University
Raipur, Chhattisgarh (India)
Email id: umagole@rediffmail.com

Land use/land cover (LULC) information is essential for the selection, planning and implementation of management strategies to meet the increasing demands for basic human needs and welfare of the ever growing population. This paper illustrates the status of land use/land cover in the Surguja division, Chhattisgarh state using an integrated approach of remote sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS). The National Land use/Land cover classification developed by National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) and Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) divides the land in the study area into five Levels I classes, 11 Level II classes, and fifteen Level III classes. From hierarchic based classification, it was found that the Forest is the major LULC category in the Surguja division area covering 10450326 km² (33.35%), followed by Agricultural land, Wastelands, Built-up land and water bodies contributing to 8391740 km² (26.78%), 6474712 km² (20.66%), 5058112 km² (16.14%) and 959735 km² (3.07%) respectively of the total geographical area. This study also reviewed the distribution of rural, urban settlement, forest cover and their impacts on socio-economic condition of native tribes, the evident driving forces and its impact on development activities. The study concludes that in Surguja division forest land contributed the highest land cover (33.35%), while the lowest was contributed by water bodies (3.07%) and shows a significant impact of forest resources on socio-economic status of the tribes in Surguja division Chhattisgarh state.

Keyword: Land use/Land Cover, Remote Sensing, GIS, Surguja

Hidden Normative Practices In Imagining And Performing Masculinities Among Non-Heterosexual Men In Everyday Life: A Sociological Enquiry

Meghjit Sengupta
M.Phil Scholar In Sociology
Jadavpur University, Kolkata

The desire to be perceived as “normal” seems to be engraved in the vicissitudes of everyday life of people. Queer men are no exception. However, things remain much more complex than it seems. Queer theorists have argued that the notion of heteronormativity has left its impression on “queer” relationships that are imagined and performed in reality by non-heterosexual male individuals. Queer theory faces new challenges in the prevalence of the queer movement gaining more political grounds and laying claims on equal marriage and monogamous family establishment rights. Normative notions of the “man” and “woman” in a sexual relationship are reiterated among queer male individuals imagining themselves in the binary division between “top” and a “bottom”. One could further argue that the very idea of penetrative sex that marks heterosexual relations is emulated and reinforced in queer notions of desire and intimacy. At the same time, a large number of queer men seem to find comfort only in desiring men who fit into socially accepted and celebrated definitions of ‘masculinity’. Such ideas have further translated into a form of hatred towards femme-presenting queer men. Marriage becomes another issue where the normative notion of man, wife and their children is simply replaced by man, husband and their children. Such claims are reflections of hidden normative ideas that seem to colour a vision that only seems to be critical of the notion of ‘reproductive futurism’, but is hardly so in reality.

These hidden realities have been often justified as ‘personal preferences’ and choices. A myriad of questions emerge regarding queer masculine gender performance, gendered notions of behaviour and the performance of identity in being attracted to other men while being a gendered person. Femmephobia here seems rampant and alludes to patriarchal notions around the corporeal imaginations of a ‘man’. What does one do to feel secure in the category of “masculine” and to continuously perform, reinstate and reproduce culturally and socially mediated ideals and stereotypes is something that requires a deeper interrogation and exploration. My paper brings in questions around sexuality, desire, the yearning for intimacy and the performance of sex into this equation, while new nuanced positions regarding masculinities emerge and demand nouveau forms of interrogation. This paper goes on to enquire into latent realities experienced by non-heterosexual men, and queer desires coming to be governed by government legislations made around one’s everydayness and the normative drive to a “normal” future.

Keywords: Queer, normativity, masculinity, penetrative, reproductive.

Influence Of Social Media Appearance In Politcal Involvement

Komolo Kumar Dholo

Research Scholar, Department of Journalism
and Mass Communication, CT University,
Ludhiana , 142024, Punjab
email: kml_dhl@yahoo.co.in

Dr. Azamat Ali

Assistant Professor, Department of
Journalism and Mass Communication,
CT University, Ludhiana -142024,
Punjab

In the past, political involvement was more of a one-to-one affair. With the rise of social media, it is now possible for people to be politically engaged from their living room and on their own time. The relationship between social media and democracy has gained importance in light of global trends that favour democracy. Social media uses in political involvement and campaign have resulted in radical transformation of the election system. The significant increase in the number of social media users has changed how information is disseminated, moving it from traditional mass media to new media; particularly for political purposes. Online opinions can be shared through posts, comments, reviews, or tweets and social media can encourage involvement, knowledge, discussion, and evaluation.

The studies explore imply that political knowledge and physical political participation are substantially correlated with online political activity. This theoretical paper seeks to critically examine how citizen participation practices will be influenced by the current social media and communication ecosystem. This paper main goal is to determine how social media influenced people's opinions and citizen participation before, during, and after elections, explores the relationship between regular usage of social media as a source of political information and various forms of political activity. The level of participation among those who frequently use Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, and Youtube to find out about politics is examined in this paper.

Keywords: Social media, Political participation, Public opinion, Democracy

Caste, Othering and Space: The Kerala Picture

Mohammed Shafeer K P,
PhD Research Scholar,
Dept. of English, Thiruvalluvar
University, Vellore, Tamilnadu.
Email: mskpshefi@gmail.com.

Dr. B. Kathiresan,
Professor & Head,
Dept. of English, Thiruvalluvar
University, Vellore
Tamilnadu

Even from the evolution of the Other in critical discourses the individual never existed in isolation. The individual became a part of the group other. The identity of the individual was not an individual identity. The ingroup and outgroup dichotomy was the basis of the process of othering. The ingroup created and identity for themselves and an identity for the other outgroup entirely different from the ingroup specifications. The difference between the ingroup and out group was vast as there was little chance for the both to combine, mix or come in congruence. The individual self-identity is created to keep him/ her away from the group and avoid possible threats from the other. The identity of the individual bestowed on him/ her as a result of the group identity demolished to have and individual identity liberated from the clutches of the group. But Kerala is the only region in the world to specify physical space in between the in group and the out group to strengthen the caste difference. This paper tries to analyse the significance of space in caste and Covid othering in the Kerala experience.

Keywords:

Economic Impact of Apple Industry On Farmers: A Study in District Shopian (J&K)

Mohd Arief Wani
Research Scholar ,
Dept. of Economics
Govt. Hamidia Arts & Commerce
College Bhopal (M.P)

Dr. Sharad Tiwari
Professor
Dept. of Economics
Govt. Hamidia Arts & Commerce
College Bhopal (M.P)

Agriculture is the mainstay of Indian economy and horticulture is a crucial component. As a dominating crop in the valley especially in the district Shopian "Apple" proudly represents Kashmir's fruit sector, accounting for 90% of the UT's total fruit production. The apple business is the lifeblood of the Kashmir valley's economy, particularly in the Shopian area. It employs about 68 percent of the population and is the primary source of income and livelihood for most households due to its strong backward and forward linkages. The production, income, and employment of the apple industry have increased significantly in recent years. The study signifies the positive economic impact of apple industry on development of farmers. However, a large chain of commission agents from the grower to the consumer in the Kashmir valley as a whole have a negative impact on the apple industry of the district Shopian. On the other hand a variety of factors such as a lack of cold storage, insufficient irrigation facilities, and higher input prices etc in the whole Kashmir valley are major problems faced by the farmers.

Keywords. Apple, Shopian, Forward Linkages, Industry, Impact, Commission agents, and employment

Caste System in India: A Sociological Analysis

Mrs. Sudeepa Dey

State Aided College Teacher, Dept. of
Sociology, South Calcutta Girls'
College, Kolkata, West Bengal, India.
Email : sudeepasocio@gmail.com

Mrs. Ipsita Chakraborty

State Aided College Teacher, Dept. of
Sociology, South Calcutta Girls' College,
Kolkata, West Bengal, India.
Email: chakrabortyipsita448@gmail.com

Our

country India is known not only for its unity but also for its diversity. There are various forms of diversity such as caste, race, religion, linguistic group, class, tribe, etc. Caste system has been existing for centuries as a form of stratification in Indian society by remaining an integral aspect of Hindu cultural, religious and social life. The caste system is exclusively present in Indian society. It has a long historical tradition which is deep rooted in Hindu religion and its philosophy, culture, tradition, morality and custom. Caste is an indispensable part of an individual's life since it largely determines the position of an individual in society. It is generally known that the caste as a system of stratification originated in the Chaturvarna system which stated that the four main varnas into which Hindu society is divided are the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas, the Vaishyas and the Shudras and the origin of the caste system belonged to the Varna system. Sociology conducts a systematic study of society in which it focuses on how society is structured with various social institutions, organisations and associations. Institutions in society are created by human beings and the structure, functions of institutions are regulated by norms that are set by human beings. Caste is the most traditional social institution of Indian society. So Sociology when it comes to studying Indian society and its institutions, it focuses on study of caste system, its nature, functions impact and role in Indian society both as a form of stratification and as a social institution as well as changes taking place in the caste system. This paper discusses how Sociology analyses Indian caste system.

Keywords: Hindu, institutions, cultural, stratification, systematic.

A Study On Wage Disparity On Agriculture Among Men And Women

Ms.A.Archana,
II Ma Economics,
Nirmala College For Women,
Coimbatore.

Dr.N.Krishnaveni,
Assistant Professor,
Department Of Economics,
Nirmala College For Women,
Coimbatore

This study seeks about the wage disparity among men and women observed in particular area in Tamilnadu. To know about the gender gap among men and women in agriculture. In comparing with organized sector and unorganized sector, the labor belonging to unorganized sector, facing the problems of wage disparity. This gender wage gap is prominent in agriculture. Hence from this, we like to know about the about the average wage gap among men and women and why this wage gap arises between them. Wage is the prominent role that everyone needs to satisfy their basic needs. In comparing with olden days now a day the female wages too play a important role for satisfying their basic needs. This creates equality among men and women everywhere.

Keywords: Agriculture, Gender Wage Gap, Agricultural Wage, Wage Disparity

Role Of Environment And Climate Change Policies To Mitigate The Challenges Caused By Intensive Animal Agriculture

Noyonika Gogoi,
Research Scholar,
School of Public Policy and Law
Assam Rajiv Gandhi University of
Cooperative Management, Assam

Dr. Deepom Baruah,
Assistant Professor, HoD,
School of Public Policy and Law
Assam Rajiv Gandhi University of
Cooperative Management, Assam

Intensive livestock farming also known as factory farms where farm animals are bred, born and forced to live in deplorable condition mainly for the purpose of meat, egg and milk production. It is the single largest man-made activity contributing to soil degradation, water pollution, air pollution, deforestation and one of the main users of land for raising livestock. Along with raising 80 billion farm animals for the purpose of food in closed confinement, intensive animal agriculture involves production of feed grain. The process requires water, chemical inputs and energy for the transportation of feed for the animals which comes at the cost to the environment.

The demand for animal-based products is expected to double by 2050 mainly due to the improvement of worldwide living standard. This situation will create a global impact on climate change and the environment. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations intensive animal agriculture sector contributes 14.5 % of human induced greenhouse gas (GHG) emission but this issue is sidelined from discussion and ignored at worst. Intensive animal agriculture is a threat to public health, animal welfare and bad for the environment. In this research paper the researchers address the serious problem which requires immediate attention by taking help of environment and climate change policies and suggest changes in the current animal agricultural practices and consumption pattern.

Keywords : environment, climate change, factory farming , policies , livestock

The Emerging Role Of Women As Breadwinners In The Society - North Gujarat Region

Pooja Sud
Research Scholar
Sabarmati University

Female has been considered as the weakest section of the society since ages. It has been a myth that girls are delicate, emotional, they cannot take burden, make decisions and so on. In recent years the transition of this concept has been noted. Females have comfortably become the emerging breadwinners of the society. Other than bearing children, working as homemaker, taking care of family, they have also emerged as successful entrepreneur, industrialists, politicians etc.

Education plays a vital role here. The stereotype concept portrayed by a few specified groups for women has changed. Gender biasness has been suppressed by constant hard work and dedication of women. Couples have become more compatible and understanding after working together. Children are raised together by both the parents now. The time invested by women in household chores is now successfully used in doing business and other economic activities.

After globalisation the world has become a 'Global Village'. Families are now becoming burdened with expenses incurred due to exposure of children to social networking, connectivity and modernization etc. Dreams have become more refined and specific. We all want to get more than we deserve. This leads to cut throat competition and mob mentality.

Everyone wants to be rich, successful, beautiful. This needs money. Money will grow when all the members of the society work. The insatiable thirst of money, status, pleasure can be quenched when both the genders work together and are treated equally. Since 'Need is the mother of invention', women are still used as a spare part in every field not with the right kind of opportunity but by necessity. This is such a dilemma, that still women are waiting for the right kind of opportunity and collecting scraps of leftover by men.

Keywords: Breadwinners, Scraps, Transition

IPR- Concept and Types

Prakash George M

Shreeyase Metha

It is said that Homo sapiens belongs to the category of intelligentsia. And s/he works through intelligence. A common phrase that we hear now a days is do smart work than hard work well there lies the intellectual property of a man how to use his intelligentsia in his own filed. If we ask the question what is Intellectual Property Right before 15 years then the answer is what is it? Is it any product that is launched in the market? et al questions we can come across. But now the situation has changed a lot. Now people are aware of something about the Intellectual Property Rights, a right which are available for the work of intellectuals. Very few know about these rights and those who know the rights they are always protected from the law side. The intellectual property right is classified into two types – copyright and industrial right. Out of this intellectual property the most commonly and widely used are the patent, trade mark and copyright. Here in this article, we are going to discuss about the various types of intellectual property rights and how they are useful to the people. People should know about the various intellectual property rights that are available to them. This will help the party to protect the rights that are available to him and protect his intellectual work which s/he himself/ herself has done. The most important thing in all the IPR is innovative work and innovative thinking. If the work/ product is an innovative one then one can go for the IPR.

Keywords: Intellectual Property Rights, Copyright, Trademark, Patent, Geographical Indication

Changing perceptions of Prostitution in India: A comparative analysis of Past and Present

Pranita Yonzone

PhD scholar

Jadavpur University, Kolkata

Email: pranitayonzone1307@gmail.com

Prostitution is an age-old institution, the evidence of the existence of prostitution for ages has been found in history, mythology, literature, music, drama, sculpture, archaeological structure, ruins, etc. Prostitution is regarded as the oldest profession in history and is also regarded as the first profession. Though the genesis of prostitution has been numerous years prior, the profession has still not been acknowledged in mainstream society. If a comparative analysis is done as to what extent the institution has undergone changes, then we will find out that the institution has witnessed sea changes. Several texts on Indian history shed light on the fact that prostitution remained an important part of ancient history, it enjoyed a respectable position in society, and the prostitutes enjoyed autonomy in all the socio-economic-political and religious fields. Though there were certain restrictions imposed upon them, which they were well aware of, they were still respected in society and were entrusted with some vital tasks to be performed in society by the state and were also subjected to taxation. Currently, the institution of prostitution is looked down upon, regarded as a source of shame, and considered a dangerous threat to society. These Women are currently denied the right to remain respectable in society and are treated with contempt. As there is no proper law, the condition of those women who are engaged in prostitution is very miserable. They are ill-treated, discriminated against, exploited by the pimps, and vulnerable to various sexual diseases.

With time the institution of prostitution changed from a celebrated necessity to a cultural evil. This paper will investigate the genesis of prostitution and will look into the changes it has undergone with time. The paper will look into various laws adopted since ancient history to regulate the institution and the current laws governing prostitution. The literature on the history of prostitution, contemporary debates on prostitution, and prostitution laws will be reviewed.

Keywords: Prostitution, laws, debates



Re (creating) alternate chivalry: Dalit Virangana in Mohandas Naimeshrai's Jhalkari Bai

Prashant Maurya
Assistant Professor of English,
Humanities & Applied Sciences Area,
Indian Institute of Management
Ranchi, India. Email:
prashant.maurya@iimranchi.ac.in

The year 1857 was a watershed moment in the history of colonial India, as the Indians stood against the atrocious rule of the British Empire. The year is marked by the first war of independence. Numerous patriots of diverse cast and creeds fought and sacrificed their lives to propel the fight for freedom and self-governance. Jhalkari Bai is a Dalit female who fought by the side of Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi during the first freedom struggle. While Lakshmi Bai has been immortalised in the history books, Jhalkari Bhai has been obscured over time. Publication of the novel Jhalkari Bai in 2003 by Mohandas Naimeshrai revived the lost glory of Jhalkari Bai. In this paper, I will first evaluate the novel to study how this novel, which was published as a counter to the novels based on Rani Lakshmi Bai, attempts to foreground Dalit chivalric history. Further, this paper will also focus on how this novel by re(creating) an alternative chivalric history reinstates Dalit contribution to the first war of independence.

Keywords: Dalit, history, 1857, self-respect, Jhalkari Bai, Jhansi

Assessing the Relationship between Selfie posting Behavior, Self- Esteem and Gender in Adolescent.

Dr. UshaKiran Agrawal
Professor, Psychology,
HOD,
Govt. Girls D. B. College, Kalibari
Raipur (C.G)

Preeti Awasthi
Research Scholar
(Pt.R.S.U, Raipur,(C.G)

Selfies has become a new form of self representation and self expression. Millions of Selfies have been posted on various social networking sites. This results in obsessive compulsive desire to take photos of one and posting it on social media to make up for the lack of self-esteem and to fill a gap in. Self esteem is a person's self worth or personal value. Selfie may results in decrease in Self -Esteem and life satisfaction. The present study aims to relationship between Selfie posting behavior, Self-Esteem and gender among college students. Two hundred boys and Two hundred girls, age ranging between thirteen to Seventeen years were selected randomly from different private and government Schools of Durg district were taken. Students both girls and boys were randomly selected. Dependent variable is Selfie postings (Chronic, Acute and borderline) and Independent variable is Self-Esteem (High, Normal and low) and Gender (Girls and Boys).For evaluating Selfie posting behavior Selfitis behavior scale designed by Balakrishnan and Griffiths (2018) was used. Biswal (2012) Self-Esteem questionnaire consisting of thirty six items was used to measure Self-Esteem. Statistical findings showed negative significant relationship between Selfie posting behavior and Self-Esteem.

Keywords: Selfie posting behavior, Self-Esteem, Gender, Adolescent.

Portrayal of Women In Hindi Cinema From 2000-2020

Ms. Priya Upadhyay

PhD Scholar, School of Media and
Communication Studies,
Galgotias University, Greater Noida, Uttar
Pradesh, India.
pupadhyay26@yahoo.com

Dr. Bhawani Shankar

Assistant Professor, School of Media and
Communication Studies,
Galgotias University, Greater Noida, Uttar
Pradesh, India.
bhawani.shankar@galgotiasuniversity.edu.in

Purpose: Hindi cinema plays a very important role in impacting people's lives and it also plays a role in constructing and deconstructing gender roles and stereotypes. This study shows how women have been portrayed in the last twenty years, that is from 2000-2020, in Hindi Cinema. Bollywood movies reflect the practices that take place in our societies. This research was important to understand the portrayal of women and to find out if there is any evolution or devolution of women characters.

Methodology: The researcher took four blockbuster movies from the list of highest grossing movies. The methodology researchers used is content analysis to study the plot of selected movies.

Findings: However, there is not a specific pattern of evolution or devolution. But we can say that, surely our cinema has made progress in portrayal of women. Women are no more portrayed as submissive or idealized women, now they are as strong independent women with career choices and decision making powers. There is a noticeable decrease in sexist and misogynistic comments towards women.

Keywords- Hindi Cinema, Bollywood, Women, Portrayal

Stereotyping of Transgender characters in Indian Cinema

Priyankakumari G. Patel
Ph.D. Research Scholar
Gujarat University
prianca5093@gmail.com

Dr. Narendra K. Patel
Assistant professor.
P. K. Chaudhari Mahila Arts college,
Gandhinagar.

The study attempts to analyze the portrayal of transgender in Bollywood movies and also explored viewpoints of transgender's regarding their representation in selected Bollywood movies. The study focused on them with reference to their problems and challenges. Queer and framing theories provide theoretical implications for the study. The queer theory implies that media content establishes the identities of transgenders through characterization in stereotypical ways, while framing theory infers that media adopt particular frames to enable viewers to think about the transgender's community in a specific manner. The study concluded that there is a stereotypical representation of transgenders in Bollywood movies. They are portrayed as sex workers, beggars, criminals and dancers. However, the transgender community is looking for a change regarding the stigmatization and misconceptions about them.

Keywords: Transgender, Sexuality, Films, Queer



Positive Youth Development: An Intervention among Rural Youth of Rajasthan, India

Dr. Suman Rana
Independent Researcher
Former PhD Scholar, Department of
Social Work
Central University of Rajasthan.
Email Id:
immanuelsuman1985@gmail.com

Prof. Jagdish Jadhav
Dean School of Social Science
Central University of Rajasthan
Email Id: jagdishjadhva20@gmail.com

Positive Youth Development (PYD) is a full expression that includes the works of many fields. It emphasized the manifestation of potentialities and instead of incapacities of youth people – inclusive of young people from vulnerable backgrounds and those having tragic past. It also emphasized on the nurturing the potentials of young people instead of addressing their problems. Further, to shape their development contexts especially their communities and helping to be change agents of their development. The present study used PYD based intervention to measure the impact of the intervention program by assessing the difference between rural youths that were in the program and were not in the program. The Quasi-experimental method was used for the study. An intervention program was developed based on the Five Cs Model of PYD for rural youth. The data had been analyzed using non-parametric tests. Results of the analyses revealed that PYD based intervention showed significant changes in Five Cs of the experimental group. However, the control group didn't show significant changes in Five Cs as they were not exposed to the intervention program. The study was significant because of its novelty, scarcity of study based on the PYD approach in India and absence of PYD based programs in India. It was a unique attempt to use the PYD approach to improve the well-being of often neglected rural youths of India.

Keywords: Positive Youth Development, Rural Youth, Rajasthan, India



Sacrifice of Lower caste girls in Religious Rituals and Judicial Activities against the System of Female Slaves

Rajwinder Kaur

Research Scholar

School of Humanities and Physical Education,
CT University, Ludhiana, Punjab
devindergharu@gmail.com

Dr. Seema Parihar

Deptt. Of History, School of Humanities and
Physical Education,
CT University, Ludhiana, Punjab
pariharseemal@gmail.com

Caste system in India is a sinuous journey of work classification to the rigid social order. Caste system in India was originated in ancient period and has changed in different orders through the ages. In present scenario in the society lower castes of India is facing many problems. They have been leading a very challenging life for the centuries. Even women of lower castes have a very tough and miserable life in India. Religion is also affecting their life and creates many problems for them because many traditions and rituals forced them to live a life of the miserable helpless creature. The dedication of young girls in temples is one of the most dangerous tools of their exploitation and is suppressed with religious sanction and binding. With this, they become female servants of temples and tools of pleasure for men of society.

This research paper is designed in two parts. First part explains the dedication process of girls in temples on the mark of religion, and the other contains the role of law and judicial activities against the devadasi system (system of female servants of god) try to abolish the evil and other unauthorized and illegal activities for lower caste women.

Keywords: dedication, women, lower castes, religion



The Doctrine Of Mongolian Warfare : First Gunpowder Empire

Riya Chouksey

The largest contiguous empire in history, the Mongol Empire emerged from the unification of Mongol and Turkish tribes under Genghis Khan. How did a nomadic, famously religiously-tolerant, primarily de-centralized people forge the single largest contiguous land empire in all of world History. For this to happen, there is strong military force behind it. Mongolian military technology is main the reason behind such tremendous achievements of Mongols. Their weapons, cavalry, speed , mobility, arms, strategies, tactics and moreover their soldiers on which the leader can rely on completely because of their obedience, discipline, loyalty and unity, became the reasons for establishment of such a huge empire in Eurasia. In this paper I have covered all the military technologies that was crucial for the establishment of Mongolian empire. Still there was always a debate on the presence of gunpowder during that time. Whether the Mongolian empire was a gunpowder empire or not. I have also mentioned several evidences from different texts that show the importance of gunpowder during 13th century and how it reached several parts of the world from Central Asia to India.

Keywords:



Legal Measures for Protection of Migrants: Opportunities and Challenges

S. Balraj

Ph.D Research Scholar
Thiruvalluvar Government Arts College
Rasipuram Namakkal

Dr.R.Sivakumar

Associate Professor & Head
Department of Political Science
Thiruvalluvar Government Arts College
Rasipuram Namakkal

Migration is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon. Migration is generally known as the movement of people from one residence to another permanent or temporary residence for a substantial period of time. Migration has a number of socio-economic, cultural, political and demographic impacts in the places of origin or destination of migrants. The reasons for migration include both the push and pull factors. The push factors refer to the factors that push the migrants from the rural areas to urban areas. Pull factors refers to the factors that attract the migrants to the urban areas for better job with good income and standard of living.

All persons, regardless of their nationality, race, legal or other status, are entitled to fundamental human rights and basic labour protection, including migrant workers and their families. As far as International level is concerned there are many International charters, treaties and acts like the UN charter, 1945, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 1966, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) 1976, and the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (2003) specifically addresses the human rights of migrant workers. As far as India is concerned there are few laws or acts have been implemented for the protecting the rights of migrants. These are: Inter-state Migrant Workmen (Regulation of employment and Conditions of Service) Act (1979), Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act (1986), Building and Other Construction Workers Workmen (Regulation of employment and Conditions of Service) Act (1996), Unorganized Workers Social Security Act (2008) and Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act (1970). In this present research paper makes an attempt to study on the “legal measures for protection of migrants: opportunities and challenges”



Local Governance Role of Public Distribution System in Himachal Pradesh

Santosh Kumar

Research Scholar

Department of Public Administration,
Himachal Pradesh University, Summer
Hill, Shimla-171005

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, The PDS at Central Pool is run by the Department of Food and Public Distribution, one of the two departments under the Food and Public Distribution Ministry of India. At State level State governments supervise the Department of Food and Supply, and manages the public distribution system District Administration plays a vital role in the operation of the distribution system. To run PDS in the district, an administrative structure has been established at the district level. The District Office of the Department of Food and Supply of State Governments directs and controls the PDS at the district level in compliance with State Government laws and regulations with the aid of its other subordinate offices. The state governments get food grains from the central pool to give to BPL, AAY, and APL families. The amount of funding given to BPL and AAY families is determined by the number of identified households. The district administration's responsibilities include the following. The state governments each have a responsibility to deliver food grains to the designated beneficiaries. A minimum support price (MSP) is paid to farmers in exchange for their food grain, and central issue prices are then sold to the states. The delivery of the grains to the godowns in each state is its responsibility. The states are in charge of transporting food grains from these godowns to each fair price shop (ration shop), where the recipient purchases the food grains for less than the central issue price.

Objectives:

- 1 To assess the fair price shop's administrative effectiveness.
- 2 To learn about the issues that Himachal Pradesh beneficiaries and public distribution organizations are by state government.
- 3 People of Himachal Pradesh are not satisfied with the functioning of PDS outlets by state governance.

Keywords: state government, food grain, beneficiaries, administrative, ration shop, households



Quality of Work Life for Health Care Service Provider With Reference To Ahmedabad City

Seema Bhatnagar

Quality of work life is (QWL) extent of satisfaction of employee with personnel and working needs and employer's commitment towards work improvement. The main purpose of this research is to identify and analyse factors that are affecting QWL with respect to Health care service provider. In order to meet the stated purpose a descriptive research was conducted. Factor considered for present study are pay, promotion, benefits, rewards, communication, supervision, work condition, nature of work and colleagues. Data was collected using convenience sampling through online and offline mode from government and private hospital of Ahmedabad. A structured questionnaire with 5 point Likert Scale was formed, and analysed with test.

Keywords: Quality of work life (QWL), Health care service provider, Health care service provider, Job Satisfaction.

Learning Environment in Prisons: Impact of Life-Orientation Curriculum on Prisoners

Shivali

Group of Adult Education, School of social sciences,
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India
E Mail: shivalipanwar1981@gmail.com

Dr Ajay Kumar

School of social sciences,
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

Prison education is still hanging on the margins of educational system of any country. Since it is the field of adult education, adult educators are formally appointed for delivering the constructed content to the incarcerated people. However, the real essence of prison education cannot be limited to this extent only.

Formal and informal teaching and learning go simultaneously in prison environment. Sometimes prison culture itself teaches lessons to the prisoners with directly visible manner or also in hidden postures with the respect of more or less in ones pockets. Regressive nature of prison culture generally seems to be responsible for the aggression and negative impacts among prisoners in and after prison.

Adult education programs and IGNOU formal courses run in prisons with some sets of fixed curriculum for the prisoners. Some regular courses like vocational training and other skill based programs also are being offered to strengthen employability and livelihood. Informal set ups of teaching and learning equally play pivotal role in prison education. Teaching and learning among peers, informal lessons by educators, learning by observations through the involvement in some basic duties in prisons contribute to life -oriented curriculum and rehabilitation of prisoners within and out of prison

This paper tries to understand significance of prison educational programs and curriculum included in them contributing to the adjustment of prisoners in the society after releasing from the jails. It also tries to explore the role of socio-cultural aspects on correctional education in the prison. For this purpose, Author relies on telephonic conversations carried out with some of the ex-convicts released from Aligarh jail, UP.

Keywords: Prison culture, Curriculum, life orientation, rehabilitation of ex-convicts.



The Immortals of Meluha by Amish Tripathi: Reviving Myth and illuminate contemporary Social Outlook

Shruti Trivedi
Research Scholar,
Sabarmati University

Sociological viewpoints are used to build systems. It teaches us how much society influences the way we conduct our lives. The implementation of myth has helped to communicate ideas and shape society. Novels about the mythological past nowadays dominate the literary market in India. In order to address both current difficulties and timeless human concerns, the novel artistically reworks Indian stories often. Amish Tripathi has selected the best tool to implement his revolutionary ideas in society. He chooses the supreme deity from Hindu mythology. In Shiva Trilogy, Lord Shiva serves as the main character. He depicts Lord Shiva as a tribal chief who, as a result of his karma, subsequently evolved into a divine figure. The myth has been modernized, and the narrative has been portrayed from a social perspective. This paper seeks to analyse the reconstruction of the story, Meluha social values and norms, their enslaved Vikarnas community, and interactions with the Maika System.

Literature has historically played a key role in exposing societal concerns in addition to being enjoyable. The best example of postmodern literature is the Shiva Trilogy by Amish Tripathi, which focuses on contemporary social issues. In order to create a realistic and colorful universe for his story, Amish Tripathi has appropriated characters from other mythologies. Here, an effort is made to examine how mythical themes are used in the trilogy to highlight social features and problems of contemporary society as well as to deliver moral messages. This reinterpretation of mythical material via new forms of expression has shown to be a successful tactic that ties one to the past culturally and helps in establishing the modern social and socio-political image.

Keywords: Sociological, Implementation, Reinterpretation, Tactic.



An Analysis of the Impact of Public Expenditure on Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education in Odisha

Shubha Ranjan Patra
Research Scholar,
Centre for Studies in Economics and
Planning,
School of Social Science,
Central University of Gujarat,
spatra02031996@gmail.com

The economics of education is about understanding how and why people make decisions to invest in education, the effect of education on long-term social and economic outcomes, the behaviors of those institutions that produce education and how best to design and implement public policies affecting the level and distribution of education resources.. This paper is an attempt to analyze the impact of public expenditure on higher education in the state of Odisha. The study is based on secondary data. The period of the study was 2010-11 to 2019-20. The gross enrolment ratio in higher education was taken as dependent variable and the higher education expenditure as percent of total education expenditure, higher education expenditure as percent of state GSDP and higher education expenditure as percent of State budget were taken as independent variables. We find that there is positive but weak relationship between dependent and independent variables. Moreover, the status of expenditure on higher education has less significant impact on gross enrolment ratio in higher education in Odisha. Apart from government expenditure other socio- economic factors like income, education and location etc. are also responsible to improve gross enrolment ratio in higher education in Odisha.

Keywords: Odisha, Public Expenditure, Higher Education, Gross Enrolment Ratio, Gender Parity Index

Industrial Development and Tribal Resistance: A Study of Southern Odisha

Suresh Saunta

Ph.D. Scholar,

Centre for Studies in Society and Development,

Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar

Email: saunta.cug@gmail.com

Industrialization is key to development, most of the countries across the globe prioritising construction of industries in their respective countries to uplift their national economy. Though industrialisation is essential and working as push factor for development of economy, but in other hand it impacts upon life and livelihood of the marginalised people and most of them are Adivasis/tribals and Dalits. Making industries with forcible displacement is one of most controversial international phenomena in this modern era, number of debates, discourses, resistances and demonstrations have been going on across the world against over industrialisation and displacement. The study area is one of mineral hot spot area of the country having over seventy percent high quality bauxite ore deposit in India. Out of seven districts of Southern Odisha except Ganjam district rest six districts come under fifth Scheduled Area, the area which is protected by Constitution of India for Adivasis. Entire Southern Odisha is dominated by Adivasi communities having more than fifty percent tribal population. The study will reflect how over industrialisation and involuntary displacement lead to marginalisation and impoverishment of Adivasis in Southern Odisha and how they are resisting against this manmade disaster. Though most of the existing literatures have reflected that industrialisation resulted environmental and ecological degradation, but impact of life and livelihood of Adivasi communities due to over industrialisation and mining projects yet to address with in-depth study. The study will examine how life and livelihood of Adivasis is under threat due to industrialisation.

Keywords: Industrialisation, Marginalisation, Tribal Resistance, South Odisha



ICTs and Women Entrepreneurs in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh: Issues and Challenges

Gandepalli Rajesh
M.Sc. Student, Department of Society
Technology Interface, School of social
Sciences, Central University of
Rajasthan

Wairokpam Premi Devi
Assistant Professor, Department of
Society Technology Interface,
School of social Sciences,
Central University of Rajasthan

Women entrepreneurs are very crucial in the present developing economy for contributing to the Indian GDP. Ministry of Statistics and Programmed Implementation (MoSPI) states that Women Entrepreneurs are contributing overall 14% of the total entrepreneurship in India. Looking at the ICT market in India, it is one of the fastest growing in the world contributing over 13 percent to country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 550 million internet connections and over 500 million smart phone users (International Trade Administration, 2020). Increasing number of internet users also provide wide range of opportunities for development of women entrepreneurs. Women are increasingly adopting technology for various business-related activities. In the present era of globalization, along with modern technologies, the country is experiencing a revolution concerning women entrepreneurship in startups. Presently women entrepreneurs contributing 20% of total entrepreneurship in India. In this background the present study will try to understand the role of ICT in women entrepreneurship and try to know what kind of difficulties and challenges these selected women entrepreneurs are facing. The study is based on both qualitative and quantitative research method conducting in the East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. The sample for the study is thirty respondents, selected randomly who are actively running their own enterprises.

Keywords: ICT, Women Entrepreneurs, Challenges, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh.



Special Economic Zones: Perspective, Performance and Resistance in India

Ashutosh Verma

Research Scholar

Centre for Studies in Society and Development

School of Social Sciences

Central University of Gujarat

Gandhinagar

Special Economic Zone 2005 Policy has become one of the most hotly debated issues in last two decades. To compete and participate in the world-wide scenario of globalization and liberalization economy, The Government of India have adopted the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) as models of export and manufacture-led economic growth strategies. SEZs are projected as duty free area for purpose of trade, operations, duty and traffics mainly focus on foreign trade investment. According to Government analysis SEZs boosting foreign direct investment, providing employment and gained economy growth for achieving US\$ 5 trillion economy goal. However, the recent SEZs that have come up following the SEZ Act 2005 created several controversies. These include concerns over land acquisitions and livelihood question of deprived section of society. People of disadvantaged groups resistance all over India on illegal land dispossession or legal but question land dispossession, and bad rehabilitation and reallocation issues. The paper has three main objectives, first, overview of the SEZ policy, second, analysis the performance of SEZ's outcome and third, look out the consequences resistance picture in India based on secondary sources. The finding of paper would suggest that SEZ performance be measured not only economic aspects but also on social enhancement of local people capability.

Keywords: Special Economic Zone, Land Acquisition, Disadvantaged groups, Resistance.



Shifting Terrains: Changing patterns of land ownership on forest under the British influences in Sikkim 1890-1947

Dr. Jeena Taman
Assistant Professor
Department of History
School of Social Sciences
Sikkim Alpine University
Namchi, Kamrang Sikkim
tamangeena02@gmail.com

The concept of property rights as understood by the colonial ruler not only led to the alienation of patrimonial lands, possessed by olden landlords from generation to generation but it also changed the community's customary rights on common lands such as forest and grazing lands. In pre pre-British period, though theoretically, Chogyal was the owner of the lands, however in practice the community maintained their rights over 'common lands' pertinently, in the forest or in grazing lands. Nonetheless, it was under the British influence, Sikkim for the first time witnessed the beginning of the forest reservation and demarcation. Soon, the Forest Department was set up in 1909, which hitherto did not exist; and framed rules, and procedures. Consequently, it took no time to overrule the customary rights of communities like hunting and gathering, cutting trees, collecting wood, fodder-tuber, and various edible roots. Meanwhile, using the forest lands for pasture or grazing was also prohibited. Yet most importantly slash and burning or shifting cultivation was strictly banned. Certainly, the new forest rules or the legal property right of British did not recognize the community rights to use the forest and its products freely due to this community suffered the most. In this paper an attempt has been made to understand the British Forest Policy in Sikkim and its impact on community rights.

Keywords: British, Chogyal, Forest, Community, and Rights

An Empirical Study on Audit of Human Resource Management and its Effect on the Efficiency of Employees in the IT Companies of Bengaluru

Divya shree
Assistant Professor,
Reva University, Bangalore

Meenaz Zaiba
Assistant Professor,
Reva University, Bangalore

In today's highly competitive and changing business world, a firm's most significant competitive edge is its Human resources. Every well-established company has a team of loyal and dedicated employees at its core. This is why companies value their employees so highly. They help a company achieve its goals and objectives. Human resource auditing is conducting a systematic check on the various aspects of intellectual capital management in an organization. HR audits is a process that is routinely undertaken in 8 out of 10 companies, but as many as 96 percent of organizations do not have dedicated HR resources for audits. This study on HR Audit examines the companies in Bangalore which is the IT hub, about their HR audits procedures, frequency of HR audit and its impact on efficiency of employees. The efficiency of employees is measured in terms of output, work performance, their mental health, contribution towards achievement of organizational objectives by striking a work life balance. To achieve this, the researchers framed the questionnaire using extensive literature and distributed it to 156 IT employees across Bengaluru. Convenient sampling was used to select the sample units, and exploratory research was carried out to find the dimensions of employee performance and HR Audit Practices. Linear regression was applied to find the impact of independent variable HR practices on dependent variable employee performance. The study concluded that there is a statistically significant impact of HR practices on employee performance in the IT companies of Bengaluru. SPSS Version 20 was used for data management and statistical analysis.

Keywords: HR Audit, Performance, Regression, SPSS



लोकमान्य तिलक के स्वराज्य दर्शन की प्रासंगिकता

डॉ० मनीष कुमार पाण्डेय

विभागाध्यक्ष एवं एसोसिएट प्रो० राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग ,

श्री रावतपुरा सरकार यूनिवर्सिटीछ० ग० , रायपुर ,

Mob.:- 7905981918, 9935001770

Email Id.:- manishpandey4737@gmail.com

लोकमान्य तिलक का राजनीतिक दर्शन 'स्वराज्य' शब्द पर ही केन्द्रित था जो , एक पुरातन वैदिक शब्द है। स्वराज्य का अर्थ है ' -प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का राज्य' यानी ऐसा राज्य जो प्रत्येक को अपना लगे । स्वराज्य अर्थ है- अन्तिम सत्ता जनता के हाथ में हो। इसका आशय मात्र 'विदेशी सत्ता से मुक्ति' ही नहीं है वरन 'उत्तरदायी राजनीतिक व्यवस्था या 'लोकतान्त्रिक व्यवस्था' की स्थापना का ही दूसरा नाम स्वराज्य है , जो सामाजिक राजनैतिक प्रत्येक-आर्थिक-परिक्षेत्र में अनिवार्यतः स्थापित हो। स्वराज्य व्यक्ति का 'प्राकृतिक अधिकार' है। तिलक ने 'स्वराज्य' शब्द को व्यापक रूप में हिन्दू शास्त्रों से प्राप्त किया , वे इसे मात्र एक अधिकार ही नहीं वरन धर्म भी मानते थे। उन्होंने 'स्वराज्य' को विशुद्ध नैतिक और आध्यात्मिक के साथ ही राजनीतिक अर्थ भी ग्रहण किया था। राजनीतिक दृष्टि से इसका अर्थ ' -होमरूल' अर्थात् अपने घर का शासन अपने हाथ में हो , नैतिक दृष्टि से यह ' आत्म नियन्त्रण 'की पूर्णता का द्योतक है, जो व्यक्ति में कर्तव्य परायणता की भावना जागृत करने के लिए नितान्त आवश्यक है। स्वराज्य में आध्यात्मिक अनिवार्यता निहित है जो व्यक्ति को , आन्तरिक आध्यात्मिक स्वतन्त्रता तथा विचारपरक आनन्द का अनुभव कराती है। राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में तिलक के विचारों का मूल बिन्दु- स्वतन्त्रता की अवधारणा थी, स्वतंत्रता की यह अवधारणा एक ओर तो वेदान्त दर्शन पर और दूसरी ओर मिल, बर्कग्रीन , व विल्सन के पाश्चात्य राजनितिक विचारों पर आधारित थी। श्री तिलक के अनुसार "स्वतन्त्रता ही व्यक्ति की आत्मा का जीवन है" । उनके शब्दों में , "सृजनात्मकता की स्वायत्त शक्ति को ही स्वतन्त्रता कहा जा सकता है ;" इसी 'स्वतन्त्रता' को श्री तिलक ने भारत के संदर्भ में 'स्वराज्य' कहा। सन् 1916 के कांग्रेस के लखनऊ अधिवेशन में तिलक ने भारतीयों को स्वराज्य का मंत्र देते हुए कहा - "स्वराज्य भारतवासियों का जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है। इस प्रकार वर्तमान " भारतीय परिवेश में लोकमान्य के 'स्वराज्य' अवधारणा को अत्यंत विस्तीर्ण सन्दर्भों में प्रचारित किये जाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि आधुनिक , युवा पीढ़ी भौतिक सुखों के मकड़जाल से निकल कर अपनी स्वतंत्र सृजनात्मक शक्ति का राष्ट्रोत्थान में प्रयोग कर

संकेत शब्द - :स्वराज्य , लोकतान्त्रिक , प्राकृतिक अधिकार , होमरूल , सृजनात्मकता , विस्तीर्ण , राष्ट्रोत्थान।



India-Vietnam Strategic Cooperation: India's gateway to Indo-Pacific

Debi Prasad Mohapatra
MPhil Student,
School of National Security Studies,
Central University of Gujarat

'Indo-Pacific' narrative is a broad articulation of power shifts, changing geographical reference points and unprecedented economic progress within the region. India's Indo-Pacific engagement has been limited to bilateral arrangements under its Act East Policy as it is still a marginal player in East Asia, whereas, Vietnam, a member of the ASEAN multilateral organization is too narrowly focused on South-East Asia. Strategic cooperation between both is necessary for the overall security mechanism that shares a common threat of Chinese territorial advancements in their respective backyards and a potential future economic backlash because both are extensively involved in trade with China. Thus, the partnership with Vietnam assumes greater significance for India against the growing threat of Chinese expansionism in the South China Sea (SCS) and the Indo-Pacific Region (IPR).

India and Vietnam have levelled their engagement to 'Joint Vision for Peace, Prosperity and Peoples Agreement' in 2020, encompassing the future development of their strategic partnership. India's commitment to providing necessary assistance in developing Vietnam's defence capabilities is an important area for strategic cooperation. Overall, for maintaining a solid strategic partnership, India needs to ensure that Vietnam's naval capabilities are to be enhanced so that it can defend its maritime interests in the wake of intensifying contests over the disputed islands in the SCS. And also, India can leverage Vietnam's maritime capabilities against China in the SCS and reciprocate its actions against India in the IOR through its maritime presence in its backyard.

Thus, the paper in this context will be studying how both countries can manoeuvre each other to maintain a 'balance of power' strategy against the mutual threat from China, as well as, assert India's presence in the SCS which brings more legitimacy to India's vision towards IPR. The paper will include descriptive and qualitative analysis as a methodology that will include analysis of external sources like journals, newspapers, books and expert analysis.

Keywords: India-Vietnam Relations, Indo-Pacific Region, Chinese territorial advancement, Economic growth.

INDIA AS A NON-PERMANENT MEMBER (2021-2022): POTENTIAL & CHALLENGES

Alok Shubham

Junior Research Fellow
School of International Politics Central
University of Gujarat
Email: alokshubham8@gmail.com

This is the eighth time (2021-2022) that India got elected for a non-permanent seat from the pacific group with an overwhelming majority of 184 out of 192 votes. The aggressive foreign policy of New Delhi under the Modi regime demarcates the changed role of India in the council from the previous tenures. India has always been criticised as a 'fence sitter' for its indecisive role in global politics but it is also a fact that this time India has started asserting its claim and voice in international affairs. Moreover, India aspires to lead the world which can be attested by her role in the establishment of the International Solar Alliance (ISA), peacekeeping missions etc. The study will analyse India's role in the UNSC as a non-permanent member for the term 2021-2022. It will also underline the dynamic shift in India's foreign policy from the previous regime that differentiates this term from the rest. Most importantly, the objective of the research is to highlight the coming challenges and prospects for the Indian side in the UNSC. It will also explore the latest development of India's long impending demand for permanent membership in the council. The research will be descriptive and analytical in nature. The paper will qualitatively approach the various facets of the study using both primary and secondary sources such as books, journal articles, UN reports, documents, etc.

Keywords: UNSC, Foreign policy, ISA, permanent membership, International Affairs, etc.



Commodity Futures Market in India

Dr. Jagadeesh.B

Associate Professor, Department of
Commerce, University College,
Mangalore, Karnataka, India.

It is well known that though India is considered a pioneer in some forms of derivatives in commodities, the history of formal commodity derivatives trading is rather chequered. In recent times there has been an enormous amount of interest generated in commodities trading in India along with the massive growth in stock market trading volumes. This is indeed a welcome sign as it is historically proven that inclusion of commodity exposures can reduce the overall volatility (risk) of a portfolio of investments, while significantly improving the return potential of the portfolio. Thus simultaneous growth of financial and physical derivatives trading could help to widen and deepen both markets as investors have more choice and they may benefit from a portfolio strategy involving both underlying.

Keywords:



Internet and Democracy: The role of social media in election campaign in Uttar Pradesh, India.

Ajay Kumar
M.Sc. Student,
Department of Society
Technology Interface,
School of social Sciences,
Central University of Rajasthan

Wairokpam Premi Devi
Assistant Professor,
Department of Society
Technology Interface,
School of social Sciences,
Central University of Rajasthan

This is an effort to find out the role of social media in election campaign in India with special reference to Uttar Pradesh. Democratic republics like United States of America, India the social media has become a basic part for political communications during election campaign. This is the new way of campaign that plays an important role to entice voters. Social media has given a new stage such as Facebook, Twitter, Google+, WhatsApp, YouTube and so on. These are becoming an informal tool for the political leaders to interrelate with their voters. Social media permits candidates to share, post, comments, and their opinions during election and making them more direct participation to their voters. These new tools or platforms are seemed like new area for exploration. Therefore, the objective of the research is, to find out how is internet contributing to the Indian Democracy with special reference to Uttar Pradesh? What is the role of social media in election campaign?

Keywords: Internet, Democracy, social media, Election Campaign, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Competition dynamics in the Indian corporate sector

Benito G. Lyndon
Jawaharlal Nehru University
PhD candidate
benito.lyndon@gmail.com

The current paper examines the dynamics of competition in the Indian corporate sector, specifically the manufacturing and construction industries, for the period 1998 to 2021. Employing three concepts - absolute concentration, relative concentration and market mobility - the study examines the tendencies of competitive dynamism. The paper finds that both absolute and relative concentration remain high in many industries. In 49% of industries the number of leading firms are less than 20. In 78% of industries the top 10% firms control more than 70% of assets. This suggests a highly concentrated market structure. Analysis of trends show that 70% of industries exhibit an overall decline in absolute-concentration of assets in the period 1998-2021; 93% of industries exhibit an overall rise in relative-concentration of assets in the same period; 75% of industries show a decline in asset mobility. These indicate that while market structure improves in absolute terms, it declines in relative terms. A rise in asset concentration is observable which is positively correlated to a rise in profit concentration. Thus, asset strength differences influence profitability differences between firms. The study concludes that competitive dynamism in Indian industries is characterized by both equalizing forces and unequalizing forces. However, the unequalizing forces have a dominant tendency in terms of overall outcomes. The Competition Act (2009) did not have an overall positive impact on competition outcomes since two of the three measures were worsening in the period 2009-21. However, the rise of inequality has declined in this period. The implication for policy makers is there is a need to rethink industrial policies, competition policy, and find strategies to give scope for small and medium players to improve competitive dynamism in Indian industries.

Keywords: competition; absolute concentration; relative concentration; market mobility; Indian industries



A Comparative Study of Operational Efficiency of Cement Industry on Indian Economy

Dr. Daneshwar .R .Pandey
Assistant Professor
S S Agrawal college of commerce and
management Navsari Gujarat

Cement Industry play very important role in Indian economy. It facilitates the basic infrastructure facility for the growth of the country. Indian Cement industry is the second major industry throughout the Globe only after China. The cement companies have seen a net profit growth rate of 85 per cent. With this large success, the cement industry in India has contributed almost 8 per cent to India's economic growth. today, the cement industry is growing fast and to know, how the financial performance of the cement industries playing a very important role in India. The present study is an attempt to evaluate the financial performance of Cement Industry of India through financial ratios and other financial and statistical tools and techniques have also been applied in order to check the on the whole financial position of the company.

Keywords: Financial performance, cement

Beyond The Censorship and No Censorship Debate: Looking at The perspective Of the Other Through Bollywood

Mrs Ankita Uniyal
Research Scholar
Doon University Dehradun
ankitauniyal@gmail.com

Dr. Rajesh
Kumar

There have been many instances when people, group of people from a particular caste or faith, some social institutions or groups raise voices against some content of the cinema, who are being referred to as “ban callers” here. It is yet another type of censorship beyond institutions/government framework of censorship in our country. Often when the question of restriction is raised precisely on the basis of socio-cultural issues a huge hue and cry and debate of censorship or no censorship starts.

For this study we selected ten popular cinema censorship controversies from Bollywood over the last few years. Content Analysis has been used as the method for the study. Twenty newspaper reports were collected for analysing the perspective of the two sides. It has been found in the study that the ban callers feel that the film makers ruthlessly use wrong history or not so well researched history along with it the film makers also show disrespect towards religious and cultural institutions, and sometimes use vulgarity in disrupting the socio-cultural outlook of the country. On the other hand the film makers often vouch on the basic idea of freedom of speech and expression, licence of creative freedom and they also claim that there are many versions to the same history.

The research study concludes that the ban callers want to create a check on the hegemonic presence of the ideas of the film makers, and the film makers feel that the ban callers are infringing on the film makers right to creative freedom.

Keywords: Cinema Censorship, Ban Callers, Freedom of Speech and Expression, Socio-Cultural Groups, Hegemonic Presence, Bollywood.

Political Effect on Vibrant Gujarat

Dr. Rajni Choudhary
Assistant Professor
Sabarmati University

Every 2 years this summit is held. It was started in 2003. Many entrepreneurs from other states come here and share their thoughts. Every Businessperson wants that their business will touch to sky, So Vibrant Gujarat is main platform of them. It held on 10th January. It has run 3 days. Charkha se Chandrayaan tak was the theme of MSME Pavilion Vibrant Gujarat 2019. India has many technologies that has made India and Local is Vocal are the main sprit of Indians. India has Parliamentary form of government and federal system exists here. Decentralization is the main part of Indian government. As Finance Minister discussed the idea of collaborative federalism so that concept to be a refreshing thought. It is a good politics and welfare governance by Niti Aayog. In Niti Aayog all chief ministers share their ideas and it is clear that they want investment dollars.

The theme of 10th Vibrant Gujarat Global Summit 2022 was 'From Aatmanirbhar Gujarat to Aatmanirbhar Bharat'. In this summit many areas are focused as Global business networking, ideas sharing and good partnerships for all in socio-economic expansion. India's Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi met Russian Prime Minister Mikhail Mishustin and Nepal Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba. Many investments had been done in this summit. Main focus sector was Healthcare, Renewable Energy, Aerospace & Defense, Agro and Food Processing etc. Because of these

India's impression much more splendid on the International Politics. Many countries are partner of India as Russia, Canada, Sri Lanka, Germany, France, Japan, South Korea, Australia etc.

Key words: Introduction, Vibrant Gujarat, Investors' Policies, Charkha Se Chandrayaan tak



A case study on the effect of Open Air Market on retail sales of product in Navsari District.

Sohel Kaizarbhai Mechanic
Teaching Assistant
S.S.Agrawal college of Commerce and
Management. Navsari.

An Open air market is a public place where buyers and seller meet and the economic activities takes place of buying and selling, stalls are kept by the buyers selling cheap and inferior goods. This act is carried out once in a week or once in fortnight or once in a month depending upon the requirements of the area. The study shows how Open air market effect on the retail sales of retail shop. The sales of retail shop decrease as in Open air market cheap goods are available but the impact of sale on retail market depends on the economy of the town and city. The market gets divided into two parts the rich people buy more from retail shop and poor people from Open air market; The Open air market also has a significant effect on the employment also. About customer satisfaction one can see that in Open air market one can buy cheap goods and in large quantity with less amount of money. Customer doesn't get any guarantee of the product in Open air market which they do get in retail market hence retailers are trust earners. Installation of Open air market stall and running expenses are quite low than retail shops. Frauds like selling of renovated goods is common in Open air market which is mostly not seen in retail shops. Open air market get the advantage of bargaining so do retail shops get the advantage of lighting effect which shows product quality more enhanced. The most hazardous effect of Open air is that it creates more pollution than retail shops.

Keywords:



How Bad Banks will help to tackle NPAs?

Megha D Shetty

Department of Commerce and Management,
Srinivas University, Mangalore, India
meghadshetty29@gmail.com

Dr Sudhindra Bhat

Department of Commerce and Management,
Srinivas University, Mangalore, India
drbhatt2006@gmail.com

Banks are the wheel of the financial system of the country. Its major role is the movement of funds in all sectors of the economy. India is a developing economy, if the health of a bank starts to deteriorate, the entire economy starts to collapse. Therefore, a sound banking system is very important to have a good financial and economic well-being status for the country. It also acts as a financial intermediary for its customer by providing them with a financial product to meet their needs in cash management. A bad bank is a financial institution that deals in non-performing loans and other “bad” assets. The bank aims to separate risky assets from traditional banks so that they can be dealt with separately, either sold or restructured. High NPA’s suggest that banks’ funds are locked and the bank does not have enough money to lend. This paper presents a brief overview of bad banks, how they work, impact NPAs, a view on how bad banks can help to remove the stressed asset, the necessity for implementing bad banks, and a few key positive and negative opinions or point of view on the establishment of bad banks.

Keywords: NPAs, ARC, Bad bank, financial stability, stressed assets



Exploring the Role of Social Media in Enhancing Healthcare Awareness among Indian Population

Baldeo Pandey

Research Scholar, Department of
Journalism and Mass Communication,
CT University, Ludhiana -142024,
Punjab
baldeop1920@gmail.com

Dr. Azamat Ali

Assistant Professor, Department of
Journalism and Mass Communication,
CT University, Ludhiana -142024,
Punjab

The social media has been playing a pivotal role by disseminating various types of information meant for personal to societal purposes. From personal and community healthcare standpoints as well, the pervasive social media has been promoting health awareness right from the initial detection to prevention of various types of the diseases. All citizens of different age groups need appropriate health related information in order to take the required preventive and periodic actions to maintain the required physical and mental health. In a developing country like in India where diverse socio-cultural, geographic and economic conditions prevail, the social media like Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, LinkedIn and other web sites have been instrumental in enhancing health awareness among Indians. The recent catastrophic COVID-19 pandemic situations have been affecting entire global humanity where India was one of the worse hit nation. The social media were the ready source of information for all strata of the society from rural to urban areas of India. The social media has been observed as an effective tool for promoting public health, health communication and health policies with pace among diverse Indian population. Nowadays, the governmental agencies have been also relying for using the social media in promoting and advertising the health policies, public interaction, opinion making and feedback. Many health practitioners and institutions right from India to global level have been utilizing the different social media platforms for enhancing health related education and awareness. Indians in general, are also leveraging the easily and cost effective social media in order to any health relate queries and support. Therefore, this study aims to explore the role of social media in enhancing public healthcare awareness among Indian population.

Keywords: Public health, Health communication, Health policy, Social media, India



Caste System in India and its theories

Gyanendra
Research Student
SSS&D/SSS/CUG

Caste system in India working from the ancient period based on some theories and beliefs. so just I would like to understand its system and practice in society in this article. The exact origin of the caste system cannot be traced. The system is said to have originated in India. The records of the Indo-Aryan culture contain the first mention and continuous history of the factors that make up caste. The people, who are known as Indo- Aryans belong linguistically to the larger family of peoples designated either as Indo-Europeans or as Indo- They comprised the Anglo-Saxons, the Celts, the Romans, the Spanish, the Portuguese, and the Iranian among others. One of the branches of these peoples which reached India about 2,500 B. C. is called Indo-Aryans.

There are seven Major Theories Regarding the Origin of the Caste System in India (i) racial theory, (ii) political theory, (iii) occupational theory, (iv) traditional theory, (v) guild theory, (vi) religious theory and (vii) evolutionary theory.

Keywords



Impact of COVID-19 on Perception of Cultural Ecosystem Services in Balathiruthi Island in Kerala

Muhammed Fazal K
Research Scholar, Centre for Studies in
Economics and Planning, Central
University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar,
fazldar@gmail.com

Prof. Sarita Agrawal
Faculty, Centre for Studies in
Economics and Planning, Central
University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar,
sarita.agrawal@cug.ac.in

Maadaath Thiruthi island (CP Thiruthi) in Balathiruthi is near Kadalundi estuary in Malappuram district. It is rich in its biodiversity with estuary, mangroves, and naturally picturesque inland. The place is a treasure of all categories of cultural ecosystem services. Perception of cultural ecosystem services in homeland is bliss for its local people. But people of this area cannot perceive it much due to many problems. One of the major problems is the issue of their livelihood options. This started after the termination of traditional industry of coir retting from the region. This became more severe due to COVID-19. These problems have affected its natives badly.

This study attempts to measure the impact of COVID-19 on the perception of local people in accessing cultural ecosystem services in the study area. The study is based on primary survey of them using random sampling. The data were focused on Cultural Ecosystem Services, impact of COVID-19 and livelihood problems.

Keywords: Cultural Ecosystem Services, COVID-19, Balathiruthi, Kadalundi Estuary

The Role of Islam in Social Entrepreneurship – An Overview

Ayesha

Research Scholar, Department of Sociology,
Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri –
574199, Karnataka, India
ayesharahman641997@gmail.com

Social entrepreneurship in many ways can be considered as a catalyst for the sustainable development of local and regional potential. Social entrepreneurship can be a bridge for sustainable local development with its positive effects affecting local and regional development as well as creates job opportunities in the community and can further develop relational assets in the business process and restore community solidarity. Given this, Islam has emphasized social entrepreneurship as a complete way of life. Islam encourages earning money through legal means. The solid foundation upon which the Islamic way of life is built ensures social balance in all areas of life. This paper aims to study the role of Islam in Social entrepreneurship. This research is based on secondary information basically through the study of the Quran, Hadith, various articles, journals, etc. The findings suggest that social entrepreneurship has the highest status in Islam to earn a living. Islam vividly establishes the parameters for preserving equity and justice to ensure long-term socio-cultural and economic development. Islam's participation in social entrepreneurship has a significant potential as a tool for society's socioeconomic growth and encourages everyone to be innovative and active entrepreneurs. It gives importance to ethical business practices and helps in alleviating social problems in society.

Keywords:



Early Childhood Literature - Fostering Stereotypes

Batul Kakkai
Research Scholar ,
School of Liberal Studies
Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University
batul.kphd19@sls.pdpu.ac.in

Dr. Nigam Dave
Director ,
School of Liberal Studies ,
Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University.
DirectorSLS@pdpu.ac.in

Early childhood literature plays a key role in development and perpetuation of ideas and concepts in the minds of toddlers and pre-schoolers. A large body of work talks about the impact and role of children's literature in the process of child development but very less or negligible importance is given to the way stereotypes are formed based on their reading and recital by kids. Stereotypes are widely held generalized beliefs about the behaviours and attributes possessed by individuals from certain social groups. Stereotypes generally serve as an underlying justification for prejudice, which is the accompanying feeling (typically negative) toward individuals from a certain social group. Stereotypes and prejudices are based on the social categorization process (Tajfel, 1981). Their formation and development are strictly related to personal experience and to social learning dynamics. The basis of the development of stereotypes and prejudices can be based on the contents of the literature taught to toddlers at school. The paper argues that the language of early childhood literature play a significant role in perpetuation of stereotypes.

Keywords: stereotypes, literature, child development.

A Study of the Effectiveness and Functioning of Social Justice Committee in Gujarat

Bharatbhai R. Parmar,
Ph.D Scholar,
Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad .

The present article will examine the effectiveness of the functioning of the Social Justice Committee in Gujarat. Social Justice Committee aims to solve the problems of the deprived community of society. Therefore, the Panchayati Raj system was implemented in past decades. But after the 73rd Amendment, there is faced a problem with its effectiveness of it, how the social justice committee is formed and its effective functioning has been questioned based on research. For this research, the data was collected using an interview schedule and the case study method used. Through this research, getting information about the situation of the Social Justice Committee in the area of ST/ST community in Gujarat, it has been found that the effectiveness of the Social Justice Committee is found to be negligible. This study suggests how welfare schemes can be implemented at the gram panchayat level to benefit the underprivileged and poor communities.

Keywords: Social Justice, Panchayat and effectiveness etc.

Chinese Public Diplomacy (Dui Wai Xuan): The role of Rap Songs in Image Building

Bhaskar Jyoti Dutta
Research Scholar, School of
International Studies, Central
University of Gujarat Email-
duttaabhaskarjyoti51@gmail.com

Kshitisman Mahanta
Research Scholar, School of
International Studies, Central
University of Gujarat Email-
Kmahanta53@gmail.com

Music is an art, which is not bounded by the cultural identity of its origin but rather demonstrates the richness of a particular culture. The capability of music to convey a narrative can be evident from its versatility of employment, to speak out against injustice, challenge the regime, encourage international collaboration, and image building. The genre of 'rap music' has gained prominence in international relations due to its usability as a diplomatic component of international cooperation and image construction. In the context of China, Public Diplomacy or Dui Wai Xuan (that means positive connotation of propaganda) heavily uses such resources to build its image outside. The rap song is one of such resources that China has been using intrinsically to allure the world through which Beijing wants to convince its audience about 'China's Rise with Its Own Characteristics'. China's sophisticated use of rap songs with millions of viewers for instance made in China, two sessions have been helping China to dispatch China's story to the world. Under the reign of Xi Jinping to fulfil China's dream, the regime has been quite meaningfully propagating its message throughout the world by using such means. The usage of the non-traditional model of diplomacy to enhance national image will provide insight into various ventures attempted by authoritarian regimes like China. The research will rely upon secondary sources to provide a comprehensive understanding of all aspects.

Keywords: Public Diplomacy, Dui Wai Xuan, China, Rap Music



Evolution of Rajasthani historical tradition (c.1400-1800 AD)

Bhavyansh
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New
Delhi

The peculiar observation of James Tod in his seminal work *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan* that discredited the tradition of history writing in pre-colonial Rajasthan as an 'understanding' between the bard and the prince, a barter of 'solid pudding against an empty praise' had severe implications on the field of Rajasthan studies in particular. This observation became the foundation of discourse on Rajasthan's history, which subsequently denied presence of historical consciousness in pre-colonial Rajasthan. The academic implication of this colonial gaze was amplified by the inability to comprehend the 'textures' of medieval sources. What constitutes texture and how can this texture become a tool to understand the sensibilities of the medieval sources will be thoroughly discussed in the paper through the case study of *Sagataraso* and *Chatrapataraso*. We shall see that how dealing with the concept of texture can facilitate our capabilities to separate 'historical wheat' from 'non-historical' chaff in medieval texts, which are testimonials of 'embedded histories'. We shall argue in the paper that we can posit a distinction between historical and non-historical narrative, if we remain sensitive to the language of the source.

This paper is set with two distinctive aims- one, to contest the colonial narrative of history being an 'import' and second, to identify, define and elucidate the framework of evolution of various modes of history writing in medieval Rajasthan i.e. *khyat*, *vigat*, *vat*, *vachanika*, *raso*, *siloko*, *ghazal* etc.

Keywords: Orientalism, Rajasthani Historical tradition, Textures



Benefits and Constraints of Employees Co-Operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd in Tirunelveli District– A Study With Special Reference to Members Perspective

C. Rani

Assistant professor in Commerce,
Ambai Arts College,
Ambasamudram.

Employee's Co-operative Credit Society (ECCS) occupies an essential position in the financial system of the economy in terms of their reach, volume of operations and the purpose they serve. They were the first ever attempt at micro credit dispersion in rural, semi-urban and urban area in India and are voluntary organized in a democratic setup by people having common interest and high moral values with the aim of “Thrift” and “self-help” through mutual help. The main aim of the study is to know the benefits of Employees Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd and identify the constraints to Employees Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd development. Survey method has been followed for this study. Primary and secondary information has been collected through various sources. Simple random sampling method has been followed in this study. There are 63 employees' societies functioning in Tirunelveli district, of which 10 Employees Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd were selected for this study. There are 25 employees chosen in each society. The total sample size is 250. It is found that high illiterate level of members and lack of skilled personnel are the important constraints to employees co-operative thrift and credit society Ltd' development among the respondents who are married. The study reveals that high illiterate level of members and lack of skilled personnel are the important constraints to employees co-operative thrift and credit society Ltd development among the respondents who are unmarried.

Keywords: Self-Help, Mutual Help, Benefits and Constraints



Growth Performance and Primary Sector: A disaggregated level of Analysis in Odisha

Deeptiranjana Pradhan

M.Phil.in Economics, Centre for
studies Economic and Planning,
School of Social Science, central
university of Gujarat, E-mail:
ecopradhan@gmail.com

Dr. Kshamanidhi Adabar

Associate Professor,
Centre for studies Economic and
Planning, School of Social Science,
Central University of Gujarat, E-mail:
ecopradhan@gmail.com

Growth is necessary & essential condition for economic development and inclusive growth. The Growth performance of Odisha is basically depends upon three sectors i.e. Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary. The combination of this three sectors represent about NSVA at basic price. Primary sector plays a vital role in the state of Odisha and it includes different subsectors i.e. Agriculture, livestock, fishing, logging and mining & quarrying. This disaggregated level of analysis is very important to measure the trend and pattern of growth of agriculture sector. It has been observed that after post reform period, there has been increased the importance of secondary & tertiary sector but the importance of primary sector has been decreased. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the growth of primary sector in Odisha. This disaggregated level of study has been taken the period from 2011 to 2020. Furthermore, this study is completely based on secondary source of data from EPW research foundation and the study is based on Analytical and descriptive in nature.

Keywords: NSVA at basic price, logging, quarrying, livestock, and inclusive growth

Importance of Nutrition Education in Global Health Issues

Dr Sunidhi Mishra

Assistant Professor, SLAS, Mody
University of Science and Technology,
Lakshmangarh, Rajasthan.

Nutrition education provides right information of the nutritional value of foods to the people, food quality and safety, methods of preservation, processing and handling, food preparation and eating to help them make the best choice of foods for an adequate diet. In present scenario communicable and non-communicable diseases (NCD) are major health challenges in front of the community. In communicable diseases (CD) covid and monkey pox is high risk health issues. In non-communicable diseases diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular diseases and obesity are an emerging health problem in front of society. Covid 19 come as a pandemic and in this duration nutrition education plays a significant role to provide the information regarding the food and health. There are so many health agencies which provide the nutritional information to the people to prevent and treat the pandemic. World health organization and Ministry of Ayush from India spread the awareness regarding nutritious food and food to be eat to boost the immunity in covid 19. Now the days monkey pox may become new pandemic so health agencies are started to provide the information how to maintain the health in disease. In NCD obesity is mother of all diseases so it is important that people should aware about these kind of diseases and as these are the lifestyle diseases so people should be aware about the healthy food habits and nutritious food. The objective of the study to know the importance of nutrition education in global health issues.

Keywords: Nutrition education, health issues, covid. Monkey pox



An Analytical study on the Impacts of Work-Life-Balance (WLB) Challenges on Social Sustainability: Analysis of Banking Sector employees of Coimbatore City

Dr. Ajitha. H
Assistant Professor
Department of Business Administration
St. Albert's College (Autonomous) Ernakulam,
Kerala
Email: ajithah@alberts.edu.in

Dr. Shobita P S
Assistant Professor
Department of Business Administration
St. Albert's College (Autonomous) Ernakulam,
Kerala
Email: shobithamba@yahoo.com

Social sustainability is an important concept adopted by many business firms for to gain competitive advantage in the market. The purpose of this study is to examine the implications of Work-Life-Balance (WLB) challenges for social sustainability of private bank employees of Coimbatore city. This study focuses on the private bank employees, who give much importance to the sociocultural, institutional and professional related enquiry to analyse and investigate what factors influence and shape Work Life Balance as well as social sustainability. These banks are progressively becoming very conscious about the importance of having policies and practices that lead to social sustainability of the workforce and clinch the concept of work-life balance and take advantage of its importance as a tool to improve the employee productivity, satisfaction and retention. The topic of the study has great significance especially in the context of modern business world that is characterized by highly competitive markets and higher focus on sustainable organizations. Structured questionnaire were used to collect data related to the experience of work-life balance in the context of social sustainability from 300 private bank employees in Coimbatore city.

The results shows that contextual elements like work environmental, social and organisational culture, work structure and challenges come together to shape the overall experience of work-life balance among these banking employees. The result also showed that the work life balance conditions existing in these banks have great impact on the social sustainability of these banking sectors.

Keywords: Work Life Balance, Social Sustainability, organisational culture, work structure



A Research on Financial Distress of Selected Indian Companies Using Z Score Model

Dr. Jaya Vadhvani

Assistant Professor, Management,
S.S.Agrawal college of Commerce and
Management, Surat.
jaya.dakhwani@gmail.com

Businesses are ventures which produce products or render administrations services for profit motive. To be able to predict the monetary adequacy of a business has led to many research works. Financial ratios are a key indicator of monetary adequacy of a business. Financial ratios are traditional instrument to decide the operational and monetary proficiency of business endeavors. Altman is considered as an initiator of the studies, as he was the first to use statistical method to explore bankruptcy and then it got boundless. The aim of the paper is to focus on the financial status of the company that is to know the probability of failure or distress of selected 50 Indian companies by evaluating its occurrence of failure using Altman's Z score model. The researcher has taken 25 sound firms and 25 undesirable firms as the sample of the study by using convenience sampling techniques. The researcher has mainly covered pharmaceutical, automobiles, energy, cement, textile, FMCG, paint industries. From the total companies 19 are found to be safe, 11 companies are found to be grey and 20 firms are in distress zone. This research will be able to provide early warning signal and will provide adequate time lag for taking remedial action and to correct the stage of financial distress. Such prediction will help the investors as they can avert capital loss by not investing in the companies which are under financial distressed zone.

Keywords: Altman's Model, Financial Distress, Indian Companies, Z score.

Concept of Quality Leadership & Excellence

Dr. Kiritkumar B. Vyas

Professor

Department of Education Sabarmati

University Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Globalisation refers to the increasing flow of technology, finance, trade, knowledge, people, values and ideas across borders. Of course, technology, finance, trade, knowledge, people, values and ideas have been flowing across borders for millennia. The speed of the transborder flow has constantly increased, with faster methods of transport (of people and equipment) and faster methods of communication (of information and ideas). However, until the last century, we could move information around no faster than we could move people who knew or carried that information. The advent of electronic communication changed that. Now, through radio and television, we can be as immediately informed of a train crash half a world away as one half a mile away. This inculcates a mental orientation that further encourages globalisation. Also, the combination of the affordable personal computer, powerful software packages and cheap interconnection via world-wide networks has increased the flow of ideas and data by many orders of magnitude. We can now store, retrieve, manipulate and transmit data, representing information, knowledge and ideas. We can do it quickly, conveniently and in bulk. Why Globalisation ?

Thus, there are mechanisms for globalisation, as defined above, but mechanisms can remain unused if there are no incentives for their use. What are the reasons for globalisation? The reasons are inter-related and cumulative, but they include travel, economics & education. In the article the authors have tried to discuss following points.

1. Travel
2. Free trade Zones
3. Multinational Companies
4. Education
5. Mobility of Education
6. The business of education
7. Education at a Distance
8. Qualities of a good leader

Keywords:



Impact of Ownership Structure on Financial Performance of Banking Companies with special reference to Nifty 100 Companies

Dr. Pravin Kumar Agarwal
Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University Kanpur Uttar Pradesh India
drpravinagrawal@csjmu.ac.in

Dr. Ashutosh Pratap Singh
Independent Scholar,
Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, India
apsinghalld@gmail.com

This paper investigates the impact of ownership structure on the financial performance of top Banking companies in India. The significance of evaluating the association between performance of firm and ownership structure is emphasised due to occurrence of numerous corporate scandals like in the case of Yes Bank Ltd. There is scarcity of prior research that empirically examines the relationship between the ownership structure and financial performance of the firm in the context of Banking companies in India. Previous studies how conflicting results when it comes to establishing the nature of relationship between ownership structure and firm performance. Banking sector is having 62.7 % of weightage in Nifty Financial Services Index as on March 31, 2021. During FY16-FY20, bank credit grew at a CAGR of 3.57%. As of FY20, total credit extended surged to US\$ 1,698.97 billion. During FY16-FY20, deposits grew at a CAGR of 13.93% and reached US\$ 1.93 trillion by FY20.

Keywords: Ownership Structure, Banking Sector, Firm Performance, Nifty Financial Services Index



Consumers' Preference Towards Packaged Milk Brands – A Study In Trichirappalli, Tamil Nadu

Dr. R.Ramachandran

Associate Professor in Commerce, Annamalai
University,
Annamalai Nagar – 608 002,
Tamil Nadu, India
Email ID : profram1968@gmail.com

D.Deena Kumar

Ph. D Research Scholar (Full Time)
Département of Commerce
Annamalai University,
Annamalai Nagar – 608 002, Tamil Nadu, India
Email ID :deena0626@gamil.com

The present study aims to find out the study on Consumers' Preference towards Packaged Milk Brands with Special Reference to Trichirappalli, Tamil Nadu. As this study is an empirical one, the field survey method and personal interview techniques were used for the collection of the required data from the respondents. Stratified random sampling has been adopted by dividing the total population of Trichirappalli into four different strata. The researcher met all the visitors on the work spot and collected the necessary data through interview and schedules. The total estimated sample size is 387 were taken for the study. The statistical tools such as Chi-Square and Factor Analysis have been applied for this study. The findings and observations are the result and outcome of the interpretations made during the study of analysis.

Keywords: Consumer Preference, Packaged Milk, Processor, Dairy Co-operative and Retailer

Jagannatha Culture: A Way of Life of the People of Odisha

Dr. Rashmi Prava Panda

Jagannatha cult is not merely a sect of Hinduism but a unique culture and a way of life for the People of Odisha. It is a synthesis of divergent religious faiths, cultures, creeds, and ideologies that have been prevailing in India at different periods of her long cultural history. Jagannatha culture has been developed based on rites, rituals, food offerings, festivals, dance and music practiced in the temple of Shree Jagannatha at Puri. Lord Jagannatha is considered as a highly living humanised deity as he brushes the teeth, takes bath, wears variety of clothes and ornaments on festive occasions, enjoys variety of food (56 bhogas) falls into illness, entertains by the dance and music, visits to his birth place (Gundicha temple) once in a year and also dies and takes rebirth like any ordinary human being. He is not confined to a particular caste, creed or community but being worshipped by the people irrespective of caste, creed, colour and religion. His Ratha Yatra symbolises the universal love, peaceful co-existence and brotherhood. As the Ishta Devata (state deity) of Odisha, He has become an integral part of the life of Odia people. Art, craft, music, dance, drama, literature, rites, rituals, festivals etc. of Odisha have been influenced and developed around Lord Jagannatha. He is being remembered and worshipped in the birth, upanayana (sacred thread ceremony), marriage and death of a person. We can find the impact of Jagannatha culture in every aspect of the life of Odia people – be it social, religious, spiritual, and cultural. The present paper is an attempt to offer reasoning on Jagannatha culture as a way of life of Odia people. The methodology adopted for the paper is descriptive and explanatory; largely based on extant literature on Jagannatha culture.

Keywords: Jagannatha Culture, Lord Jagannatha, Odia people, temple



Application of Google Earth Engine in Extraction of Built-Up Area and Estimation of Land Surface Temperature for Gurugram Metro Area, Haryana, India

Dr. Rashmi Rani Anand
Assistant Professor, Department of
Geography, Shaheed Bhagat Singh
College, University of Delhi, Delhi-
110017, India

Shubham Kumar Sanu
Doctoral Scholar, Department of
Geography, Delhi School of Economics,
University of Delhi -110007, Delhi, India;
Email: sk.sanu26@gmail.com

Sangini Verma
Symbiosis Institute of Geoinformatics,
Pune, India

Urbanization is a global phenomenon taking place at a variable pace across the globe. India is also experiencing rapid growth of urbanization and Gurugram is one such highly urbanized city located in the State of Haryana, India. With the increasing population of the Gurugram metropolitan region, it has experienced built-up area expansion which has led to alteration of the local heat budget. These altered local heat budgets have made surroundings comparatively warmer and consequently, there is an increase in energy consumption both in residential and commercial buildings. The objective of the study is to analyze the trend and pattern of built-up expansion and its impact on land surface temperature (LST) during 2013-2019 in the study area. For this research work, the digital data have been imported from 'Google Earth Engine' for the years 2013 (Landsat 8 & Sentinel 2A imagery) and 2019 (MODIS imagery). This work highlights that in the past few years the population of Gurugram city has increased exponentially which have led to heavy pressure on the various resources and particularly on the land resources that had ultimately led to a change in land use land cover of the state and transformation of agricultural land into the buildup area. In the last, the study suggests measures in order to bring the process of urbanization along the lines of sustainability.

Keywords: Urbanization, Local Heat Budget, Built-up, Land Surface Temperature, Sustainability.

Land Surface Temperature & Identification of Heat Islands of Ahmedabad City

Dr. Vishal Gupta

Associate Professor Sabarmati
University, Ahmedabad

Dr. Ghanshyambhai M. Anjara

Associate Professor SLU Arts College,
Ahmedabad

The heat island i.e. Surface heat island (SHI) refers to the relative heat of the surface of urban objects. The urban canopy layer (UCL) and urban boundary layer (UBL) forms a hotter air roof over the Urban landscape. Due to urbanization, natural surfaces are constantly replaced by buildings and other urban objects, which is the main cause of the formation of Urban Heat Island (UHI). Built surfaces consist of a large percentage of non-reflective and waterproof building materials. Therefore, they tend to absorb a large proportion of the incoming radiation, which is released in the form of heat. Geospatial technology offers the greatest potential in estimating regional and urban temperature. The main cause of UHI is urbanization that results in mean temperature levels. During summers UHI effect is high especially in temperate areas and in winters UHI effect is low and may yield positive effects such as reduced energy use, helpful biological activity, and reduced length of snow cover. The present research is based on the analysis of the Satellite images - Landsat 5 and Landsat 8 Thermal Satellite images. The land surface temperature (LST), Albedo, Emissivity, Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) has been calculated to infer about the land surface Temperature. The PM10 and PM2.5 data from the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation along with location of the weather station were used for the regression analysis. Based on the regression analysis, area with high LST were identified and mitigation measurements suggested.

Keywords: Geo-spatial Technology, Land Surface Temperature (LST), Thermal Islands, High Temperature Zones, Urban Morphology



Gender Conflicts and Its Effects on Married Working Women: A Narrative

Dr. Yasir Ashraf

Assistant Professor and Head,
Department of Sociology VET-
Institute of Arts and Science Co-
Education College Thindal, Erode-
638012, Tamil Nadu
yasirashraf@vetias.ac.in

Dr. Sampath Kumar

Professor and Head,
Department of Sociology & Population
Studies, Bharathiar University,
Coimbatore-24, Tamil Nadu.
drsampathkumar@buc.edu.in

Aims and Objectives: The current study aimed to identify the presence of Work-Family Conflicts, Marital Conflicts and Accommodation in the reports of married working women. Gender conflicts are present in issues and pressures pertaining to the family, work, marriage and the household. These concepts of Work-Family Conflict (WFC) and accommodation are central to this study.

Material and Methods: The sample for this study consisted of married working women of South Indian background. The total sample comprised of 38 married working women. The information was collected by circulating the pre-tested structured google form questionnaire containing questions on work family conflict and marital conflict.

Outcome: Correlating the overall responses in terms of majorities for particular questions shows us the phenomena we are inclined to study. We can identify WFC experiences from the majority responses being affirmative for the interference of time spent on work with family or vice versa (64.9%) and the majority responses for ever feeling the need to prioritise work over family in order to prove themselves in a work environment (64.9%). The responses indicating accommodation in spite of discontent is indicated through various responses. An unfavourable division of household labour is indicated by the little household help from spouses (75.7%) and the majority responding with taking full responsibility for the organisation of housework (62.2%). The attitude of the partners themselves are indicated for the spouse by the responses indicating they do not fully realise how difficult the housework can be (67.6%) and for the respondents by the majority being somewhat dissatisfied with the division (62.2%). However, in spite of these responses and their uniformity, a majority has reported no disagreements having ever risen over chores. This correlates to the theory of marital accommodation, by which women do not express their complaints freely and adjust to the gender roles in spite of working full-time or part-time jobs.

Keywords: Work Family Conflict, Accommodation, Marital Conflict, Gender Roles



Panchayati Raj System in India

Dr. Rakhi Sinha
Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science
M.M. Mahila College
Veer Kunwar Singh University, Ara
Bihar

In the “Glimpses of World History” Pt. J. L. Nehru hailed the ancient Indian institutions of Panchayats as “the village republics of ancient India”. Historically, the Aryans evolved their village system in India. This was the mixture of the Old Dravidian village and the new Aryan ideas. They were almost independent bodies governed by their elected Panchayats. Panchayati Raj System in India aims to build democracy at the grass-root level. The term Panchayati Raj signifies the system of rural local self-government. Decentralized Democracy the main objective or motto of the Panchayat Raj System. Article 40 of Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined to organize village Panchayat and endows them with reasonable power and authority to function as units of self-government. A new Part XI relating to Panchayats has been inserted in the Constitution dealing with the establishment, tenure, election and powers of the Panchayats. Some seats (1/3rd) has been reserved for women. The Panchayati Raj System is the first tier of democratic government. It extends to two other levels. One is the Block level, which is called the Janpad Panchayat or the Panchayat Samiti. April 24, 1993 was a red letter day in the history of Panchayati Raj. On this day, the Constitutional Act (73rd Amendment) came into force to provide Constitutional status to them. It provides for three-tier system, five year tenure, reservation for SC/STs and women etc. The State Finance Commissions are authorized for providing financial assistance to them. Then Prime Minister of India Manmohan Singh declared the first National Panchayati Raj Day on 24th April 2010. Since then, the National Panchayati Raj Day is the national day of Panchayati Raj System in India celebrated by Ministry of Panchayati Raj on 24 April annually. Recently, India commemorates the 12th National Panchayati Raj day on 24th April 2022. The Prime Minister Mr Narendra Modi has launched the distribution of e-property cards under the SWAMITVA (Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improved Technology in Village Areas) scheme on the Day. Hence, the main focus of my paper shall to come forth with the achievements of Panchayati Raj system in bringing developmental efforts at grassroots level.

Keywords: Rural development, education, rights etc.



India's Necklace of Diamonds: A Response to China's Strings of Pearls in the Indian Ocean

Garima Nanda

Research Scholar

Centre for International Politics (School of
International Studies)

Central University of Gujarat

Email- garimananda94@gmail.com

Sachin Arvind SR

Research Scholar

Centre for Russian and Central Asian Studies
(School of International Studies)

Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

Email- sachinarvind1994@gmail.com

The Phrase "Necklace of Diamonds", was first used by India's former Foreign Secretary Lalit Mansingh as a response to China's strategy. The Indian Ocean is strategically important as there are three choke points for maritime trade, which holds around 75 percent of trade. Thus, it is very significant for India to counter the presence of China in the Indian Ocean. On the other hand, China is continuously seen as increasing its presence in the Indian Ocean through its Debt Trap Diplomacy and String of Pearls to contain India and become a regional power. In his theory of Sea Dominance, Alfred Thayer Mahan said, "Whoever Conquers the Indian Ocean will dominate the whole of Asia". Henceforth the importance of the Indian Ocean has increased significantly; it spans around twenty-eight countries and three continents, covers 17.5% of the global land area, and is home to 35% of the world's population. Indian ocean falls at the North-Atlantic and Pacific oceans' crossroads. This ocean also stores some of the precious resources in the world. It is said that 16.8% of the entire world's reserves and 27.9% of natural gas reserves are unexplored.

Furthermore, thus the conflict between India-China arises. Therefore, this paper will attempt to understand China's strategy in the Indian Ocean to encircle India and what are the security implications arising due to China's strategy. Further, this paper will understand India's response to it in the form of Necklace of Diamonds and how India is establishing its presence in the Indian Ocean to counter China.

Keywords: Indian Ocean, Debt trap Diplomacy, Choke points, Maritime trade, Sea Dominance



A Study of Digital Finance and Its Impact on Financial Inclusion

Ishita Raval
Research Scholar, Hemchandracharya
North Gujarat University, Patan

Dr. Riddhi Agrawal
Assistant Professor,
Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University,
Patan

Yamuna Lukka
Research Scholar, Hemchandracharya
North Gujarat University, Patan

Financial Inclusion is a process where businesses or individuals have approach related to affordable and useful financial services and products which meet their need such as payment, transactions, savings, insurance and credit in sustainable and responsible way. In recent day economic development is depend on financial inclusion. Nowadays mostly organizations provide the use of financial application to the public over internet which leads to digital finance. So digital finance provide new form to banking industry. Digital Finance is a process which provide reliability to the banking industry with the help of personal computers, mobile phones, cards or internet. Digital Finance provide safe, inexpensive and convenient banking services. Digital finance also provide better control on swift finance decision making, opportunity to send and receive payments, personal finance for clients. Financial Inclusion is win-win situation accomplished by digital finance. Financial Inclusion and Digital Finance come up with the multi-faceted benefits to digital finance provider, financial service users, governments and the economy such as reduction in cost of financial intermediation for fintech providers and banks, increase in access to finance among poor individuals, increase aggregate expenditure for governments. This study provides some issues associated with digital finance which also covers the area which is not addressed in the literature.

Keywords: Digital Finance, Financial Inclusion, Financial Application, Financial Stability, Fintech, Financial Institutions



Methylene Blue: Sanjivani for COVID-19 Patients

Dr. Nakul Kumar
Department of Chemistry, Sabarmati
University
nakulkumar68@gmail.com

Dr. Vijayalakshmi Pandey
Department of Chemistry, Sabarmati University
dr.vijayalakshmi.pandey@gmail.com

Dr. Mukta Agarwal
School of Pure and Applied Sciences,
Sabarmati University
mukta09agarwal@gmail.com

Dr. Subhashchandra Desai
School of Pure and Applied Sciences, Sabarmati
University
subhash1948@yahoo.com

Since the year 2019 (COVID-19 Era), medical research has exploded as a pressing requirement for all of humankind. Vaccination has just become available in India and many other places around the world. However, whether it is effective or not, and how effective it is, is a debatable question because success is measured using sample statistical techniques or data science. People do not value it because the government provides it nearly for free. People seek immediate relief from any pain using allopathic medicine, which has more adverse effects than effectiveness in treating sickness. Ayurvedic medication, on the other hand, takes longer and has fewer negative effects. Due to climatic change and people's habits, it is clear that either immunisation or medicine do not have equal effect in different nations. When a pandemic of viral or bacterial disease occurs, there must be a coordinated response. COVID-19 virus has no regard for celebrities, the wealthy or the poor, doctors or patients, urban or rural, male or female. As a result, everyone must rigorously adhere to the guidelines in order to protect their selves. According to observations and research, all humans should have access to affordable pharmaceuticals. We'll look at the scenario, as well as the availability, cost, and distribution system.

Keywords; COVID-19, Vaccine, SARS CoV-2, Methylene blue



Comparative Study of Economic Discrepancy of Taluka of Panchmahal

District

R. K. Patel

Ph.D. Scholar at Sabarmati University, Ahmedabad

Panchmahal is one of the most backward district of the Gujarat State. Talukas of the district are developing fast but discrepancy among these states is increasing in the process of development. Most of the development in the state and the economies policies of the state are not reaching at the lower castes, whose population is more in district like Panchmahal. Last decade has seen better growth rate in agriculture. Irrigational and infrastructural facilities have increased and total agriculture produce has also increase but its benefits did not reach to the real beneficiaries. Agriculture in talukas is being supported by its allied aspects like animal husbandry which in certain talukas provide better income than agriculture income, which is uncertain as more than 50% of the agriculture crops depend upon rainfed irrigation.

Keywords: Human Capital Dividend, Irrigational, backward class, Geographical difference.



Disaster Profile of Kullu District with Special Reference to Earthquake

Lakhan Kumar,
Doctoral Scholar, Department of
Geography, Delhi School of Economics,
University of Delhi -110007, Delhi,
India. Email:
lakhankumargupta68@gmail.com

Shubham Kumar Sanu
Doctoral Scholar,
Department of Geography, Delhi School of
Economics, University of Delhi -110007, Delhi,
India.
Email: sk.sanu26@gmail.com

Dr. Vishwa Raj Sharma
Associate Professor, Department of
Geography, Shaheed Bhagat Singh
College, University of Delhi-110017,
Delhi, India. Email:
vrsharma2002@gmail.com

Himachal Pradesh the mountainous state of India that lies in the lap of the Himalayas the young tertiary mountain system of the world is vulnerable and susceptible to multiple disasters that ultimately affect the life and livelihood of the population of the state. Kullu district of the state is one of the famous tourist sites as well as ecologically and environmentally prone to various forms of hazards and disasters mainly due to increasing human interventions in the ecological system of the area. This research work tried to highlight the past major disastrous incidences in the district, what were the major causative factors for the disastrous incidences and how with increasing human interventions the intensity and frequency of disasters are increasing with a major focus on earthquakes. For this purpose mainly secondary data sources collected from the BHUVAN, USGS, Geological Survey of India, and other published research work were used. The study highlights that in the 21st century the number, frequency and intensity of various disasters have increased exponentially. Further, there is an urgent requirement for development with a sustainable approach and with due consideration to the ecology and environment of the Kullu region.

Keywords: Disaster, Himachal Pradesh, Kullu Valley, Earthquake, Environment

Communication through Rituals: A Study on Nanda Devi in the Context of Sustainable Resource Management by the Bhotia Tribe of District Chamoli

Sudheer Deoli,
Ph.D. Research Scholar, School of Media and Communication Studies,
Doon University, Dehradun,
Uttarakhand

Dr. Rajesh Kumar,
HoD, School of Media and Communication Studies,
Doon University,
Dehradun, Uttarakhand

Nanda Devi is the second highest peak in India. It is situated at a 7816-meter height. The peak is considered the abode of Nanda Devi, a form of Devi Parvati, and not just a geographical feature. The peak is surrounded by an eco-sensitive zone called the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve (NDBR). The Bhotia people in the Chamoli district of Uttarakhand inhabits this zone. They are believed to have lived in this area for time immemorial. Over the course of history, the Bhotia people of Chamoli district have cultivated many indigenous methods to adapt to the sensitivity of the zone. They have maintained many sustainable ways of using natural resources. These methods and ways are attributed to Nanda Devi and various rituals are attached to her. This paper studied these methods in the context of the ritual prevalent in the Bhotia Society. It also tried to put the importance of rituals behind the success of the famous Chipko movement of the 1970s. The study used semi structured interview methods and analysis of secondary data related to the topic mentioned.

The study suggests that the Bhotia people of district Chamoli have inherent eco-sensitivity. A lot of it has to do with their affinity to Nanda Devi. It also shows that many indigenous methods of resource management are very cost-effective and very social in nature. They just require group-level communication skills.

Keywords: Rituals, Nanda Devi, Bhotia, Resource Management, Eco-sensitive

Film and Drama as Literary Art

Vaishaliben Janaksinh Vansia

Film and literature are the artistic expressions of human mind. Man thinks of different ways of communicating human experiences to broaden the enlightenment scenario. At the very outset, nobody takes an interest and favour towards the connection if filming and writing (literature). The relation (connection) of both, film and literature is as old as humanity. The 19th Century is the slow beginning to take an ideal shape of the process of creative exchange between film and literature. Film is such a field which was more related to photography and painting in the beginning. On the contrary, literature was almost restricting to print, which has more less a permanent shape. Literature consists of different genres – short story, novel, drama and poetry. These all are the written documents, and it is clear that letters are used in literature.

Keywords:

iCDDSSH22-1081

Committee and Commission in Context to the Development of School Education Before and After Independence (Till-1986): A Review

Vandna

Phd Scholar (History)

Sabarmati University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat

Pin-380005

Email:vandnadeswal0@gmail.com

A review of development of school education in India (Govern by British) reflects the expansionary phase of number of committees and commissions enrolled in the development of school education. Accordingly, section I of the paper gives the brief introduction of Government's different education policies, committees and commission before independence importantly period 1882-1935 when there is problem of language of instructions and medium of imparting education was English because this period was British India. Section II highlights some committee a commission appointed by Government of India after independence i.e. Indian education commission University Education Commission in 1948; Kothari Commission Was Appointed; National Policy On Education 1986. Whereas section III present bibliographical information about important committee and commission on school education; their chairman and appointing year.

Keywords: Committee, Commission, Policies, Education, India, School, Government, Kothari, University.



Literary Representation and Role of Assamese Women during Freedom Struggle in India

Preeya Sarkar
Research Scholar
Central University Of Gujarat
preeyasarkar59@gmail.com

The struggle for freedom in Assam can be traced back to the revolt of 1857. It was during the time when the nation came forward to participate in the freedom struggle and here the women of Assam also contributed actively to share the glory. Assamese women had played heroic roles in significant ways toward the success of the movement. During the freedom struggle, despite the male domination in the field of education and lack of opportunities, many Assamese women came forward to write back and were able to manifest their presence in the field of literature. Early women writers such as Nalinibala Devi and Dharmeswari Devi Baruani had difficult lives but in spite of this, they could voice their opinions through their literary contributions to Assamese literature.

The study would examine the role and literary representation of Assamese women during the freedom struggle in India. The paper would be based on primary sources such as archives, newspapers, articles, periodicals, and government reports. It shall address a crucial gap in the history of the freedom struggle that affected the lives of the people of North East India. The Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, and Bengali-speaking people of South Asia have remained ignorant about the lived experiences of people from the margins of India. Because of this, there is an absence of information in mainstream Indian society, culture, and politics about the historic details of the North-East during the freedom struggle. The history of the North-East freedom struggle is marginalized, ignored, and neglected by most historians. The paper will make a contribution to Assamese society as well as to mainstream society and will help others to understand the real condition of Assam, Assamese women and Assamese literature during the freedom struggle.

Keywords: North East, Assam, Education, Freedom struggle



Tribal Education: The condition of Ashram Schools and its Pedagogy

Priyanka Gamit
Research Scholar
Central University of Gujarat

Tribal education is much discussed topic in Indian context as well as in world wide. There are numerous educational institutions particularly stand for the development of tribal education. Ashram schools are such schools which specifically meant for the upliftment of tribal. The data shows the lack of studies in ashram school particularly in the context of Gujarat. Development is a very important factor for any human being or any community. For the socio economic development of Tribal people, educational development is a very important factor. Through the education, tribes can change many things to improve their socio-economic factors. In the Indian Constitution, there are many schemes and social provisions made for the socio economic development of tribal but still, these programmes and policies are not properly implemented. Ashram schools are one of these programmes, which are providing education and shelter to the tribal children. But many ashram schools are in extremely critical condition without having adequate facilities.

The education in ashram schools needs to develop and make changes in various aspects such as pedagogy, freedom to speak for the students, Conscientization, problem-posing education system, a method of dialogue and transformation, culture circle, praxis, and student-teacher centric education system at the place of teacher-centric. Besides, it is necessary that the concept of the banking system should be removed from ashram schools to make students' future better. Making the curriculum of ashram schools from the social experience of tribal should be the focus for the improvements of the tribal education system. Therefore this paper focuses on the pedagogical issues of ashram school in tribal education.

Keywords: Education, Tribal education, Ashram School, Pedagogy,

Peacemaking in Colonial politics: A study of partition of India

Snigdha Satapathy
Research Scholar
Central University of Gujarat,
Gandhinagar

Peace making is a process which tries to solve on-going conflicts by bringing all the parties to the negotiation table. In the context of India and Pakistan, the nature of the conflict between them is protracted. Here protracted conflict defines as the never ending conflict between two countries which is complex, severe and often violent. Peacemaking between India and Pakistan is often carried out by the government of the respective nations. Both governments have signed peacemaking agreements many times still there are hostility among their relationship. Hence, there were ways of peace making which tried to maintain harmony between the countries. Peacemaking can be defined in the way of governmental agreements to the grass root level like people to people contact too.

In governmental basis there are agreements signed between the two countries, several talks also conducted but these matters didn't achieve much success. What all they need is peacemaking from the regional level. Like people-to-people interaction should be there and common people should be aware of all the things which happen between India and Pakistan. The India- Pakistan rivalry is one of the major concerns in South Asia. Their relationship always stands upon discrimination, communal riots and military powers. The first peace treaty was negotiated between them was Shimla agreement in 1972. The major focus of both the country's conflicts remains with the disputed territory of Kashmir Valley. Both the countries were always unwilling to accept the reality and always blamed each other. The conflicted relationship between both the countries started with the partition of British India in 1947. This paper will extensively focus on the peace making process between India and Pakistan. Furthermore, the paper will focus on the study of partition of British India. This study will have the concept of peacemaking and look into the areas where peace making is unable to resolve the tension between the two countries since partition of British India.

Keywords: Peacemaking, Partition, British India

Assessing Digital Landscape for Rural Women Artisans of Thar Desert of Rajasthan

Dr. Jaya Kritika Ojha
Assistant Professor, Department of
Society Technology Interface, Central
University of Rajasthan Email:
jaya.kritika@curaj.ac.in

In rural areas women artisans and women entrepreneurs face a lot of difficulties to grow in the entrepreneurial space and struggle to aspire to achieve a scale in their businesses. They face all sorts of socio-economic, gender-based hurdles and lack of technological-business know-how that become obstacles to contribute to building their micro-businesses. By focussing on strengthening the society-technology interlinkages, through meaningful usage of ICT and digital technology and appropriate mobile applications, the digital capabilities and digital access among rural women artisans can be enhanced, which can help them expand their livelihood opportunities and financial transactions. In India where there are policies, schemes and programmes in place like Startup India, Digital India, Business Incubators and other financial institutional arrangements etc., on the other hand, rural women still face challenges to emerge in the rural business space.

The proposed paper aims at exploring the digital divide, the challenges of rural women artisans in accessing the digital technologies and the existing digital ecosystem considering the social, economic, environmental, and pandemic contexts. The study attempts to understand the interlinkages between the processes, systems, external-internal factors, and the role of stakeholders to understand the possibilities of building collaborations and partnerships with external stakeholders and support agencies like development organisations, financial institutions, relevant market players, CSRs in promoting digital hubs for women artisans in remote rural spaces. The qualitative approach is adopted to fulfil the objectives of the paper.

The focused group discussions and in-depth interviews with the participants were conducted to record their responses. The locale covered in the study includes desert districts of Western Rajasthan namely Bikaner, Jodhpur, Barmer and Jaisalmer. Study finds that the digital transition and inclusion can bring rural-marginalized women artisans-producers to the fore, create their digital identity in digital markets, who otherwise do not participate in the market transactions due to social arrangements. They would be able to reach to global buyers and global markets too by adopting digital platforms for production, processing and marketing. If the rural women artisans can get the right support, the required technology and enabling collaboration, they can achieve so much more. Also, the ownership and access issues of digital technology that women artisans face, needs to be addressed by multipronged approaches.

Keywords: Digital Divide, Society-Technology, Women Artisans, Challenges, External-Internal Factors, Thar Desert



Technology, Mental health and Living Later Life

Talsaniya Gauravkumar
Kanaiyalal
Research Scholar
CSSTIP, School of Social Science
Central University of Gujarat

In later life, people suffer from both - physical and mental health issues. Mental illness is always ignored at an initial stage and given less priority compared to chronic health issues, even though mental illness sometimes worsens the condition of health or may even be the reason for the occurrence. Particularly in India, where the budget allocated for healthcare is less than the World Health Organization's recommendations, the cost of medication, treatment, and care in the case of chronic diseases results in out-of-pocket expenditure. Thus, the recognition and treatment of mental health issues remain in question. People in their later years need caregiving and support from their partners, children, and other members of the community and society to deal with mental health issues. Recent technological advancements increase efficiency, effectiveness, and positive output in every sector, from manufacturing to service, and the healthcare sector is no exception. This cutting-edge technological advancement paved the way in mental healthcare through its promise of providing quality output. The article focuses on three interlinked yet separated notions and their promising outcomes based on their relationship with one another: the perspective of technology in mental health care delivery; the usability of applications or programmes based on intelligence systems by older people; and whether this new technology changes or replaces the conventional method of caregiving. Because of geographical and population limitations, the primary data collected for the study has a sample size of 60 older adults, while on the other hand, a literature review conceptualises and supports the research.

Keywords: Technology, Healthcare, Mental Illness, Old-age Health

Reflection of Women in the Religious History and Literature of Gujarat

Indra Patel
Research Scholar
M.S. University, Vadodara

Ishan Modi
Research Scholar
M.S. University, Vadodara

Women's history had always remained a marginalized and subaltern history. In the modern historical trends and discourses, focus on women and gender history has been crucial, revealing and much needed. The history of ordinary women needs to be uncovered - their lifestyle, customs, beliefs and backgrounds. However, even within this historical strand, political and social life of women has relatively been treated well, while the cultural aspects comprising religious life is shelved aside. In this paper, we investigate the religious history of women through a newly emerged yet significant religious tradition of Gujarat in the early 19th century - The Swaminarayan Sampradaya. Amalgamating the two historical disciplines of gender history and religious history facilitates us for fresh inquiries, revealing accurate insights of everyday religious life of women. Investigating the role, depiction and contribution of women, this paper deals with critical analysis of accounts of women's lives in the Swaminarayan Sampradaya. In the early 19th century, women were largely absent from the public religious sphere. Yet, a significant and substantial role and participation of women is seen in this tradition. Therefore, a fresh inquiry is required through an alternate history based on the vernacular sources. This is one such unique tradition which sheds light in detail on the religious life of ordinary women hailing from different backgrounds. Focusing on how women are described in the vast and rich prose and poetic literature of the Swaminarayan Sampradaya, this paper aims to prise out the crucial history of the religious lives of women in the early 19th century. Through this paper, we intend to write the history of Swaminarayan sampradaya from women's narrative.

Keywords - Women's religious history, Swaminarayan Sampradaya, Vernacular sources, Subaltern history

Indo-Nepal Border Dispute: A Historical Analysis of the Kalapani issue

Tanumoy Kumar Ghosh

Assistant Professor

The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda,
Vadodara

tanumoykumarghosh@gmail.com

India has a 1751 kms long border with Nepal. Five Indian states share their borders with Nepal - Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Sikkim and West Bengal. Historically, India's relation with Nepal has been very friendly and is marked by open borders, deep rooted people-to-people ties which include cultural, linguistic, religious, marital, economic connections. In context of defence and security challenges, both countries play pivotal role for each other. Many term this cordial relation between the two countries as Roti-Beti ka Rishta. But in the last decade, a border dispute has strained the ties between India and Nepal. The dispute is majorly related to the western border, that is, between the Indian state of Uttarakhand and Nepal. Generally, it is called as the Kalapani dispute or the Lipulekh-Kalapani-Limpiyadhura dispute. Most of the issue revolves around the origin of the Kali river that demarcates the western boundary of Nepal with India. The issue mainly started when Nepal published a map claiming the Kalapani area which is around 372 sq.kms and is controlled by Indo Tibetan Border Police. This paper will focus of the historical genesis of the Indo-Nepal western border and analyze the current dispute related to it. The analysis will mainly emphasize on the role of the British, the different treaties signed between the two countries, the agreement between India and China in 2015 among many other aspects. The paper will highlight the impact of this dispute on the Indo-Nepal bilateral ties as well as try to suggest the way forward. This research paper will use governmental documents as primary sources and different papers, articles and books as secondary sources.

Keywords - Kalapani, Kali river, Border dispute, Lipulekh Pass, Treaty of Sugauli



Efficacy of the SDG India Index: Comparison of Maharashtra and Gujarat

Dr. Meenal Annachhatre
Dr. Manasi Gore
Assistant Professors
Department of Economics, SPPU,
Pune, Maharashtra

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed as a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all". The SDGs were set up in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly and are intended to be achieved by 2030 (United Nations). To enable India to achieve all these goals in the given timeline by 2030, the NITI Aayog, the Apex body in India, with vision of national development priorities came forward with the strategies of the active involvement of States to foster the cooperative federalism. One such initiative was the development of the SDG India Index in 2018, that computes goal-wise scores on the 16 SDGs of the United Nations for each State and Union Territory in India. These scores range between 0–100, and if a State/UT achieves a score of 100, it signifies it has achieved the 2030 targets. The States and Union Territories are classified as below based on their SDG India Index score: Aspirant: 0–49, Performer: 50–64, Front-Runner: 65–99 and Achiever: 100 (so far, no State has achieved). Since 2018, this Index has been comprehensively documenting and ranking the progress made by States and Union Territories towards achieving the SDGs. Merely looking at the scores of the states in 2021, we can see that the Top performer states include at the last Maharashtra with a score 70, while Gujarat stands next to Maharashtra with a score 69. The Index shifted from covering 13 Goals with 62 indicators in its first edition in 2018 to 16 Goals with 115 indicators in 2021.

This paper intends to probe into the overall performance of all Indian States in these three years since its inception till date (2018-2021). There are differences in achieving the scores of the states and we intend to compare two states, Maharashtra and Gujarat, very close geographically and score-wise. This paper would thus help the state policy makers to gauge for the deficiencies and overcome them so as to be sustainable in future course of development.

Keywords: SDGs, Niti Aayog, States/UTs, Performance



Depiction of women struggle for their identity in selected Bollywood Movies.

Aneri thakar
Faculty of b.ed
Sardar Patel educational institute
Affiliated to
Maharaja krishnakumarsinghji
Bhavnagar university

Gender is a common issue around the world. In the men centric world women always struggles for their identity. Cinema is deliberation of the society in which we are living. Portrayal of women in the film is the big reflection on the realities of our lives at the same time it also provides a keen insight to study such things under the term feminism. Now a days films are helping society to look things in better way rather than stereotype. Films are most attractive tool of communication with society, generally movies cut the preconceptions by raising questions against highlighted misogyny of our society.

Here in this paper the researcher aims to provide a detailed study of two Bollywood movie 1. 'Dil dhadakne do' directed by Zoya Akhtar and 2. Thappad directed by Anubhav sinha.

Both the movies focus on the women's journey for their identity and free will. All female characters struggling hard to accomplish their desires as well try to take stand for their self-reverence with other Major aspect like identity crisis, self-respect and fight for dignity.

Keywords: Identity crisis, feminism, self-esteem, violence etc...

China's Belt & Road Initiative and West Asia: Strategic Implications and Challenges

Subham Kumar Kanu

Temporary Assistant Professor and

Phd Research Scholar

Department of Political Science

Faculty of Arts

The Maharaja Sayajirao University of

Baroda

In 2013, the Chinese President Xi Jinping during a speech at Nazarbayev University in the Kazakhstan, first announced his strategic vision of “One Belt, One Road” which subsequently renamed as the “Belt and Road Initiative”. This paper focuses on BRI and West Asia because this region covers important strategic, naval, economic and political chokepoints of the world. It is also the site of some of the world's earliest civilizations and the birthplace of three great religions –Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. BRI seeks to connect this region via land and maritime networks with the aim of improving regional integration, stimulating economic growth and increasing trade. At the same time, China will obtain an alternative route against the Russian Corridor. In the coming decades, the highest rates of underinvestment are expected in the road and energy infrastructure sectors therefore, spending under the BRI strongly contributes to financing Asia's infrastructure needs. As of now 146 countries have joined in this initiative, which involves estimated trillions of Dollars for the completion of the project. This paper will also try to focus on the ways in which the funds and loans will be availed. But there are some challenges like it includes economies in less stable parts of the world, where deals get into trouble because of political violence, war, sanctions and excessive dependence on single commodities such as oil and gas which are subject to price volatility. Also there are other challenges like foreign competition, possibility of threatening local jobs and industries, Debt trap etc. This paper will also look at other major challenges and the way forward to deal in the situation. In this analysis, the paper will use governmental documents as Primary sources and different papers, articles and books related to this topic as Secondary sources.

Keywords: BRI, West Asia, Economic Growth, Trade, Investment



Earthquake and Development in Gujarat: A Perspective from Cultural Capitalism

Priyanka Singh
Research Scholar
Central University of Gujarat,
singhpriyanka1012@gmail.com

Natural Disaster have regular occurrences in Gujarat. The region of Kutch has most affected by these disasters. Kutch has most important from the cultural Perspective. Kutch is known for its traditional crafts like ethnic style embroidery, nut crackers, and terracotta works etc. Handicraft is a main occupation for women in Kutch, basically by most of the rural communities. Each communities in Kutch region known for their specific handicraft work which is particular to that area. Handicraft in Kutch is not only for a source of income, it has also reflected their identity in society.

The women of Kutch in highly skilled in thread and needle work. They have workout beautiful craft only for self- community. It was not commercialized. The series of natural disaster has changed the cultural perspective of many communities. The local association played a crucial role for the cultural transformation of Kutch. After the earthquake the local associations perceive that they have unique creative talent for generating income. These local associations are generating employment and development through local communities. The last two decades in Kutch has important in the terms of cultural perspective and development of Kutch. This paper will explore the role of women, cultural economy and changing patterns of cultural transformation, capitalism in Kutch after natural disasters.

Keywords : Handicraft, Cultural Capitalism, Earthquake, local Association

Psychoanalytic Retrogress and the Quest for Self Identity in the Fiction of Indian Women Writers

Dr. Chitra Dadheech
Asst. Prof. & Head
Department of English
Sona Devi Sethia Girls' PG College,
Sujangarh

Identity crisis is one of the most monopolizing thematic concerns in the novels of Indian women writers. The concept of identity is essential in many traditional techniques for measurement. During last few decades many women novelists have appeared on the Indian literature scenario. They play a vital role of a social critic. As writers cannot isolate themselves from society: they can't keep quiet themselves in front of social injustice and raise their voice against violence in the system. They oppose the gender based thoughts that are rooted in the opposition between male and female resulting in subordination of female. Indian women writers reject the modern concept of male and female both that accept women as inferior to man. They lay-out a pattern for consciousness of the contemporary Indian women by figuring out the difference among middle class women and by creating their protagonists who move from victimization to self-assertion. They raise questions, suggest reassessment and rethinking and bring about a constructive and healthy change in society. They have deep understanding of discrete and collective identities. This paper critically examines identity crisis suffered by the women protagonists within the comparative literature study framework. Indian women writers ponder over the importance of women in families and society. In their novels, they speak freely about the concerns of women and reveal the issue of identity crisis. This paper portrays that Indian women writers depict various dimensions of womanhood and their identity crisis.

Keywords: - Monopolizing, Consciousness, Identity, Womanhood, Retrogress

Womanhood in the contemporary discourse

Dr. Meghna Dey

Assistant professor

Sabarmati University

Ahmedabad

As people states that the concept of feminism does not required any longer or those women have enhanced now than always, this study is wondering if they truly appreciate whatsoever about the worldwide dilemma of women and girls belonging in to the contemporary world. Absolutely, women have ensured their remarkable positions in the various political, financial, and social accomplishments, and are mainly positioned to be popular, dynamic, and blissful in different expeditions through their womanhood. Through each “tag of the first woman to be...” it’s been visible that how women constantly to shattering the crystal ceilings, illuminative trajectories, and uplifted us all. Nevertheless to rejecting the irresistible tussles of women from worldwide is exceptionally unfamiliar and absolute with the uninterrupted domination of female populaces. This research paper is going to examine the role of scholarly works, social media, various fashion and financial magazines, Bollywood and Hollywood depiction of women’s life in contemporary society. Although the standard of appearance might have transformed, feminism is static in placing and assisting women empowerment. In the contemporary period, it is confronting numerous pressures: though many individuals saying that the concept of feminism has unsuccessful or women themselves being hesitant of accepting the label of feminism. Roughly, it has constantly facilitated women appreciating their social roles in various patriarchal cultures world widely.

Keywords: Feminism in contemporary period, Role of Social Media, Women empowerment, Patriarchy.

Commercialization of Agriculture and Forest Resources: Peasant and Tribal Uprisings in British Gujarat

Dr. Hridesh Ranga Mourya
Assistant Professor, Department of History,
Faculty of Arts,
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda,
Vadodara, Gujarat (390002)
hridesh.m-history@msubaroda.ac.in

The genesis of peasant and tribal uprisings in India can be traced back to colonial era when the process of commercialization of agriculture and forest resources accelerated. Like the other parts of India, Gujarat also witnessed a number of peasant and tribal uprisings against the power mostly colonial. It was a time when the government asserted its ascendancy over the agriculture and forest resources which gradually deprived the peasant and tribal people from their traditional rights and accesses over land and its resources. The peasant and tribal saw this as threat to their survival which resulted into a series of spontaneous reactions and violent uprisings against colonial government. In extreme cases, these uprisings took the form of armed rebellions with their primitive weapons. These uprisings were marked by immense courage and sacrifice but ruthlessly countered by the colonial forces using modern weapons. The paper intends to focus on commercialization of agriculture and forest resources and its impacts on the life of peasant and tribal and highlights some of their numerous uprisings during the British rule in Gujarat. The paper intends to improve our understanding on the issues related to commercialisation of agriculture and forest resources which influenced the peasant and tribal culture and the ecosystem.

Keywords: Commercialization, Peasant, Tribal, Uprising, British Gujarat

Jain Temple's In Sultanat Period In Gujarat

Tundiya Daxa R
P.hD Scholar
The Maharaja Sayaji Rao University
Baroda

During this period, the Jain temples are adorned with a special type of structure with a plan of a series of Devakulikas in a circular palaces with pillars around the main temple. Devakulikoni Sanakhya, adorned with this type of garland, is known as Chovishi if it is 24, Bawana Jinalaya as it is 52 and Boter Jinalaya as it is 72 and the temples of Mahavira Shantinath, Parasvanath and Neminath of Kumbharaiya are the twenty-four types of Girnar on Neminathmani Boter Jinalaya. Adinath Temple Vastupala built a Tripurushaprasad temple on Girnar hill. The main temple was the temple of Adinath. Then the 19th Tirthankar Mallinath idol was installed in its place. And there is a wide pavilion in front of the main temple. He also built another pavilion in front of it. In the main temple, in honor of the ancestors, in the mandap of Ajitnath and Vasupujya's bib main idol of Mahavira and Ambika and the ornamental outpost of this temple and the gold on the pavilion were destroyed. The 15th century was renovated. Whose porch looked very plain. And on his left side Vastupala built the temple of Shikhar including Chaturvishintajinalakanunrut with the idols of his wife Lalit Devi for the sake of his ancestors and on the right side he built the temple of Ashtapada Tirtha in honor of his second wife Shakhanka. On the right side of her womb, Karvi placed statues of herself and Tejpal, made statues of Kumaradevi and her sisters in the pavilions of Ashtapada and Sametshikhar, and made three torans of prasad for each of them. Was. Whose porch looked very plain. Boter Jinalaya Girnar Girnar Neminath Temple is considered to be one of the important Boter Jinalayama of Gujarat at this time. created different Tirthakalpas in the 19th. The temples of Shri Parshvanath Shri Mahavir Swami and Shri Neminath of Palitana can be seen. Such information is found. Three large temples were built here in the 12th century. The temples that were built in the 18th century are very large and very large. The Jain religion was prevalent in Muslim period. It is learned that this temple was built by Sompura Salat. Due to the dominance of Jain merchant Vastupala Tejpal, his dominance was maintained even in the Sultanat period. Many new temples were built during the Sultanat period, while the old ones were demolished and used in mosques.

Keywords:



History And The Challenge Of Gender History

Megha Saini

Research scholar

meghasn8@gmail.com

This essay provides a systematic and explicit judgment of the risk of bias, results and applicability of systematic reviews or studies about gender history. Gender history looks at the past from the gender point of view. Role of woman has changed over the years in different parts of the world. Traditionally role of women has been having children raising them, and managing the household work. But now they are well educated and entered into various fields of workplace. Women's history, now changing into a new form that is gender history, is a wider concept of historical studies. The vital point is that the absolute superiority of women's history was recognized as incontestable. But success also has to deal with challenges. Despite the initial promotions women's history has not demolished the discipline by producing a new philosophical study of the nature. Instead, they share the same range of problems which are faced by other historians. The sequential order and the very nature of long term changes remain unclear. Finally, it is not necessary for gender history to claim a profound shift to a new feminist origin. The challenge is one of inclusion. Holistic history, as a route to knowledge, must incorporate a pluralistic and critical history of gender.

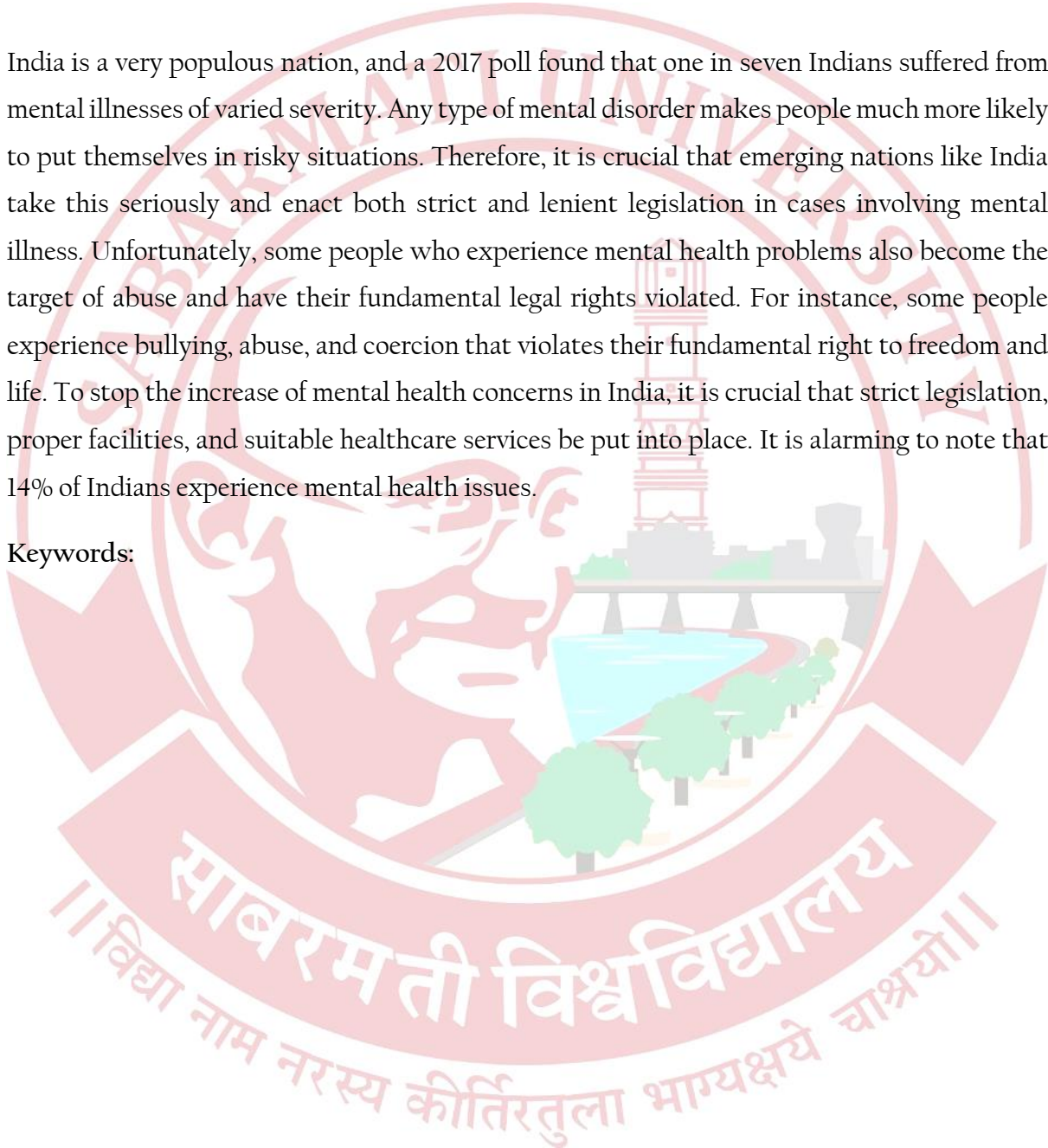
Keywords: Gender, women, history, incontestable, demolished.

Awareness Of Legal Rights Of Persons With Mental Disability In India

Ms. Nancy Jain
Research Scholar,
Faculty of Law
Monark University

India is a very populous nation, and a 2017 poll found that one in seven Indians suffered from mental illnesses of varied severity. Any type of mental disorder makes people much more likely to put themselves in risky situations. Therefore, it is crucial that emerging nations like India take this seriously and enact both strict and lenient legislation in cases involving mental illness. Unfortunately, some people who experience mental health problems also become the target of abuse and have their fundamental legal rights violated. For instance, some people experience bullying, abuse, and coercion that violates their fundamental right to freedom and life. To stop the increase of mental health concerns in India, it is crucial that strict legislation, proper facilities, and suitable healthcare services be put into place. It is alarming to note that 14% of Indians experience mental health issues.

Keywords:



Runway 34: A Critical Review

Dr. Venkatesh Aravindh, R.,
Assistant Professor,
Department of Mass Communication and Journalism,
Parul Institute of Arts, Parul University, Vadodara, Gujarat.
rvenkatesharavindh@gmail.com

Films are one of the oldest forms of media in the world. In a vast and gigantic country like India, films are seen as one of the traditional media outlets for the populace. Films play a pivotal role in breaking into the minds of the people. They play a variety of roles such as awareness creation, breaking societal taboos, and serving as a means of entertainment among others. The Indian film industry is one of the biggest industries in the world, with regard to the number of people employed, and the number of films that are produced. In the recent past due to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, many people have increased their consumption of alternative mediums for entertainment purposes such as Over the Top (OTT), although OTT and OTT platforms are only present to fill the void of not being able to go the theatres or multiplexes. Despite true incidents or stories serving as a means of inspiring the creation of movies, there is seen that there is a significant reduction in the movies made based on true incidents or issues. The recent release on Amazon Prime Video, Runway 34 is a story based on a flight from Doha to Kochi, that had crash-landed due to poor visibility in August 2015, killing several passengers. The current research study is envisioned to provide a critical analysis of this Ajay Devgn starrer. The research study adopts a qualitative research method in the form of Iconography to meet the objective of the study.

Keywords: Films, Content Analysis, Critical Review, Runway 34, Iconography,



Writing women back: An “ordinary” life of Indira Devi of Cooch Behar

Sonam Soni
Research Scholar
Department of History
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda
Vadodara

Women and their social construct ‘Gender’ have been a focus of many historical writings in the current times. Gender represents women belonging to different social segments and strata. Most of the works are based on the lives of extra ordinary women. These women created a niche for themselves in the public sphere. However, there are many ‘ordinary’ women although failed to fit in the category of achievers have made a mark for themselves. They were not reformers, activist, or freedom fighters. But their mere presence led to at times challenge the rigid systems and upholds the changed systems.

Maharani Indira Devi of the princely state of Cooch Behar was one such case. As the princess of erstwhile Baroda state, she offered a challenge to her parents and asserted her free will as well as her Independence. As Maharani of Cooch Behar Indira Devi ruled the state after her husband’s death. And continued to live her life on her terms. This paper is an attempt to historicize Indira Devi not only as a Princess, a Maharani but also as an ‘woman’.

Keywords: Cooch Behar, Baroda State, Maharani, Gender.

Immigrant's angst and alienation as a result of Globalisation in The Reluctant Fundamentalist by Mohsin Hamid

Surbhi Gausvami
Ph.D Research Scholar
Department of English,
M.K. Bhavnagar University

Globalization is the process of integration of different economies and societies; and the intermingling of different cultures. In other words, globalization is the process of the mobilization and distribution of resources from one geographic boundary to another. It leads to interdependence. Globalization gave birth to the Diaspora. This research attempts to explore in detail the issue of identity in contemporary Pakistani-American diasporic Fiction. Diaspora represents the settling as well as unsettling process. While redesigning the Geopolitical boundaries, cultural patterns, it has also reshaped the identities of the immigrants with new challenges confronting the immigrant in negotiating his identity. The novel *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* by Mohsin Hamid is significant in its treatment of the issues faced by immigrants in the Diaspora. Elements of immigrant feelings and loss of identity are very vibrant. Fragmented identity of the Protagonist Changez is at the center of the novel. Mohsin Hamid has grounded his resistance narrative in the identity narrative and through the prism of identity offers a deep insight into the American society and its ideals. However, the idea of identity always flows with the rise of globalization as it promises a global space for all across the borders and boundaries. Migration of the people to the metropolis global space gradually has been increased and the new issues of immigration and immigrants have been arisen in the new era –the twenty-first century, especially after the 9/11. Mohsin Hamid's national and ethnic identity and its anxiety in the global context are well reflected in this novel.

Keywords: Identity Crisis, Diaspora, Globalization, 9/11 scenario, Hybridity.





The New Consumer behavior paradigm amid COVID-19:

Lessons from rural-urban India

Dr. Vinita Rajpurohit

Assistant Professor, Economics

Mohanlal Sukhadiya University, Udaipur

The present world is crippled with the pandemic called COVID-19. The pandemic that originated in Wuhan city has sent every country in the world in an unprecedented situation that has social & economic impact. The lockdown imposed nationwide to curb the spread of COVID-19 has disrupted economic activity & adversely affected the income of most households in our country. Eventually, the level & composition of household consumption is expected to change & create a disequilibrium in the economy through a downward shift in the demand curves. The consumption pattern is likely to shift from non-essential to essential commodities. This study provides an insight on the shift in the consumer choices & attitudes under unfavorable economic conditions. It also aims to explore the impact of COVID-19 on consumption patterns among rural-urban consumers of India by estimating large & heterogeneous drops in income, with ambiguous effects on inequality. Taking Pandemic condition as a case study, the similarities and / or differences between rural-urban consumers that are found in their consumption habit in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic will also be discovered.

Keywords:



Untouchables in India's Freedom Struggle : A Brief Overview

Dr. Bharti Agrawal
Asst. Professor(History)
Govt. Arts College, Maninagar
Ahmedabad(Gujarat)

Untouchables or “Shudras”, mentioned in Varna System of Hindu society, were considered less important. They had been imposed many social & religious restrictions. They were at the last in these social strata in society and were compelled to live in a hell-like situation. Despite of being boycotted by the contemporary Indian society, untouchables played a crucial role in India's Freedom Struggle. Our struggle for freedom had witnessed a large amount of their participation. They were involved in almost every aspect of India's freedom struggle. They fought many battles and wars against the exploitative British colonial rule. However, their presence on Indian National Movement's stage has been neglected due to historiographical invisibility. This article is aimed to rule out their role and contribution and to bring them into the main stream leaders of National Movement.

Education and Health

Vanitaben Patel

PhD scholar,
Economics,
Sabarmati University,
Email :vanipatel608@gmail.com

This Research Paper describes a framework and empirical evidence to support the argument that educational programs and policies are crucial public health interventions. Concepts of education and health are developed and linked, and we review a wide range of empirical Research studies to clarify pathways of linkage and explore Reforms. Basic educational expertise and skills, including fundamental knowledge, reasoning Skill, emotional self-Control, and interactional Skill, are critical components of health. Moreover, education is a fundamental social determinant of health – an upstream cause of health. Programs that close gaps in educational outcomes between low-income or and minority populations and higher-income are needed to promote health equity. Public health policy makers, health educators, and departments of health and education can collaborate to Reforms educational programs and policies for which systematic evidence indicates clear public health Programs and Their Benefits.

Keywords:



Position Of Lawsuits In Garment Design Infringement In Ahmedabad District

Ms. Sweta Sankhla
Research Scholar, Monark University

Dr. Bhaumik Upadhaya
Assistant Professor, Monark University

Fashion designs are protected by copyright if they qualify as artistic works that are original. The present paper seeks to provide an understanding of the extent of awareness of protection from garment design infringement provided by the Indian legal system and the position of the lawsuit of the infringement of the fashion or garment design. These issues can be corroborated in light of recent cases entertained by the Indian judiciary, which highlights that people have become more aware and are trying to enforce their rights with much more rigor and by such actions, the law and remedies available can be better explored and expanded, and the issues can be addressed by providing a uniform code of conduct and direction to the Fashion industry. Infringement of designs is a growing concern among the Indian garment industry and is attributed to the lack of awareness surrounding intellectual property rights (IPR) which are available to garment designers in India. Even as awareness about IPR protection is increasing in India, the law relating to protection of fashion designers' rights remains unclear. The flaws in the Indian Fashion Law have raised questions on the existing guidelines and methods failing to protect it. The Garment industry is a global phenomenon followed by millions of people. It is a billion dollar industry and a vibrant and global hub for business. But this cannot be ignored that people in the Garment Industry suffer a lot, thereby compromising with their work and putting their unique ideas at stake. There are laws which regulate fashion and protect the rights of the creators. It is regulated by IP Laws, mainly– The Copyright Act 1957, The Trademark Act 1999, The Designs Act 2000, and the Geographical Indication Act of Goods Act, 1999. Though these Fashion Protection Laws are present but they are not competent enough to deal with this sector completely. The intellectual property represents the prominent concerns of the Garment designer, and to deal with this multiple laws are needed to be put on table.

Keywords:



Environmental Jurisprudence: Modern Activism of Justice

Dr. Kshetrapal Singh Chouhan
Assistant Professor, Department of
Law, Janaradhan Rai Nagar Rajasthan
Vidhyapeeth (Deemed to be
University), Udaipur, (Raj.)

Rajendra Kumar Meena
Assistant Professor Pacific School of
Law, Pacific University, Udaipur (Raj.)

Shyam Singh Rajpurohit
Assistant Professor Pacific School of
Law, Pacific University, Udaipur (Raj.)

"Humans are thinking of exploiting some other planet. But that planet has to be destroyed; it is also just a question of time." Sadhguru:

Abstract: True spirit of the essence of life is possible only when all biological and natural factors are involved in contributing to a healthy environment. Nature is always on the cusp of its exploitation for never-ending greed, needs and comfort highlighting the ever-increasing industrialization, infrastructural development, agriculture and what not.

Ecological conservation and protection had deep roots in many ancient civilizations. No Indian text is untouched by the description of religion, which includes land, water, trees and animals, highlighting the importance of preserving its nature and society. Even in the 'Atharvaveda' we can read the holy text saying to the Almighty: "What I dig yours, let it grow quickly." Which means that whatever I dig out of the god of the earth, it grows again from you? Now the scope of the new rules revolves around humans' innovative destructive approaches to the so-called comfort zone or what is now known as the supreme power. You want to go to the moon but you are on a bullock cart, which is beating the oxen. You can kill bulls, but you can't do it like this. This is a fundamental flaw. People are thinking of exploiting some other planet. But destroying that planet too is only a matter of time. Every country is talking about growth rate. This means everyone has to buy more and use more. But where is that "more"? That's why people are thinking of exploiting some other planet. But destroying that planet is also just a matter of time.

Keywords: judicial activism, environmental jurisprudence, environmental protection, Public Interest Litigation, Right to Life, Article 21, Constitution.



Emergence Of Coalition Politics In Jammu And Kashmir

Rafiq Ahmad

The paper focuses on the emergence of coalition politics in the state of Jammu and Kashmir which has enjoyed the special status in the Constitution of India under Art. 370 & 35A. For centuries the state of Jammu & Kashmir remained under the Monarchy the last being the Dogra's. During the Dogra rule political uprising was witnessed in the State. After the Instrument of Accession was signed by the Maharaja of the state the political activities surfaced and electoral politics based on the idea of democracy became the order of the day. Many regional political parties began to surface at the State and National level political parties also began to gain ideological ground. Among the regional political parties, National conference led by Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was dominant as the Indian National Congress at the center. With mushrooming of the local political parties the vote bank began to divide. This division of votes was about to lead to alliance building, wherein politically and ideologically different parties would form alliances to achieve their political aspirations. Thus primary focuses is to trace the development of the coalition governments in the state. In this regard data has been collected from different governmental and non-governmental institutions for analyzing the real idea behind the formation of coalitions in Jammu & Kashmir. For decades the state has never witnessed a true coalition that would respect the mandate and work for the development and prosperity of the state rather it was based on political opportunism.

Keywords: Coalition, National Conference, Vote Bank, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Alliance Building.

Constitutional Framework of NOTA and it's Relevance in Indian Electoral Reform

Sitesh Sharma

PhD Research Scholar,
Department of Political Science,
Mahatma Gandhi Central University,
Bihar, India.

India being the democratic country has given its citizens above 18 the right to choose their representative. This universal adult franchise has given the citizens of India to check and balance on their elected representatives. The beauty of democracy is that it has given the rights to peoples to decide who will rule and who will sit in opposition. To make democracy more transparent and viable, NOTA was included in 2013 assembly elections. NOTA that is "None of the above" it is an option which is provided to the Indian voters. NOTA was introduced in Indian electoral system by the order of supreme court in 2013 (People Union for Civil liberties & And vs Union of India). NOTA, is a new political phenomena in Indian democracy. Many of its dimensions are yet to ne examined. The history of NOTA can be traced back to 1976 in county of Santa Barbara California in USA. The objective of this research article is to analyse the importance of NOTA as an instrument of representational democracy in India in context of existing theories and values of democracy. This article will analyse the effectiveness of NOTA in India with respect to global experience of NOTA. This article will also deliberate with underlying rules and regulations that are laid down for smooth functioning and effectiveness of NOTA in India.

Keywords: Electoral reform, Democracy, NOTA, Universal adult franchise.

India's changing policy towards West Asia, 2014-19.

Ratan Kumar Nayak,
PhD student, West Asian Studies,
JNU, Ph- 9013150919,
Mail Id. ratannayak54@yahoo.com.

West Asia (fifteen Arabs and three non-Arab countries) produces over 30 per cent of the world's energy reserves. India's relations (policy) towards West Asian countries are driven by mainly economic interests (oil, energy, trade and migrant labour) in the contemporary time. India imports about 70 per cent of oil from the region, and nearly 7 million Indians live in those countries. India's engagement in West Asia had increased vastly when Shri Narendra Modi became the Prime Minister of India compared to the previous government. Since 2014, PM Modi has adopted a pro-active (Act West) policy towards the region in pursuit of India's universal engagement by visiting the countries like United Arab Emirates (UAE), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Israel since 2015. The visits of PM Narendra Modi to the region shaped India's strategic partnership, especially in energy security, investment, trade and military or security cooperation, and combating terrorism. Regarding the Palestine problem, India always maintained its independent policy, which does not impact its relations with Israel. India remained a good defence strategic partner for Israel for a long time. Most notably, in December 2017, when United States (US) President Donald Trump declared Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and the US would move its embassy to Jerusalem from Tel Aviv, India maintained its independent policy and criticised the US on that declaration. The leaders from West Asia also visited India, like Egyptian President Abdel Fattah Al- Sisi in September 2016, Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas in May 2017 etc. Additionally, India enhanced its soft-power diplomacy on cultural and spiritual heritage, historical linkages, political values, Bollywood films etc.

Keywords: Israel-Palestine, Jerusalem, energy, trade and security.

Rights: Political and Political Philosophy

Dr. Deepti Acharya

Assistant Professor

Department of political science

faculty of Arts

The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara

deeptiacharya75@gmail.com

Political philosophy has conceptualized and contextualized the notion of Rights in different senses. 'Rights' that are realized and argued as political, are emerged in liberalism, Marxism, and Human Rights traditions. In philosophical discourses, these three are been considered significant because political-ness, argued in these discourses has argued for something that is politically different. For instance, the liberalist view of rights that represents the industrial revolution has insisted on individual rights. Similarly, Marxism, which emerged in the background of the suffering of proletarians, fundamentally argued for a classless society. In the tradition of human rights, details that are political in nature are repeatedly comprehensive. As an idea, it has argued the claim of humans for humanity and hence has not specified right in favor of one group or community. Since this argument emerged during the post-World War era, it has amalgamated all the ideals that are conceptualized in other discourses. Theoretically, it left nothing.

This paper pinpoints the political aspects of rights and draws on the basic understanding of the idea of Rights, which emerged in the liberalist, Marxist, and Human Rights discourses. Since Marxist interpretations of rights are developed against liberalism and human rights, perceptions of Marxism are discussed after these two.

Keywords: Rights, Political and Political Philosophy, Liberalism, Marxism and Human Rights

Adolescence and Sexuality among People with Disability Abstract

Saswat Kumar Pradhan

Jawaharlal Nehru University,

New Delhi

saswat.jnu@gmail.com

Disability is a complex category as it has been and still is understood and interpreted by different people in very different ways. As the term disability carries with it the connotation of a lack or deficiency, whether mental, physical, sensory or some combination of these, it has been defined primarily in terms of medical deficit. A woman with a disability is considered incapable of fulfilling the normative feminine roles of homemaker, wife and mother. The study will reveal the insight view of disabled people towards their marriage planning, reproductive and role of family. This paper will discuss about the sexuality among disabled people which didn't come directly but through the concept of marriage due to multifarious reasons. Present study also reveals people from different class, society responded and civil society policies for person with disability; and this study also reflect the parents and family response for their disabled children. Some authors argue that disabled persons are expected to reject their bodies as asexual. While able-body persons may legitimately claim aspiration for the body beautiful and an exhilarating sex life, and many people think that disability automatically excludes those so afflicted from any hope of love and sex. This study also tried to find out the reason of disabled women staying single and unmarried and why there is delay in marriage and discrimination among disabled women. This study also tries to understand the deeper inside of disabled people and they impose restriction on themselves for not mingling with girls or boys friends as common notion of society towards disabled, as "asexual" or "hypersexual" and disapproval for sexual freedom might haunt her. The study was conducted in two schools of Gandhinagar district, Gujarat. In the present study I will use qualitative data for analysis and FGD & case study as study tool.

Keywords: Disability, Sexuality, Marriage and Adolescence



Emerging Web Based Technologies for Library and Information Services

Kanani Nirali Kishorbhai

B.sc Bio-technology, BLIS, MLIS, research scholar

E-mail: Kanani.nil@gmail.com

Web-based library and information services are the emerging trends in information era. They are giving users an advanced technology experience. A web technology has made huge impact on the libraries to provide different types of library and information services to the users. In Recent scenario libraries have to accomplish the advanced web technology based services. Web technology provides the information needs of the users at the right time in the right place to the right person. The emerging web based technology for libraries and information centers such as mobile OPAC, podcasting Instant Messaging, web 2.0, Vodcast, blog, social media, RSS, and their application has been discussed in this paper. The paper explores what are web based services, why it is important and why it is so well liked by users, with their advantages.

Keywords: web based technology, web library services, electronic resources

Virtual Learning And Library Usage During Natural Disasters

Nelson Bhalani

B.E Computer science Engg.,
PGDHR , MSO

The past decade has seen a variety of natural disasters situations like earthquakes, tsunamis, nuclear disasters, hurricanes, cyclones, the recent COVID-19 pandemic, and other accidents and conflicts. Online learning, remote learning, and electronic distance education are terms that describe education which takes place using technologies with students geographically separated from an educational building, peers, and teachers. This paper examines the shift from traditional methods to blended learning in libraries due to natural disaster.

Keywords : natural disasters , virtual learning ,web technology

Reviewing Work of Pierre Bourdieu and James Coleman on Structure of Capital and Education

Jayashree Ambewadikar,
Assistant Professor,
Central University of Gujarat

It becomes important to understand the relevance of the research on capital as a disciplinary enquires in the social sciences discourse. It was only in the 1916 onwards, that the work in the area of capital come to light. It is Pierre Bourdieu who fundamentally categorised capital into economic, cultural and social capital. Coleman talks further about making of the physical and human capital. Reviewing their study provides enough evidence that capital changes from one type to another types. That is, it cannot be recognized only in economic aspects but it must be endeavored in all other forms as well. It tries to put together that, priceless things also have their price and it is difficult to convert it into money, or denial of economy, verneinung. This paper discusses and establishes in detail that relationship between various capitals, especially, social capital, economic capital, physical capital, cultural capital and also human capital with education. These articles emphasizes that how these capitals are so very inter-connected for educational endeavour. At the same time education helps in the formation of social capital, cultural capital, economic, physical capital and human capital. Here an attempt is made to critically look at the old work which are still very relevant for better understanding of structure of capital and its relationship with education. These articles are important for academic disciplines with a vested interest in structure of capital and also education as put forward by Pierre Bourdieu and James Coleman in their work - most notably in economic sociology.

Keywords : Bourdieu, Coleman, Capital and Education

The Indian Society: Structure and Processes of Inequality

Pradeep Kumar
Assistant Professor,
Kamla Nehru Institute of Technology,
Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Indian caste system is a source of great inequality, oppression and discrimination by the higher caste. Caste matters a lot in Indian society. Thus the prevalence of caste system in Indian social structure segmented the society in status and rank. Caste is considered to be the most important basis of social stratification in India for social, economic and religious purposes. Social and economic inequality constitutes an important characteristic of Indian society. It is the institution of caste system which has created the institutionalized inequality and poverty. Though poverty and inequality are found in all contemporary societies, but these are more visible, more widespread and manifest in India. There are various theories regarding origin of the caste or caste system and its related gradations in the society, causing social inequality and discrimination. The phenomenon of caste system, inequality and discrimination are not attuned with a democratic value system of the society. These gradations have formed economic and educational disparity. The caste system of Hinduism has impacted to far more extent on the religious groups also. Thus to eradicate these inequality and gradations from the society for the upholding democratic values, the constitution of India made provision to promote and protect the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, especially the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes, so that social injustice is ensured to them. This paper is an attempt to evaluate the role of state in the inclusive society with the help of secondary data.

Keywords : Inequality, Education, Employment, Reservation Policy

Local Governance Role Of Public Distribution System In Himachal Pradesh

Santosh Kumar, Research Scholar,
Department Of Public Administration,
Himachal Pradesh University,
Summer Hill, Shimla-171005

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, The PDS at Central Pool is run by the Department of Food and Public Distribution, one of the two departments under the Food and Public Distribution Ministry of India. At State level State governments supervise the Department of Food and Supply, and manages the public distribution system District Administration plays a vital role in the operation of the distribution system. To run PDS in the district, an administrative structure has been established at the district level. The District Office of the Department of Food and Supply of State Governments directs and controls the PDS at the district level in compliance with State Government laws and regulations with the aid of its other subordinate offices. The state governments get food grains from the central pool to give to BPL, AAY, and APL families. The amount of funding given to BPL and AAY families is determined by the number of identified households. The district administration's responsibilities include the following. The state governments each have a responsibility to deliver food grains to the designated beneficiaries. A minimum support price (MSP) is paid to farmers in exchange for their food grain, and central issue prices are then sold to the states. The delivery of the grains to the godowns in each state is its responsibility. The states are in charge of transporting food grains from these godowns to each fair price shop (ration shop), where the recipient purchases the food grains for less than the central issue price.

Objective

- 4 To assess the fair price shop's administrative effectiveness.
- 5 To learn about the issues that Himachal Pradesh beneficiaries and public distribution organizations are by state government.
- 6 People of Himachal Pradesh are not satisfied with the functioning of PDS outlets by state governance.

Keywords: state government, food grain, beneficiaries, administrative, ration shop, households



Growth, Employment & Poverty Alleviation in Jammu and Kashmir

Dr. Mudasar Ahmad Dar

Assistant professor,

Lovely Professional University

Department of economics, Mittal School of Business

mudasir.28134@lpu.co.in

The experience of countries that succeeded in reducing poverty significantly indicates the importance of high rates of economic growth in achieving this. High growth, however, is not a sufficient condition for poverty reduction; the pattern and sources of growth as well as the manner in which its benefits are distributed are equally important from the point of view of achieving the goal of poverty reduction. Employment plays a key role in that context. Indeed, countries which attained high rates of employment growth alongside high rates of economic growth are also the ones who succeeded in reducing poverty significantly.

In view of the importance of employment as a route out of poverty present paper makes an attempt to examine the linkage between economic growth, employment and poverty reduction in Jammu and Kashmir. The present paper makes an attempt to conceptualize pro-poor growth in terms of the employment outcome of growth and employment serving as the link between economic growth and poverty reduction in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. It then undertakes an empirical analysis of the nexus of growth, employment and poverty reduction.

Keywords: Employment, Growth, Poverty, Jammu and Kashmir



The Role of Umabai Dabhade in the Regional Politics of Gujarat in the Eighteenth Century

Dr. Bharat T. Diyora
Assistant Professor
Department of History
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda,
Vadodara

Women were usually absent from the history of political discourse. One such personality whose name is absent from the politics of Gujarat in 18th century is that of Umabai Dabhade. This paper attempts to emphasize on the role of Umabai Dabhade the wife of Sena Khas Khel Khanderao Dabhade (Commander in chief of the Peshwa). Umabai had slipped into the role of Commander in chief after the death of her husband as the regent of her weak son Yashvant Rao Dabhade. While women like Tarabai and Radhabai were participating in the affair of their respective families and the state, Umabai Dabhade played an eventful role at Gujarat and influenced the political trends of the period between 1728 and 1752 A.D. Her active role into politics showed that she was resolute, scheming and arduous in her behaviour.

The Paper meets an attempt to look at the negotiation, decision and partnership performed by Umabai which saved the face of Maratha in Gujarat.

Keywords: Women's History, Eighteenth Century, Maratha, Gaekwad, Regional Politics.

Understanding Transsexuals: A Sociological Approach

Surbhi Mishra

Ph.D. Research Scholar

Center for Studies in Society and Development

Central University of Gujarat

Gandhinagar, Gujarat

Most research on gender focuses upon the male and female dichotomy that reinforce the gender binary. The social construction of gender tends to normalise and demand for conformity of two gender identity male and female. As there are many theories focused on binary gender identity their problems, issues, status and development. The study on non-binary or third gender identity have done very little or not much focused in academic discourse. In society, gender identity is one of the most crucial formations that strict and limit gender different identities by maintaining the exclusive category of two gender male and female. It is very important to bring alternative sexuality in mainstream academics. The alternative gender identity recognised in a category of 'transgender'. Transgender is an umbrella term which denotes different gender identity that does not fit in conventional idea of gender binary male/female. Transsexual people is a transgender individual who diagnosed with gender identity disorder (GID) with medical health professionals then they transit of what the gender they identified with. The study tries to understand the social experience of transsexuals in their everyday life.

Keywords: Transgender, Transsexuals, Gender

Women: Vulnerabilities, Feminist Consciousness and Literature

Dr. Monica Singh
Director, Finishing School & Corporate
Relations,
Scope College of Engineering,
drmonicasingh21@gmail.com

Ankita Modak
Ph.D Research Scholar, Rabindranath Tagore
University,
PGDWGS, Email:
ankitajsr1111@gmail.com

Dalit women fight against the hegemonies of caste, class and masculinity, the political expression of the intertwining struggles of caste and gender. Dalit women are part of a marginalized group of people who make up part of what are known as Scheduled Castes in India. Overall, Dalit women make up the "largest socially segregated" group of people in the world at 2% of the world's population. Dalit women also tend to live in poverty, and many are illiterate. Dalit women face oppression not only from men in higher castes, but also from other Dalit men. Thus, Dalit feminism is essential to democracy and equality. We need to reorient the caste issue from the perspective of Dalit women. Women empowerment is a process of becoming rather than granting authority. However, woman empowerment is not just a factor of family and community alone. Education and dignity for the Dalit society need to be alongside empowerment, all of which are effectively blocked by the caste patriarchal system, which is constantly enslaving the family and community of the Dalit woman. That is why a Dalit woman cannot be empowered in the caste system. Dalit woman's struggles for even the basic necessities of life are not well documented, and thus remain unavailable to her as well as to others. Hence, she is left with using the most basic information available, passed on to her by the elders of her family. Besides, much of the inheritance passed on by Dalit elders is through the spoken rather than the written word. That is why readership-feminists who are obsessed with written records have overlooked Dalit feminist framing. Women face violence at higher rates, including any types of violence that are specifically done to Dalit women, has also been focused on my research paper.

Keywords: Woman empowerment, Dalit feminism, Woman's liberation, Oppression, Dalit Lives Matter

Critical Analysis of Two Female Novelists Kamala Markandaya and Anita Desai Seeks to Explore Man-Woman Relationship Based on the Selected Novels

Vikash Raj Pal
Ph.D. Research Scholar
Department of English
Magadh University, Bodh-Gaya, Bihar

It attempts to analyze the problem in their lives. Comparative study of two novels makes us look through their experience with a wealth of fascinating and rewarding function. Both Kamala Markandaya and Anita Desai emerged as pole-star in the firmament of Indian English Literature. However, just the modest attempt was made to examine the subtle nuances and experience of the characters of novels. Women in their novels are willing to sacrifice themselves at the altar of the desire of their husband. Consequently, the move from self-denial to self-assertion and from self-negation to self-affirmation. However, it is too that the monographs and articles on them were published individually without much regard to distinctive literary features in the portrayal of their women characters to draw enlightening conclusion of their similitude and distinction. This paper aims to analyze various women characters against the background of important aspects of women's life - marriage, migration, motherhood and midlife. In a nutshell, this research paper seeks to make attempts to analyze an examine portrayal of women by these two contemporary Indian women novelist in this entirety.

Keywords: Man-woman relationship, Self-denail, Self-negation, Self-assertion, Midlife

The Themes of Nationalism, Colonialism and Postcolonialism in the Novels of Amitav Ghosh

Dr. Ritu Kumaran
Supervisor
Rabindranath Tagore University
Bhopal, (M.P)

Smt. Pooja Tandon
Research Scholar
Rabindranath Tagore University
Bhopal, (M.P)

This paper aims to explore the Themes of Nationalism, Colonialism and Postcolonialism in the novels of Amitav Ghosh. Amitav Ghosh is highly acclaimed in the literary world for his novels, travel writings and journalism. Amitav Ghosh's works are covered with interesting themes which reflect his craftsmanship of weaving the themes against the historical and postcolonial backdrop. Amitav Ghosh an anthropologists and contemporary Indian English writers has made an attempt to create thematic examples in his novels where the readers or critics is left to exercise his mind and intellect to find out what is true meaning of nationalism, cultural and cross religious, clashes, different religious, faith, belief and migration of people taking place out of political ideologies and system of ruling changing from time to time.

Ghosh's creative capacity can be seen in all his novels, prose writings and essays. A great literary, diaspoic writer, philosopher and anthropologist, Amitav Ghosh possesses a vigilant sense of perceiving human condition, society, culture, behavior, language and history in a perfectly interesting way. We can seen many major themes in Ghosh's novels which generally address nationalism, multiculturalism, communal violence, political and geographical freedom, restlessness, rationalism, peaceful co- existence, identity crisis, futility of boundaries, humanitarian attitude, scientific quest, cause and consequences of partition, obsession, inevitability of death and many other issues. Amitav Ghosh is an eminent and his craftsmanship is evident on every page of his works.

Keywords: Nationalism, Colonialism, Postcolonialism, Amitav Ghosh, Themes, Partitions, Diaspora.



Analysing Starhawk's The Fifth Sacred Thing from the Ecofeminist Perspective

Analben Dilipkumar Sevak
Shri Govind Guru University,
Godhra, Gujarat
analsolanki02@gmail.com

As right now the whole world is into the mission to save the Earth then why our literature branch left behind in this challenge to save our planet and spread social awareness on ecological crisis. Our society is going through the challenges like ecological crisis and discrimination done to the females and to the marginalized people. The term ecofeminism connects these two very crucial and inseparable parts of human life: 'Women' and 'Nature'. The term examines how nature and women are exploited and degraded by the patriarchy and scientific-industrial development.

This research paper studies how ecofeminism negotiates with these emerging challenges of environment and women exploitation in the book The Fifth Sacred Thing. The industrial development is beneficial to the some sort of people but majority of the people have to suffer a lot due to its harsh effect on environment. And the females are at the first who suffer more than male gender. This research paper examines how Starhawk has handled and treated women and nature and its elements soil, earth, water and fire. It is aimed to aware the society on environment crisis and exploitation done of women. It also appeal the human society to adopt sustainable living to save our mother earth. It's time to show our kindness, love and affection to our nurturing phenomenon, 'women' and 'nature', without whom it's impossible to regenerate and survive on the earth.

Key words: Ecofeminism, environment, Sustainable development, Environmental Degradation, social injustice.

Arab Voice in Diaspora: I Saw Ramallah as an idea of return to homeland.

Abdur Rahim
abdurrahimarkas@gmail.com
Research Scholar,
Department of English, Aligarh Muslim
University Aligarh U.P India.

This Article examines and provides a modest investigation of Mourid Barghouti's memoir I Saw Ramallah, which is a finest attempt to depict the Palestinian misery. It has disseminated a discourse and established a counter narrative against the power, ruthless. It has given a lucid and vivid description of Palestinian plight. Barghouti spent 30 years in exile and upon returning to his homeland, he was frisked like a foreigner, which is the core cause of the memoir. Barghouti's experience was quite humiliating and perhaps the biggest oxymoron of the century that he was asked for his identity in his homeland. Barghouti's literary piece is considered as one of the dauntless voices which simultaneously criticized the both sides, east and west. His self-efficacy is very vehement that it doesn't allow even an iota of hypocrisy and double standards. Thematic dominance of his work highlights the sheer injustice stamped on his identity and existence. The article will also highlight that how Barghouti spent his exile and his experience during visiting Ramallah in 1996 and how his visit to his homeland make a memory of his past which happened before displacement, which he elaborated in a poem addressing to the God "In my despair I remember/ that there is life after death; / and I have no problem./ But I ask:/ Oh my God,/ is there life before death"

Keywords: Diaspora; exile; Identity; homeland



Then and now: Post pandemic analysis of Waiting for Godot

Abhimanyu Rao

An existential crisis is an event in an individual's life where he questions the meaning of life and existence. Also, existentialism is often frowned upon whenever the term existentialism is mentioned. Thus, this paper discusses how everyone felt during the pandemic and the after-effects of the pandemic on everyone. We can all relate to Waiting for Godot, Estragon, and Vladimir characters. We all face the same dilemma as they did while waiting for Godot at a deserted place.

COVID-19 has claimed many innocent lives across the country, and now it poses an extraordinary public health hazard. Millions of people are left without food security and nutrition. All are jeopardized when heads of households lose employment, grow ill, and die. Those in low-income nations, notably the most marginalized groups, such as small-scale farmers and indigenous peoples, are impacted most. The monetary and emotional consequences of the deadly virus are catastrophic: hundreds of millions of people are already in danger of falling into economic hardship. All these things combined have caused an enormous strain on an individual. The COVID-19 epidemic has evolved from a public health emergency to a humanitarian disaster requiring significant social welfare measures to minimize its negative impacts. Therefore, each of us faces an existential crisis like Vladimir and Estragon; thus, life is a tragic comedy.

Keywords: Existentialism, Waiting for Godot, Covid-19, Pandemic

Alienation in Jhumpa Lahiri's Hema and Kaushik

Natasha Sharma

Ph. D Research Scholar, Department of English,
Sanchi University of Buddhist-Indic Studies,
Sanchi, M.P. 464661
Email: nayantasha@gmail.com

Alienation is a recurring theme in the stories published in the short story collection entitled Unaccustomed Earth. The said collection consists of two parts; Unaccustomed Earth and Hema and Kaushik. This paper focuses on the second part, Hema and Kaushik, consisting of a trilogy. The trilogy includes the stories Once in a Lifetime, Year's End and Going Ashore that are all connected. They portray different times in the lives of Hema and Kaushik. Once in a Lifetime is written from Hema's perspective, Year's End from Kaushik's perspective and Going Ashore from both of them. Jhumpa Lahiri is a prominent name in the list of contemporary Diaspora writers. Her works reflect the true identities of the immigrants. She delves deep into the psyche of the characters and describe them with true care and passion. The paper attempts an analytical and thematic study of Hema and Kaushik with its focus on the theme of alienation. The paper concludes with the idea that Kaushik, throughout his life, shows the impact of alienation.

Keywords: Alienation, Loneliness, Familial problems, Emotional Distress, Peace.

Cultural adaptations of Willam Shakesphere drama “Hamlet” and Hindi movie “Haider”

Adnan Mohamed Ahmed Khan

School of Social Sciences & Humanities, CMR
University, #2, 3rd 'C' Cross, 6th 'A' Main, 2nd
Block, HRBR Layout, Kalyana Nagar,
Bangalore 560043, Karnataka, India.

Dr .Vandana Rajput

School of Social Sciences & Humanities, CMR
University, #2, 3rd 'C' Cross, 6th 'A' Main, 2nd
Block, HRBR Layout, Kalyana Nagar,
Bangalore 560043, Karnataka, India.

Literature has great historical importance in our life since, it helps us step back in time to better understand human nature, cultural, social and political development. It helps us to learn about the past through the first person's perspective. Literature gave way to developing new forms of expressions in writing such as prose and poetry. The literary work did not just intend to inform but was also a means of entertainment. The history of English literature is said to have begun with the Germanic tradition of the Anglo-Saxon settlers. Geoffrey Chaucer's contribution to English literature is considered to have helped the English language secure a prominent position amongst other languages. This was due to the way he treated his poetry.

Today the English language is considered to be one of the most popular and spoken languages in the world. It has also been influenced by different languages and cultures such as French, German, Indian & African. Due to its popularity, English has become a part of all means of international communication such as politics, science, media or arts. Post globalization there has been an increase in the exchange of ideas and thoughts across the world. This helped in improving the methods and channels of communication to facilitate better exchange of ideas. With time there has been development in the forms of communication ranging from written to visual. Films are considered to be the most popular and impactful form of visual communication.

Keywords: English literature, Willam Shakesphere, Hamlet, Indian Cinema, Post-Globalization, English Novel, English Language,



Brick Lane: A Feminist Exposition

Aiman Attar
Bharati Vidyapeeth
Deemed to be University, Pune

Monica Ali's *Brick Lane* is a phenomenal novel, which mainly discusses the issue of women Nazneen who is the female protagonist. To be specific it deals with woman's desire to establish her own identity and justice in the patriarchal world. She attempts to raise her voice or make a difference, but she is always held back by patriarchal trappings. It is a realistic novel outlining the relationship of husband and wife, where there is lacuna of true love and respect for a wife by a husband. This was her first novel and was shortlisted for The Man Booker Prize. The title of the novel come from a particular location in London, where immigrant Bangladeshi people reside and form a community. Brick Lane is a street in the east end of London. This research paper attempts to analyse Monica Ali's novel *Brick Lane* from feminist perspectives, where Nazneen chose to individual freedom in a woman denying world.

The proposed study also intends to examine the voicelessness of Subaltern Women along with the misery of women in their search for self-determination and empowerment. It represents the miserable condition of a Bangladeshi woman in foreign country (England). The theory of feminist literary criticism is completely applicable on this piece of writing especially on Nazneen. This feminist literary criticism demands equal right for women in male dominant society. The basis of feminist ideology is that rights, privilege, status and obligations should not be determined by gender.

Keywords: Subaltern, Third world, Muslim, Colonization, Feminism, Religion, Patriarchy.

Anxiety, Authenticity, and Actualization: An Existential Exploration of Hesse's Siddhartha

Aishwarya Patel
Ph.D. Research Scholar
Sabarmati University, Ahmedabad

This paper aims at seeking the existential elements in, German-Swiss poet and novelist, Herman Karl Hesse's most profound literary production, 'Siddhartha'. The motto of this paper is to trace the protagonist's journey from boyhood to adulthood to perceive how authenticity can aid in self-actualization of an individual. The novel was published after the spine-chilling events of world war II in the twentieth century, when people were despairing over the loss of humanity in humans. People had lost all hope and were desperately looking for something which would add meaning to their lives. As a result of its emphasis on authenticity, existentialism takes a unique approach to ethics and value theory as a whole. The study will mark Siddhartha's rebellion against the external as well as the internal forces that limit him. The book heavily borrows from Indic tradition and the study shall bring to light these elements. It also sheds light on significance of experiential truth and total freedom, which can be realized through one's own actions and not by teachings of great men. The existentialists, from Dostoevsky to Sartre have written at length over the topic of existence. These philosophies will be actively incorporated in the paper to support various arguments. It is a narrative about living an authentic life which finally culminates into Siddhartha's enlightenment. This paper, thus, analyses Siddhartha's search for self in an absurd world where he answers his existential dilemma by diving inwards after looking for the truth in the illusory outside world.

Key Words: Self, Existentialism, Authenticity, Self-Actualization, Meaning



A Comparison of D.H. Lawrence's and Amish Tripathi's Novels Regarding Their Portrayal of Life

Archna Tiwari
Research Scholar
Department of English,
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam University,
Indore
pradeeptiwari216@gmail.com

Dr. Samir Khan
Associate Professor
Department of English,
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam University,
Indore
samirkhan70244@gmail.com

Through the views of D.H. Lawrence and Amish Tripathi, we have seen a variety of viewpoints on life. Reflecting and expressing their thoughts and feelings about the world around them. Poems were Lawrence's earliest published works (in 1909), and his natural-world evocations influenced a large number of writers on both sides of the Atlantic as a result. The Imagist movement and Ezra Pound may be seen in his first poetry. By poaching Lawrence from his literary admirers, Pound hoped that Lawrence would become a member of his organisation. For him, the best poetry was that which kept loyal to its unfathomable core urge and was strong, powerful, and unflinching in its delivery. Others are virulently sarcastic, expressing his wrath at the Protestantism and duplicity of traditional Anglo-Saxon culture in the form of poetry about the cognitive and psychosocial lives of plants and animals. Sex, the primitive subconscious, and essence were thought by Lawrence to be cures for the ills of contemporary industrialized civilization. The prolific but irregular nature of his output led him to get engaged in a number of controversy-inducing projects, most notably *Lady Chatterley's Lover* (1928). Poems such as *Look! We Have Come Through* (1917), about his wife, *Birds, Beasts, and Flowers* (1923), and *Pansies* (1924) round out his poetic output (1929).

Amish Tripathi is a well-known modern Indian literature essayist best known for writing *The Shiva Trilogy*. His first book, *Immortals of Meluha*, sold a million copies in less than a month, making him a globally recognised Indian author. Tripathi's work focuses on societal themes via a mythological structure. The material has addressed the problem of environmental contamination. One of the primary causes of diseases, medical difficulties, and so on is environmental pollution. Conservation of condition has been a topic in several literary messages, also including *Yajnavalkya Smriti*, a notable Indian content that preaches against tree chopping. *Kautalya's Arthashastra*, written during the Mauryan period, emphasised the importance of forest management.

The Worldview of Paule Marshall: An Amalgamation of Ethnicity and Black Diaspora

Avani Harivadan Vyas
Research Scholar
Sabarmati University, Ahmedabad

African-American women writers have evidently rendered the black woman's experience to life for masses of readers and the intended audience. They have written content on oppression as well as what life was like for black women in America during the 20th and 21st centuries. The cross-racial skills and experiences requisite for literary grandeur and human relevance are provided through an overview of African-American literature that is both literary and analytical. A theoretical endeavour and satire that explores the possibility of a split between white and black civilization without stereotyping African-American literature. Paule Marshall is deeply committed to and ardent about story and character. In her books and lectures on the craft of writing fiction, she emphasises the necessity to create diverse characters who are touched by culture and civilization and who influence these two important components. She delves deep into the psychology of her characters to determine why they act in certain ways, including the psychology of the world and era they live in. The most fundamental components of her writing—descriptions of individuals and circumstances, storyline, and themes—are all entwined with her characters. Marshall's work gives insight on her culture and the path of exploration of African-American Black women under the main impact of Diasporic components, using prose that shatter stereotypes and an immensely unique method. Marshall, like other contemporary authors, subjected complicated issues like acts of violence on Black women, their partners' extramarital affairs, and the infringements they confronted from their own families. Her creations convey the stories of the Diaspora, forced migration, and the elusive, interrelations between members of the household.

Keywords: Black Diaspora, Self Identity, Migration, Culture, Racism, Community, Feminism



Migration, Violence and Human Rights: A Case Study of Uyghur in China

Avinash Upadhyay
Ph.D. Research Scholar
Centre for Diaspora Studies
Central University of Gujarat

Since ancient times people have been moving from one place to another all over the world and the implications of which are reflected in the activities taking place in every corner of the world as a whole. Significantly, the act of settling people from one place to another is called migration and which has been going on for years. Migrants involve themselves in activities like business or trades, exchanging goods, labour, small scale employment etc. When conflict, coercion and harshness is involved in this migration it takes the shape of displacement. But what happens when after so many years of migration and settlement at a new place a particular community is intimidated, tortured and placed under home arrest and its Human Rights are violated? Even the view of the world differs in this context at each and every stage. Above mentioned description provides a picture of the condition of the Uyghur community in Xinjiang province of China. This research paper aims an attempt to study the cultural and social identity of Uyghur community, their challenges in the process of sinicization, and their linkages with terrorism that provokes China to imply or regulate them for China's National Security Threat. It will apply both Qualitative and Quantitative approaches to study. The Exploratory study answers the questions such as what, how and why it happened. This method helps to understand the reason behind Chinese Re-Education camps established in Xinjiang.

Key Words: Migration, Uyghur, Human Rights, Xinjiang, Terrorism



Transformation of the Arabian Nights through Oriental Translations: The Concern of Representational Accuracy

Ayeshabanu N. Syed
Ph.D. Scholar, HNGU Patan, Gujarat
Email: ayeshasyed88897@gmail.com

The research deals with the application of Edward Said's theory of Orientalism in the western translations of the Arabian Nights. The process of cross-cultural translations aided in the transformation of stories, and at the same time, it also resulted in the construction of a negative and stereotypical image of the Eastern people in western perception. The major concern with the western translations of the Arabian Nights was that the translators systematically altered this work, reshaping it to their own preferences, political interests and ideologies, and helping Europe's colonization. Furthermore, these translators claimed their works to be the most authentic tool to learn about eastern people and their culture but their translations, in fact, delivered distorted, mutilated and prejudiced images of the East. The research aims to prove that a work of literature can ideologically produce a system of representation about any specific culture and its people, and that this representation, sometimes, can be false positive or false negative.

Keywords: Literary translation, Orientalism, Image-construction, Transformation through translation

Compulsory Heterosexuality and Hegemonic Discourse in Ismat Chughtai's “The Quilt”

Prachurjya Borah
Assistant Professor
Department of English
Nowgong Girls' College Nagaon, Assam
Email-prachurjyapborah@gmail.com

Ismat Chughtai has carved a niche in her short stories that they seem more relevant now than ever. Her stories always challenged traditional morality, critiqued the patriarchal norms which were strictly adhered by people of her society. Chughtai's infamous short story “The Quilt” (Lihaaf) explores the queer life of its central character and exposes the hypocrisy which the society holds against female desire and sexuality. Begum Jaan's lesbian encounter with Rabbu is not only a display of smashing of heterosexual norms but also a counter attack to the ideals of compulsory heterosexuality. The term “compulsory heterosexuality”, popularised by Adrienne Rich in feminist criticism, describes a system where women are convinced of their sexual orientation towards men as innate after their marriage. The unapologetic acceptance of same sex desire by Begum Jaan and Rabbu reveals the picture of society's construction of particular sexual desire and erasure of lesbian existence which is further repressed by middle class morality. Although the focus of the story is Begum Jaan, the character of Rabbu is equally important in the sense that she, despite being a subaltern character, finds herself empowered to create a space of her own where she can speak and own her identity not as a servant of Begum Jaan but also a lover of her. This paper is an attempt to analyse the consequences of compulsory heterosexuality and hegemonic discourse in the context of early 20th century India which are challenged by the love of two female characters.

Keywords: compulsory heterosexuality, hegemonic discourse, The Quilt

Dealing with Conflicts: Literature to Life

Ms. Mamta Bansal
Assistant Professor
JC Bose University of Science and
Technology, YMCA, Faridabad.
Mamta_singla82@yahoo.co.in

Dr. Divyajyoti Singh
Associate Professor
JC Bose University of Science and
Technology, YMCA, Faridabad

Humans have evolved from the primitive form to a tech savvy entity by accepting and addressing various internal and external conflicts. The stories in literature and records in history are a testimony to it. William Shakespeare, the famous English playwright in his work King Lear has depicted the internal conflict faced by a father who has to divide his kingdom among his three daughters. An internal weakness of Lear had led to a discord which eventually proved to be very disastrous. Similarly when man faced adverse natural conditions whether struggling with floods, droughts, tsunamis and pandemics, he has to mitigate the external conflicts by implementing certain techniques in order to restore the peace. The ever increasing challenges and the pressures of approaching deadlines are also testing the conflict resolution skills of the man of today. So, the main question which often strikes our minds is that, 'Are conflicts really bad and are there any ways to escape or manage them?' So the objective of this paper is to find the answers by defining the conflict and understanding the implementation of certain techniques in conflict management and resolution.

Keywords:



Partition and Communal Riots in Khushwant Singh's Train to Pakistan

Dhara Thacker

Assistant Professor of English
Sankar Institute of Management and
Information Technology, Bhuj-Kutch

This paper is an attempt to study partition and communal riots in Khushwant Singh's Train to Pakistan. This has been evaluated through the parameters; communal riots, effects of partition, conflicts in government, partition, men and women. Literature reflects the contemporary situation of the real world. Partition took place in 1947, which is portrayed in Train to Pakistan. Khushwant Singh's Train to Pakistan, portrays the brutal experience of the villagers of Mano Majra, a fictional village which is located near border of India and Pakistan. This research paper attempts to show how the Partition of India and Pakistan affected the life of people and how it converted into communal riots. The Partition of 1947 forced many families to fall apart, they left their birthplace, they took the memories with them, even they left their homeland, Hindus, Sikhs left Pakistan and Muslims left India, Train to Pakistan reflects the pain and trauma which people felt at the time of partition. Titles of the chapters in the novel and train both are symbolic; train became horror for villagers. Singh's novel shows the communal riots and how it affected to people's relation and their life. Khushwant Singh's Train to Pakistan, is one of the novels in which reader can picturize the incidents and feel the pain which characters and the people have felt at the time of partition, it shows how religion became important after the partition and people started killing each other, it went to villages from cities. Partition became the reason behind the communal riots which destroyed relation of many years. The major factors leading to communal riots and effect of partition, have been elaborated in the paper.

Keywords: Partition, Communal riots, Sikhs, Muslims, India, Pakistan, Train

Investigating the Investigators: Questioning Sexual Assault

Dr Srushti Pratik Dodia
Assistant Professor
Department of English
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Atmiya University, Rajkot, Gujrat
Email: Srushti.dodia@atmiyauni.ac.in

Sexual assaults are happening every second in some part of the earth, out these millions of attacks only few are reported, out of which fewer are prosecuted and still fewer convicted. Kelly Askin at the college of Holy Cross in her lecture on “Rape as a Weapon of War” talks about rape in the context of war. Drawing the extended trajectory from middle ages to the modern times. She focuses on how rape as heinous crime was been included into discussion majorly due to female involvement. Women in the decision-making positions of judges, investigator, reporters, police, detectives etc voiced the long-suppressed silence. Reflection of these seminal changes can be seen in the cinematic rape narratives.

From the above-mentioned power positions, paper would focus on the role of investigators. The change in dynamics of rape narratives due female investigators would be the focus of study. Apart from the gender perspective investigators would be investigated from neurobiological perspective too. Jim Hopper in his lecture on the role of brain, behaviour and memory in sexual assaults provides a frame of assessment of these investigators.

The paper will look into the narratives such as Citation, Accused, Delhi Crime, Lies and Deceit, A Thursday, Unbelievable, Lost Girls and I May Destroy You. The role of neurobiology and gender in identifying the prosecutor through survivor would be explored with the aid of these narratives.

Keywords: Sexual Assault, Neurobiology, Women in Power, OTT

Novel as Representation of Society: How & Why?

Dr. Dilip Kataliya
Assistant Professor
Department of English,
Government Science College
Mandvi – Kachchh
Email: dkataliya141@gmail.com

Literature has been considered as the mirror of life by many litterateurs across the world and centuries. Whether we study a book from Indian literature or western or a book written in any part of our globe, it will definitely try to expose the life and society in which it is written. It can be said that literature is as old as humans and that in itself is a proof justifying literature represents the society. Novel form, since its inception in 18th century in England and 19th century in India, can be taken into consideration for the same spirit. Be it novels of Richardson or Fielding or Defoe or Austen or Dickens or Forster from western world or Indian subcontinent novels of Bankimchandra or Tagore or R. K. Narayan or Mulk Raj Anand or Raja Rao or novels of any other Pre-Independence or Post-Independence novelist; they all have one similar quality of representing the society in which they are written. Compared to other forms of literature, novel is younger in age but it is no less in spirit to exhibit and expose the human lives, values, cultures and civilizations on the literary canvas. The present research paper will try to find out 'how & why?' the novel form represents the society. The researcher will study selected theorists and novelists who have written on novel form and try to provide proper ideas for answering the questions asked in the title of the research paper. It will also examine couple of case study novels for the better idea of the research done in the concerned field.

Keywords: Literature, Novel, Indian, Theorists, Novelists

The Desire for Power in the Novels of Shobhaa De

Dr. Rashmi Gupta
Associate Professor & HOD
Humanities Department
College of Engineering Roorkee(COER)
Roorkee-247667, Uttarakhand

In Indian society that is fundamentally patriarchal in structure, a woman is expected to play the role of Grah Lakshmi. Literally Graha Lakshmi means 'house-wife' but figuratively it implies an adorable role given to a woman as a sort of a demi-goddess governing the entire household activities. Paradoxically, this very role entraps their position at home. Some women accept this position happily as their lot, yet many others suppress their frustrated feelings mutely. But there are some rebellious women, like De's characters, who show their reaction against this male-oppression by rejecting the social and moral codes of this callous society. In De's works, each female character yearns for power, enjoys power, and battles to control power. Her women characters refuse to be an acquiescent, suffering and sacrificing lot. They are the women who are conscious of their personal freedom and hence cry for a change of order. They have explored a world in which men will have to reconcile with their power. Karen Offen's theory of 'individualistic feminism' suits De's heroines because of their interest in personal freedom. This theory 'individualistic feminism' claims personal freedom rejecting the so-called social and moral rules. Thus the research paper shows how Shobhaa De's women characters either manage power or are in a position to ignore the prescriptions of male authority.

Keywords: Patriarchal, Male- oppression, Individualistic Feminism

The Theme of Betrayal and Redemption in Khaled Hosseini's The Kite Runner

Dr. V. Padmapriya,
Associate Professor of English,
Indian Academy Degree College (Autonomous),
Bangalore-560043

In *The Kite Runner*, Hosseini examines the ideas like complexity of relationship, depth of friendship, transformation of Kabul, Taliban's atrocities, and Afghan culture. These are vividly portrayed in the scintillating novel. The story is about friendship between Amir, a rich boy, and Hassan, a poor boy. Hazara is an ethnic minority community in Afghanistan. The two boys are seen engaged in chatting and making sling shots and flying kites. Once on kite running tournament, Hassan is raped by Assef, a bully local boy when he goes to get the kite, as he is from poor ethnicity. Here Amir ignores his friend and does not come to help Hassan. Moreover, the selfish Amir betrays Hassan and leaves him alone. However, after some years, he feels guilty for what he had done to Hassan. When he gets chance, he tries to make up for his betrayal, and he does so risking his life in the process, hoping to find peace at last in saving Hassan's son Shorab and adopts him. The main purpose of this present paper is to study how Hosseini delineates the human relationship and importance of it in this stunning novel.

Keywords: Human relation, Love, Betrayal, Guilt, Friendship, Redemption, Atonement, Self-Realization, Transcendence

Feminist Concept of Power through the Lenses of Women's Rights: Theory or Reality

Dr.Pinky Das
Assistant professor
J.B. college Jorhat .(Autonomous)
Phone no.=9435353911
Mail Id= pinkydasjbc@gmail.com

The concept of power occupies a central position in Feminism. The term power has perplexed social scientists for centuries. It is a very contested concept. Generally power means ability or capacity to do something or to influence others. According to feminism the concept of power acquires different meanings depending on the context. It is defined as autonomy, influence, decision making, participation in public sphere and so on. Power is defined by feminists as a resource, as a domination and as Empowerment. The objective of the paper is to discuss the feminist concept of power. Another objective is to look into the concept of power advocated by feminist through the lenses of women's rights. The paper also makes an attempt to critically analyse the women's position of Assam in terms of power and women's rights. We have a social system that projects women as subordinate in the social structure; a legal system on the other recognizes the equality of men and women in every sphere of life. The real fact is that in practice it is seen that the position of women is determined more by the social norms than the constitutional guarantees or the protection provided by the government.

The need of the time is to change the societal norms for removing the discrimination against women. There should be constant effort by the government as well as NGO's to make the women aware of their rights. Proper steps should be taken to make women strong enough to enjoy their rights and become powerful in real sense.

Keywords: Power, Rights, Empowerment.

Reflections of Mohan Parmar on Dalit Woman's Oppression and Resistance in Beyond the Threshold

Hitesh H Siju
Ph.D. Research Scholar
Department of English
KSKV Kachchh Univeristy
Bhuj-Kachchh, Gujarat, India
Email: hiteshsiju@gmail.com

Dr. Manish Pandya,
Principal
Tolani Commerce College
Adipur-Kachchh
Department of English,
KSKV Kachchh Univeristy
Bhuj-Kachchh, Gujarat, India
Email: mpandya@gamil.com

The current research looks at how Mohan Parmar's short story "Beyond the Threshold" portrays Dalit women's oppression, subjugation, and abject position as women and Dalits. Higher caste people have historically subjected Dalit women to physical and emotional abuse and subjugation. As a method of achieving their vile goals, oppressors take Dalit women for granted. In this short story on the repressed plight of Dalit women, Mansinh, an upper caste farm owner, despite his excellent friendship with her husband, sexually harasses a Dalit farm labor Revi. Because Dalit women are at the bottom of the social structure, they come across caste prejudice. In a diversified and highly stratified society, caste becomes a deep-rooted component in the exploitation of Dalit women, as depicted in the short story. The study centers focus on caste, which has been a marker of the social status and source of power and privileges, the concerns of author induced and articulated in the story. While the story highlights a Dalit woman's struggle outside of the home, it also depicts the limitations placed on her by her family. Revi enters hell through Chaman's connection with Mansinh. Apart from that, the paper tackles Dalit women's independence from such lustful people, with the author pushing for resistance to oppression and servitude as gender roles change over time. In this story, the author's purpose is to increase awareness among Dalit women.

Keywords: Dalit women, exploitation, oppression, and resistance



Probing the Theme of Fair Skin Obsession in the Select Novels of Shashi Deshpande

K. Vinothini

Ph.D. Research Scholar

PG & Research Department of English

Sri Sarada College for Women (Autonomous)

Salem – 16

Email: mailvinothinik93@gmail.com

This article titled “Probing the Theme of Fair Skin Obsession in the Select Novels of Shashi Deshpande” aims to analyse the theme of fair skin obsession in Shashi Deshpande’s select novels *That Long Silence* and *The Dark Holds No Terrors*. In the era of science and technology, everybody has technological gadgets like smartphones. With the advent of social media, people are obsessed to project the ideology that they look fair and handsome, fair and beautiful. When men in the present days are obsessed with their fitness, women are equally obsessed with their fitness and their beauty. This present scenario has kindled the researcher to analyse whether Shashi Deshpande’s select novels contain the theme of fair skin obsession. Through analysis, it is found that in the select novels, some women characters are judged based on their colour when it comes to their marriage. Women in the role of mothers want their daughters to be of fair complexion. This expectation makes the dark-skinned girls face stress. It is not only the mothers who expect women to be fair and beautiful but the entire society. Shashi Deshpande deals with this problem by showing how her female characters face this problem with determination and come out from it.

Keywords: Fair-Skin, Society, Discrimination, Colour, Gender.



Subverting Female Roles in the Mahābhārata from Ancient to Postmodern Times

Kirti Rai
PhD Scholar

Since antiquity, the Mahābhārata with its complexities has been an enchanting and enthralling epic worldwide for scholars, authors, intellectual project developers, poets etc. A crazy surging waves for the epic gave rise to a new way of resurging the epic with different perspectives. Resurgences has brought a new revolution in bringing forth one of the Indian greatest epics through the perspectives of postmodern writers. Emergence of new trend of re-writing, re-creating, re-imagining etc. has set a new trend in Indian writing in English. This era of globalisation has greatly affected the narration and national and cultural artefacts, be it television, literature, films etc. Devdutt Pattanaik's *Jaya-An Illustrated Retelling of the Mahābhārata*, Neelakantan's *AJAYA: Epic of the Kaurava Clan* are written from the perspective of gender male: Pāndvās and Kuravara with a contrasting yet amusing perspective of Divakaruni claims to voice the very popular female character Draupadi in *The Palace of Illusions*. The paper focuses how the gender roles were established in the ancient text of Mahābhārata and how now in postmodern text, they are reinvented. Feminism and empowerment flooding in the postmodern texts have changed the very root of gender roles. Reading or watching postmodern texts/ series on Mahābhārata, one is led to ponder over the patriarchy with an urge to the need of empowerment. Were the women in the ancient epics fragile and feeble or dependent and emotionally instable? Though Hindu texts present women's position quite conflicting and diverse, from the position of highest goddess to limiting gender roles yet ancient epics and Vedas reflect women as shakti. Shakti of creation and destruction and being revered for their undiluted spirits, moral strength, endurance and their disregard is to disregarding Goddess Laxmi. This paper focuses on the changing concept of mythical gender role ranging from object, victim to goddess of revenge, ego, hostility, insecurity, in the postmodern texts contrary to these epics which reflects women as a guide to men on religious and social questions and strong pillar of any household and society.

Keywords: Mahābhārata, Postmodern Fiction, Shaktism, Indian Epic, Gender Role.



Work, Style and Trend of Indian Women Writers: Struggle and Emergence

Md Shamim Ashraf
Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam University
Indore, MP.
Email: shamimashraf005@gmail.com

Social and domestic issues predominate in Indo-Anglian literature. The literature of the Indo-Anglian diaspora differs from that of Anglo-Indian writers. The former is a genre established and written by Indians using the English language; the latter is written by Englishmen on Indian-related themes and topics. As a result, Indo-Anglian literature is strongly linked to Indian English. Differences between Indo-Anglian Literature and Indian Literature are apparent. There are two types of Indian literature: one produced by Indians in the English language and one written by Englishmen on Indian topics and subjects. As a result, literature of Indo-Anglian is closely linked to that of India. Indian literature in English has a long and complicated history when it comes to the treatment of female characters. In the early stages of Indian influences in English, there were only male authors who mostly concentrated on a man's world, and the appearance of women was simply incidental. Indian Women authors Kamala Markandaya belongs to are known for their fluid, polished, literary style as well as their subject matter. Among the female characters in her stories, she has a wide range. *Nectar in a Sieve* (1954), her debut book, tells the story of Rukmani's life, journeys, and hardships. While others succumb to starvation or succumb to disease, Rukmani fights on alone despite all difficulties. By virtue of her tenacity and resolve, she earns our sympathies, and hope in her life flows like honey through a sieve. An example of this is Rukmani, a poor rural woman who works long hours and is paid less than a male for the same occupation. *Cry the Peacock*, written by Anita Desai, ushered in a new era for women's rights. It is a significant theme in Desai's work that domesticity is a waste of time. It has never previously been dealt with in this way by Maya in *Cry the Peacock*: the sorrow of dislocation and isolation. Throughout this Maya's irrational infatuation with her father and privileged life before marriage takes her to a point where she murders her spouse Gautama and yet does not lose the reader's compassion. After that, she takes her own life.

Keywords



Unlearning the learnt gender and its roles in Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's "We Should All Be Feminists"

Medha Sharma
Research Scholar
School of Languages
Gujarat University

Extensive research has been done on feminism and gender bias showing us where the problem lies. What needs to be done? How do we do it? And let's do it... is not that common a topic where people talk. Gender and its roles, is something that we have learnt right at home. However, what we have learnt is incorrect. This research paper identifies those learning incorrections and tries to re-learn what gender and its roles are. With special reference to the essay "We Should All Be Feminist" written by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, the researcher has tried to point out the conventional biases that women face in their lives.

Keyword: Gender, Bias, Roles, Learning

Murder in the Cathedral

Momin TaibahFatma A.

Dr. Pratima Rai.
Sabarmati University

Murder in the cathedral ,poetic drama in two parts ,with a Prose sermon interlude ,the most successful play by American English poet T.S. Eliot. The play was performed at Canterbury Cathedral in 1935 and published the same year. Set in December 1170, it is a modern miracle play on the martyrdom of St. Thomas Becket , archbishop of Canterbury . The play's most striking feature is the use of a Chorus in the classical greek manner .The poor women of Canterbury who make up the chorus nervously await Thomas's return from his seven year exile , fretting over his volatile relationship with king Henry 2 .Thomas arrives and must resist four temptations: Wordly pleasures, lasting power as chancellor , recognition as a leader of the barons against the king ,and eternal glory as a martyr. After Thomas delivers his Christmas morning sermon, four knights in the service of the king accost him and order him to leave the kingdom. When he refuses, they return to slay him in the cathedral.

Keywords: Religion, Royalty, Sacrifice, Knight, Cathedral, Pride.

Alienation in Jhumpa Lahiri's Hema and Kaushik

Natasha Sharma
Ph. D Research Scholar,
Department of English,
Sanchi University of Buddhist-Indic Studies,
Sanchi, M.P. 464661
Email: nayantasha@gmail.com

Alienation is a recurring theme in the stories published in the short story collection entitled Unaccustomed Earth. The said collection consists of two parts; Unaccustomed Earth and Hema and Kaushik. This paper focuses on the second part, Hema and Kaushik, consisting of a trilogy. The trilogy includes the stories once in a Lifetime, Year's End and Going Ashore that are all connected. They portray different times in the lives of Hema and Kaushik. Once in a Lifetime is written from Hema's perspective, Year's End from Kaushik's perspective and Going Ashore from both of them. Jhumpa Lahiri is a prominent name in the list of contemporary Diaspora writers. Her works reflect the true identities of the immigrants. She delves deep into the psyche of the characters and describe them with true care and passion. The paper attempts an analytical and thematic study of Hema and Kaushik with its focus on the theme of alienation. The paper concludes with the idea that Kaushik, throughout his life, shows the impact of alienation.

Keywords: Alienation, Loneliness, Familial problems, Emotional Distress, Peace.

Man and Nature in the Novel *Akoopar* - The Infinite

Nayan Kumar Hajabhai Vasan

Research Scholar

Shri Parekh College

M. K. Bhavnagar University, Gujarat

Akoopar - The Infinite is an English translation of Gujarati novel *Akoopar* written by a renowned writer, Dhruv Bhatt. The novel, *Akoopar* - The Infinite is set in and around the forest of Gir and Ghed region of Gujarat. The novel deals with the life of folk living in Gir. All the characters of the novel seem to be habituated to live with flora and fauna of the forest of Gir. They never tried to injure any animal and plant. They respect Gir and the animals living inside the forest. They all seem to be preservers of Gir.

The paper is an attempt to throw light on the relationship between man and nature depicted in the novel. “Khammā Gayr Nē” is the opening line of the novel. It is very famous and suggestive line spoken by a character, Āimā. The line suggests blessing. Āimā blesses to Gir. In the novel, Āimā and Sānsāi seen worried due to the growth of Kūnwādiyō in Gir. Because it is the plant which does not allow any other plant to grow. Even cattle do not eat Kūnwādiyō. Thus, it disturbs natural balance of Gir. That is why Āimā and Sānsāi seen worried for Gir. Other characters of the novel have deep bond with nature and animals especially lion. Sānsāi is much attached to Gir and lion. She respects the forest and lion. Dhānu is the character who being attacked by the lion even though he has no grudge for the lion. Even he believes that the lion did not want to harm him at all. Once Sonal encountered by a lioness but it did not attack to her. Even though lionesses kill Lājo’s cow, she blesses lionesses. A female character Rāni, a leader, successfully runs the campaign for saving whale-shark. She convinces the fishermen for not fishing species of whale-shark. So in that way she protects the species. Thus, the aim of the paper is to show the role of man and nature and relationship between the two.

Keywords: Man, Nature, Gir, Forest, Lion, Protection.

Novel as a Representation of Society

Shankalp Langthasa

PhD Scholar

Rabindranath Tagore University, Bhopal

The journey of novel from its rise in the late 18th century till today's date has never seen a declined in its popularity among its readers. Novel as a genre became extremely popular in England with the rise of the middle class, they wanted a literature of their own with which they could relate and connect themselves. They wanted stories that mirrored their own lives; So writers instead of focusing more on aristocratic lives, gave more emphasis on real life characters and situations. This paper tends to show how novels across the globe perfectly represents the society in which we live in. Novels portray the image of the society from various perspective which might not be popular but important. This paper aims to show how an African novel like *Things Fall Apart* by Chinua Achebe, has significantly influenced the lives of its readers since its inception. In this novel Achebe portrays the rise and downfall of their native Igbo people, their culture and society in the hands of colonisers in Africa through characters like Okonkwo and Nwoye. His novels written soon after the country's independence gives readers the true insight of what has been really going around in the country with the subjugation of white Europeans.

Keywords: Novel as a genre, Rise of the novel, Society

A Study of Existentialism in Arun Joshi's Novel the Foreigner

Patil Chiranjankumar Kantilal

Research Scholar

Department of English

Shri Govind Guru University, Godhra

This paper presents 'A Study of Existentialism in Arun Joshi's Novel The Foreigner'. Existentialism is a well known and fascinating philosophical theory which has been used by so many writers in their literary works. Soren Kierkegaard is regarded as the father of the theory EXISTENTIALISM. Existentialism literally means a man searching for meaning in his life. Writers like Albert Camus and Jean-Paul Sartre have used this theory very well in their works. Existential characters wander in this world seeking the meaning and worth of life; however, they fail to understand the very meaning of life and struggle to live. Existentialism as a theory has got a lot of attention from readers since it, indirectly, questions the readers what is the meaning of their lives. Arun Joshi is one of the pioneers to have used this theory in Indian English fiction. Arun Joshi wrote five novels and all of his novels follow the theory of existentialism. His first novel The Foreigner, which was published in 1968, has the prime themes of alienation, rootlessness, self-existence and identity crisis that fall under existentialism. The novel revolves around the protagonist Sindi Oberoi who is parentless and has been brought up by his uncle. He wanders to find meaning of his existence, however he gets rejected and confused wherever he goes and lives. In The Foreigner he struggles to find his identity as a human in this world. The protagonist of the novel Sindi Oberoi tries to get along with everyone; however, he fails to meet everyone's expectations and becomes a hopeless man. The Foreigner is a prime example of existential novel.

Keywords: Existentialism, Alienation, Self-Existence, Identity Crisis



Living Mountain as Living India: An Eco-critical and Allegorical Reading of The Living Mountain

Pratap Ratad
Research Scholar
Bhuj-Kachchh

The present research paper examines Amitav Ghosh's recently published book *The Living Mountain* through ecological and allegorical perspectives. India had a glorious past. It was known for its rich natural resources. The story sheds light on glorious past of India and its subsequent exploitation by different invaders over the years. The Mountain represents India which is being exploited in the hands of colonizers. Similarly, The Mountain is also the symbol of the planet Earth, it too is being exploited by its own people. In the age of Anthropocene, nature and animal are on the verge of extinction. Issues like climate change, global warming, pollution, deforestation, animal extinction have challenged sustainability of the planet. Anthropocene epoch can roughly be described as a contemporary geologic era where human activities have directly impacted ecosystem of the planet Earth. In the present article, I mainly argue how the story allegorically presents the ecological concerns of our times. There is no doubt in saying that we have achieved great milestones in science and technology but it is also true that we have exploited the nature too. The more the world advances, the more it abuses the natural resource of the planet. Likewise, another notion of the exploitation of natural resource of Indian subcontinent by European settlers, equally represents the whole planet in the form of living mountain to the exploiters. Ghosh, in the form of fable tries to shed light on environmental crises facing the world today, warning us about future natural calamities if we fail to lessen the use of natural resources of the planet.

Keywords: Anthropocene, Ecocriticism, Ecofeminism, Allegory, Colonialism



The Need of English for Engineering Students: An Analytical Study

Pratheeksha T C
B.E. II Semester
Department of E&C
Govt. SKSJ Technological
Institute
pratheekshatc@gmail.com

Rajashekara M N
Assistant Professor
Department of English
Govt. SKSJ Technological Institute
K R Circle, Bangalore-560 001
mn_rajashekara@yahoo.co.in

English language plays an essential role in engineering students as it helps in Communication. In present global scenario, the need of English communication skills is given much importance for the employment in the industries. Engineer, a graduate or undergraduate everybody needs to communicate in English somewhere, but they fall short as they are lacking in English language. Moreover, English as a language broadens their minds, develops emotional skills, improve the quality of life by providing various opportunities around the world. Engineering graduation prepares the students to be adept in hard skills which are required to perform a technical job. If English skills are added to the hard skills, the students are completely ready of any kind of job. This research paper highlights the scope and importance of English in general, the need of English for engineering students and suggestions to improve English of Engineering students. To conclude, engineering students can enhance easily the employable skills as well as life skills and prove their best in the present world. By this, one can solve the problem of unemployment of engineering students and expose them to the real world of their utility and their contribution to the world.

Keywords: English Language, Engineering Students, Communication Skills.

The Dialectic of “Who am I?” in Salman Rushdie’s The Satanic Verses

Rajeev Kumar
Research Scholar
Department of English Patna
University
Patna, India

Sovan Chakraborty
Assistant Professor
Department of English Patna
Science College Patna
University, India

Identity as “the condition of being the same with something described or asserted” or “the distinguishing character of an individual” (Merriam) presupposes its constructed nature. “Being the same with” and “something described or asserted” open up the subject of truth. First phrase suggests truth’s popular notion as “correspondence with something prior” while the second phrase suggests what Heidegger calls truth as “unconcealment” (aletheia) in which the broad cultural/political/religious decisions (“historicality”) are held. The “distinguishing character” hints the naturalized cultural interpretations which are picked up and maintained by dasein. But as dasein exists in its “care” structure, identity, as believed to be a fine thread of continuity, is also futural as “death” exists in “anticipation” and colors our existence. Like “death”, the “global climate” has ended the anticipation in which identity as such existed. The paper proposes that identity has not remained a suitable paradigm to understanding “who we are!” and promotes the question of “where are we?” The Satanic Verses is a parable of migration of landscape as well as of mindscape. The “world” of The Satanic Verses is “set forth” with the help of two prominent daseins: Mr. Saladin Chamcha and Mr. Gibreel Farishta. The willed assimilation into foreignness and the abhorrence of the “Other” result in Saladin’s metamorphosis and Gibreel’s delirium respectively. Their facticities are constantly embroiled in the “cultural scripts” of upbringing of dasein. Saladin wishes to accept his partial facticity severed from his Indian past whereas Gibreel’s delirious facticity is a turmoil of faith and ambivalence of newness. The paper addresses the question of identity through the conceptual framework of dasein, and “cultural script” as a tentative, albeit indispensable, model of “inauthenticity” beset by “anxiety”.

Keywords: Identity, Cultural Scripts, Existence, Salman Rushdie’s The Satanic Verses.

The Representation of Mythology in Kavita Kane's Novel Karna's Wife: The Outcast's Queen

Rucha Bharatkumar Upadhyay

Research Scholar

Department of English

Shri Govind Guru University, Godhra

Literature mirrors the society and reflects the social problems. Literature reflects the good values and evil values of society in detail which helps people to realize their mistakes. Literature portrays a picture of what people think, say and do in the society. Literature includes Novel, Drama, Poetry, Novella and Short story. Novel and Short Story are the most written and read popular fiction. Usually a novel is defined as story consists of more than one event; contain a plot with characters, setting, theme and worldview of the character. Novel is one of the popular forms of literature. There are various forms of novel such as Realistic Novel, Social Novel, Gothic Novel, Picaresque Novel, Epistolary novel, Autobiographical novel, and Mythological Novel. All the types of novel present social background and represent society. Amish Tripathi, Devdutt Pattanaik, Kavita Kane, Chitra Banerjee Devakaruni and Ashwin Sanghi are the novelists who give modern twist to the Indian Mythology. They deal with the virtues and vices of the society of The Ramayana and The Mahabharata. Kavita Kane portrays the position of Uruvi Karna's Wife, Urmila Sita's Sister, Surpamkha, Menka, Satyawati and Ahilya in their respective societies. This paper presents the position of Uruvi, main character of Kavita Kane's Bestselling book and debut novel Karna's Wife – The Outcast's Queen in the male dominated society of the time of the Mahabharata. This paper exhibits even if Karna was the great Archer, son of God Surya and Kunti and philanthropist he faced a lot of insult, humiliation and ignorance in the male dominated society, so what could be the position the female associate with him in those days?. This paper displays the good values and evil values which Uruvi has faced in that patriarchal society.

Keywords: Novel, Mythology, Society, Outcaste, Philanthropist, Humiliation



How Level of Anxiety Predict Self Esteem of the Individuals: A Correlation Study in Indian Population

Sambhrant Thakur
Student of Psychology
School of Liberal Arts and
Management,
DIT University,
Dehradun, India

Ram Kumar Gupta
Assistant Professor of Psychology
School of Liberal Arts and
Management
DIT University, Dehradun, India

Anxiety influences the person cognitive ability, emotion, behavior. It also alters the understanding of the self. Whereas self-esteem is the part of self, it refers to a person's overall subjective sense of self-worth and value. Previous researches showed a mix relationship between anxiety and self-esteem. Hence the objective of this study is to explore that how self-esteem and anxiety correlated with each other and what impact they have on the mental well-being of a human.

In the present study, 70 participants (29 males and 41 females) were recruited. The information of the study was circulated through notice boards of various departments of the University and social media was used for awareness of the study. The data collection was done through a google form, including the informed consent, demographic details of the participant, visual analog of anxiety and Rosenberg self-esteem scale. Pearson correlation was performed to assess the relationship between anxiety and self-esteem.

This study found that self-esteem and anxiety have a positive relationship (r -value= 0.461; $p=0.000$). It means understanding yourself too much can develop stress and tension inside a person. Therefore, to remove stress and tension, there is need to have real perception about self and other.

Keywords: Anxiety, Self-Esteem, Co-Relation, India.

Draupadi as a Modern Woman in Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's Palace of Illusions

Shweta S. Majethiya
PhD Research Scholar
Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma
Kachchh University, Bhuj
Email: shwetathacker01@gmail.com

Dr. Kashmira P. Mehta
Head of department English
Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna
Verma Kachchh University, Bhuj
Email: kashparesh@gmail.com

Draupadi is the heroine of the Indian epic, the Mahabharata penned by Vyasa. The epic revolves around the Pandava brothers and their glory. Though Draupadi is seen as a perpetrator of war, she is judged and misinterpreted for no fault of hers. The modern writers revised the epics with different perspective and they bring forward the characters who were misunderstood for a long time. Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni is a modern writer who tried her hands in reinterpreting the epic Mahabharata and she narrated the tale of Draupadi through her own voice. The standalone novel of Divakaruni is the story of the Pandavas, Karna and Kauravas through the lens of the infamous Draupadi who suffered the most in the midst of power struggle between these men. The research paper intends to study the multilayers in the portrayal of the epic heroine Draupadi in the modern mythmaking novel of Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni. Divakaruni has done justice in portraying Draupadi as a feminist and new woman who is set on a journey of her own instead of being a princess waiting for others to slay the demons which threatens her. Moreover, Divakaruni humanises her heroine by showing the beauties and ugly realities without any filters. Instead of raising Draupadi to the pedestal or pushing her down as a demon, she presents her with shades of grey.

Keywords: Draupadi, Indian Literature, Modernity, Mythology, Palace of Illusions.

Hybridity, Alienation and Nostalgia as the Elements of Diaspora in the Short Stories Collections by Jhumpa Lahiri

Prerna Chavda
Research Scholar
Sabarmati University

Jhumpa Lahiri, one of the most renowned names as a leading female writer among Indian English writings. Being an Indian-American entity, she has focused more in her writings about the various concepts of Diaspora Studies such as hybridity, alienation, nostalgia, and identity. Basically, she belongs to a Bengali family and culture and she grows up in America with a varied culture surrounding, she is magnificent while expressing her thoughts and experience about the said study of Diaspora. One can only express the perceptions on the particular aspect when he/she has come across through it. Nowadays many Indian English writers those who are living in India and outskirts of India have been successful in showing the significance of Indian writing in English among the world. Indian English Literature has widened its importance in all the kinds of literary areas. Jhumpa Lahiri, in her all genres of literary works like novels or short stories, talks about how Indian immigrants have to adopt the new circumstances, culture and surroundings in their life and adjust accordingly. This research paper will reflect upon elements of Diaspora like hybridity, alienation and nostalgia in two short stories collections by Jhumpa Lahiri: *Unaccustomed Earth* and *Interpreter of Maladies*. Jhumpa Lahiri, through her short stories addresses sensitive dilemmas within the lives of Indians or Indian immigrants with themes like marital status difficulties, and also the disconnection among the immigrants. *Unaccustomed Earth* is divided into two parts comprises of eight short stories. Another book *Interpreter of Maladies* consists of nine short stories. It's regarding the experiences of Indians who board an alien country and the way they're deeply crushed beneath the burden of alienation and rootlessness.

Keywords: Diaspora, Alienation, Hybridity, Nostalgia

A Critical Analysis of Cultural Barrier in English Language Proficiency of High School Students of West Bengal

Sultana Parvin
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kamal University
Indore
sultanaparvinwb@gmail.com

Samir Khan
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kamal University
Indore
samirkhan70244@gmail.com

This pilot study examines the competence levels reached by high school enrolled in residential schools in West Bengal that teach English as a second language and who are graduating from high school. The main goal of assessing stage is to determine whether students have the necessary language skills to utilize English for advanced academic studies at a certain competence level. A secondary goal is to determine whether there is a relationship between students' language skills and their upbringing. It also looks at how West Bengal's English-medium schools operate at their fullest potential and meet students' needs for academic and professional English proficiency.

Keywords: English, Proficiency, Skills, Culture, Language, School.

Depiction of Women characters in Sevasadan

Vijay prajapati
PhD Scholar
BAOU
Ahmedabad

The present paper 'Depiction of Women characters in Sevasadan' explores how women characters have vagaries of mind disturbed through the mental poise, rendering of women miserable life. Munsii Premchand in his novel Sevasadan describes of women's situations in various ways, Suman is the main character or the heroine of the novel. Suman's weak point is that she desires to have an urban life and be free from society's inhibitions and bridles rules. As a result, she always remains in constant search of her real identity. Her situation is ablaze by her mismatched marriage life and social unbelief surrounding her life. She left her husband and moved into a brother's house. Furthermore, other women characters such as Bholibhai, Santa, Gangajali, etc were also associated with the part of good or bad points. However, contentment and peace allude to women. Suman has emerged from the fiction as an enigmatic, pessimist, unstable, and pathetic character described to be unhappy.

Keywords: Identity-crisis, Mental Poise, Social Space, Idealism, Incarnation, Happiness



ICDDSSH22-2042

Function of ICT in the Enhancement of English Language Skills among the Learner

Zebba Parveen

Department of English
Dr APJ Abdul Kalam University
Indore (M.P)
Email: stylezeba912@gmail.com

Dr. Samir Khan

Department of English
Dr APJ Abdul Kalam University
Indore (M.P)
Email: samirkhan70244@gmsil.com

English is one of the most important languages which have played role in the process of globalization and knowledge explosion. It is the most common means of communication throughout the globe. This is why it is termed as Link language, Global language as well as Lingua Franca. In Indian context it is treated as ESL (English as a Second Language). Use of English language has become vital for better learning and earning. Therefore, it is necessary to teach English and develop English language skills among the students from school level. The government, NGOs and educational institutions are working at various levels and taking measures to ensure better ELT (English Language Teaching) and developing English language skills among the students. To teach English and develop English language skills various approaches and methods are in use in our country. But most of them are traditional, less interesting, ineffective as well as less motivating. So, it is necessary to use modern approaches and tools of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) to develop better understanding and acquisition of basic skills i.e. LSRW (Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing) of English language among the students at school level. ICT has a lot of things to offer to both teachers and students for the enhancement of their vocabulary and improvement of English language skills. Now a day's ICT tools and approaches are being used widely due to their convenience, omnipresence, effectiveness and being economic. Some of these approaches, facilities and tools are CAI (Computer Assisted Learning), CALA (Computer Assisted Language Assessment), CALI (Computer Assisted Language Instruction), CALL (Computer Assisted Language Learning), MALL (Mobile Assisted Language Learning), TELL (Technology Enhanced Language Learning), Blogs, Wiki, e-mail facility, Digital libraries, multimedia, mobile learning, free and open source software and social media, MOOCs, Virtual classrooms, documentaries, Digital storytelling, Mobile Applications, i-Pads, Digital Notebooks, Tablets, Smart Phones, Recorded audio- video materials, Online spoken tutorials, Digital pronunciation dictionaries etc. Modern studies and researches show positive results of integration of ICT in the field of ELT and development of English language skills. These facilities have paved the way of individualized learning and provided freedom of learning anytime, anywhere according to needs and convenience of the learners. So, we should take proper step to integrate ICT in the field of ELT to make the learners well versed in English language skills.

Keywords: ICT, Social media, Lingua Franca, MOOCs, ELT, ESL etc



Translation Literature: “Printed Texts” into the “Moving Pictures – Film”

Shivani Joshi
PhD Scholar
Sabarmati University, Ahmedabad

Literature is a mirror to society: it is a way of imparting knowledge, sharing ideas and thoughts and bringing revolutions in the civilization. The entire spectrum of education and philosophy, science and technology has been benefited through world literature. When it comes to literature, the treasure of literature lies in the vernacular language and which needs to be translated into the globally accepted language in order to make it available to each stratum of the society. Traditionally “Translation Literature” means “translating literature of one language to another language in authentic way”, however, there is a surge in research probing the parallels between translation and adaptation process. What is available in the form of printed text in one language is translated not only into the printed text in another language but also into the language of sound and moving objects. The present paper attempts to examine how the “Literature” in any language has been translated into the “Cinema”. When a book is translated into the celluloid version scriptwriter makes certain changes by adding the essence through the appropriate dialogues. The task of screenplay writer of absorbing the full-fledge book into the two-three hours movie is skill-requiring, while the dialogue-writer, having depth knowledge of language, adds the aptness in adaptation. Both of the work with language as well as text while translating and adapting relevantly for the modern audience: they are translating a written text from one language into another language and the another medium. The main focus of this paper is an English book translated and adapted by Bollywood scriptwriter and is partly based on its author’s PhD Dissertation titled “Domesticating the Foreign Literature into Native Cinema” and studies Dickens’ “The Great Expectations” translated as “Fitoor” a Bollywood Film.

Keywords: Literature, Life-skills, World of work - film industry, Cinematic adaptations.



Harry Potter (The mixture of educational principals from the world of magic)

Beena Haritwal

rahatasmil233@gmail.com

J. K Rowling's Harry Potter series has made its marks in literary history. The novel of Harry Potter have been among the greatest success in the history of Literacy and Cinema industry. From June 1997, when the book was published until June 2011 the series of book translated in 67 languages , had sold about 450 million copies world wide. In J.K Rowling novel the method of teaching deal with the necessary changes in the post non classical paradigm of the education. Magic method of teaching should be effectively applied in classrooms and extra curricular work of students . So the aim of researchers find out the specific language, device in Harry Potter's series to study the effective method of the intertextuality. The process of the conceptualization of the education and its representation in the literacy text. The books about Harry Potter are of great demand in the modern society. They impress the mentality of different ages. Contemporary education requires new approaches to the methodology , which can help to master same urgent conceptual problems. Magical children provide on of apt entree in to a discussion of education because they come to us already empowered already to some extent -- agents in their worlds . we can perhaps more clearly with them than with the protagonists of realistic fiction the way in which a traditional educational system fails to develop children's gifts and the need for alternative pedagogical models like the protagonists , then we unschooled ourselves through narrative becoming the readers the books need us to be , as they become the people their worlds demand .

Keywords:



Urmila Pawar's Works: Social Rejection, Voicing and Empowerment through Education

Ulka Tewari
Research Scholar, AIESR, Amity University
Noida
Asst. Prof. Doon Business School,
Dehradun

Dr. Vinaya Kumari
Associate Professor, AIESR, Amity
University Noida

Dr. Smita Mishra
Associate Professor
PSIT, Kanpur

The sense of being rejected by society is something that has been expressed in many literary works written by Dalits. The implications of the idea about the language, the existence of social rejection and exclusion, sufferings, social experiences, and trauma within their community are the topics that are discussed in this paper. Additionally, the more negative aspects of how women are treated in their households by members of their own community are also discussed. The importance of a person's gender in relation to their caste is discussed in a lot of the ancient scriptures. Life narratives written by Dalits have established themselves as a distinct genre, which has arisen through self-interpretation and explores society as well as the tension that exists inside these tales. The discussion is also about how they overcame the situation over the course of time by being self-determined, keeping a positive distinction, and maintaining their individuality through the use of education as a tool to empower them, taking reference from well-known Dalit women's autobiography *Aaydan* and short story collection *Motherwit* by Urmila Pawar.

Keywords: Social rejection, experience, exclusion, dalit, women, language, empowerment.

Delineation Of Characters In Sea Of Poppies

Nakka Krishnaveni

Department of English, Dr. A. P. J.
Abdul Kalam University, Indore
(M.P.). India.

Samir Khan

Department of English, Dr. A. P. J.
Abdul Kalam University, Indore
(M.P.). India.

Sea Of Poppies is the first volume of The Ibis Trilogy written by Amitav Ghosh and is the product of ten years of his research in history and archaeology. It was listed for the Man Booker prize in 2008. It depicts the colonial rule of the British in India, the atrocities faced by people during those times, and also mentions the opium wars that ruled the world that cannot be overlooked. The book appears like a collection of stories carefully woven together not deviating from the main theme. It travels from land to river and then to the sea and balances the plot without any confusion or boredom. Every section of the novel closes with a fresh beginning which makes the readers curious. Most of the characters are in search of a new life. Amitav Ghosh's characters move from one place to another dreaming of a good life or escape from the painful present. Ghosh expects the readers to understand the novel along with the flavour of the native languages and that is the reason though the novel is written in English we come across words from local languages too. It is a masterpiece in literature with rich language and colloquial vocabulary. Section one, 'Land, ' talks about the cultivation of opium and how people got addicted to it and spoiled their lives falling prey to poverty and debts. It concentrates on Deeti, a simple, god-fearing village woman who struggles to make ends meet with a kid and a disabled husband. Towards the end of part one, her role is established as an independent strong woman. Kalua's character is used to show the readers the sufferings of the low caste. Zachary, an American officer, working on Ibis, the schooner, is another character the author uses to compare the nature of other foreigners in the book. Though the character is not a long one it needs a mention as the story undergoes a few twists because of him and also the writer explains certain perceptions of people through him. The second section narrates the story of a French teenage girl, Paulette who lost her father in the French-British war and is forced to live at the mercy of a rich British trader's family who tries to marry her to an old judge. The third and the most important section of Sea Of Poppies highlights the struggles of the poor labourers who boarded Ibis. The novel ends with the heroic escape of a few people. It is a book that has diaspora, displacement, loss of identity, and subaltern perspective. In this paper, the living conditions and attitudes of people and how they change depending on different scenarios and situations are discussed through a few important characters.

Keywords: Indentured labourers, Casteism, Girmitiyas, Inspiration, Opium.



The Last Queen: A Feminist Perspective

Dr. Rupali Chaturvedi
Asst. Prof. (Humanities) IES, IPS Academy
Indore
Email:rupalichaturvedi12@gmail.com

The term feminism describes to support of women's right running to evacuate incarceration that repress women. It relates to the enthusiasm that women should have comparative social, financial and political rights as men. Woman's rights have commonly focused upon what is missing rather than what is available. The word women's activist insinuates the person who associates or practices women's freedom and it takes political position. Indian women's activists have moreover fight against social issues inside the male driven society, for instance, legacy laws and practice with reverence to widow immolation known as sati. Rather than the western women's activist turns of events, India's development was begun by men and after that joined by ladies. The Last Queen by Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni" is a story of love, loss, heartbreak, and strong bonds. In this novel Divakaruni wants to share with readers the intricacies and private, civilizing moments of Jindan's life and some of the wrong pronouncement that the British did to her when they wrongly slandered her as a depraved woman, calling her "the Messalina of the Punjab." Jindan was an extraordinary woman, who, despite her unremarkable background, became one of the strongest figures in the history of Punjab. This research article aspires to explore the story of Jindan who did her best to find the way in a patriarchal society and became strongest figures in the history of Punjab.

Keywords: feminism, civilizing moments, freedom, political position.

A Journey of Self-Realization in Paulo Coelho's The Alchemist

And The Pilgrimage

Mr. Laljibhai G. Baraiya
Research Scholar, University,
Department of English,
MKBU, Bhavnagar, Gujarat.

Dr. Abdulshamim A. Khan
Associate Pro. Of English,
Samaldas Arts College,
MKBU, Bhavnagar, Gujarat.

Self realizations theories are among the classical attempts to develop a comprehensive ethical theory. Plato and Aristotle in giving classical statements of such theories, argue that a man's distinctive happiness, a man's distinctive flourishing will only be realized when he realize himself. Self discovery is a journey: from the unknown to knowing one's calling, the meaning and purpose of life. This research paper aims to explore the journey from ignorance to knowledge by analyzing Paulo Coelho's The Alchemist and The Pilgrimage. In The Alchemist is about a Shepherd boy from Spain whose name is Santiago. He keeps getting the same dream about treasures that are lying in the Pyramids of Egypt. He embarks on a journey to follow his dream after meeting an old king who offers him magic stones and advice. The Pilgrimage (1987) is a personal legend of Paulo Coelho. The protagonist's displacement in search of meaningful life is symbolic. The Pilgrimage depicts the journey of Coelho to Road to Santiago. It also depicts the physical as well as mental sufferings of Coelho. Though travel narrative is essentially a record of a journey from one place to the other and the corresponding experiences, self discovery is also a type of travel narrative; a spiritual journey from the absence of knowledge to a realm of enlightenment. The protagonists of the selected works are in a similar search for the self and finally reach the higher self. My paper examines self realization, inner journey and the related experiences.

Keywords: Inner Journey, Enlightenment, True meaning of life, Spirituality.

Representation of culture and conflicts in Easterine Kire's *Sky is My Father A Naga Village Remembered*

Mr. Ankit Parmar
PhD Scholar
Department of English,
Gujarat University
Navarangpura, Ahmedabad,
Gujarat 380009

Dr. Dushyant B. Nimavat
Associate Professor & PhD Guide
Department of English,
Gujarat University
Navarangpura, Ahmedabad,
Gujarat 380009

Sky is my Father: A Naga Village Remembered, a first English novel by Nagaland author Easterine Kire delves into the culture of tribes amidst the Nagaland region of the north eastern part of India. It talks about the village Khonoma which has few tribal conflicts with other villages and at the same time has some protectorate treaty with some villages in the region that helps them in the war with the other tribes. A tribal culture shown in the novel talks about the mundane life of tribal people living in the Khonoma village. How tribes in the village Khonoma work during the winter to get more grains, celebrate the harvesting of the grains; the taboos of the Naga culture and how they are ready for a war during the summer with other tribes of the neighbouring villages. Easterine Kire portrays the clashes between the tribes of the region. It is quite normal to have conflicts between the tribes. It has become the part of their culture. Furthermore, the novel reveals the conflict between British forces and the tribes of Khonoma to protect their motherland. The novel pictures how the small tribes from the village Khonoma defended their village from the much larger Britisher's army till their last breath.

The researcher will be probing into the cultural aspect of the novel. However, the researcher will also discuss about the conflicts happens between the tribes of Nagaland and their legendary battle against the British armed forces.

Keywords: Culture, Tribes, Conflicts, Taboo

Devotional Agency: A Study of Tulsidas' Ramcharitmanas

Diksha Shrivastava

Academic Associate

(Communication Area)

Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad.

(PhD Scholar at Pandit Deendayal

Energy University, Gandhinagar)

The paper tries to conceptualize the notion of devotional agency in the context of Ramcharitmanas. It attempts to study the devotional agency practiced by Sita towards Ram and provide an alternative way of looking at bhakti and agency as being interactive in nature and accounting the subjective desires and wishes of the bhakta. Sita's interactions with Ram though reflect her devotion, they cannot be categorized as "worshipful interaction." This means that even though the sevaka seva bhava is present in Sita, which makes her agency as being dependent on her desire to serve Ram; one cannot deny the power that resides in her articulation of that servile attitude against all odds. This kind of power can be said to stem more from her own self-knowledge rather than from a mere enactment of self-objectification that would help in the pursuit of a teleological objective. The objective that regards service and devotion to one's lord as the ultimate religion and duty of a "pativrata" woman. The dialogic interactions of Sita in Ramcharitmanas show that her devotional agency cannot be termed as self-objectification, as it does involve a sense of freedom that comes from one's self-knowledge.

Keywords:



Analysing Ongoing Drama teaching methods while matching it with Objective based Pedagogy

Alpa Ponda

Research Scholar

Department of English, MKBU

This research paper aims to know ongoing drama teaching methods used by teachers at undergraduate level and analyse them while focusing on objective based pedagogy. Teaching Literature has become only the critical approach in the literature classroom. Pedagogy is a science of teaching which gives a way to classroom teaching. There is a vast gap observed between course and Pedagogy so objectives can bridge the gap between these two academic aspects. Pedagogy makes the teaching process specific and outcome oriented. This research, here focuses on the loopholes in drama teaching. This paper aims to rethink the changing Pedagogy of drama as per the demand of scenario. There are many debates going on about language teaching. Literature is not only the medium of teaching language. Thinking on the Objectives of particular genres here, drama moulds the pedagogy in its proper direction. Designing a syllabus alone can not help the students and teachers to meet with outcomes. The researcher will do a survey as a part of this research paper to know the teachers' drama teaching methods. This paper will showcase the lying gap between ongoing drama teaching and objectives based pedagogy.

Keywords: Drama, Pedagogy, Teaching, Objective

Quest for the Identity in Abdulrazak Gurnah's 'Pilgrims Way' and 'Dottie' on grounds of Diasporic Literature

Jayati Thakar
Ph.D. Scholar
Maharaja Krishnakumarsingji Bhavnagar
University

Dr. Hasmukh J. Patel
Maharaja Krishnakumarsingji
Bhavnagar University

Historically, the word diaspora was used to refer to the mass dispersion of a population from its indigenous territories, specially the dispersion of Jews from the ancient kingdom of Israel and Judea. Whilst the word originally used to describe the forced displacement of certain people.

Here in this paper researcher aims to provide a study of two texts 'Pilgrims Way' and 'Dottie' by Abdulrazak Gurnah; is a Tanzanian- born British novelist and academic. He was born in the Sultanate of Zanzibar and moved to the United Kingdom in the 1960s as a refugee during the Zanzibar Revolution.

This research study focuses upon the displacement that occurs in these novels and its fictional characters are constantly in struggle for identity while living in some host land. Withal other major aspects as multiculturalism, multilingualism, racial abuses by skin heads and its vital impact over a being will be discussed here.

Keywords: Diasporic Literature, Abdulrazak Gurnah, Quest for identity, Displacement, racial abuses, multiculturalism, multilingualism.

Plight of Kahmiri People : A Comparative study of Rahul Pandita's "Our Moon Has Blood Clots" and Basharat Peer's "Curfewed Night".

Sohelmohammedkhan
Ilyasmohammedkhan Pathan
Research Scholar, Department Of
English, Sabarmati University
Ahmedabad

Dr. Pratima Rai,
Assistant Professor,
Sabarmati University,
Ahmedabad

The region of Kashmir has remained on the cover page of mainstream media and global platforms since the partition of India and Pakistan. Both countries are intact to govern the region. The Region has been witnessing bloodshed, violence and insurgency from the time of its formation as a state. As a result of this power struggle, the people of Kashmir have become the major victims of suffering. Kashmiri Muslims and Kashmiri Pandits, both have been victimized by the never ending bitter political fight. This research paper intends to examine the grief and plight of Kashmiri Muslims as well as Kashmiri Pandits. Rahul Pandita's "Our Moons Has Blood Clots" is his memoir which covers the cruelty on Kashmiri Pandits by extremists during 1990s. "Curfewed Night" is also a memoir by Basharat Peer that depicts his experiences in the wake of the insurgency in Indian administered Jammu and Kashmir in the 1990s.

Keywords : Plight, suffering, Violence, Narratives, Kashmiriyat.



Radio, an audible stage: A Glimpse of Australian Radio Drama

Prince R Christian
Ph.D. Research Scholar
Department Of English
University School Of Languages
E-Mail: prince4ever99@gmail.com

Drama is to be performed. Drama is to be read. Drama is to be either performed or read. Can Drama be heard? How can it be heard? Can it be heard without the audience in front of a stage witnessing the act? Can it attain its full meaning without a visual performance? One might question, you hear it when you read it, don't you? The difference though, lies in the use of acoustics and music which are an integral part of a Radio play. The power of it is such that it converts the radio into an audible stage. A stage where performers are only heard and not seen. A stage where the rhythm and music provide much more pleasure and meaning than the Plot. In today's world, where audiobooks and audible have great importance for narrating the stories and novels to the virtual audience, one is made to think, Can Drama be Narrated? The paper focusses on the stereotypical importance of the key elements of drama (plot, character, thought, diction, spectacle and song). It throws a light on how the dynamics change in case of a Radio Drama. The paper looks at changes a script writer has to make for drama to be heard meaningfully. Australia is a place where theatre was brought to life by its convicts. The paper will try to provide a glimpse of Australian Drama, especially Australian Radio Drama. It will hint at the Australianness of the characters and the form and the 'story'. The paper will not only give an idea about Radio drama as a genre but it will also comment upon its past, present and future. Future, if there is one.

Keywords: Radio plays, The audible stage, Australian Drama



Inter-subjectivity: A Dialogue For Human Existence And Self Realization

Sanjoys J Kunnumpuram

Phd Research Scholar

Department Of Aesthetics And Philosophy

The English And Foreign Languages University

Hyderabad – 500007

sanjoysjk@gmail.com

As a human being, we can say that Self-Realization is the primary aim of our human life and relationships are an inevitable aspect of self-realization. Human is a being in the world of existence and at the same time, he is a being with others or being with one another. In our day-to-day life situations, we are facing different kinds of problems. If we are thinking philosophically, then we can realize that, our I-centric attitude is the fundamental cause of each problem of life. How can we overcome this problem? The answer is 'Intersubjectivity'. Through the intersubjective relationship between 'Ourselves' and 'the Other', we can remove the I-Centrism from us. Intersubjective relationship is a dialogue with 'the Other'. Actually, our life is a totality of dialogue with our fellow beings. Metaphysically, 'I' am neither superior nor inferior to 'the Other' human beings and it also implies that 'the Other' is neither superior nor inferior to me. Intersubjectivity is the key to know 'the Other'. It is the human ability to participate in the subjective state of 'the Other'. In some way, we can say that, man is a subjective being at the same time, he is intersubjective in nature. Here, we can discuss two foundational questions;

1. Who am I?
2. Who are You?

The answer is same, that is 'the Other'. Without 'the Other', 'I' cannot exist. Interpersonal relations are dialogical in nature. Everyone is 'the Other' and no one is himself. 'I' can find myself in 'the Other'. 'I-centrism' is a problem, but 'I' am not a problem as well as 'Other-centrism' is a problem, but 'the Other' is not a problem. Our relationships should have openness, reciprocity and deep sense of personal involvement. Human is considered as the supreme object of philosophical enquiry. We need a holistic approach to human life for better future of human existence. So, we can say that intersubjective dialogue and deliberation is the remedy to solve all the problems of our life. This paper is based on the philosophical thoughts of western philosophers, Gabriel Marcel, Martin Buber and Emmanuel Levinas.

Keywords: Metaphysics of Being, Human Existence, Self-Realization, Personal Identity, Responsibility.

Contemporary Relevance Of Mythology In Amish Tripathi's Novels

Komal Prakashkumar Dave

Research Scholar, Guided by Dr Vinay Patel,
Department of English,
Shri Govind Guru University,
Godhra, komal.dave181997@gmail.com

Literature is connected with society and culture. It is closely associated with our ideas and activities. Mythological tales have become an important part of literature and artistic creations. In India, the use of mythology is a part of social life as well as emotional life. It also affects the human psyche. There is an equal relationship between literature and myth. Literature has been enriched and nourished, myths from ancient ages to the present time. Indian writers are inflected by Vedas, Upanishad, Puranas and other mythical texts. The novelist has try to retold the myths. Some literary works used myths to highlight the prevalent gender and caste in society. Recently writers like Ashok Banker, M.T Vasudevan, Ramesh Menon, Chitra Divakaruni, Krishna Udaysakar, Kavita Kane, Amish Tripathi and Kevin Missal reinterpreted the myths. These writers blended mythology in a modern way in their works. Their novels focused on social issues. The paper explores Modern writers like Amish Tripathi retelling mythological stories and characters and how they appeal to the contemporary readers. Amish has not only reinterpreted the myth but are connected with the modern world of logic. Amish creates characters which appeal to society. The focus of the present paper is on how Amish break the stereotypical concept of Sita and Sati. Amish has reshaped and modified the characters and incidents that inspire the modern generation. Amish have focused on questions like the role of the caste system in society, good and evil concepts, the law of Vikarma in Meluha and other religious concepts in the novel. Amish novels represented contemporary reality in a symbolic way.

Keywords: Myth, Mythology, Indian literature, representation, contemporary, Modern



Literature and Film

Ms. Sonal Sharma

Assistant Professor

Department of English

Sophia Girls' College (Autonomous), Ajmer

Mail id- sonalsharma_eng@rediffmail.com

Literature has been a venue for aesthetic expression for ages. There are many different types of stories that have been written, including those about gods and goddesses, heroes and their valiant victories, historical epics, sad love stories, amusing situations, legendary events, and much more. The movie industry has continuously done the same thing for a very long time. One of the main advantages of film over writing is the benefit of having the full scene graphically depicted on the screen, which encourages a stronger connection between the audience and the event. The aesthetic expressions of the human mind include literature and film. To expand the enlightened picture, man considers many methods of transmitting human experiences. Nobody expresses interest in or favor for the relationship between filming and writing at the outset.

Keywords: Adaptation, Cinema, Literature, Interaction, Intermediality

Children's Literature: A Saga of Evolution

Dr. Pratima Rai

Assistant Professor

Department of Indian Languages and Literature
Sabarmati University, Nr. Greenwood Lake Resort

Vaishnodevi Circle, S P Ring Road, Ognaj

Ahmedabad- 382481, Gujarat, India

Contact No: 7905527586

Email ID: mjmcpratima@gmail.com

Abstract: Everyone has a vivid memory of story books, illustrated tales, and picture books studied in childhood. Before books stories were told by grandparents and parents. The tradition of telling bedtime stories goes back to the beginning of the civilization. The magical stories and adventures transported us to a utopian land. The vivid colours used in the pictures attract the kids' minds; however, if we look back at the history of children literature, it started with the tradition of storytelling. But the questions arises, "Are the children books only made for the purpose of entertainment or do they teach moral lessons, courage, kindness and above all language also? Has the role of images of story books changed with the passing of time?" This paper aims at understanding the changing role of children literature. The focus would also be on the metamorphosis of the literature dedicated to the children.

Keywords: Children literature, Moral stories, Picture books, Images, Childhood memories.

Study of Police-Public Relations in the Ahmadabad City

Bhavik Ramani

Ph.D Research Scholar
Department Sociology
Gujarat University

Dr. Sangita Patel

Assistant Professor
Department of Sociology
Gujarat University

ABSTRACT

This study examines the relations between police and public of Ahmedabad city. It takes as a study of the organization and practice of police public relations with the citizens of Ahmedabad. Based on an examination, researcher argues that public relations are very important to the negotiation of understanding by environmental organizations. This is especially important in a country like the India.

A review of various literatures and web site reports about PR activities of police departments, the importance of PR and sound management strategies for successful public relations campaigns. The qualitative data was collected through a combination of official documents containing the public relations strategies, case studies and other materials of police departments. Findings from the collected data and study highlight that the proper public relations can make any campaign a successful one. With the help of various tools of public relations, police can reach to the public at large with total support of citizens. The indispensability of sound public relations strategies and understanding how mass media work for successful public relations campaigns. Thus, the main finding of the study is that proper utilization of tools and strategies of public relations, police can spread awareness about their department and also about their work. Public relations strategies are important for organizations that want to use public relations to negotiate mutual understanding between the organization and its public on the one hand, and between the organization and its surroundings.

Key Words : Public Relation, Gujarat Police, Ahmedabad



A Framework for Comparing Professional Identity of Schoolteachers and Private Tutors

Ankita Rawat
Research Scholar
School of Education, CSRE, Central
University of Gujarat
Gandhinagar

Dr. Shamim Aara Hussain
Assistant Professor,
School of Education, CSRE, Central
University of Gujarat,
Gandhinagar

The varied experiences of stakeholders in different educational domains are a point of interest for educational time periods, involving different actors, this paper makes a case for the use of the comparative approach in studying educational phenomenon in two different settings – schools and the private tutoring institutes. With placing schoolteachers and private tutors as the unit of analysis, the paper explains how the comparative approach can be used to study the educational phenomenon in the two settings. The paper argues that methodological considerations of comparative education that have evolved over time can help analyse the educational experiences in the vastly varied spaces. It states how the educational phenomenon to be studied should be chosen, how the study should be contextualized and the methods that can be used to collect and analyse data.

Keywords: comparative approach, comparative method, professional identity, schoolteachers, private tutors

A Study of Attitude of Secondary School Teachers Towards NEP

2020

Anu Syriac

Ph.D. Scholar

Sabarmati University, Ahmedabad.

NEP 2020 emphasizes on ensuring universal access to school education at all levels- preschool to secondary. Infrastructure support, innovative education centers to bring back drop- outs into the mainstream, tracking of students and their learning levels, facilitating multiple pathways to learning involving both formal and non-formal education modes, association of counselors or well-trained social workers with schools, open learning for classes 3,5 and 8 through NIOS and State Open Schools, secondary education programs equivalent to Grades 10 and 12, vocational courses, adult literacy and life-enrichment programs are some of the proposed ways for achieving this. About 2 crores out of school children will be brought back into main stream under NEP 2020.

Early Childhood Care & Education with new Curricular and Pedagogical Structure With emphasis on Early Childhood Care and Education, the 10+2 structure of school curriculum- la is to be replaced by a 5+3+3+4 curricular structure corresponding to ages 3-8, 8-11, 11-14, and 14-18 years respectively. This will bring the hitherto uncovered age group of 3-6 years under school curriculum, which has been recognized globally as the crucial stage for development of mental faculties of a child. The new system will have 12 years of schooling with three years of Anganwadi/ pre schooling. So, According NEP 2020 Education system will be change from Anganwadi/ pre schooling to higher education.

Present research has been done on A Study of Attitude of Secondary School Teachers Towards NEP 2020 in which researcher has studied attitude of Secondary Schools teachers with reference to gender and experience for that research has been selected Ahmedabad city as a population. For that population researchers were selected Secondary Schools by stratified randomly sampling and Schools teachers were selected by using cluster sampling from each selected Secondary Schools. survey research method was used as a research method. Researchers has been used self-mead attitude scale for data collection. “t” calculation has been done for hypothesis testing. Researcher observed that Gender and experience has been affects on attitude towards NEP 2020.

Keywords:

Evolution in social science and humanities along with the blended teaching

Deepa Patel

Research Scholar

Sabarmati University

Ahmedabad - 382481, Gujarat.

The present study is about the effectiveness of an integrated approach of social science and humanities in the field of education with blended learning from the traditional class room to the technical classroom. Social Science refers to a realistic course of study that is concerned with the different aspects of the life of an individual within the group or society. Humanities refer to the branch of learning, which covers fields like arts, classics, philosophy, history, anthropology, etc. Difference Between Social Science and Humanities. Social-science-vs-humanities. Social Science is a branch of knowledge whose subject matter is society and the interrelationship between individuals, as a member of society. Humanities is closely linked to social science, in the sense that the two disciplines deal with human beings and their culture. Humanities refer to the subject which tends to understand, acknowledge and analyse the human behaviour in all its depth and scope. Adding social science and humanities from traditional class room to technical classroom can be complex. However there should be balance between Humanitarian and Technical Education. To develop a well-rounded individual from gaining general knowledge to trained skills in the changing social society becomes a challenge in education field along with inculcating the human values and life skills in it. As the approach of both social science and humanities differs and the route learning from the traditional classroom to the highly developed technical learning can take time to grasp ...As the approach of both social science and humanities differs and the route learning from the traditional classroom to the highly developed technical learning can take time to grasp. In changing society engineering science and practice can bring transformation in the development process of a student, However most technical University and institutions forget the principle of humanities.

Keyword



A Study of Mental Health and Education of Teachers in Relation to their Life Satisfaction

Deepmala Mishra

Research Scholar, Dr. Harikrishna A.
Patel Assistant Professor Department
Of Education, Kadi Sarva
Vishwavidyalay Sector-15,
Gandhinagar-328015

The study entitled “A Study of Mental Health and Education of Teachers in Relation to their Life Satisfaction. Objectives of the study 1. To study about the Effect of Mental Health and Education of Teachers in Relation to their Life Satisfaction. Findings: -Teachers are in a profession with high demands as they work to meet the diverse learning requirements of their students. Many teachers experience high stress levels contributing to burnout, and many choose to leave the profession. The aim of the teaching profession is to understand the learning requirement and academic progress of students, understanding and addressing teacher stress and burnout is critical to cultivate healthy academic environments for all school community members. Teachers and students are influenced by several factors to each other. The word satisfaction is a mental state after our goals and desires are fulfilled. It gives pleasure and motivates us to work harder and achieve more. Teachers mental health and education play crucial role in life satisfaction of teachers. Teaching is the core of educational enterprise and a key to success for any individual. A qualified teacher can only deliver quality education to her students. Thus, efficient teachers play a direct role in creating responsible citizens and developed societies. Therefore, assuring the quality of teacher education has become the need of the hour. It is believed that teacher is to students as soul is to body. Therefore, it is essential to look after the mental health and moral qualities of teachers. This can only bring fruitful and desired results of teaching. Effective Communication inspire the students to enhance their abilities. It also energizes the students to work hard. It has been observed that education plays a crucial role in the satisfaction of an teachers. It kills all mental illusions thereby enhancing good thinking, skill and knowledge. It ultimately adds value to one’s life.

Keywords: Teachers Mental Health, Teachers Education, Life Satisfaction
of Teachers



Challenges in Implementation of National Education Policy

Shri Dhirajlal P. Thakkar
Ph.D. Research Scholar
Sabarmati University, Ahmedabad

The education policy refers to programs and guidelines based on the purpose of the educational administrators, forming a plan on how to conduct learning for students. The National Education Policy (NEP) is a policy prepared by the government to foster education amongst the citizens of India. The policy envelopes elementary education to college in both urban and rural parts of India.

To date, India has had three educational policies. The very first educational policy was implemented in the year 1986, under the guidance of Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi respectively. The policy was revised in the year 1992 when P.V. Narsimha Rao was the Prime Minister. The third education policy was released on July 29, 2020, under the ministership of Narendra Modi.

The cabinet minister of India approved the National Education Policy 2020, further encouraging the upcoming transformation in the academic reforms in the educational sector of the country. Apart from this, the Ministry of Human Resource and Development will also be renamed as the Ministry of Education. The primary focus of the new education policy is to bring forward major changes in the school and the higher education system. Here's all that you need to know about the upcoming academic reform.

Keywords: National Education Policy 2020, Challenges, Implementation

A Study of an effect of Covid -19 pandemic on Education in India

Dr. Rachna Mishra

Associate Professor, Department of Education
Sabarmati University, Ahmedabad

COVID -19 pandemic spread like wild fire all over the world and enforced the worldwide lockdown. This pandemic impacted all the sectors around the world, But education sector is badly affected by this Covid -19 pandemic. Due to Covid -19 pandemic all the schools and colleges were closed down which halted educational activities whole over the world. India was not remained untouched. Education sector in India was affected badly in India too. But Covid -19 had some negative and positive impact on education sector. In my research I studied the government initiatives during this pandemic and also studied the positive and negative impact on education. For this study I used descriptive research design. During my study I found that a number of initiatives taken by the government of India and there were some positive as well as negative impact on the education.

Keywords: Covid -19 Pandemic, Secondary education, Higher education, Digital technologies

Reflective Prompts in a Web-Based Learning System Help Students' Metacognition

Dr. Amit Ahuja
Assistant Professor
University School of Education
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University
Dwarka Delhi
dr.amitahuja1975@gmail.com

Ms. Rajani Upadhyay
Research Scholar
University School of Education
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University
Dwarka Delhi
rju.2285@gmail.com

Students need metacognitive skills for organising, monitoring, and assessing the learning process in hypermedia environments since they have more accountability than traditional learning. Web-based learning environments could incorporate reflective prompts to help students think about what, why, and how they learn, as well as the areas in which they have weaknesses. Reflective prompts aid student learning because they help students become more aware of their learning process and how they complete a task. Web-based learning environments that encourage students to reflect on their metacognitive strategies have been described in this article. Goal-based learning environments that include "web designing by using HTML language" are described in this study. Reflective prompts and other metacognitive techniques are also discussed to summarise the technology employed in the environment.

Keywords: Web-Based Learning System, Metacognition, Reflective Prompts, HTML language

Redefining the Future: A Case Study of Karnataka State in context of NEP

2020

Dr. Deepak Agrawal

Assistant Professor

deepak.jai5384@gmail.com

Gyan Ganga College of Excellence, Bargi Hills,
Tilwara

Rani Durgawati University, Padhpedhi,
Jabalpur

Karnataka is the most prominent state of country having peculiar characteristic of oldest regions, old age tradition, culture and heritage whereas domain of contemporarily most advanced and forward looking Silicon Valley. Pioneering in implementing the flagship programme of central government i.e. New Education Policy (NEP), 2020 early in august 2021, replaces NEP 1986, with an intention to focus bringing transformative education system which is deeply rooted in ethos, morals and values in our traditional structure. The policy emphasizes more on learning rather than depending merely on content, accentuates critical and logical thinking, solving typical problems differently and creatively, adapting innovative and indigenous research culture in fundamental but novel manner. Experiential learning methods are specifically concentrated rather than just delivering lectures. NEP is target oriented but will redefine the future of aspiring and underprivileged generation through cutting their edge by internationalizing their talent and knowledge. NEP Task Force of state has challenged and triggered a debate on the scientific establishment of Pythagoras theorem and gravity theory on the grounds of Indian historical inscriptions and ancient Indian scientist's contributions. The study was conducted with an objective to assess the prevailing education system before and after the implementation of NEP within the state. Casual research particularly multiple regression method was embraced in research. Data was not sufficiently available due to very early stage of assessment but was initially normalized then processed. It's unjustified to reach on an outcome at a very nascent stage but in the present study it was found that state is rigorously striving to endorse the policy with its fullest, although without losing the aroma of traditionality. Immense results are yet to investigate but let the time be manifesting itself.

Keywords: Karnataka, NEP 2020, Ethos, Experiential learning, Traditionality



A Comparative study of NCERT Curriculum and IB Curriculum

Dr. Seema Sharma
Associate Professor, (Head of
Department) Kasturi Ram College of
Higher Studies, Narela; New Delhi
110040

Dr. Ruchi Sharma
Assistant Professor, District Institute of
Education and Training, B-, 4/15 Old
Rajinder Nagar;
New Delhi 110060

With the launch of NEP 2020 we need to revisit the curriculum and pedagogy in terms of child's knowledge construction. NEP 2020 advocates experiential learning to strengthen the teaching learning process and to make learning more purposive and joyful. Though NCF 2005 also proposed constructivist approach for teaching learning process but still large gaps have been identified in curriculum transaction. Thus, to identify those gaps and underlying reasons we need to analyse the curriculum in the light of another progressive curriculum. The purpose of this study is to reflect on the analyse our curriculum and compare it to an international curriculum. The nature of the study is descriptive and analytical. As the name reveals it is a comparative study two curriculums. The selection of curriculum is done purposively and are Indian curriculum and IB curriculum. The main aim of the study is to analyse the two curriculums in terms of objectives, pedagogy and scope of knowledge construction. The findings indicate that the scope of knowledge construction is more in International Baccalaureate as compared to our curriculum as IB is based on inquiry approach. Learner has more ownership of his/her learning as compared to Indian curriculum. But for opting IB one need to go through proper trainings before implementing and learners also need orientation.

Keywords: Elementary Education, Primary Year Programme, Middle Year Programme



Recent Trends in Artificial Intelligence in Education

G.Ramachandran

Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics
and Communication Engineering, Vinayaka
Mission's Kirupananda Variyar Engineering
College, Vinayaka Mission's Research
Foundation (Deemed to be University), Salem,
Tamil Nadu, India
plccampus@gmail.com

S.Kannan

Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics
and Communication Engineering, Vinayaka
Mission's Kirupananda Variyar Engineering
College, Vinayaka Mission's Research
Foundation
(Deemed to be University), Salem, Tamil
Nadu, India

This research study examines artificial intelligence strategies used in the field of educational administration. The author discusses intelligent learning systems in this article. Expert systems that are integrated into the design of platforms for online learning are given special consideration. The elements of intelligent systems that allow for the organisation of an optimum digital learning process are highlighted. As an example, the establishment of an interactive training project aimed at the successful acquisition of knowledge by students attending philosophy courses, as well as the improvement of the quality of this knowledge, is offered. Design and development of software required constructing and managing online platforms; systematic methodology, including databank formation and classification of data; and approach to intelligent data processing to activate interactive learning models are among the project implementation approaches. The goal of this study was to see how Artificial Intelligence (AI) might affect schooling.

The study's scope was limited to the use and effects of AI in administration, instruction, and learning, based on a narrative and framework for analysing AI identified through preliminary investigation. A qualitative research approach was adopted, which effectively assisted the accomplishment of the study objective by leveraging the utilisation of literature review as a research design and approach. Artificial intelligence is a field of study that has resulted in computers, machines, and other artefacts having human-like intelligence defined by cognitive capacities, learning, adaptability, and decision-making capabilities. According to the findings, AI has been widely accepted and employed in education, notably by educational institutions, in various forms. AI began with computers and computer-related technologies, progressing to web-based and online intelligent education systems, and finally, the use of embedded computer systems in conjunction with other technologies, humanoid robots, and web-based chat bots to perform instructor duties and functions independently or in collaboration with instructors. Instructors have been able to accomplish improved quality in their teaching operations by using these platforms to handle various administrative responsibilities, such as evaluating and grading students' assignments more effectively and efficiently. On the other hand, because the systems rely on machine learning and flexibility, curriculum and content have been modified and individualised to meet the needs of students, fostering uptake and retention and so boosting the overall quality of learning.

Keywords:- Administration, Digital learning, Educational process
,Online platforms



A Study Of Gyankunj Project In Teaching

Harsha R Pankuta

PhD Student

Education

Kadi Sarva Vishwavidyalaya, Gandhinagar

Dr. Kusum R. Yadav

Principal (R.H.Patel English Medium B.Ed
College)

Kadi Campus

Gujarat Government has many schemes in operation for education reform. The Gyankunj Project has proved useful in today's age of technology. The use of the Gyankunj Project in education improves the classroom, provides the teaching-learning process, provides e-learning and prepares the next generation for future lives and careers. Primary schools are rapidly advancing towards imparting quality education through Gyankunj project. The aim of the study is to explore the positive and negative impact of Gyankunj Project in education on teachers and students and also take opinions of teachers and students towards Gyankunj Project. The population of the present research was the students and the teachers of standard V, VI, VII, VIII of Govt. primary schools of Surendranagar district where Gyankunj Project is running. In India along with providing some recommendations in order to improve the Gyankunk Project. This project will make it easier for students to understand vital and efficient complex concepts. With the help of Gyankunj project, students can easily study with enthusiasm. It was observed that teachers take interest into Gyankunj project and used it very well for teaching and also standard V to VIII teachers can do teaching any time or daily because content available on internet all time and also student do curriculum revision through games under Gyankunj Project. However, there are some shortcomings in the Gyankunj project which are in dire need of improvement. If the Gyankunj project is to be implemented in government schools across Gujarat, some changes will have to be made. There are some problems that the teacher and students are experiencing. By making improvements, this project can earn a name across the country.

Keywords: Gyankunj Project, technology, teachers, Students, improvement,



Media, Media Ethics And Media Literacy Education

Jagdeep Kaur
Ph.D. Research Scholar
Group Of Adult Education (School Of Social
Science Jawaharlal Nehru University, New
Delhi (India)

Dr. Ajay Kumar
Group Of Adult Education (School Of Social
Science) Jawaharlal Nehru University, New
Delhi
(India)

Today we are living in the era of post truth, where objective facts are less influential in shaping public opinion rather than appeals to emotion and personal belief. The alarming situation is that, News has become more about entertainment and sometimes venomous than information. In such an alarming situation, Media reporting strongly requires ethical prudence. Journalistic ethics must set norms, guidelines, rules, and codes that will provide for truthfulness and accuracy; impartiality and honesty; respect for personality and privacy; independence from individual interests; accountability to society and social goods; respect for the law; moral, competence and good taste. New media offer quick contact, promotion, exchange of thought, and freedom of expression but do not change the necessity of posing basic ethical issues of privacy violations, intellectual property or identity theft, dissemination of fake information, but only give them a greater dimension. This paper provides ample evidence of the growing need for media literacy instruction in all schooling levels in order to educate and protect the young from unethical social media contents.

Therefore, this paper will deal with the problem of media, ethical norms and media literacy education comprising teaching moral reasoning and critical thinking skills. Media literacy must be incorporated in all schooling levels, from the lowest and progressing towards the highest. Even every age group nowadays know how to use social media but they are not fully aware of possible negative effects. Media and the Internet especially should be seen as an instrument of change. However, the role of the responsible society is to educate the young adults how to use media for their positive development and successfully differentiate ethical from the unethical in the media of the contemporary networking world.

Keywords: media, ethical standards, New media, media literacy, education

Impact Of Family Related Variables On The Science Achievement Among Secondary School Students

Jocylene Thokchom
(Department Of Teacher Education)
Manipur University, Canchipur-795003,
Manipur, India

As each child spends most of his/her time with family, it is important that the child is surrounded by a good family environment consisting of good people. So, there is a need to study the impact of family and its related variables on the science achievement of students so that the stakeholders can take up relevant steps to develop students' science education. The present study is about the impact of family related variables on the science achievement of secondary school students. Descriptive Survey Method was used in the study. The study has been conducted in the state Manipur (India) with the population consisting of female and male secondary school students (i.e., students of Classes IX & X) of secondary schools affiliated to the state board BSEM (Board of Secondary Education Manipur) in Thoubal District, Manipur. The researcher has selected a sample of 121 students with the help of Convenience Sampling Method due to certain limitations caused by Covid-19 Pandemic. The standardized tool – Science Achievement Test developed by Ali Imam, Gyan Pratap Singh and Shivenra Pratap Singh (2017), published by National Psychological Corporation, Agra (India) – has been used. The study surprisingly found out that the two-family related variables, i.e., (i) type of family, and (ii) parents' occupation, have no significant impacts on the science achievement among secondary school students. But it was found that secondary students whose parents have high educational qualifications performed better in science. Thus, educating the parents or, at least making the parents aware of the present educational needs and opportunities available in the society will be a solution for improving secondary school students' science achievement. Therefore, the authorities and all the concerned stakeholders should try to arrange such awareness programmes for parents with low educational qualifications.

Keywords: Family Related Variables, Science Achievement, Secondary School Students.

Yoga Education: Positive Physical Health and Mental Development

Kai-Yi Hsiung
PhD Scholar
artsloka@gmail.com

The total wellness of human being—positive physical health and mental development—can be achieved through balancing the four spheres of the human activities. In other words, one who keeps his body, mind, social relationship, and spirit healthy may be considered as a truly healthy person. For this reason, it is not easy to find such a truly healthy person nowadays. A person may be free of diseases but his sleep deprivation makes him cranky and angry. At this rate, he may fall prey to envy and jealousy. It is because our body and mind influence on each other. According to the Indian sages and seers who were the experts in the field of the spiritual sciences, we are unhealthy if we let kaam (passion), crodh (anger), lobh (greed), moh (ego), mad (illusion) and matsar (jealousy) distort our mind. These mental imbalances cause us to think negatively, perform bad actions (karmas), and lead us to physical sicknesses. Therefore, to become a truly healthy person, we must cleanse the distortions of both the body and mind. Today, even the World Health Organization (WHO) agreed that health is “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”. This is something that the Indian sages and seers who were the experts in the field of the spiritual sciences have said long ago—“purity of body and mind alone is health”. According to the Indian sages and seers who were the experts in the field of the spiritual sciences, the total wellness of human being—positive physical health and mental development—can be attained through the practice of ashtang yoga as well as karma, gyan & bhakti yoga.

Keywords: (1) yoga, (2) positive physical health, (3) positive mental health



A Study on Applying Aristotle's Rhetoric to Teach Rhetorical Skills to the Students of Professional Programs

Dr. Kaushik Trivedi

Assistant Professor, Department of Humanities
& Social Sciences,
Indukaka Ipcowala Institute of
Management, Charotar University of
Science & Technology

There is no denying that mastering domain and soft skills to adapt to the scenarios in Industry 4.0 is a necessity of the hour as evidenced by numerous surveys performed by recruitment platforms, including the regular India Skills Reports released by AICTE. It has always been difficult to persuade students to work hard to instil industry-oriented skill sets among them, even while those involved in academia are well aware of how important these skill sets are. The most recent India Skills Report (2022) indicates that 54% of young Indian graduates lack the fundamental skills needed for employment. The blatant suggestion was that rhetorical abilities, including communication and leadership roles, were important. In order to ensure that students are inspired and sensitised to be independent learners who can contribute to their own skills development, I believe it is more crucial for English teachers like me to engage in actual dialogue with their students rather than just talking about it. It all depends on how effectively the teacher uses ethos, logos, and pathos (Aristotle's rhetoric) in lesson planning to make an impact. The proposed research paper is based on classroom experiments the researcher conducted (Idea Innovation, Planning, and Execution) to introduce students to the importance of developing rhetorical abilities in order to be prepared for Industry 4.0.

Keywords: Rhetoric, Industry 4.0, Skill India Report, Ethos, Pathos, Logos

Analytical study on Possibilities and Challenges of NEP in Integrated Islamic studies

Mohammad Muneer

Bachelor of Islamic Science, Markazul Hidayah
College of Islamic Studies, Coorg.
munirhamid.anekal@gmail.com

The scholarly Islamic students are stunning in the major part of Kerala state and few parts of Karnataka with Islamic Integrated studies. Locally the system is well known as Da-awa System. This carries with both Spiritual and academic studies together. This leads the students to different approaches of knowledge with well skilled personalities. Students are seeking knowledge from different angles like science, commerce and humanities. As well as taking their undergraduate and postgraduate from different universities of India as regular cum distance. The system included special training for public speaking, presentation, lecturing etc. Staying on campus and full-time studying is used by the system under control of teachers. The classes and co curricular activities for girls and boys are separate. By introducing the New Education Policy-2020 of India gives advantages and disadvantages for the system. The policy is majorly engulfing a lot of opportunities. However, this paper carries a systematic introduction and major contribution of the system. As well as, analytically discussing the advantages and disadvantages of the system by the new education policy. This study will be helpful to understand the exploring system and upcoming changes in the system to the world.

Keywords: Islamic studies; Kerala; Karnataka; Da-awa System; NEP 2020.



Utilizing the Art of Storytelling as a Method for Teaching Language Skills

Ms. Kinjal Bhatia

Research Scholar Scope Hemchandracharya
North Gujarat University, Patan, Gujarat,
India
kinjal.bhatia400@gmail.com

The idea that the primary purpose of teaching English as a foreign language is to enable students to converse fluently in the language being studied is what leads many teachers to feel that the primary focus of an EFL class should be on the mastery of linguistic aspects solely. On the other hand, a current trend in EFL education shows the significance of integrating literature because of its rich potential to provide an authentic model of language use. This is because literature has great potential to provide an authentic model of language use. Short stories seem to be the most appropriate choice for this purpose among the various literary genres because of their potential to assist students in more effectively enhancing all four skills (listening, speaking, reading, and writing) due to the motivational benefit that is embedded in the stories themselves. This article's objective is to acquaint teachers of English as a foreign language with the benefits of including short stories in EFL instruction. Following the presentation of the criteria for picking a short narrative, the conversation will centre on how to make use of a short story to improve students' linguistic abilities.

Keywords: Short story, Language Skills

Examining Teachers' Techno-Pedagogical Competencies in Socio-Professional Contexts

Ms. Seema Rani Thappa
Ph.D. Scholar,
Department of Educational Studies,
Central University of Jammu, J&K,
India. seemathappa5@gmail.com

Dr. J.N. Baliya
Head,
Department of Educational Studies
Central University of Jammu, J&K,
India, E-Mail:jnbaliya2015@gmail.com

Teachers have an important role in education, serving as transmitters, motivators, and promoters of humanity's never-ending quest for knowledge. The techno-indulgence in the each and every field got much support and usage thereby leads to have a revolution in the digital field. Education sector also not untouched with this technological involvement thus, a new type of learning is now emerging that is Blended Learning/Hybrid Learning. The present research work attempts to examine the techno-pedagogical competency among teachers working at different levels and sectors of education with respect to Social and Professional Context and thereby giving the educational implication for the pre service and in service teacher education training programmes. For this research employed the descriptive survey method on a sample of 47 teachers with both the medium of data collection that is face to face as well as internet based by using a standardized tool of Techno-Pedagogical Competency Scale which was developed and validated by Dr. S. Rajasekar & K. Sathiyaraj (2013). The results of the study exposed that there is a difference among teachers in terms of techno-pedagogy competency as per social context viz gender whereas there is no significant difference among teachers in this competency as per the professional context of the teacher namely teaching experience and having a professional degree in teacher education programme. It was also revealed that potential teachers graduate from education faculties with insufficient knowledge and skills for effectively use of technology in educational settings, failing to integrate technology and pedagogy principles while they begin their tasks. As per findings of the study, it was revealed that the new normal situation after the Covid-19 pandemic in the society led the teachers as well as teacher educators of the country to adapt the digital platforms so as to adapt the alternate learning platforms for the students.

Keywords: Technology, Pedagogy, Content, Competencies

SMSC- Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural Development of the pupils is an important mode of evaluation in Education evaluation pattern.

Neelam Trivedi
Sabarmati University
Ahmedabad

Holistic education places an emphasis on the whole growth of a learner instead of emphasizing only specific parts of the human experience. Holistic education is concerned with the development of a person's intellectual, emotional, social, physical, artistic, creative and spiritual potentials. The aim of school nowadays to create "whole" individuals who are well balanced in their outlook on life and their personal understanding of themselves in relation to the world.

HOW IT IS DONE: -

- Emphasize learning by doing and provide hands-on projects and opportunities
- Design integrated curriculum focused on thematic units
- Help our students learn to develop problem-solving and critical-thinking skills
- Provide regular opportunities for group work and the development of social skills
- Facilitate understanding and action as the goals of learning as opposed to rote knowledge
- Emphasize collaboration and cooperation rather than competition
- Educate for social responsibility and tolerance to the difference
- Integrate community service and service-learning projects in the daily curriculum
- De-emphasize the use of textbooks in favour of varied learning resources
- Create life-long learners
- Assess by evaluation of children's projects, goals and learning experiences
- Help students respect and tune in to others, feel special and happy

The school actively promotes tolerance and respect for human differences. This is embedded in the culture and ethos of the school. Feedback from parents over discussions about more sensitive topics has overall, been supportive of the school's approach. Pupils are provided with a broad general knowledge of the responsibilities of good citizen

Implementation of Clerical Speed & Accuracy test and Language Usage Ability test on the students of Senior Secondary Schools of Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Tirtha Kanti Karmakar,
Research Scholar
Sabarmati University Pincode 380005.

Prof. (Dr.) Parshuram Dhaked,
Dean Academics
Sabarmati University Pincode 380005.

We live in a world where employment as well as needs are generated and eliminated in real occur as a consequence of fast technology advancements, population shifts, as well as other unanticipated globalisation factors. We understand that for professionals, their current knowledge and expertise may be out of current in four to five years or less owing to the explosion of knowledge. When it comes to producing a stage in a constantly changing world, knowledge alone isn't enough to get you prepared. It's essential to understand one's personality. This awareness aids kids in finding their special skills as well as identifying what makes them feel good. But it's not an easy process for even the most accomplished academics to do. Character can be discovered in a number of ways, such as through achievement exams, a range of contests, objective evaluation, interpretations, and countless more methods of analysis. A ideal time to conduct this type of evaluation was during sophomore or junior the year high school. Differential Aptitude Test batteries, on either hand, are a great tool for this.

Keywords: Differential Aptitude Test, Clerical speed & Accuracy, Language usage ability.

Analyzing the Mental Health among Rural Adolescents

Nibedita Bhowmik

Research Scholar

Centre for Studies & Research in Education,

School of Education

Central University of Gujarat

Nibedita.bhowmik.89@gmail.com

Dr. Shilpa S. Popat

Assistant Professor

Centre for Studies & Research in Education,

School of Education

Central University of Gujarat

shilpaspopat@cug.ac.in

The ability to handle various life situations depends on one's mental health. Mental health is an ability of a person which makes him energetic, enthusiastic, happy, successful, and adjustable social human being. The aim and objective of the current study is to explore the level of mental health among adolescents in reference to gender, department and level of education. The study is a Cross sectional survey which was conducted on 85 adolescents students studying in XI and XII class. The data was collected by using the standardized research instrument "The Mental Health Battery" developed by Arun Kumar Singh and Alpana Sen Gupta. The collected data was analyzed by using the Percentage Analysis. The study reveals that only 62% boys and 58% girls from adolescents reach the average level of mental health. In Sciences, 72% of students have achieved the average level of mental health and only 41% of students from arts backgrounds have achieved the average level of mental health. As far as the educational level is concerned, only 49% of adolescents from XI standard and 82% from XII standard have achieve the average level of mental health.

Keywords: Mental Health, Adolescents, Senior Secondary Students



Importance of Health in Indian Education System: An Outlook

Priti Kumari

Assistant Professor, Education
Department, Kalinga University,
Chhattisgarh,
pritikumari99@gmail.com

A healthy mind develops only in a healthy body. This healthy mind gives birth to healthy education, which gives new life to the development of the entire personality. Health is a symbol of the fullness of life which strengthens the foundation of education. Education is a practical knowledge, in which health plays an important role in fulfilling it. If it is said that without health, even strong education cannot be imagined, then it will not be wrong. Education and health both are important elements for all round development of a person. Today holistic development is being talked about in Education Policy 2020 which is not possible without holistic health. Learning by doing is possible only when we are physically and mentally healthy. Concentration is very important for achieving the goal and for concentration it is necessary to lead a healthy life. Good health teaches us moderation and patience which helps in achieving the goals. In ancient education system the adage for health and education was:

“Sharirmadhyam Khalu Dharmasadhanam”

“A healthy and sound body is the instrument of the performance of the highest ideal.”

In every era health is seen as the first condition of getting education. That is why sports, physical exercise and physical activities have been given prominent place in the school curriculum. Physical and mental health is considered a supplement to education in all the education systems of the world. Today many programs are being run by the government in the schools for the good health of the children.

Keywords: Health; Education; Development;



A Theoretical Analysis of India's New Education Policy 2020

Prof. (Dr.) Parshuram Dhaked
Dean Academics,
Sabarmati University, Ahmedabad.

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) is formulated to revamp education system and lay down road map for new India. It was approved Indian cabinet on 29th July 2020. In this contingency situation, education plays a crucial and important role. Thus, the National Education Policy 2020 has been repurposed as the foundation for this reform, which might aid in the development of a new educational system in the nation as well as the improvement of those economic and social indices. That still requires improvement. Through diverse universities and independent colleges, NEP 2020 offers top-notch higher education. In this research, we have critically analysed the policy and suggested modifications to ensure a smooth transition between it and its predecessor as well as to increase its significance. The examination of the NEP 2020 regulations and management practises at the university level is covered in the current paper. Findings are based on a systematic review of existing literature. The creation and implementation of NEPs at national and HEI levels are advised (Higher Education levels). To achieve that it has suggested progressive reform in the existing education and governance systems. NEP 2020 is expected to give big leap to higher education in India. The vision is to create India 2.0 for 21st century which is bound to take leadership role at global arena. NEP 2020 is largely a very progressive document, with a firm grasp on the current socio-economic landscape and the prospect to meet future challenges. If implemented properly; then it has got everything to make India global hub in education by 2030.

Keywords: National Education Policy, Teacher training, Indian Education, HEIs



A Comparative study of NCERT Curriculum and IB Curriculum.

Dr. Seema Sharma

Associate Professor, (Head of
Department) Kasturi Ram College of
Higher Studies, Narela; New Delhi

Dr. Ruchi Sharma

Assistant Professor, District Institute of
Education and Training, B-, 4/15 Old
Rajinder Nagar; New Delhi

With the launch of NEP 2020 we need to revisit the curriculum and pedagogy in terms of child's knowledge construction. NEP 2020 advocates experiential learning to strengthen the teaching learning process and to make learning more purposive and joyful. Though NCF 2005 also proposed constructivist approach for teaching learning process but still large gaps have been identified in curriculum transaction. Thus, to identify those gaps and underlying reasons we need to analyse the curriculum in the light of another progressive curriculum. The purpose of this study is to reflect on the analyse our curriculum and compare it to an international curriculum. The nature of the study is descriptive and analytical. As the name reveals it is a comparative study two curriculums. The selection of curriculum is done purposively and are Indian curriculum and IB curriculum. The main aim of the study is to analyse the two curriculums in terms of objectives, pedagogy and scope of knowledge construction. The findings indicate that the scope of knowledge construction is more in International Baccalaureate as compared to our curriculum as IB is based on inquiry approach. Learner has more ownership of his/her learning as compared to Indian curriculum. But for opting IB one need to go through proper trainings before implementing and learners also need orientation.

Keywords: Elementary Education, Primary Year Programme, Middle Year Programme



Infrastructural and Administrative Barriers to Girls' Education in Afghanistan.

Ruhullah Frogh

Research scholar, Mangalore University,
Mangalagangothri, Karnataka, India.
frogh.aihrc@gmail.com

Women in Afghanistan have never experienced equal access to education. Several challenges, including socio-cultural and administrative barriers, are responsible for widespread gender disparity in education in Afghanistan. Despite some significant achievements in the last two decades (2001-2021), girls in Afghanistan still face severe infrastructural and administrative challenges, depriving them of equal access to education. The present study attempts to examine infrastructural and administrative barriers to girls' access to education. The required data for the present study was collected from Afghanistan's Kandahar, Kapisa, and Bamyar provinces. The data were collected using a structured questionnaire. The sample of this study includes (N)= 400 respondents, chosen through non-probability purposive sampling. The respondents are students, teachers, parents, and government employees. Findings suggest that low quality of education, lack of girls' school, shortage of female teacher, lack of transport, lack of female specific infrastructure facilities in school and universities, corruption, discrimination against girl students, and lack of child care or kindergarten are the leading administrative challenges and barriers that hamper girls equal access to education. The findings will help policymakers and educational practitioners to overcome the challenges and provide a better educational environment for girls. For a country like Afghanistan with a poor economy and political and social instability, girls' education should be seen as a crucial and decisive factor for society's development and stability. Women's education is an essential part of the development process, without which Afghanistan will always experience human disaster, instability, and backwardness because gender inequality in education intensifies poverty, conflict, and instability.

Keywords:



Communal violence, the affected Socio-economic status and impact on Child Education: A Case Study on Muzaffarnagar Riots.

Shahla Khanam
Research scholar
Faculty of Education (IASE)
Jamia Millia Islamia
New dehli-110025
Email-shahlajmil23@gmail.com

“Knowledge gives us power, love gives us the fullness”-Dr.Sarvepali Radhakrishnan

Education is a Fundamental Right (RTE) in the Constitution of India (Article 21, A). It has been made mandatory from the age of 6-14 years and education determines the occupation, income, status or position of the individual in society. In addition, the socioeconomic status of a child's family has a significant impact on his education. Communal violence is one strong force adversely impacting socioeconomic status. The purpose of this paper is therefore to examine how communal violence affects the socioeconomic status of families based on the parameters of child education, income and family occupation. The investigator employed a field survey method for the present study with a purposive sample of 100 children aged 6 to 14 in the riot-affected villages of Muzaffarnagar district that witnessed violence in 2013. A self-designed closed-ended questionnaire was used for data collection. The results of the present study pointed that 70% of children dropped out in 2013, 75% belonged to families with 5-10 thousand monthly income with 80% of families involved in daily wage labor. This clearly shows that communal violence affects the socioeconomic status of families and is detrimental to child education and future. According to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), every child has the right to education (Article 28), growing up free from poverty (Article 27) and Protect them from communal violence(19). Thus, every nation must ensure that its children live a good life and have a bright future.

Keywords- socioeconomic status, communal violence, child education

Teacher Education Programme in Stanford University

Shefali Dhimmar
Research Scholar
Department of Education
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda
Vadodara, Gujarat.
Shefali.dhimmar@gmail.com

The economic and social growth of the nation has a link to education. It enhances individual ability. The teacher is the source to provide education. According to the NEP 2020 “Teachers are the heart of the learning process”. Teachers shape the future of a child who is the future generation of our nation. NEP 2020 recognizes that teachers will require training in high-quality content as well as pedagogy. Teacher Education Programme prepares quality teachers. It provides hands-on experience to the student teachers. If we strengthen the teacher education programme, we can prepare quality teachers. But how can strengthen the teacher education programme? This leads to many other questions such as the ideal structure and appropriate norms of teacher education programme for strengthening it. The study of the education system in such foreign countries can help to acquire a better understanding of the education system. We can gain a better global understanding. We can be aware of the curriculum, the pedagogical practices they follow, the process to prepare a lesson plan, and the assessment practice. Therefore, the researcher wants to study how foreign university follows the practices. This research paper represents the mission, admission process, and curriculum, the practice of the school internship programme, and evaluation practice of the teacher education programme at Stanford University and the practices followed by them.

Keywords: Teacher Education, Practices, Norms, Stanford University



Inclusive Lingu

Sourav Mahato
Ph.D Scholar
Department of Educational Studies
School of Education
Mahatma Gandhi Central University
Motihari, East Champaran, Bihar-845401
[India]
mahatosourav37@gmail.com

Dr. Pathloth Omkar
Assistant Professor
Department of Educational Studies
School of Education
Mahatma Gandhi Central University
Motihari, East Champaran, Bihar-845401
[India]
pathlothomkar@gmail.com

Alok Sarkar
Ph.D Scholar
Department of Education
University of Delhi
33, Chhatra Marg, Delhi-110007 [India]
alokkastor@gmail.com

Inclusive Lingu is one new and novel area of research being explored by the authors. The notion of inclusive lingu includes language external and inward; overt and covert; speaking language and thinking language; speaking language and body language; spoken language, listening language, and lettering language; language of and in conscious, pre-conscious and subconscious awareness; language of different age groups; language of different language groups, race, cast and ethnicity; mother tongue, regional languages, state language and foreign language; languages of different subjects, areas, disciplines and fields; language of human being, animals, creatures, plants and materials; language of living beings and machine language. The area of research intends to explore all types of language and linguistic perspectives, to integrate them and then to apply them for human welfare. It has been grown that inclusive lingu can be applied in elementary stage, and this stage is the fittest period psychologically to grasp language and linguistic perspectives effortlessly, although its disadvantage may endanger pure mother tongue. In secondary level inclusive lingu can help to absorb different subjects and co-curriculum. In higher education, it has capacity to assist in good social science research and other researches. Inclusive lingu can help in socialization, mobility, creativity, broader thinking, employment, rehabilitation, etc.

Keywords: Inclusive Lingu, Conscious, Subconscious, Elementary, Research.

Growth mindset pedagogy: A choice for the teacher to foster growth mindset in early childhood education and development

Sukanya Singh

Dr. Anjali Sharma

Research Scholar, School of Education

Associate Professor, School of Education

Central University of Rajasthan, India
sukanyasingh6@gmail.com

Central University of Rajasthan, India
anjalisharma@curaj.ac.in

Early childhood is a crucial window for laying the foundations for children to become efficient, resilient, and creative learners. Mindset is a valuable construct for promoting the learning agency among children and assists them in knowing their ability to meet the challenges in everyday life. Consequently, children's mindset about responding to those challenging situations vigorously influences the learning that enables them to handle the subsequent problems that come their way. An archetypal growth mindset that relies upon the belief system paves the way for pedagogy to impart life skills to children in order to stretch their intellectual potential and academic boundaries. Integrating the growth mindset theory into the classroom can assist the children in exercising autonomy over their learning agency, optimizing academic achievements, and developing a positive lifelong learning attitude. The paper aimed to unveil the growth mindset pedagogy in early childhood education and development by synthesizing the research studies in two folds (i) exploring the conceptual grasp of the growth mindset and (ii) examining the empirical data supporting the growth mindset and its significance for early childhood education and development. In conclusion, dynamic research on teachers' pedagogy in early childhood years has sparked long-term future directions.

Keywords: Growth mindset, Pedagogy, Early childhood Education and Development



Gender Disparity and Mathematics Education: A Review Paper

Swati Chakraborty,
PhD Scholar, GD Goenka University,
Gurgaon, Delhi NCR
chakrabortyswati1996@gmail.com

Sara Noor,
Junior Project Fellow (Mathematics),
CIET, NCERT, New Delhi
saranoor1416@gmail.com

One of the most renowned disciplines is mathematics, a field of study that deals with the study of numbers. Among the most creative concepts of humanity is the use of numbers. They simplify and make our daily lives convenient. Most of the students are unaware that mathematics is more than just what is taught in schools. The most common stereotypical notion about mathematics is that it's something for men and not for women. As far as higher education is concerned, male ratio sums up to be more when compared to the female ratio under the aspect of teaching-learning processes. Moreover, it is summarized in a manner that males tend to be better than females when it comes to knowledge sharing. The rates of enrollment of girls in mathematics courses are relatively low even in developed nations where educational equality was long ago attained. The issues of gender and mathematics education have traditionally been disregarded. But with the recent launch of National Educational Policy (NEP 2020) it stressed on S.T.E.M-based education. The NEP's objectives of promoting innovative thinking, problem-solving abilities, teamwork, strategic thinking, entrepreneurial abilities, and more are well aligned with STEM. Despite the Govt's recommendations for equity in education, there hasn't been much research done on gender and mathematics education in India until now. This paper is an attempt to present in detail the important discussion about the issue of gender gap and mathematics education. The review will point out gaps in mathematics education in terms of gender disparity and will present future research initiatives in this area.

Keywords: Mathematics Education, Nep 2020, Gender Disparity, Stem Education



A Critical Study of NEP 2020: Issues, & Challenges

T. S. Suma

Research scholar,
Sabarmati University, Ahmedabad.

India, being a growing liberal country for educational reforms, currently has about 845 universities and approximately 40,000 higher education institutions (HIEs), reflecting the overall high fragmentation and many small sized HEIs in the country which are affiliated to these universities. It is found that over 40% of these small sized institutions are running single program me against the expected reform to a multidisciplinary style of higher education which is an essential requirement for the educational reforms in the country for the 21st century. It is also noted that over 20% of the colleges have annual enrolment less than 100 students making them nonviable to improve the quality of education and only 4% of colleges enroll more than 3,000 students annually due to regional imbalance as well as the quality of education they offer. Some of the reasons found for the fragmentation of the higher education (HE) system in India are: It is predicted that India will be the third largest economy in the world by 2030-2032 with estimated GDP of ten trillion dollars. It is evident that the ten trillion economies will be driven by knowledge resources and not by the natural resources of the country. To boost the growth of the Indian education sector, the present government decided to revamp it by introducing a comprehensive National Education Policy 2020. The currently introduced National Education Policy 2020 envisions an India centered education system that contributes directly to transforming our nation sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high quality education to all.2020.

Higher education is an important aspect in deciding the economy, social status, technology adoption, and healthy human behaviors in every country. Improving GER to include every citizen of the country in higher education offerings is the responsibility of the education department of the country government. National Education Policy of India 2020 is marching towards achieving such objective by making innovative policies to improve the quality, attractiveness, affordability, and increasing the supply by opening up the higher education for the private sector and at the same time with strict controls to maintain quality in every higher education institution. By encouraging merit- based admissions with free-ships& scholarships, merit & research based continuous performers as faculty members, and merit based proven leaders in regulating bodies, and strict monitoring of quality through biennial accreditation based on self-declaration of progress through technology-based monitoring, NEP-2020 is expected to fulfill its objectives by 2030. An impartial agency National Research Foundation will fund for innovative projects in priority research areas of basic sciences, applied sciences, and social sciences & humanities. HE system will transform itself as student centric with the freedom to choose core and allied subjects within a discipline and across disciplines. Faculty members also get autonomy to choose curriculum, methodology, pedagogy and evaluation models within the given policy framework. These transformations will start from the academic year 2021-22 and will continue until the year 2030 where the first level of transformation is expected too visible.

Keywords:



A Study About Awareness Of Home Learning In Secondary Teachers

Vishalkumar Rajendrasing Parmar
Research Scholar
Department Of Education,
Shri Govind Guru University,
Godhara (Gujarat)
parmar.vishal22@gmail.com

In the corona pandemics (COVID-19) situation when all schools offline classroom teaching temporarily closed in India, In Gujarat Offline School Education, was converted to Online Education with help of Samagra Shiksha, Gujarat So that education would not stop, so teachers responded to Home Learning Initiative through TV-based & Web-based learning. So the researcher wants to know about the awareness of Home Learning programs in secondary teachers, Qualitative method was used to study & collect Data and Purposive Sampling was used, Total of 100 secondary teachers from 27 Schools responded. A researcher made Tool. It contains two parts, the demographic of respondents and Home learning programs. Statistical Data analysis by MS excels. The findings were 1) Secondary teachers of the sample of this study have to lack awareness about Home Learning programs. 2) Secondary teachers of the sample have no significant variation among awareness of Home Learning concerning Granted & Non-granted teachers. 3) Secondary teachers of the sample have no significant variation among awareness of Home Learning among rural & urban teachers. 4) Secondary teachers of the sample have no significant variation among awareness about Home Learning concerning languages & social science and maths-science teachers. 5) Secondary teachers of the sample have no significant variation among awareness of Home Learning along with female & male teachers.

Keywords: Awareness, Home Learning, online education, Secondary Teacher

Educational Adjustment Among School Students

Rekhaben G. Parmar
Ph.D. Scholar, Department of
Psychology, Hemchandracharya North
Gujarat University, Patan

The present study aimed to know the educational adjustment among secondary and higher secondary school students. It also aimed to check Educational Adjustment with reference to gender and Standard. The Educational Adjustment Inventory (EAI) by Seema Rani & Dr. Sasant Bahadur Singh (Revised) (2014) was used. The sample constituted total 120 school students out of which 60 were from secondary school students (30 boys and 30 girls) and 60 from higher secondary school students (30 boys and 30 girls). The data was collected from North Gujarat. The data was scored, analyzed as per the manual. 'F' test was being calculated. The result showed that 1.. The secondary school students group is having more educational adjustment than higher secondary school students group, 2.. There is no significant difference in the mean score of educational adjustment among the boys and girls school students and 3.. There is no significant difference in the interactive effect of the mean scores of educational adjustment with regards to the type of school and gender.

Keywords: Educational Adjustment, Boys and Girls, Secondary and Higher Secondary School.

A Study on Peace and Harmony in Education

Dr. Anjali Shah
Assistant Professor
Department of Education Sabarmati
University

Education has been always supposed to promote peace and harmony each over the world. The universal mortal values are always concentrated on by education in seminaries and sodalities. Its class. moment's world is full of conflicts, precariousness, violence, unharmonious conduct grounded on political, ethnical, religious and ethnical factors which make a negative impact on the humanity. In the contemporary time, the major end of education should be to help people to develop themselves as global citizens who can make nonstop sweats for erecting one peaceful and harmonious world.

Keywords: Education, Peace, Harmony, Globalization

Importance of Role Play as a Pedagogy for Undergraduates studying Business English

Dr. Sunita Nimavat

Kunj Ganatra

English arrived in India along with the people of England in the 1600s and became a mode of communication for commerce, trade and travel. It was never an Indian language even in the beginning but can we call it so today? A questionable trail of thought. While the world is debating on English being a global language, it cannot be ignored that the corporate world thrives because of this language as a common mode of communication from the first world to the third world countries adapting the language. English also remains the preferred language for classroom instruction to job placements at national and global scenarios. Stress on learning Business English in higher education or at the undergraduate level has gained much popularity recently. Although at its nascent stage in India, role play as a pedagogy is slowly proving its importance in helping undergraduates to learn Business English. This research paper focuses on the various pedagogies in practice and the advantages of using role play to learn Business English as well as the probable barriers that can be faced by the undergraduate students during the process. The paper also suggests how to overcome these barriers and make it easier for undergraduates to study Business English using role play as a pedagogy during their years of higher education which shall help them during job placements as well as in the mill run of the corporate world globally.

Keywords: Business English, Role-Play, Pedagogy, English



Study of Blended Learning Process in Education Context

Bhav nabahen K. Bhavsar

PhD scholar,

Education,

Sabarmati University,

bbhavsar74@gmail.com

Training is one of the areas that are encountering exceptional changes because of the progression and utilization of data innovation. Versatile and e-learning are now working with the instructing and opportunity for growth with the utilization of most recent channels and innovations. Blended learning is an expected result of cutting edge innovation based learning framework. The appeal of Blended learning approach lies in the transformation of innovation supported learning strategies notwithstanding the current customary based learning. With the presentation of innovation, the general advancing as well as showing experience is impressively improved by covering negative parts of the customary methodology. In this paper a mixed learning model for advanced education where customary study hall addresses are upheld through e-learning.

Keywords:

Philosophy of Physics Behind Star Formation Revealed by Multi-wavelength Observations.

Dhanya J.S

Assistant Professor, Sabarmati
University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat-
382481

Philosophy of star formation is vast in discipline, which drives from basic conceptual physics of star formation to its philosophical overview. Stars, usually formed in diffuse, cold molecular clouds under various circumstances, gain much interest. The nature of a star depends mainly on the initial mass and finding it is considered as the most crucial one. However, due to low luminosity, obscured view, lack of observational data etc, their study is considered as the most challenging one. Since, the only way to test theories based on star formation is to observe various stages of star evolution. The present paper gives a basic picture of what is the science behind the formation of stars in a selected area of interest through detailed literature search as well as it gives a suitable flowchart to extract results from it and how to arrive at a conclusion. Now-a-days considerable advancement has been happening in finding the reason behind star formation in the form of various observational techniques and research papers. But, information is limited if one chooses for single wavelength study, thus for deriving a full picture of the formation one need to look for a multi-wavelength approach. This paper explains the step-by-step way to proceed to arrive at a simple solution. A suitable approach to connect observational results with theoretical knowledge is also explained. Altogether this research suggests a key to solve problems related to star formation in full swing is to perform multi-wavelength analysis in the particular selected site. Future advanced observational methods help in gaining further insights in star formation.

Keywords: Star Formation, Molecular Clouds, Interstellar Gas

The Relationship Between Metacognitive Beliefs and Happiness among Adolescence

Abinash Mishra
Ph.D. Scholar,
School of Psychology
Gangadhar Meher University, Amruta
Vihar, Sambalpur, Odisha, Pin: 768004,
India

Dr. Rupashree Brahma Kumari
Assistant Professor, School of
Psychology
Gangadhar Meher University, Amruta
Vihar, Sambalpur, Odisha, Pin: 768004,
India

Happiness, a positive psychological construct which is highly valued in the present contemporary world. It is a mental or emotional state of well-being defined by positive or pleasant emotion ranging from contentment to intense joy. However, the rate of unhappiness among people has been increasing day by day. Unhappiness is a part of life, often caused by behavioral patterns as well as cognitive patterns that affect how we feel from day to day. In a recent year World Health Organization has estimated 3.8% of the population in the world are not happy in their life even they reported that approximately 280 million people in the world have depression. A variety of biological, psychological, religious, economic or philosophical approaches have striven to define happiness & identify the sources of unhappiness sources. The current research has been done with the intent to identify the contribution of Metacognitive beliefs on happiness. A total of 140 college students were primarily screened with short version of Oxford Happiness Questionnaire, following which the the Metacognition questionnaire (MCQ) was administered to measure the metacognitive beliefs of the students. After that, the relationships between happiness with dimensions of Metacognitive beliefs were tested using the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient. Analysis of the result revealed a negative correlation between the dimensions of Metacognitive beliefs with happiness.

Keywords: Happiness, Depression, Metacognitive Beliefs

Emotional Intelligence and Stress in Team and Individual Athletes

Mallika Sharma

Research scholar faculty of Behavioral
Sciences, Shree Guru Gobind Singh
Tricentenary University, Budhera,
Gurugram-Badli Road, Gurugram- 122505,
Haryana, India

Dr. (Prof) Rajbir Singh

Dean faculty of Behavioral Sciences,
faculty of Behavioral Sciences, Shree
Guru Gobind Singh Tricentenary
University, Budhera, Gurugram-Badli
Road, Gurugram- 122505, Haryana,
India

The present study was conducted to understand if there is a difference in Emotional intelligence and Stress between athletes who play individual sport (e.g. gymnastics, chess, diving) and team sport (e.g. Basketball, hockey). The research sample consisted of 160 young adults between 18 to 25 years out of which 80 were individual game athletes and 80 team game athletes, the participants were selected through random sampling method and they were assessed on emotional intelligence scale by Singh and Narain and perceived stress scale (PSS) by Cohen. The data was analyzed using t test, which showed that there was a significant difference between the two groups (individual and team athletes) in terms of emotional intelligence ($p < 0.001$). Team athletes scored higher on emotional intelligence compared to individual team athletes, mental health benefits of participation in team oriented or single player sports may vary between individual sport athletes and those playing team sport, gender difference was also observed as women reported significantly higher on emotional intelligence compared to men ($p < 0.05$). It was also seen that there was no significant difference in the level of stress experienced by individual and team athletes, but there was a significant difference in the level of stress experienced by males and females athletes, it was observed that the male athletes experienced more stress as compared to female athletes. The data also suggested that there was a significant relationship between Stress and Emotional Intelligence ($p < 0.01$) the paper gives an insight in understanding that team sport participation plays a factor in enhancing emotional intelligence which will further help in reducing stress as well.

Keywords – Emotional Intelligence, Stress, Team athletes, Individual athletes



A Study On Perceived Social Support And Depression Among The Elderly

Lucy Sonali Hembram

Assistant Professor

Department of Psychology

Utkal University

Odisha

Older population has become the marginalised section of the society over time. Senior citizens in India face a lot of challenges such as abandonment, lack of support and lack of understanding of old age issues, absence of social security etc. which further leads to various physical and mental health problems. So the present study aimed at assessing the perceived social support and depression among the elderly population and to examine the relationship between the two variables. Data was collected from a sample of 50 older people of which, 25 people lived with their families and the rest 25 lived at old age homes. The study assessed the perceived social support of the elderly by using the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support and their level of depressive symptoms through the Geriatric Depression Scale. The relationship between perceived social support and depression was found out by using Pearson Correlation. Data revealed that perceived social support was higher among elderly who lived with their families as compared to those living at old age homes and depressive symptoms were found to be higher among those who resided at old age homes as compared to those who lived with their families. A negative correlation was found between perceived social support and depression among elderly who lived with their families. Whereas a positive correlation was found between the two variables among elderly who lived at old age homes. These findings will certainly be helpful for health professionals and psychologists to develop interventions for avoiding depression and improving the health of the elderly.

Keywords- Perceived social support, Depression, Elderly

Social Media Addiction in relation to Happiness and Aggression – A Study

Mansi Kapoor

Research Scholar, Department of
Psychology, School of Humanities and
Social Sciences, C.T University, Ludhiana

Dr. D. J Singh

Professor, Department of Psychology,
School of Humanities and Social
Sciences, C.T University, Ludhiana

Social media addiction is a behavioral addiction with some serious repercussions for one's mental and physical well-being. This addiction has been found to reduce productivity, creativity, empathy, self esteem and enhance isolation, loneliness, social anxiety, fear of missing out, anxiety and depression. The aim of the current study was to explore the relationship between social media addiction, happiness and aggression. Keeping the objectives in mind, the following study was conducted on a sample of 100 individuals (50 males, 50 females) in the age range of 14-17 years from various government and private high schools in Ludhiana. Random selection of participants was done and informed consent was obtained. The participants were administered Social Media Addiction Scale (Tutgun-Unal & Deniz, 2015), Happiness Scale (Bhardwaj & Das, 2017) and Aggression Scale (Mathur & Bhatnagar, 1971). Social media addiction scale yielded scores on four dimensions, namely, Occupation, Mood Modification, Relapse, Conflict and overall score. Inter-correlation analysis and Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis was carried out to identify the predictors and correlates of Social Media Addiction Scale. Results and implications of the findings will be further discussed. This paper has implications for positive psychology, media psychology and personality psychology in general.

Keywords: social media, addiction, aggression, happiness, well being, mental health



Understanding Unforgiveness of Adults: A Qualitative Study

Ajit Kumar Singh
Research Scholar
Department of Psychology,
Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar
(Madhya Pradesh), India.
Email ID:- ajitsinghmani@gmail.com

Unforgiveness is an internal state in which one's experiences in the aftermath of a transgression vary along with one or more of the following dimensions: negative emotions with rumination, unforgiving cognitions, and/or an altered perception of the offender. It has been evident that unforgiveness is linked with some physical, and psychological problems. Although some researchers studied unforgiveness quantitatively there is a lack of qualitative studies on unforgiveness. Thus, there is a need to conduct qualitative study of unforgiveness. Present study aimed to investigate unforgiving experiences of adults using qualitative research design. Eighteen students with age ranges 20-30 years have been interviewed with the help of semi-structured interview protocol. Six themes were emerged. Apart from some negative consequences i.e., hurt, anger, rumination, etc. participants reported some positive consequences, i.e., increased self-worth, increased adoption, happiness, satisfaction, etc. also. Thus, we found that, contrary to the previous conceptualization, which was cold negative emotion and rumination, unforgiveness is more multifaceted and nuanced phenomenon. Keeping its significance and the range of human experiences it covers, the study findings may have significant practice implications in clinical and counselling settings. Unforgiveness is a state of emotional stagnation which makes people vigilant towards the activities of offenders which, in turn, reduce the chances of revictimization and enhances the adaption of the individuals and thus, practitioners may find it useful to reduce some selected unforgiveness, not all, by employing appropriate strategies as sometimes holding forgiveness may enhances self-esteem and self-worth of victims while granting forgiveness may cause emotional and psychological problems thus, attempt at lowering unforgiveness may not always be beneficial.

Keywords: cold emotion, forgiveness, transgression, qualitative research, unforgiveness

PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS OF THE SABARKANTHA DISTRICT

Mehulkumar D.

PH.D Scholar,
Dept. of psychology
H.N.G.U, Patan
mehulratanpur@gmail.com

The present study aimed to know the psychological well-being among college students. It also aimed to check psychological well-being with reference to gender and area. The Psychological Well-being Scale (PWBS) by Dr. Devendera Singh Sisodia and Ms. Pooja Chaudhary (2012) was used. The sample constituted total 120 college students out of which 60 were from boys students (30 urban area and 30 rural area) and 60 from girl students (30 urban area and 30 rural area). The data was collected from various college of Sabarkantha District. The data was scored, analyzed as per the manual. 'F' test was being calculated. The result showed that, 1. There is significant difference in the mean score of psychological well-being among the boys and girls college students. The boy college students group is having more psychological well-being than girls college students group, 2. There is significant difference in the mean score of psychological well-being among the college students of urban and rural area. The college students of rural area group is having more psychological well-being than college students of urban area group and 3. There is no significant difference in the interactive effect of the mean scores of psychological well-being with regards to the gender and area.

Keywords: Psychological well-being, boys students and girls students, urban area and rural area.

Survey on General Awareness and Mental Health among students' during Covid-19 Pandemic

Anita Sharma
PhD Research Scholar
University Wing, Dakshina Bharat Hindi
Prachar Sabha, Madras
anitasharma89786@gmail.com

Agar Chander Pushap
PhD Research Scholar
University Wing, Dakshina Bharat Hindi
Prachar Sabha, Madras
acpushap@gmail.com

The sudden outbreak of Corona virus pandemic has introduced many difficulties to students, teachers, and guardians. Students previously adapting to emotional well-being conditions have been particularly helpless against the changes and the wide effects on students mental health because of schools, colleges and universities all of sudden being shut, truly separating rules and seclusion, and other unforeseen changes to their lives. Students mental health has been a developing worry as of late even before the Corona virus pandemic. The anxieties and limitations related with the pandemic have put students at more serious gamble of creating mental health issues, which may essentially hinder their scholarly achievement, social collaborations and their future career opportunities. A study was conducted to assess the perception the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of students through an online survey of 100 college students of Jammu district of J&K UT to explore the perception of students towards their mental health. Students studying in the colleges in J&K UT of India were taken in the study. Tool used for the study was a self-made inventory and data was collected through online mode (Google Forms). The main objectives of the study were: 1. To assess the perception of students' about Corona virus pandemic, 2. To emphasizes the mental health of the students', 3. Suggestions to improve the mental health among students'. Findings of the study revealed that more than 80% of college student's does not know about the corona virus before this pandemic. 60% of college student's believe main source of information about corona virus is social media. 81.5 % of college student's believe lockdown effect their mental health. 51.9% of college student's encounter with the depression or anxiety in the covid-19 pandemic. 40% of college student's believe meditation and regular workouts help them in easing their anxiety in the covid-19 pandemic. Students also provide suggestion to improve the mental health by performing regular workouts, meditation, yoga and surround and interact with positive vibe people.

Keywords- General Awareness, Mental Health, Covid-19 Pandemic, College Students, Perception

Happiness Among College Students With Regards To Their Gender And Faculty

Nareshkumar D. Zala
Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Psychology,
Hemchandracharya North Gujarat
University, Patan

Dr. P. M. Prajapati
Department of Psychology Arts College
Vijapur, Maheshana
(North Gujarat)

The present study aimed to know the happiness among college students with regards to their gender and faculty. It also aimed to check happiness with reference to gender and faculty. Happiness Scale (HS-RHMJ) by Himanshi Rastogi and Janki Moorjani (2017) was used. The sample constituted total 120 college students out of which 60 were from boys students (30 arts faculty and 30 commerce faculty) and 60 from girls students (30 arts faculty and 30 commerce faculty). The data was collected from Banaskantha District. The data was scored, analyzed as per the manual. 'F' test was being calculated. The result showed that 1. The girls students group is having more happiness than boys students group, 2. The students of arts faculty group is having more happiness than students of commerce faculty group and 3. There is no significant difference in the interactive effect of the mean scores of happiness with regards to gender and faculty.

Keywords: Happiness, boys students and girls students, arts faculty and commerce faculty.

Work life Balance and psychological wellbeing

Mr. Bhuvanendran V B
School of Social Science
Sabarmati University
bhuvanendranvb@hotmail.com

Work life balance influence both professional and personal life of a person. The study aimed to understand how work life balance influence Quality of life. The objective of this study was to measure the effect of Work life balance on psychological wellbeing and how work life balance is affecting psychological wellbeing. Sample of the study is 25 disability rehabilitation professionals. Data was collected using interview method. Pilot study was conducted. Semi structured interview was done for data collection after comprehensive literature review. Work life balance is the ability of the individuals to pursue successfully their work and personal lives, without undue pressures from one domain undermining the satisfactory experience of the other. Three major dimensions of work life balance were studied. First dimension was how work is influenced by life activities, second was how life activities influence work and final dimension was work life enhancement which include positive effects of one's work on personal life or vice versa. Psychological well-being is a representation of an individual's psychological health based on positive psychological function. Various aspects of psychological wellbeing were also measured. This includes autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, positive relationship with others, purpose of life and self acceptance. The research examined how various dimensions of the work life balance influence various aspects of quality of life. The result reveals that work life balance play a pivotal role in influencing quality of life. There is a significant relationship between both. The study suggests that the organizations need to refine policies and formulate practices to enhance work life balance.

Keywords: Work Life Balance, Psychological wellbeing, Disability rehabilitation, Qualitative research

Suicidal Attitude Among Post Graduate Students Of Idar Taluka

Parmar Nilamben Dahyalal

Ph. D. Scholar (Psychology)

Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University,
Patan.

Email: - nilamsutariya7@gmail.com

The present research is about the suicidal attitude of post graduate students of idar taluka. In which the sample was selected by stratified random method. A total of 90 students were selected. A total of 30 students, 15 boys and 15 girls, were selected from the arts. Similarly, 15 boys and 15 girls from commerce and 15 boys and 15 girls from science were selected for a total of 30 - 30 students. Also, Gaytri Tiwari and Lidya ch. Momin's 'Suicidal Attitude Scale' was used for calculation in this research. The information was also analyzed by ANOVA. The research found that there was a significant difference in suicidal attitude between post graduate boys and girls in the arts, commerce and science.

Keyword: - Suicidal Attitude, Students, Post graduate, Idar Taluka.

Social Support In Relation To Quality Of Life: A Study On School Teachers Of Kashmir.

Ashiq Hussain War
Research Scholar
Department of Psychology
Govt M.L.B Girls P.G college Bhopal (M.P)

Dr A.K.S Kushwaha
Professor ,
Department of Psychology
Govt M.L.B Girls P.G college Bhopal (M.P)

The purpose of this study was to examine the levels of social support and quality of life (QOL) and to examine the relationship between social support and QOL among school teachers in Kashmir. Using the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS) and the World Health Organization QOL-BREF questionnaires, social support and QOL were assessed.. Samples of 120 teachers were part of this research study. Respondents scored highest on the social relationships domain of QOL (55.4 SD 21.4) as compared with the lowest mean scores of the physical and environmental domains (48.5 SD 20.4; 46.1 SD 17.3). Social support had a positive significant relationship with quality of life. Understanding the relationship between social support and QOL in teachers may provide guidance to the healthcare providers, family members and social services about the importance of social support to the nation builders of the society.

Keywords: Teachers, Quality of life, social support, Multidimensional scale of PSS.

A Review Of Mindfulness Based Tools And Personality Correlates

Ramneet Kaur Narula
Freelance Psychologist, Trainer
Mindfulness & CHCP Coach Research
Scholar
Shri Gurugobind Singh Tricentenary
University
Gurgaon-Badli Road Chandu, Budhera,
Gurugram, Haryana 122505
kramneet7371@gmail.com

Mindfulness is the ability to be present in a given moment completely and on purpose. It is also a skill that an individual masters over time with practice and effort every now and then eventually making it a habit to be mindful everywhere and every time. There have been a variety of tools constructed to assess Mindfulness for different population sets and with varied other variables like personality, well – being, anxiety, in different cultures across some parts of the world. By most researchers it is understood that the type of personality an individual adorns has an impact on whether the individual is mindful or not. It is effective to assess mindfulness on a given population set to identify various factors like work – life balance, anxiety levels, concentration levels, moods and ability to focus in a given area of life. The researcher has made an effort to study the number of tools that have been developed on Mindfulness in the past many years through and has attempted to review a few of them. The researcher has tried to identify the gap between these various literature reviews which provide data on the developed tools for assessment cross the world. Among the various tools and inventories the researcher studied what the several of them were used for specifically in terms of population bracket, age and country. It has been concluded that there are no such scales constructed for assessment on the Indian population based on the culture and for assessment on working administrations.

Keywords – Mindfulness, Inventories, Anxiety, Mood, Concentration. ✓

A Study Of Critical Thinking Among Prospective Teachers In Relation To Their Blood Groups

Ravneet Kaur

Ph.D. Scholar, Teacher Training and Non-formal Education (IASE), JMI,
New Delhi-25

Dr. Jasim Ahmad

Professor of Education, Teacher Training and Non-formal Education (IASE), JMI,
New Delhi-25

In the field of psychological genetics, many research studies concluded that behavioural trait of an individual is associated with heredity. Blood type of individual conferred on inheritance and it does not depend on race. It is believed that blood groups ABO have genetic properties and may influence various personality traits. The present study examines the association of critical thinking of prospective teachers with their blood groups. The study was conducted on 350 prospective teachers of NCR (National Capital Region) Delhi. The results of one way ANOVA and t- test showed that there is a statistically significant difference in the critical thinking of teachers belonging to blood group 'A' and 'B'; Blood Group 'B' and 'AB' and blood group 'B' and 'O' which were significant at 0.01 level.

Keywords:

A Study of Emotional Intelligence And Psychological well-Being among NSS Volunteers

Rashi Malkhedkar
Research Scholar
University Department of Psychology
Ranchi University, Ranchi

The main purpose of doing this research was to find out impact of gender, place of residence and volunteers emotional intelligence and psychological well-being of volunteers. Sample for this study containing 80 volunteers was chosen on the basis of purposive sampling techniques from different volunteers. Emotional intelligence inventory by S.K Mangal and Mrs. Shubhra Mangal and Psychological well-being scale by Dr. Devendra Singh Sisodia and Pooja Choudhary were used for data collection. Data were analysed by mean, SD, t-test. The result indicated there would be no significant impact of Gender, place of residence and volunteers on emotional intelligence and Psychological well-Being of volunteers.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Psychological well-being, NSS Volunteers

Stress Among College Students Of North Gujarat

Roshani D. Patel
Ph.D. Scholar,
Department Of Psychology,
Hemchandracharya North
Gujarat University, Patan

The present study aimed to know the stress among college students. It also aimed to check Stress with relation to gender and area. A Comprehensive for the "Stress Scale (SS)" prepared by Vijaya Lakshmi and Shruti Narayan (2014) was used. The sample constituted total 120 college students out of which 60 were from boy students (30 urban area and 30 rural area) and girl students (30 urban area and 30 rural area). The data was collected from various colleges of North Gujarat. The data was scored, analyzed as per the manual. 'F' test was being calculated. The result showed that, 1. There is significant difference in the mean score of stress among the boy and girl college students. The girls college students group is having higher stress than boys college students group, 2. There is no significant difference in the interactive effect of the mean scores of stress among college students of urban area and rural area and 3. There is significant difference in the interactive effect of the mean scores of stress with regards to the gender and area. The girls college students of rural area group is having higher stress than boys college students of rural area group and other groups.

Keywords:

Does Gender Influence Mental Illness Stigma and Help Seeking Attitude in Adolescent Population

Kusum Sharma
PhD Research Scholar (Psychology), School of
Liberal Arts and Management
DIT University, Dehradun.

Negative attitude towards health lead to mental illness and lowers the attitude to mental health. Previous research suggest that gender influence attitude towards mental illness and mental health. Hence the present study was conducted to compare mental illness stigma and help seeking attitude in gender basis. For the present study, 100 college going participants were assessed for the Mental Illness Stigma Scale and Inventory of Attitudes Towards seeking Mental Health Services (IASMHS). The variables were compared between male and females. Results reported that females have higher mental stigma in comparison to males. Significant differences were found for men indicating an increase in psychological help seeking with an increase in stigma. No differences were found for females, though. However, overall no association was found between mental illness stigma and attitude seeking psychological help in the total sample under present study.

Keywords: Adolescents, Mental Health Illness Stigma and Help Seeking Attitude.

Stress Among Joint and Nuclear families Widows : A Comparative Analysis

Rupa Mishra,
Ph.D. Scholar (Clinical Psychology),
Faculty of Behavioral Sciences,
Shree Guru Gobind Singh Tricentenary
University, Gurgaon-Badli Road Chandu,
Budhera, Gurugram, Haryana 122505

Dr. Naresh Kumar Chandel
Professor in Faculty of Behavioural
Sciences, Shree Guru Gobind Singh
Tricentenary University, Gurgaon-Badli
Road Chandu, Budhera, Gurugram,
Haryana 122505 University.

The main target of this research study was to find out the mean difference between the joint and nuclear families widows in Stress and to assess the Stress level of joint and nuclear families widows. Sample consisted (N=60) widows belonged to various Socio-economic status. Perceived stress Scale was used for data collection. T test was used in order to check the significance level of stress in joint and nuclear families widows. Results revealed that there is significant difference between joint and nuclear families widows in stress. This difference clearly denotes that widows belong to joint families are under more stress in comparison to widows who belong to nuclear families. It may due to the fact that joint families' widows have to play dual responsibilities of as child caregiver and joint family caregiver responsibilities. Psychological counselling and modification in coping strategies are desirable for highly stressed widows.

Keywords: Stress, working widows, mental health, conflicts , responsibilities

Estimating Career Aspirations on the Basis of Parental Support provided to Students of Tribal and Non-Tribal adolescents of Chhattisgarh

Rupmati Maravi
Research Scholar, S.O.S. in Psychology,
Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur
(C.G.)

Dr. Prabhavati Shukla
Professor, S.O.S. in Psychology, Pt.
Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur
(C.G.)

In the present study an investigation has been made on estimating their career aspirations of tribal and non tribal adolescents of Chhattisgarh. The objective to the study is to determine whether their level of support provided by parents to their children has an effect on the professional goals pursued by those children. The sample of the present study consists of 500 tribal and 500 non tribal selected randomly from government higher secondary school of Jashpur district of Chhattisgarh state. Results indicate that male and female students have different levels of career aspiration and parental support. Further correlational results indicate that career aspiration and parental support has a significant positive relation. The result of the regression model indicates that parental support has been found to be a predictor for career aspirations.

Keywords: Career Aspirations, Parental Support, Tribal and Non-Tribal Adolescents

Effectiveness of Motivational Enhancement Therapy on Self-efficacy among Patients with Substance Dependency: A Quantitative Analysis

Sampad Mohapatra

Ph.D. Scholar of Psychology,
Utkal University, Vani Vihar,
Bhubaneswar- 751004 Odisha, India
mohapatrasampad5@gmail.com,

Dr. Subhasmita Panda

Assistant Professor of Psychology (OES-A),
Department of Psychology,
BJB Autonomous College,
Bhubaneswar- 751014 Odisha, India
subhasmita81@gmail.com

Background: Adolescence and adulthood period are the most crucial stages in the entire life span. Many individuals with the habit of harmful substance use or being diagnosed as a sufferer of substance use disorders usually began to consume substances in their adolescence or early adulthood period. Motivational Enhancement Therapy is permeated as a suggestive, client-focused interventional approach supports in modifying behavior by assisting patients in recognizing and sorting out the ambivalence for a change in oneself. As a means to free from the ferocious rotation of the substance there is a need of self-efficacy, which acts as a preventive factor to protect from consuming substances again. **Objective:** The present study aimed to evaluate and compare the effectiveness of Motivational Enhancement Therapy on level of Self-efficacy of patients with multiple substance dependency before and after intervention using a control group. **Method:** A purposive sample of 30 patients (aged between 18-35 years), meeting International Classification of Diseases-10 diagnostic norm was chosen from an indoor drug treatment centre of Bhubaneswar, were randomly assigned into two groups. 1st experimental group 15 patients were given motivational enhancement therapy for 10 sessions as well as counseling as normal. On the other hand, 2nd control group 15 patients were given only counseling as normal; and at the ending of intervention post level of Self-efficacy assessed using Odia version of General Self-efficacy Scale developed by Sahoo (2006). **Result:** The result showed that motivational enhancement therapy tried to reduce ambivalence so as to increase the change in level of Self-efficacy which directs the patients in abstinence from multiple substance dependency.

Keywords: Substance Dependency, Motivation Enhancement Therapy, Self-efficacy, Adolescent

Emotional Intelligence: - Comparative Study Of Individual Game And Team Game Players In Relation To Gender & Age

Sonal Shah

Research Scholar Sabarmati University,
Ahmedabad

Emotional Intelligence in sports may help players to be more success, build high motivation and perform at their best. To see the significant difference among Individual and Team Game in male and female sports players considering two Age group (15-24yrs) and (25yrs-40yrs), study was conducted. The study was focused with the sample of 20(N=20) i.e 20 from Individual players and 20 from Team Games. The sample was collected through random sampling technique. The Sports Emotional Intelligence was assessed by the questionnaire designed by Dr.C.D.Agashe and Dr.R.D.Helode. The Data analysis were done through statistical technique by applying “t-test” to find out the significant difference of emotional intelligence between male and female, Individual Game and Team Game. The results revealed that there is no significant difference in emotional Intelligence between Male and Female Individual Game and Team Game. Also, there is no significant difference seen in age category too. On basis of result its concluded that both the game of players whether male or female are having same emotional intelligence and accordingly they handle the game pressure.

Keyword:- Emotional Intelligence, Individual Game, Team Game.

Family Adjustment of School Students in Relation to their gender

Soniya B. Patel

PH.D Scholar, Dept. of psychology
H.N.G.U, Patan
soniyapatel1697@gmail.com

The aim of this research is to investigate some of factors affecting on family adjustment of the school students. Null hypothesis was framed regarding the school students from the secondary school and high secondary school point of view of Ahmedabad school and from gender point of view regarding boys and girls. A random sample method was used to select 100 students of Gujarat. The research tool is family adjustment scale which by Dr.Ashwin Jansari, Dr.Harkant D. Badami and Dr.Charulata H. Badami. This contains personal data sheet and family adjustment for school students for analysis data 't' test was used. Result revealed that significant difference was found whenever school students education level in Ahmedabad school.

Keywords: School students, Education level, Gender and family adjustment, Ahmedabad school.

Emotional Adjustment Among School Students

Chaudhari Narendrakumar Bharmalbhai

HNGU Patan

visunarendral507@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to know the emotional adjustment among secondary school students. It also aimed to check emotional adjustment with reference to gender and residence area. The Adolescents Emotional Adjustment Inventory (AEAI) by Dr. R.V. Patil (1989) was used. The sample constituted total 120 secondary school students out of which 60 were from boys school students (30 urban area and 30 rural area) and 60 from girls school students (30 urban area and 30 rural area). The data was collected from Patan District. The data was scored, analyzed as per the manual. 'F' test was being calculated. The result showed that 1. There is no significant difference between the mean score of emotional adjustment among the boys and girls school students, 2. There is no significant difference between the mean score of emotional adjustment among the school students of urban area and rural area & 3. The girls school students of urban area group have higher level of emotional adjustment compare to girls school students of rural area group and other groups.

Keywords: Emotional adjustment, boys and girls students, school students of urban area and rural area.

Equity And Inclusive Education Opportunities And Challenges In National Education Policy (Nep-2020)

Karansinh V.Bihola,LL.M,
Sabarmati University , Ahmedabad

Dr.Kiritkumar B.Vyas
Professor(Education),
Sabarmati University ,Ahmedabad

Education being the key to realization of other rights, the response it received was below par, even for an underdeveloped country. This study has been taken up in light of the aforementioned things with respect to education in India, Opportunities and Challenges. Education being a broad concept in itself, this study has aimed to take up crucial issues which have affected education in a way. This National Education Policy-2020 envisions an education system rooted in Indian ethos that contributes directly to transforming India, that is Bharat, sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high-quality education to all, and thereby making India a global knowledge super power. With the 20th century marked as the computer era, the digital age is spreading its wings and is also posing challenges of management perspectives to deal with its growing needs. With the advent in technology the importance of education was clearly emphasized along with the pros and cons of NEP policy. The results reveal the loopholes and positive aspects of education system prevalent till now and crux of NEP, 2020. The basic infrastructure in India being a developing country needs to be furnished by government before implementing any policy on mass scale to avoid any hustle as education is milestone in deciding future of youth and any country's economic growth. This section has tried to propose suitable amendments. Furthermore, this study has identified a few grey areas with respect to skill development, language barriers, numeracy, inequalities affected mental health and psychological development of children, finance related conflicts between management and school, role discharged by governments under the obligation etc. which it aims to address with suggestions in general and recommendations.

Keywords: Education, Digital, Reform, Management, School, NEP.

Aggression In Adolescent Students

Vipul N. Musani

M. A. Psychology,
Research Scholar

Background: Adolescent is the period which is considered the prime time of energy. This energy can easily turn into aggression so this study is to check the level of the aggression in adolescents. The study was undertaken on the students of age 16 to 20.

Methods: The sample is adolescents who are studying and are active in activities of education in various fields. The sample size is 100 samples collected from various educational institutes. These include both the fields science and commerce and for male and female gender. Aggression scale is by Dr. R. L. Bharadwaj, Reader in Psychology, D. S. College, Aligarh. Then the results were used to find the standard deviation in the reading and then t- statics was used to find the difference.

Results: There was no significant difference in the aggression levels of male and female adolescent students.

Conclusions: The study underlines the aggression levels of the students which is at the same levels in both the male and female and it's alarming as these adolescent students are the future of our country and their aggression need to moved in a better direction for the better development of our country and society at large.

Keywords: aggression, adolescent behavior, aggression in adolescent students

Aggression In Adolescent Students

Sheetal Khetani

Sabarmati University.

M. A. Psychology

Research Scholar

Background: Society defines our social behavior and influences our social preferences so a test was conducted on nursing students to check their social behavior and their social preferences. The study was conducted on the students of nursing and their gender was not taken in to consideration and also the year in which they are studying is not taken in consideration.

Methods: The sample is the nursing students. The sample size is 100. The scale used is SPSBI-JP by Dr. M. C. Joshi (Jodhpur) and Dr. Jagdish Pandey (Jaunpur) in Hindi. Then the results were used to find the standard deviation in the reading and then t- statics was used to find the difference.

Results: There was no significant difference the social behavior and social preference of the nursing students.

Conclusions: The study shows that the social behavior and social preference of the nursing students is below the normal average but it should be better that the normal threshold so that they can show enough empathy in their profession.

Keywords: social behavior, social preference, nursing students,

E- Health Platforms: Beginning of Customised Health Consultancy

Ankita Jhanwar
Assistant Professor
Management Department
Sabarmati University, Ahmedabad

In recent times there has been a rapid transition in the healthcare sector and the evolution of digital health. The gap between patients and healthcare services has been reduced to quite a reasonable extent still there is a lot of scope to improve the situation and help patients enjoy a better health. That has given rise to E-Health Platforms. Further, during the COVID pandemic E-Health Platforms have narrowed the gap and now is the time to reinvent the hybrid care models with an aim to improve healthcare access, quality and affordability. A systematic study has been done with an objective to identify the role of E-Health platforms in preventing, treating and controlling diseases. Another important objective served by this study is to understand the concept of Customised Health Consultancy for patients by focusing on issues like patient engagement, hybrid consultancy and digitalisation of health records. The study is based on the analysis of secondary data available through different sources. A careful analysis of the available data has been done to draw unbiased conclusion. E-Health platforms can mobilise all the major aspects of health care services by reducing transmission of diseases; directing people in choosing right services; ensuring safety; protecting patients, healthcare providers and the community from the exposure of various infections and reducing the strain of already stretched healthcare system. After the e-commerce boom, the hyperlocal boom and the fintech boom in the last decade; Strong continues uptake, favourable consumer perception and huge investments may contribute to the boom in E-Health tech and education over the next five years.

“E-Health is the Future”

Keywords: E-Health, Customised Health Consultancy, Patient Engagement, Health Care System, E-Health Platforms



Efficacy of Psychoeducative Intervention on Mental Health problems

Srivastava Anamika

Department of Psychology, Sardar Patel
University,
Vidya Nagar, Anand, Gujarat

Prof. (Dr.) Sangeeta N. Pathak

Department of Psychology, Sardar Patel
University,
Vidya Nagar, Anand, Gujarat

The aim of the study was to assess the effectiveness of CBT based Psychoeducational Intervention on Mental Health problems i.e. academic stress reduction of medical students. Academic Stress Scale for College Students (ASSCS), developed by Dr. Vikas S. Kamble was used. In this study I.V. was effectiveness of Intervention Program and D.V. was reduction in academic stress of medical students. The overall sample size consist of 258 (M=129, F=129) medical students of Vadodara based medical colleges. 129 were selected as per screening criteria. Only 80 students completed the intervention program. Random sampling technique was used. Single subject pre-test and posttest experimental design with control group was used. Descriptive and Inferential statistics were used to analyze the research finding. This study had ten objectives. Nine out of ten alternative hypotheses were accepted. These hypotheses proved the main objective by stating that Psychoeducative intervention had a significant effect on stress reduction of medical student. Only one hypothesis was rejected and stated that predominant stressors of male and female students would be different.

Keywords: Psycho-education, Mental Health, Stress, Academic Stress, Student.

A New Pedagogy In Education System: Blended Learning

Mr. Bholanath Samanta,
Research Scholar Rabindranath Tagore
University, Bhopal
bholanath.samanta12345@gmail.com

Education includes all the process that develops human ability and behavior' – UNESCO. Education motivates us, encourages us and guides us from falsehood to truth, darkness to brightness, from ignorance to knowledge and from mortality to immortality. Recently, 21st century society faces many changes in all sphere of life, including the educational field also . Educational Institutions have begun to seek quality teaching methods that aim to create active and positive students. Emphasis in the field of education has moved to active learning for students , which is defined as mentally active learning that keeps students engaged , and where the instructor or teacher can select the preferred method and pedagogy of teaching style best on the student's needs , instead of merely transferring information , which means concentrating on quality education . One of the ways in which teachers are being guided to achieve such educational out comes in through mixing traditional education with e-learning with its multiple styles, with technological and electronic innovations inside and outside of the classroom learning. Blended Learning is not a mere mix of online and face-to-face mode, but it refers to a well-planned combination of meaningful activities in both the modes. The blend demands consideration of several factors, mainly focusing on learning outcomes and the learner centered instructional environment. Given the emergence of digital technologies and the emerging importance of leveraging technology for teaching-learning at all levels from school to higher education, the NEP 2020 recommends for use of blended models of learning. The NEP-2020 states that while promoting digital learning and education, the importance of face-to-face in-person learning is fully recognized. Accordingly, different effective models of blended learning will be identified for appropriate replication for different subjects. The important features of Blended Learning (hereafter referred to as BL) environment. This paper has focused on the educational transformations and the prerequisite for Blended learning, the paper is descriptive in nature and secondary data is used.

Keywords: Education, Teaching, Blended Learning, Traditional Learning, Technology.



Quality Of Life: Its Determinants Among Universities Students

Dr. Suman Mishra
Department of Psychology
Sabarmati University

A systematic review of research has been done to understand the determinants of the quality of life among universities students. Every student has their own specification of defining to Quality of Life (QoL) as there is a range of life challenges and other factors which force students to make decisions and select from available solutions depending on their personalities and other determinants. Quality of life (QoL) refers to the degree of satisfaction, or the sense of wellbeing. Several determinants of QoL such as pattern of time, work value, attitude towards cheating, interest towards learning, general health and optimism are examined in this study. Pattern of time use which includes essential routine activities, personality development activities and entertainment related activities. Work value includes factors like independence, creativity, challenge, money, power, self-expression, achievement, recognition, interpersonal relation and variety. Attitude towards cheating is classified by positive or negative approach towards cheating. Interest towards learning means they always ready to learn to acquire knowledge and enjoy the learning process. General health means students take their health seriously and give importance to health. And finally Optimism is defined as the positive approach towards life. In this way their determinants of life may decide student's quality of life. In addition to QoL, student's growth in a university is enhanced as they believe their needs are fulfilled through the curriculum of universities. Keeping these determinants in mind it is advisable that efforts should be made by the universities to improve QoL, of students so as to tap their maximum potential.

Keywords: Quality of Life, Pattern of time, Work value, Attitude towards Cheating, Interest towards learning, general Health & Optimism.

A study in Internet Addiction among College Students

Dr. Mital N. Vekaria

Assistant Professor in psychology
D.N.P. Arts and Commerce College,
Deesa - Banaskantha (Gujarat)

Objective : After the Corona pandemic, online work has become very widespread. Due to the advancement of technology and the use of the internet as a tool for working, information seeking, education and socializing, it has become pervasive in the lives of many people. Internet addiction has become a reality. The present study purpose was to find out the impact of internet addiction among college students.

Methods : The sample was selected randomly from DNP Arts College in Deesa city, The sample consisted of 30 student 15 boys and 15 girls this academic year 2022-23. For data collection Internet Addiction Scale (IAS) was a modified version of that of Young (1998). The data was analyzed by using Mean, SD and 't' value.

Results : Internet addiction measured by the result indicates that there is no significant difference between the internet addiction of boys and girls of college students. And more results indicate that there is significant difference between the internet addiction of college students Reserves and open category.

Discussion: Internet addiction causes negative effects on individuals. As prevention is better than treatment and according to this study, it is necessary to take this phenomenon into consideration as a psychological problem, in particular the Internet and its facilities should be replaced with the false methods.

Keyword : Internet Addiction, Students

Effect Of Stress And Mental Health Among Working Nursing Staff.

Mohindar Ghritlahare
Research Scholar
School of Studies in Psychology,
Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur,
Chhattisgarh

The aim of this study is compare of mental health and stress among female working nursing professional. The ages of the female nurses ranged from 21 to 45 years, and sample of this study in 100 working staff nurses from Chhattisgarh. We used comparative method, used for psychological scale mental health and stress questionnaires. The result indicates there is significant difference there was a high prevalence of stress among female working nursing professional, therefore large effects on mental health to ongoing working health professional female nursing staff There was a significant relationship between stress and mental health.

Keywords – Mental Health, Stress, Nursing staff

Important Role Of Emotional Intelligence In Human Successes

Hitesh R. Vadhiya

Assistant professor

Department of psychology

Adiwasi arts and commerce collage

Santrampur

Emotional intelligence is a current day practical topic. for success in different of life that more E.Q. require more than I.Q. In the present evaluative paper we have evaluative studied the role of emotional intelligence in different fields like education, career, health etc. According to the researcher of six second network divided three groups high EI , medium EI and low EI were studied in the low group characteristics of low discipline, anger, inequality, impulsive expression ,social interaction dysfunction was seen. similarly in career research it has been found that individuals success is more through with high emotional intelligence, have more self awareness, better self management, high motivation, high empathy and better relationship management. Enrique G and Maria Dolores studied 835 people in their study who filled out the emotional intelligence Questionnaire which aimed to study higher mental and physical health. the findings of the study indicate that those with higher mental health have higher levels of self control, which in turn have higher levels of physical health and this is related to our emotional intelligence. Thus on the basis of various studies it is concluded that emotional intelligence has a very high contribution in the overall development of life. The success of life is determined on the basis of how a person expresses his feelings in the overall development.

Keywords:



Exploring the Effects of Burnout on Psychological Well-Being among Social Workers

Mahima

MA Applied Psychology
Gautam Buddha University
in.mahimapsy@gmail.com

The present study attempts to investigate the phenomenon of Burnout particularly in relation to psychological well-being among social workers. Social workers are trained professionals working to improve the quality of life and well-being. Herein the attempt has been made to understand whether their psychological well-being is at a satisfactory level or is leading to burnouts. Burnout is a syndrome of emotional exhaustion and cynicism that occurs frequently among individuals who do 'people-work'. Psychological well-being means contentment, satisfaction with all elements of life, and self-actualization. This study has been designed with the assumption that social workers can have increased feelings of emotional exhaustion which has been equated with burnout. Research design of the study is quantitative and comparative in nature. For the study, data was collected from a sample of 122 participants, using different scales to measure burnout, and psychological well-being i.e. Maslach Burnout Inventory and Psychological well-being scale respectively. After the data was collected, each variable was calculated separately using the manual respective scales. The scores were calculated using different statistical analysis tools i.e. Regression and Pearson Correlation Coefficient. The analysis concluded that burnout and psychological well-being is strongly correlated. There is a significant negative correlation in burnout of social workers and their psychological well-being level. Through this study, it has been found burnout of social worker has also been equated with alienation, depression, anxiety, loss of idealism, loss of spirit and has been characterized as a coping mechanism in response to stress. This study helps to develop a perspective on the difficulty and burnout social workers face in their life and its impact on their psychological well-being.

Keywords: Burnout, Psychological well-being, Emotional exhaustion.



A systematic review article on effect of nutritional supplement and lifestyle management in polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS).

Prerana Parmar
Sabarmati University

Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is endocrine disorder in women of reproductive age, which leads to reproductive, hormonal, metabolic abnormalities such as type 2 diabetes and some other symptoms like menstrual irregularities, hypertension, obesity, obstructive sleep apnea, hirsutism and acne. The actual cause of this syndrome is unknown but environmental factors such as dietary habits, nutritional supplement and lifestyle management play an important role in prevention and treatment of PCOS. Illness affects up to 15% of women during their reproductive years, 116 million women worldwide are affected by this condition, women with PCOS experience infertility in 40% of cases. Patient with overweight have high risk of PCOS so weight management play an important role in the treatment, designing low-calorie diet food to maintaining a healthy weight, limit the intake of simple sugars and refined carbohydrates and intake foods. Melatonin and Inositol play an important role in nutritional supplements because they improved hormonal parameters in all subjects and improved menstrual regularity. Several herbal drugs have also been researched for their impact on PCOS-affected women like Fenugreek seeds, Aloe Vera, Chamomile, Flaxseed and some herbal dosage forms play in important role to improve hormonal balance and prevent the disorder. Consume enough fiber-rich and omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids contain foods, monounsaturated fatty acids (MUFA), has been widely accepted as a gold standard for healthy diets in PCOS and also including whole grains, legumes, veggies, and fruits in diet. Women with PCOS are recommended to take special precautions to avoid receiving very high doses of caffeine. Management in lifestyle including stress, changing in eating habit, proper required nutritional supplement and medication will cure the PCOS.

Keyword: Polycystic ovary syndrome, Hormonal abnormalities, Menstrual irregularities, Nutritional supplement, Healthy life style.

A Study on The Present Status Of Industrial Training Institutes (ITI's) In Promoting Skill Development In Vadodara District

Bhaswati Ghosh

School of Liberal Studies & Education,
Navrachana University Vadodara,
bhaswati.ghoshde@gmail.com

Mandira Sikdar

School of Liberal Studies & Education,
Navrachana University Vadodara,
mandiras@nuv.ac.in

Human resource is a fundamental component to achieve the economical aspiration of any country. India's economic aspiration is to become the 5th largest economy by 2025 and 3rd by 2030. According to Manpower Talent Shortage Survey by OECD (2014), to achieve this aspiration, India needs 67 Cr of skilled workforce by 2030 whereas the present workforce strength of India is 47 Cr, which means ~20 Cr workforce need to increase within 8-9 years. Further, the Sector-wise skill gap is also increasing. According to the Report of Statista (2019), in India, almost 2-3 Cr out of total population are unemployed at any given point of time even after having graduate/post-graduate or diploma qualification, due to the absence of proper vocational training or skill development program. On another side, 70% of the Indian workforce do not have elementary education (below 8th std.) and not even any vocational training. Hence, in absence of any vocational training at the school level, this workforce cannot be undergone any skill development program, contributing in increasing the skill gap. Hence, it is well established that proper Vocational and technical Education is the only resort to mitigate the growing Skill gap. The National Education Policy 2020 proposes the revision and revamping of all aspects of education, including the educational structure, regulations, and governance, to create a new system that is aligned with the aspirational goals of 21st-century students. The policy aims to overcome the social status hierarchy associated with vocational education and integration of vocational education into mainstream education in all educational institutions in a phased manner. This would lead to emphasizing the dignity of labor and the importance of various vocations involving Indian arts and artisanship. (Pathak,2020). The present paper will be dealing with need for skill development programmes in order to develop the economy through development of skilled workforce, entrepreneurship development, employment generation, vocational courses/activities taken by Government ITIs of Vadodara district and its present status, challenges, future prospect and constructive suggestions.

Keywords: Skill development, Skilled workforce



दलित कविताओं में संघर्ष की व्यथा.

डॉ. रिन्कु ए. वाढेर

सहायक अध्यापिका, हिन्दी विभाग
श्री एम.पी.शाह आर्ट्स एंड सायन्स कोलेज,
सुरेन्द्रनगर

दलित कविताएँ दलित साहित्यकारों की एक आवाज़ हैं जो अपनी उन पीड़ाओं को कविताके रूप में प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं. अपनी भोगी हुई उन यथार्थता की ये कविताएँ पाठक को झकझोर कर रख देती हैं. ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि की 'झाड़ूवाली' कविता हो या जयप्रकाश कर्दम की 'वर्णवाद का पहाड़' या फिर 'गुंगा नहीं था मैं' इन सभी कविताओं में वर्ण व्यवस्था पर करारा हमला किया गया है. इन कविताओं में उन सताये हुए दलितों की पीड़ा को मार्मिक रूप से प्रस्तुत किया गया है. ये कविताएँ जाति व्यवस्था से लेकर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के साथ कई अमानुषी अत्याचारों को प्रस्तुत करने में भी सफल रही हैं. ये उन कविताओं में तीखे शब्दों में अपने अपमान को वाणी दे रहे हैं. जिसका प्रतिवाद वे उस समय नहीं कर सके थे. इन कविताओं में कविओं ने सीधे और स्पष्ट शब्दों में सवर्णों के अत्याचारों को समाज में सामने लाने का काम बड़ी ईमानदारी से किया है. दलित लोगों ने सदियों से जो सामाजिक विद्रूपताओं, विषमताओं, शोषण और अन्याय को सहा है. ये कविताएँ उसी छटपटाहट, वेदना और आक्रोश को अभिव्यक्ति देती हैं. इन कविताओं के द्वारा दलितों ने अपनी अस्मिता और अस्तित्व के लिए आवाज़ उठाई है. इन कविताओं का मूल स्वर दलितों पर बीती त्रासदी को समाज के सामने ज्यों का त्यों रखना रहा है. सुशीला टाकभौरे, ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि, जयप्रकाश कर्दम और मोहनदास नैमिशराय जैसे कविओं की कविताएँ समाज के भेदभावपूर्ण व्यवहार को दलित चेतना के माध्यम से नया आयाम दिया है.

बीज शब्द : दलित, अत्याचार, समाज, कविता.

कोविड-19 महामारी के दौरान शिक्षण अधिगम प्रक्रिया में, व्हाट्सएप की भूमिका का आकलन।

PURNIMA KUMARI
purnimakumari31@gmail.com
महात्मा गांधी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय

भारत विश्व की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी शिक्षा प्रणाली है। जिसका मुख्य आधार चाक टाक प्रक्रिया रही है। लगभग एक दशक पूर्व भारत सरकार द्वारा ऑनलाइन शिक्षा को अपनाने के उद्देश्य से ऑनलाइन लर्निंग प्लेटफॉर्म को विकसित किया गया था। लेकिन इसका उपयोग मार्च 2020 से पहले बहुत ही छोटे पैमाने पर किया गया। कोविड-19 महामारी के दौरान विश्वविद्यालय बंद हो गया। इस महामारी ने शिक्षा के पारंपरिक आधार को न सिर्फ चुनौती दिया बल्कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में तकनीकी के उपयोग की आवश्यकता पर भी प्रकाश डाला। प्रारंभिक कुछ हफ्तों तक शैक्षणिक संस्थान बंद रहने के कारण शैक्षणिक प्रक्रिया निलंबित रही। विश्वविद्यालय प्रशासन तथा अन्य उच्च शिक्षण प्रशासन वैकल्पिक पद्धति की तलाश करने लगा। महामारी के दौरान विभिन्न ऑनलाइन लर्निंग तथा कम्युनिकेशन एप्लिकेशन का उपयोग और उसकी विश्वसनीयता का परीक्षण किया गया। इस दौरान व्हाट्सएप जो कि एक प्रसिद्ध सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म है उसके उपयोग में बदलाव देखने को मिला। आमतौर पर वीडियो-चैट के माध्यम से परिवार व दोस्तों को जोड़ने वाला व्हाट्सएप का उपयोग शैक्षणिक गतिविधियों को पुनः शुरू करने के उद्देश्य से होने लगा। व्हाट्सएप बातचीत को अधिक स्फूर्त करने के साथ-साथ लर्निंग मेटेरियल को साझा करने का माध्यम बन गया। इस प्रकार सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म का अनौपचारिक शैक्षणिक गतिविधियों के लिए उपयोग होने लगा जो इसके लक्षित कार्य से परे था। इस अध्ययन का उद्देश्य विश्वविद्यालय के शोध छात्रों के मध्य व्हाट्सएप की भूमिका और उसके कार्यों का अध्ययन करना है। यह शोध पत्र महामारी के दौरान शिक्षण अधिगम प्रक्रिया में सहायता के लिए व्हाट्सएप के सकारात्मक कार्य का विश्लेषण करता है। हालांकि शिक्षण के साथ प्रौद्योगिकी का समामेलन नया नहीं है लेकिन इस अध्ययन में सोशल मीडिया के कार्यों से परे इनकी बदलती भूमिका पर प्रकाश डाला गया है।

साहित्य और भाषा का अंतर्संबंध

डॉ प्रियंका कुमारी

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर हिंदी

दूरस्थ शिक्षा अधिगम विद्यालय

भाषाई अध्ययन विभाग

साबरमती विश्वविद्यालय अहमदाबाद गुजरात,

साहित्य और भाषा दो स्वतंत्र विषय होकर भी एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं और अन्योन्य रूप से परस्पर एक दूसरे पर आश्रित हैं। दोनों मिलकर एक समृद्ध अंतर्संबंध का निर्माण करते हैं। साहित्य को संरक्षित करने के लिए उसको किसी भाषा की लिपि में लिखने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है।

ऐसी भाषा तो हो सकती है जिसका कोई लिखित साहित्य उपलब्ध न हो। लेकिन ऐसा साहित्य नहीं हो सकता जिसकी कोई भाषा ही ना हो। इस प्रकार समझ सकते हैं कि भाषा का अस्तित्व साहित्य के होने अथवा नहीं होने पर आधारित नहीं है लेकिन साहित्य पूरी तरह किसी ने किसी भाषा पर ही आधारित है। भाषा का उपयोग साहित्य को सार्वभौमिक, सर्वकालिक बनाने और सुरक्षित करने के लिए किया जाता है।

समाज में हिंदी बंगला अंग्रेजी आदि आपसी संप्रेषण पूर्ति के लिए बोली जाने वाली भाषाएं हैं और उनमें लिखी गई सामग्री कहानी कविता उपन्यास नाटक आदि उन भाषाओं का साहित्य है। साहित्य, कला, संस्कृति ज्ञान विज्ञान एवं सभ्यता का विकास भाषा में होता है और उसका संरक्षण साहित्य के माध्यम से किया जाता है। इस प्रकार विश्व की सभ्यताओं का संरक्षण संबंधित भाषा और उसके साहित्य के रूप में देखने को मिलता है।

इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि साहित्य और भाषा एक दूसरे के प्रतिपूरक हैं। विभिन्न युगों में भाषा के प्रचलित विभिन्न स्वरूपों की उपलब्धता हमें साहित्य के रूप में होती रही हैं। भाषा जीवित हो अथवा मृत उसका अध्ययन हम उस भाषा के साहित्य के आधार पर ही करते हैं। साहित्य के माध्यम से हमें भाषा की प्रकृति प्रयोग और अर्थवत्ता का ज्ञान प्राप्त होता है।

शब्द कुंजी : साहित्य ,भाषा , संप्रेषण कला ,सभ्यता संस्कृति।



दक्षिण एशिया में महाशक्ति के रूप में भारत:

चीन के बढ़ते प्रभाव के संदर्भ में

स्वीटी कुमारी ,
शोध छात्रा ,राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग ,
वीर कुँवर सिंह विश्वविद्यालय आरा

वर्तमान परिदृश्य में दक्षिण एशिया एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जिसका केन्द्र भारत है। दक्षिण एशिया के प्रत्येक देश में भारत या भारतीयता का अंश जरूर है, न केवल भौगोलिक रूप से ही, बल्कि अपने सांस्कृतिक पहचान आर्थिक ढाँचा, दार्शनिक झुकाव तथा ऐतिहासिक अनुभव द्वारा भी भारत से सम्बंधित है।

वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में दक्षिण एशियाई राष्ट्रों में घरेलू मोर्चे एवं आपसी सम्बंधों में टकराव की स्थिति बनी हुई है। जिसका फायदा उठाकर अमेरिका तथा चीन जैसी बड़ी विश्व शक्तियों ने दक्षिण एशियाई भारत के पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों में अपनी प्रतिस्पर्धा तेज कर दी है। चीन भारत के पड़ोसी देशों को आर्थिक तथा सैनिक सहायता देकर भारत की दक्षिण एशिया में जल व थल में घेराबंदी करना चाहता है। इसके लिए चीन दक्षिण एशिया में भारत को घेरने हेतु “string of pearls “ नौसैनिक अड्डों का स्थापना कर रहा है वे हैं- ग्वादर पाकिस्तान, हम्बनटोटा (श्रीलंका), चटगाँव (बांग्लादेश), हांगई कोको (म्यांमार), मराओ (मालदीव), जंजीबार (अफ्रीका), हैनान द्वीप (दक्षिण चीन सागर), दास-एस-सलाम (तंजानिया)। इसके अतिरिक्त चीन जिबूति, ओमान, यमन, मोरीशस, मेडागास्कर आदि राष्ट्रों के साथ लगातार सम्पर्क बनाए हुए है। चीन की “मोतियों की माला” का वास्तविक इरादा हिंद महासागर और प्रशांत महासागर के बीच संचार व्यवस्था को नियंत्रित करना है। ताकि दक्षिण एशियाई भारत के पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों की मदद से भारत की जल या हिंद महासागर में घेरेबंदी की जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त चीन दक्षिण एशियाई राष्ट्रों को ‘वन बेल्ट वन रोड से जोड़कर भी भारत की थल पर भी घेराबंदी करना चाहता है। जो भारत के लिए प्रमुख चिंता का विषय है।

मूल शब्द- भारत, दक्षिण एशिया, चीन

मीडिया के नव्य माध्यमों में जिंदगी का रेखांकन

डॉक्टर. विपिन कुमार शर्मा

फुल सिंह बिष्ट राजकीय महाविद्यालय

लंबगांव टिहरी गढ़वाल

समय के साथ साथ मनुष्य के जिंदगी जीने के तरीकों में व्यापक रूप से बदलाव आया है। यह बदलाव लोगों के मनोरंजन करने के तरीके और समूह अथवा निज व्यक्तियों से संपर्क करने के तरीकों में भी आमूलचूल परिवर्तन आया है। एक दौर में रेडियो संचार एवं मनोरंजन का बड़ा माध्यम होती थी, लेकिन समय के साथ-साथ सिर्फ आवाज काफी नहीं रह गई उसके साथ दृश्यों का एक विपुल संसार हमारे सामने उपस्थित होता है जो टेलीविजन के नाम से अथवा दूरदर्शन के नाम से जाना गया। रेडियो अपने श्रोता से गहरा संबंध स्थापित करती थी और उसके ध्यान की भी दरकार रखती थी। मगर टेलीविजन ने दृश्यों के माध्यम से आवाज को एक नया रूप दिया। फिर समय के साथ टेलीविजन भी बदला। खेल एवं समाचारों के साथ शुरू हुआ टेलीविजन उदारीकरण के बाद कुछ घंटों का माध्यम नहीं रह गया था बल्कि हमारी जिंदगी के अधिकतम समय को घेरने लगा था। अब निजी चैनलों के आने से एक प्रतिस्पर्धा का परिवेश था, निजी पूंजी देशज पूंजीपतियों और बहुराष्ट्रीय निगमों के दबाव में कार्यक्रमों का निर्माण होने लगा। अब दर्शक उपभोक्ता में तब्दील हो गया। मगर यह कहानी यहीं तक नहीं रुकती, जैसे ही मोबाइल आया उसने हमारे सोचने समझने के पैटर्न में बदलाव किया और स्मार्टफोन आने से धीरे-धीरे मनोरंजन की दुनिया बदल गई है। अब दुनिया आपकी मुट्ठी में थी, मार्क जुकरबर्ग महाशय भी धीरे-धीरे लोगों को सामाजिक बनाने का उपक्रम कर रहे थे, ऐसे में हम सूचनाओं के विस्फोट की ओर जा रहे थे। फेसबुक, ट्विटर, इंस्टाग्राम और उसके साथ साथ फिल्मों का ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म मनोरंजन का अपार भंडार मगर उसने जीवन से ताजा तम में नदारद था। यह शोध पत्र उदारीकरण के बाद की स्थितियों वैकल्पिक मीडिया और जिंदगी के अंतर संबंधों पर बात करेगा।

नई शिक्षा नीति 2020 – क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन की दिशा में भारत के बढ़ते कदम एवं संभावनाएं

प्रकाशचन्द्र शर्मा,
अतिरिक्त जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी
माध्यमिक डूंगरपुर (राज)

1968 और 1986 के बाद डॉ. के कस्तूरिरंजन की अध्यक्षता में भारत में व्यक्ति के सम्पूर्ण विकास और शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता बनाये रखने के लिये बदलते वक्त की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप 34 वर्ष बाद डॉ. के कस्तूरिरंजन की अध्यक्षता में तैयार नई शिक्षा नीति 2020 के दस्तावेज को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के रूप में भारत के प्रधानमंत्री जी नरेन्द्र दामोदर दास मोदी की अध्यक्षता में केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमण्डल द्वारा मंजूरी मिलने पर नई शिक्षा नीति के रूप में लागू कर दिया गया है। नई शिक्षा नीति निश्चित ही भारत में स्कूल और उच्च शिक्षा प्रणालियों में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन के सुधारों का मार्ग प्रशस्त करेगी। इस नीति के तहत स्कूल से कॉलेज की शिक्षा नीति में बदलाव की दिशा तय हुई है। नई शिक्षा नीति के तहत किये गये बदलाव लगभग 2050 तक होने वाले अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बदलावों आवश्यकताओं युवा शक्ति को स्वस्वावलंबन कौशलों से युक्त बौद्धिक, मानसिक और शारीरिक रूप से शक्तिशाली बनाने को ध्यान में रखकर किये गये हैं। इस शिक्षा नीति में होने वाले बदलाव एक बार में नहीं बल्कि एक के बाद एक करके अलग-अलग चरणों में लागू किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। नई शिक्षा नीति का मकसद शिक्षा के प्रारूप में बदलाव कर भारत को विकास की राह पर तेज गति से आगे बढ़ाना व “वैश्विक ज्ञान” महाशक्ति के रूप में स्थापित करना है। 2030 तक भारत में सकल नामांकन अनुपात 100 प्रतिशत लक्षित है इसलिये शिक्षा क्षेत्र पर जीडीपी के 6 प्रतिशत हिस्से का सार्वजनिक व्यय भी इस शिक्षा नीति में किया गया है जिसमें केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार की सहभागिता रहेगी। नई शिक्षा नीति के अनुसार अब 5+3+3+4 का पैटर्न फोलो किया जायेगा। इस शिक्षा नीति में रटने के स्थान पर समझ शक्ति को बेहतर बनाने व सिर्फ ज्ञान ही नहीं बच्चों के शारीरिक एवं मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को बेहतर बनाने के प्रयास किये जायेंगे। समग्र रूप से नई शिक्षा नीति 2020 छात्रों के सर्वांगीण विकास पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए भारत में आने वाली पीढ़ियों को, युवा शक्ति को, तेज गति से हो रहे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय – राष्ट्रीय परिवर्तनों के जंजावात में पूरी ताकत के साथ खड़े रखकर क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तनों की दिशा सुनिश्चित करने में “मील के पत्थर” का काम करेगी व भारत की युवा शक्ति में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन लाने वाली सिद्ध होगी।

‘शिकंजे के दर्द’में स्त्री आत्मनिर्भरता का मूल्यांकन (दलित लेखन में स्त्री चेतना का विशेषस संदर्भ)

डॉ अनिता गोदारा
सहायक आचार्य
जी.एच.एस. राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय
सुजानगढ़

भारतीय समाज की सबसे बड़ी विडम्बना धार्मिक, सामाजिक भावनाओं के आवरण में एक वर्ग के विशेष शोषण की रही है। हाशिये पर सदैव से रहने वाले बहिष्कृति का दंश झेलने वाला दलित वर्ग दबे कुचले, अपमानित लांछित, शोषण चक्र से गुजरता हुआ यथार्थ संघर्ष का प्रतिबिम्ब है। लेकिन 20वीं सदी का उत्तरार्द्ध एवम् 21वीं सदी का प्रारम्भ विमर्शीय दृष्टि से अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है बाबा साहब भीमराव अम्बेडकर के कथन “शिक्षण है बाघिणीचे दूध आहि” का इतना प्रभाव पड़ा की यह वर्ग शिक्षा के माध्यम से संघर्ष द्वारा आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करने पर आमादा हो गया।

हमारे समाज में जहाँ सवर्ण स्त्री की आत्म निर्भरता स्वीकार कर उसे सही मायने में आत्मनिर्भर बने रहने दिये जाने में हजारों रोड़े अटकाये जाते हैं वहाँ किसी दलित स्त्री की आत्मनिर्भरता की स्वीकृति अत्यन्त कठिन है। सुशीला टाक भौरे गिनी चुनी दलित लेखिकाओं में सशक्त हस्ताक्षर है। डॉ. सुशीला टाक भौरे की आत्मकथा “शिकंजे का दर्द” हिन्दी की समस्त दलित संघर्षरत महिलाओं की आत्मकथा के रूप में उपस्थित होती है। जन्म से अपमानित शोषित व पीड़ित समाज की स्त्री की शिक्षा व सफलता किस तरह से उस स्त्री के लिए कठोर जीवन का पर्याय बन जाती है। इस आत्मकथा में वर्णव्यवस्था की अमानवियता को उजागर करने के संकल्प के साथ-साथ लेखिका की दोहरी व्यथा—एक दलित वेदना दूसरी नारी जीवन वेदना का चित्रण हमारे समक्ष प्रस्तुत करती है। दलित अन्याय का परिमार्जन ही नहीं चाहता अपितु यह अपने लिए सम्मानपूर्ण मानवीय जीवन एवम् समानता के आधार पर समस्त मानव अधिकारों के उपयोग की संवैधानिक मान्यता भी चाहता है। इस दृष्टि से सुशीला टाक भौरे की आत्म कथा शिकंजे का दर्द में स्त्री आत्मनिर्भरता को कई पहलुओं से समझने में सहायक सिद्ध होगी।

(की-वर्ड : आत्मनिर्भरता, स्त्री चेतना, दलित)

हिंदी कहानियों में नारी अस्मिता बनाम स्वच्छंदता

डॉ जयश्री सेठिया

उप प्राचार्य

सेनादेवी सेठिया स्नातकोत्तर कन्या महाविद्यालय
सुजानगढ़

आधुनिकता, यान्त्रिकता, भौतिकता, वैश्विकता और सम्पन्नता की चरम ऊँचाई को छूते विश्व में आज भी जन्मदात्री, पोषिका एवं संरक्षिका नारी को अपने अस्तित्व की तलाश करते जाना पड़ रहा है..... अनवरत, न जाने कहाँ तक? स्वाभिमान, आत्म-सम्मान, आत्म-गौरव जैसे विशेषण आवरण में तो दृढ़ता की अनुभूति कराते हैं पर एक नारी को उन तक पहुंचने पर किस-किस दौर से गुजरना पड़ता है ये भोगने वाला हृदय ही समझ सकता है। जब भी नारी अस्मिता सतह पर आने की कोशिश करती है साहित्य से पहले उस विचार मात्र को समाज की सत्ता से संघर्ष करना होता है जिस अस्मिता शब्द को अपनी पहचान, अपने आत्म-सम्मान की सत्ता से संघर्ष करना होता है वह उस अस्मिता शब्द को भुनाते अर्थों, आत्मश्लाघा, अहंकार, अस्तित्व, क्लेश, मैं हूँ, कामुकता अभिकथन अहमन्यता और आत्म रति उपनामों का सामना करना पड़ता है। नारी-शब्द जेहन में आते ही अनेकों भाव तरंग आंखों के सामने तरंगायित होने लगती है। कभी शक्ति, भक्ति, नीति, मर्यादा, सभ्यता, संस्कृत की संरक्षिका व पोषिका, रूप ध्यान आता है तो कभी उसका शोषित, प्रताड़ित, दीन-हीन, विषादयुक्त, द्वन्द्व युक्त, अपाहिज पीड़ित, अपमानित, विक्षिप्त और टूटा हुआ, प्रेम में छला रूप तैरता है तो कहीं स्वतन्त्रता को स्वच्छंदता मानने अपनाने के लिए विद्रोह करता प्रदर्शन भौतिकता की पराकाष्ठा, हृदय हीन एवं अपने नैसर्गिक गुणों को खोता और अन्त हीन खालीपन का लिए वो नारी रूप नजर आता है जिसे समाज भिन्न-भिन्न रूपों में भुनाता आया है और भुना रहा है। यही स्थिति रही तो भुनाता रहेगा। नारी अस्मिता का यथार्थ उजागर करना और जितने हम पीछे हैं उससे कहीं आगे मजबूती से निकलना हमारे समय की महती मांग है। स्त्री विमर्श, स्त्री शोषण स्त्री स्वतन्त्रता, स्त्री कानून, स्त्री अधिकारी और स्त्री कर्तव्य की चर्चा में अपना समय गंवाने की बजाय आवश्यकता है कि आज नारी अपने स्वत्व को अस्मिता को, अस्तित्व को, मर्यादा को, शिक्षा को, स्वतन्त्रता को पहचाने और उसे इतनी दृढ़ता प्रदान करें कि आने वाली पीढ़ियाँ कम से कम नारी जाति को काठ की हाण्डी पर चढ़ाने की बजाय उसके उसके सोने की आग में तप कर बदलते स्वरूपानुसार दृढ़ इच्छा से अपने जीवन को ढालने की प्रयास करें। जहाँ तक कथा साहित्य की बात है मैं मानती हूँ कि साहित्य कैसा भी हो समाज को दर्शाता है, आईना दिखाता है और सुधारने का जज्बा पैदा करता है। यथार्थ, कल्पना और आदर्श की त्रिवेणी में डूबता, उतरता साहित्य विश्व का भूत वर्तमान व भविष्य है। वर्तमान कहानी साहित्य विविधात्मकता को लिए है जहाँ नारी अस्मिता की बात है तो कहीं संघर्ष करती, कहीं शोषित, कहीं कुण्ठित, कहीं आदर्श, कहीं आत्मशक्ति को ढूँढ़ती, कहीं शिक्षित, कहीं स्वतंत्र, कहीं सशक्त नारी का चित्रण है। लेकिन प्रश्न को हमारे सामने है कि क्या वास्तव में धरातल पर नारी जाति ने विकास किया है? यदि भौतिक सम्पन्नता और चकाचौंध है तो क्या मानसिक शान्ति व दृढ़ता भी नारी हृदय में निवास करती है? क्या नारी को अपनी छोटी-छोटी खुशियों, सपने, कल्पनाएँ, इच्छाओं के लिए तरसना नहीं पड़ता? क्या सशक्त, स्वावलम्बी सक्षम नारी को जीवन के एक मोड़ में खालीपन की अनुभूति नहीं होती..... बात छोटे-छोटे अधिकारों के लिए तरसने की है, खुद को हमेशा दूसरों की खुशी के लिए आहूत करने की है।

(की – बर्द अस्मिता, स्वच्छंदता, मुक्ति, आंदोलन, सशक्त, शोषित)



मानवीय संवेगों की थाप राजस्थानी साहित्य में प्राकृतिक ऋतुओं के सन्दर्भ में

डॉ. प्रियंका शर्मा

व्याख्याता हिन्दी विभाग
सोनादेवी सेठिया गर्ल्स कॉलेज
सुजानगढ़

काव्य में प्रकृति चित्रण करना राजस्थानी साहित्य की प्राचीन परम्परा रही है। अनेक कवियों ने अपने काव्यों में षट्ऋतुओं के वर्णन का अनूठा चित्रण किया है। प्रकृति के मंद-मंद सुगंधित वातावरण का वर्णन करके इस परिवेश में कवियों ने हलचल मचायी है। प्रायः कवियों ने प्रकृति का उद्दीपन रूप में चित्रण किया है, परन्तु ऐसे अनेक काव्य हैं जिनमें बसन्त वर्षा शीत आदि ऋतुओं का स्वतन्त्र रूप से वर्णन किया गया है। प्रकृति की ऋतु परम्परा में श्री चन्द्रसिंह राठौड़ ने बादली एवं लू: डॉ. मनोहर शर्मा ने गजमोती श्री महावीर प्रसाद जी जोशी ने बिन्दरावन: श्री सुमेरसिंह शेखावत ने मेघमाळा आदि लिखकर राजस्थानी के प्रकृति चित्रण को अत्यधिक गौरवशाली बनाया है।

वास्तव में प्रकृति डी ऐसा वरदान है जिसका कोई विकल्प नहीं होता। प्रकृति काव्य स्वतन्त्र एवं प्रकृति में रचे बसे हुए काव्य है। इनमें लोक जीवन की झाँकी प्रकृति का लालित्य, गेदर रूप का चित्रण राजस्थानी रंगत का आनन्द आदि द्रष्टव्य हैं। कवियों ने प्रकृति का सानिध्य पाया है और उसकी अनुभूति को आनन्द व उमंग के साथ प्रकट किया है।

इसी क्रम में डॉ. उदयवीर शर्मा की एक सशक्त राजस्थानी और महत्वपूर्ण ऋतुकाव्य है। जिसमें पाष और माघ माह में राजस्थान में कड़ाके की ठण्ड के साथ-साथ जो तेज हवा चलती उसका सजीव वर्णन किया गया है। डॉ. का तात्पर्य "उस कंपकपाने वाली तेज थपेड़ों-सा प्रहार करने वाली पवन से है जो शीतवर्धन के साथ ही साथ कहर ढहाने वाली होती है। प्रकृति अपनी अबाध गति से चलती रहती है।

गर्मी, तूफान, सर्दी, झझावत, आँधी आदि अपना प्रभाव जन-जीवन पर डालते हैं। प्रकृति अपना रूप मौसम के अनुकूल ही परिवर्तित कर लेती है। कभी वह लू में परिवर्तित होती है तो कभी कंपकपाने वाली शीत लहर में अपना विकराल रूप धारण कर लेती है। जिसका प्रभाव मानव पशु-पक्षी वनस्पति आदि सभी पर पड़ता है।

बिहार सरकार की सात निश्चय योजना : राज्य की आधारभूत संरचना के विकास का बिहार मॉडल

मनीष कुमार

पीएचडी शोधार्थी, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग,
महात्मा गाँधी केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, मोतिहारी, बिहार।

सारांश:

किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक शासन प्रणाली में सरकार का प्रथम कार्य जनकल्याण या लोककल्याण होता है और बिहार सरकार की सात निश्चय योजना लोककल्याणकारी राज्य की दृष्टि से एक महत्वपूर्ण पहल है। सरकार का मूल उद्देश्य राज्य का सर्वांगीण विकास है जिससे सभी लोगों, क्षेत्रों, वर्गों को समान रूप से लाभ पहुंचाया जा सके। बिहार सरकार ने इस योजना को *सुशासन के कार्यक्रम 2015-20* के अंतर्गत शामिल किया है।

देश के सबसे युवा बहुल राज्यों में से बिहार एक है, इसलिए सरकार के सात निश्चय कार्यक्रमों की रूपरेखा इस प्रकार तैयार की गई है कि इसके अंतर्गत शामिल योजनाओं का लाभ समाज के सभी वर्गों (विशेष रूप से युवाओं और महिलाओं) को समान रूप से प्राप्त हो सके। यह योजना राज्य एवं समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों और आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक एवं मानवीय विकास के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों को प्रभावित करता है। सरकार द्वारा क्रियान्वित किए जा रहे बिहार के विकास कार्यक्रमों के परिणामस्वरूप यह योजना राज्य के विकास के एक मॉडल के रूप में उभर कर सामने आयी है। हालांकि यह पहला राज्य नहीं है जिसने विकास के ऐसे मॉडल को अपनाया है।

इस शोध आलेख में यह जानने का प्रयास है कि, यह अन्य राज्यों के विकास मॉडल से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? इसकी विशेषता एवं महत्ता किस रूप में है? सात निश्चय योजना का क्रियान्वयन कितना सफल हुआ कि इसे राज्य का विकास मॉडल कहा जाने लगा?

मुख्य शब्द: लोकतांत्रिक, कल्याणकारी, विकास मॉडल, सात निश्चय, बिहार।

बांग्लादेश के अल्पसंख्यक और उनके मानवाधिकार

डॉ. बी. डी. बारहठ

सहायक आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग

मोहनलाल सुखाड़िया वि.वि., उदयपुर

सारांश -

1947 में जब अंग्रेजों को भारत छोड़ने पर मजबूर होना पड़ा तो यहां से जाने से पहले उन्होंने भारत का धार्मिक आधार पर विभाजन कर दिया। 1947 के इस धार्मिक विभाजन के बाद जब पाकिस्तान का जन्म हुआ तो धर्म की इस आंधी में, पूर्वी बंगाल उड़कर पाकिस्तान के साथ गया लेकिन धर्मान्धता पूर्वी व पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान को बांधकर न रख सकी। अंततः 16 दिसंबर 1971 को बांग्लादेश का जन्म हुआ। धर्मान्धता / भाषाई घृणा के विरोध में पनपा यह राष्ट्र अपने साथ हुए उन अत्याचारों से विमुख एक बार पुनः अपने इतिहास को दोहरा रहा है। एक बार फिर, बांग्लादेश में अल्पसंख्यकों के अधिकारों का सरेआम हनन हो रहा है। बांग्लादेश में अल्पसंख्यकों के खिलाफ हिंसा की दर्दनाक धटनाएँ दिन-प्रति की बात बन कर रह गयी हैं। विडंबना है की इस पर भी मानवाधिकारों पर प्रमाण पत्र बाँटने वाली तमाम संस्थाएँ मोन धारण किये हुए हैं। इसी का परिणाम है की आजादी के समय पूर्वी पाकिस्तान यानि आज के बांग्लादेश में करीब 28 फीसदी हिन्दू आबादी थी जो निरंतर घटते-घटते आज मात्र 8 प्रतिशत पर आ पहुँची है। बांग्लादेश में हिन्दुओं के साथ हो रही हिंसा हूबहू पाकिस्तान मॉडल पर आधारित है जिसका मकसद है हिन्दुओं को अपने देश से हटाना। प्रस्तुत आलेख विभिन्न अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों के प्रतिवेदनों, स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के प्रतिवेदनों आदि द्वारा बांग्लादेश में मानवाधिकारों की दशा पर प्रकाश डालेगा। साथ ही उन कारणों व घटकों को जानने का प्रयास भी होगा जिनके मध्यनजर आज भी वहाँ यह स्थिति बनी हुई है।

हिंदी साहित्य और सिनेमा

डॉक्टर ज्योति श्रीवास्तव

विभागाध्यक्ष भारतीय भाषा और साहित्य विभाग

साबरमती विश्वविद्यालय अहमदाबाद गुजरात

साहित्य और समाज का संबंध अभिन्न है। समाज के बिना साहित्य सर्जन असंभव है, कोमा ठीक उसी प्रकार साहित्य के बिना समाज भी कोई महत्व नहीं रखता। साहित्य एक बहुत बड़ा सशक्त माध्यम है उसी तरह फिल्म भी बहुत प्रभावशाली और सशक्त माध्यम है। दोनों कला के ही दो अलग-अलग स्वर हैं। साहित्य शब्दों पर आश्रित है तो फिल्म दृश्य श्रव्य माध्यम है। एक साहित्यकार को केवल कागज और कलम की जरूरत होती है, जबकि फिल्म निर्देशक को फिल्म के कला वक्त के साथ-साथ उसका तकनीकी पक्ष भी देखना पड़ता है। फिल्म निर्माण की जोखिम भरी प्रक्रिया से उसे गुजरना पड़ता है।

शेखर जोशी की कहानियों में चित्रित नारी जीवन की समस्याएँ

Dr. Dayanidhi Pathak

Assistant Professor

Hindi Department

INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES IN EDUCATION

Sardarshahr, Churu, Rajasthan

समाज के विकास में स्त्री और पुरुष दोनों की समान भूमिका रही है। पुरुषवादी मानसिकता के कारण पुरुषों ने स्त्री को अलग करके संपूर्ण सत्ता अपने हाथ में ले ली है। जिस तरह से पुरुष वर्ग अपने प्रभाव के कारण हर उस वस्तु पर अपना अधिकार समझता है, जो उसे चाहिए। रुपये, जमीन, सत्ता, संपत्ति की ही तरह पुरुष वर्ग स्त्री को भी अपनी संपत्ति समझता है। स्त्री को अपने अधिकार में रखना चाहता है। एंगेल्स का उद्धरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए सिमोन द बुआ ने कहा है - “व्यक्तिगत संपत्ति के लोभ से पुरुषों में स्वामित्व की भावना विकसित हुई। वह जमीन का मालिक था और बाद में स्त्री का मालिक बन गया यहीं से स्त्री की गुलामी की कहानी शुरू होती है।”¹

स्त्रियों की इस गुलामी के कारण समाज मातृसत्तात्मक से पितृसत्तात्मक व्यवस्था में बदल गया। यह केवल सत्ता का बदलाव नहीं रहा, देखा जाए तो इस बदलाव ने स्त्री की पराजय को दर्शाया है। स्त्री केवल भोग की वस्तु बनकर रह गई। पितृसत्तात्मक व्यवस्था में पुरुष परिवार का मालिक बन गया जिसके कारण स्त्री, पुरुष की कामपूति और प्रजनन का माध्यम बनकर रह गई। स्त्री का यह रूप भी पुरुषों द्वारा नियंत्रित कर लिया गया। इस विषय में राजेंद्र यादव लिखते हैं - “आदमी ने यह मान लिया कि औरत शरीर है, सेक्स है, वहीं से उसकी स्वतंत्रता की चेतना और स्वच्छंद व्यवहार पैदा होते हैं। इसलिए वह हर तरह से उसके सेक्स को नियंत्रित करना चाहता है।”²³ पुरुषों की मानसिकता रही है कि सार्वभौम सत्ता उनके हाथ में ही रहे। इसी सोच के परिणाम स्वरूप पुरुषों ने महिलाओं को निष्क्रिय और गुलाम बनाने की कोशिश की।

आज के समय में स्त्री समाज का सबसे पीड़ित वर्ग है। इस संबंध में गर्दा लरनर कहती हैं - “सभ्यता के विकास के साथ (नव पाषाण काल) से ही स्त्रियों की गुलामी और शोषण की शुरुआत हो जाती है और आगे चलकर (1750 ई. पू. के लगभग) स्त्री इंसान से वस्तु बन गई।”⁴ पुरुषों ने पितृसत्तात्मक व्यवस्था के आदर्शों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सामाजिक नियमों एवं मान्यताओं में अपने अनुसार परिवर्तन किया।

आध्यात्मिक एवं धार्मिक पत्रकारिता द्वारा समाज में मूल्यों का संवर्धन : एक अध्ययन

नंदिनी हर्षदराय द्विवेदी, शोधार्थी,
पत्रकारिता और जनसंचार विभाग,
गुजरात विद्यापीठ, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात

सारांश:

भारत देश में धर्म और संस्कृति की जड़ें बहुत गहरी हैं। यहां विविध धर्म और अध्यात्म का दिखाई देना स्वाभाविक है। पत्रकारिता का क्षेत्र इसमें कैसे अपवाद हो सकता है? समाचारपत्रों में धर्म और अध्यात्म से संबंधित सामग्री प्रायः प्रकाशित हो रही है। वर्तमान समय भागदौड़ भरे जीवन में आर्थिक, सामाजिक, मानसिक तनाव से थिरा व्यक्ति अध्यात्म एवं धार्मिक क्रिया-कलापों में कितना समय दे सकता है? बड़ी संख्या में धार्मिक पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन के बावजूद धर्मनिरपेक्ष देश में धर्म, आध्यात्मिकता और मूल्यों के प्रति उदासीनता दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। आज मानव भौतिक मूल्यों को सर्वोच्च मान, उनके पीछे दौड़ते रहेने से धर्म, संस्कृति पोंगापोथी शब्द बन रह गया है। यही वजह है कि, लंबे समय से इन्हें नकारने से अब मूल्यों के हास के दौर से गुजरते हुए नजर आ रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में आध्यात्मिक और धार्मिक पत्रकारिता का विशिष्ट महत्व है। मूल्य एवं आध्यात्मिकता न सिर्फ मानव सभ्यता के केंद्र हैं, लेकिन परंपरागत रूप से मूल्य एवं आध्यात्मिकता को पारिवारिक और सामाजिक इकाई का मूल तत्त्व एवं धर्म की महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी माना जाता है।

समाचार-पत्र लोगों की दिनचर्या, मन-मस्तिष्क और व्यवहार पर विशेष प्रभाव डालते हैं। हालांकि यह इससे भी बड़ा सच है कि जीवन में मूल्यों का विकास ही एक सभ्य और सशक्त समाज की संकल्पना को साकार करने के लिए अपरिहार्य है। मूल्यों के बिना जीवन एक सूखी हुई नदी के समान होता है। समाज की दशा, दिशा और व्यवस्था का संचालन मूल्यों के द्वारा होता है। मूल्यों के उत्कर्ष से सभ्य नागरिक के गुणों का हमारे अंदर निर्माण करता है। समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित होने वाले धर्म और अध्यात्म से जुड़े समाचार लोगों के अन्दर मूल्यों को ग्रहण करने के प्रति विशेष आग्रह की भावना उत्पन्न करते हैं। मनुष्य एक भावनात्मक प्राणी होने के नाते समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित होने वाली धर्म के प्रति आस्था उत्पन्न करने वाली खबरों का गहरा एवं विधेयात्मक प्रभाव पड़ता है। मनुष्य को सत्कर्म करने, सभ्य प्राणी बनाने के लिए भी यह खबरें प्रेरित करती है। समाज में मूल्यों का जितना अधिक प्रचार, प्रसार और प्रभाव होता है, उतना ही आनुपातिक रूप से बेहतर और श्रेष्ठ समाज का निर्माण होता है।

कुंजी शब्द : धर्म, आध्यात्मिकता, मूल्य, पत्रकारिता, संवर्धन, समाज

“दलित साहित्य में नाटक विधा और माता प्रसाद की भूमिका”

ICDDSSH22--4015

शोधार्थी- आशीष कुमार पटेल

शोध-निर्देशक- प्रोफेसर सुरेश चन्द्र

हिन्दी विभाग दक्षिण बिहार केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय,

गया, बिहार - 824236

ई-म ashishkumarupvns@gmail.com

दलित शब्द साहित्य से जुड़कर एक साहित्यिक धारा की ओर संकेत करता है, जो मानवीय सरोकारों और संवेदनाओं की यथार्थ अभिव्यक्ति है। दूसरे शब्दों में कहे तो दलित साहित्य उस व्यवस्था का नकार और विरोध करता है जिसके कारण एक मनुष्य को मनुष्य होने पर भी उसके साथ अमानवीय व्यवहार किया जाता है और उसे सामाजिक न्याय से वंचित होना पड़ता है।

दलित साहित्यकार कुत्सित व्यवस्था के नकार और विरोध की भावना को शब्द-बद्ध करते हुए साहित्य सृज कर रहे हैं। नाटक अन्य विधाओं की अपेक्षा विचारों का सम्प्रेषण अधिक तीव्रता और स्थाई रूप में करता है। नाटक विधा की विचार सम्प्रेषण शक्ति का पूर्ण उपयोग करते हुए दलित साहित्य समाज में बदलाव लाने के लिए निरन्तर नाटक साहित्य का सृज कर रहा है। प्रथम दलित नाटककार स्वामी अछूतानन्द ‘हरिहर’ को माना जाता है। स्वामी जी से लेकर अबतक दलित नाटककारों की एक अखण्ड परम्परा रही है, इसी परम्परा में माता प्रसाद का नाम अग्रगण्य है।

माता प्रसाद के नाटक साहित्य में समाज में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन लाने, मनुवादियों द्वारा दलित समाज पर लादी गई निर्याग्यताओं को उतार फेंकने और संविधान में वर्णित अधिकारों एवं कर्तव्यों को अपनाने, उसे प्रचारित-प्रसारित करने का स्वर प्रमुखता से विद्यमान हैं। माता प्रसाद के नाटकों में महात्मा बुद्ध, सन्त रविदास एवं डॉ. भीमराव आंबेडकर के विचारों का सङ्गुम्फन हैं। इन्होंने अपने नाटकों में वर्ण-व्यवस्था, जाति, छुआ-छूत, भेद-भाव का तीव्र विरोध किया है। इसके साथ ही ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं/पात्रों को आधार बनाकर मानवीय मूल्यों को नए ढंग से परिभाषित किया है। माता प्रसाद के नाटकों की भाषा सरल, सहज, सुबोध है। इनके नाटक पूर्णतः रंगमंच के अनुकूल हैं। माता प्रसाद के नाटकों को कम से कम लागत और सामग्री में भी मंचित किया जा सकता है।

संकेत शब्द —दलित साहित्य, नाटक, माता प्रसाद।

ICDDSSH22-4016



राजस्थानी कला के विभिन्न रंग—नारी सौन्दर्य के विशेष संदर्भ में

डॉ साधना सिंह

सोनादेवी सेठिया स्नातकोत्तर कन्या महाविद्यालय

सुजानगढ़ (चूरु)

(विभाग—चित्रकला)

राजस्थान अपनी गौरवमयी गरिमा के लिए भारतीय जूनमानस में यथोपेक्षित स्थान रखता आया है यह मरुस्थलीय प्रदेश सदैव एक विशिष्ट संस्कृति का पोषक रहा है। इसके आँचल में जो संस्कृति पल्लवित हुई वह भारती की प्राचीन और विशिष्ट संस्कृति है इस संस्कृति के विकास में पन्द्रहवीं शताब्दी में एक समुज्ज्वल आभायुक्त रेखा प्रस्फुटित हुई। संस्कृति की यह रेखा वर्तमान में राजस्थानी चित्रकला के संग्रह की वस्तु बन गई।

राजस्थानी कला में कलात्मक गुणों के अतिरिक्त अपनी मिट्टी की महक विद्यमान है। वह सही अर्थों में एक व्यापक रूप में भारतीय संस्कृति को मुखरित करती है। अपने प्रतिनिधित्व में वह केवल मरुप्रदेश तक सीमित नहीं रही अपितु भारतीय आत्मा को अत्यन्त सुरुचिपूर्ण ढंग से प्रस्तुत करती रही है। उसका ढंग और तौर-तरीका इतना निजी रहा है कि काल सुधा और समाज के अन्तर्गत कहीं भी वह अपने अपने युग धर्म से भी नहीं चुकी है जब भाषा का जन्म भी नहीं हुआ था तो मनुष्य अपने आस-पास की ध्वनियों का अनुकरण किया करता था और अभिनय के माध्यम से संकेत करता था। अभिनय और ध्वनियों के द्वारा ही मनुष्य के भाव अभिव्यक्त होते थे और धीरे-धीरे मानव विकासशील होता गया और आज की समृद्ध संस्कृति इसी का सुपरिणाम है।

किसी देश या राज्य की कला संस्कृति उसकी आत्मा होती है जो उस समय की सम्पूर्ण स्थिति का आधार प्रस्तुत करती है। राजस्थानी शैली का यह इतिहास देश व काल में अत्यधिक विस्तृत है।

राजस्थानी लघु चित्रों में रंगों की धार्मिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक महत्ता निरन्तर बनती चली आई है आज पहले से कहीं अधिक रंग-चेतना देखने को मिलती है रंगों में एक जादू होता है। रंगों कागजों, तुलिका एवं चित्र तैयार करने की विधि के माध्यम से मानव हृदय के सूक्ष्मातिसूक्ष्म भावों में सफल अभिव्यक्ति हुई है ये लघु चित्र इतने मनोयोग एवं परिश्रम से बनाये गये हैं कि इनकी आभा भी समय के अन्तराल में क्षीण नहीं हुई है।

राजस्थानी शैली के चित्रों में चित्रित परिधान एवं आभूषण जैसे-उच्चवर्गीय वेशभूषा, सैनिकों की वेशभूषा, पुरुषों की वेशभूषा, महिलाओं की वेशभूषा, देवी-देवताओं की वेशभूषा का वर्णन किया है।

राजस्थानी शैलियों एवं उपशैलियों में उपयुक्त रंगों, कागजों, तुलिका एवं चित्र तैयार करने पर विस्तृत पूर्वक प्रकाश डाला है।



ICDDSSH22-4017

कोरोना एवं शासन

डॉ. शीतल मीना

सहआचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान,

बाबू शोभाराम राजकीय कला महाविद्यालय, अलवर (राज0)

Email- sheetalalwar@rediffmail.com

वर्तमान महामारी और जलवायु परिवर्तन दोनों ने वैश्विक आपदा प्रणाली की अक्षमताओं को प्रकट किया है इस तरह की आपदाओं को दूर करने और बहुपक्षवाद के महत्व को प्रकट करने हेतु वैश्विक शासन प्रणाली में सुधार की आवश्यकता है। द इकोनॉमिस्ट की हालिया रिपोर्ट में तर्क दिया गया कि “अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आदेश” हमेशा के लिए नहीं रहता है : वियना की कांग्रेस, वर्साय की संधि, और राष्ट्र संघ सभी कई दशकों के भीतर ढह गए। वैश्विक आर्थिक अवसाद और द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद पैदा हुए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ अब 75 वर्ष का हो गया है। कोविड-19 ने महामारी के रूप में विनाशकारी प्रभाव दुनिया भर में किया गया है, यह दुर्भाग्य से है लेकिन एक असफल वैश्विक शासन प्रणाली का एक लक्षण है। वैश्विक विकास के लिए समस्या की पहचान, सम्मिलित और कम करने में सक्षम होना चाहिए था। दूसरी ओर, जलवायु परिवर्तन जो कि ग्रीनहाउस गैस (जीएचजी) उत्सर्जन के कारण होता है, एक कैंसर की तरह होता है जो एक सदी से बढ़ रहा है और अगर इसे गंभीरता से और तुरंत संबोधित नहीं किया गया तो यह मानव जाति के विलुप्त होने का कारण बन सकता है। हमारी वर्तमान वैश्विक शासन प्रणाली ने निस्संदेह हमें विफल कर दिया है। हालाँकि, उत्तर हमारी बहुपक्षीयता की ओर मुड़कर “अमेरिका फर्स्ट” रवैये से पीछे हटने का नहीं है। हमें बहुपक्षीयता और साझा कार्रवाई के माध्यम से संयुक्त राष्ट्र को अपनी वैश्विक चुनौतियों से निपटने में अधिक सक्षम बनाने के लिए और विशेष रूप से जलवायु परिवर्तन जैसे तरीकों को खोजने की आवश्यकता है।

बीज अक्षर— कोविड-19, वैश्विक आपदा प्रणाली, अक्षमताओं, सुधार की आवश्यकता, विनाशकारी प्रभाव, संयुक्त राष्ट्र, सक्षम बनाने, अमेरिका फर्स्ट, जलवायु परिवर्तन आदि।



नारीवादी साहित्य

बौबी झा

फेमिनिस्ट का हिंदी अर्थ होता है नारी अधिकार] स्त्री अधिकारवाद] नारी आंदोलन या नारीवाद। नारीवाद का मतलब ऐसे लोगों से है जो महिला के अधिकार के पक्ष में हो। नारीयों को बहुत अधिकार देना चाहिए लेकिन वह अधिकार और सम्मान बस बोलने तक ही सीमित ना रह जाए। आज ग्लोबलाइजेशन बताकर महिमामंडित किया जा रहा हो] पर सच तो यह है कि हमारे सामाजिक ढांचे में महिलाओं की मुश्किलें बड़ी व्यवहारिक सी है। जिसका समाधान सिर्फ आर्थिक आत्मनिर्भरता या प्रशासनिक कार्य योजना के माध्यम से नहीं ढूंढा जा सकता है इसलिए महिला सशक्तिकरण कुछ मिटाने या बनाने का नहीं बल्कि अपनी अस्मिता और सामाजिक सरोकार का संघर्ष है। स्त्री की सुरक्षा और सम्मान जनक जीवन जीने की लड़ाई है। महिलाओं से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों पर विमर्श करने के लिए 1980 में पहला राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन मुंबई में हुआ। जिसमें 32 महिला समूह ने भाग लिया था। बाद के दशक में विरोध का यह स्वर लिंग समानता के अधिकार की मांग के रूप में मुखर होता गया। इस प्रकार समय बढ़ने की प्रक्रिया में स्त्री विमर्श में भी नई नई विचारधाराओं का आगमन होता रहा] जिसमें 80 व 90 के दशक के बाद सांस्कृतिक] समलैंगिक] आर्थिक] उत्तर आधुनिक] उत्तरनारीवाद और अश्वेत नारीवाद मुख्य रहे।

कभी-कभी लगता है कि स्त्री तथा हमारे आसपास बहुत कुछ बदल रहा है पर यह बदलाव सतही सत्य है। महिलाएं कामकाजी तो बन रही है पर सुरक्षित घर लौट आने की गारंटी आज भी नहीं है। इस ओर वैचारिक मंथन की आवश्यकता है। शिक्षा और जागरूकता ने स्त्री को सवाल करना सिखाया है और उन्हीं सवालों ने एक तरफ स्त्री को अपनी शक्ति का एहसास कराया। अब तक स्त्री देवी स्वरूप होकर खुश थी तो सामाजिक रूढ़ियों की चक्की में पिसते चली आ रही थी। लेकिन जैसे ही नारी अधिकारवाद आया अधिकार मांगे] सवाल उठाए] सत्ता की लड़ाई शुरू हो गई। सामाजिक संतुलन गड़बड़ा आया और स्त्री का दोहरा संघर्ष शुरू हो गया। एक समाज और दूसरा परिवार के साथ अपने वजूद के लिए। अंततः समय और परिस्थितियों के अनुसार नारी मुक्ति की आकांक्षा और प्रयास न सिर्फ भारत बल्कि पूरे विश्व का एक साझा प्रयास रहा है।

ICDDSSH22-4019

पंचायती राज में महिलाओं का योगदान

श्री रतिलाल अमीन
शांति संशोधन केन्द्र,
गुजरात विद्यापीठ, अहमदाबाद

पंचायत राज में महिलाओं की भागीदारी आज दिन तक ऐक दिखावा दंभ था लेकिन आज उनके लिए राजनैति में आगे आने के लिए रास्ता खुल गया है । नया पंचायती धारा में महिलाओं को 33% अनामत के जरिये पंचायती राज में इनको बराबरी का हिस्सा स्वीकार किया है । इस तरह वो सीधा चुनाव लडके बड़ी संख्या में पंचायत में अपना सहयोग भागीदारी ले रही है ।

महिलाओं की सामाजिक, राजनीतिक शैक्षणिक और न्यायिक स्थिति में भारी परिवर्तन आया है ।

पंचायती राज व्यवस्था में महिलाओं की भूमिका और भागीदारी बढ़ी है एक और जहाँ ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की महिलाएँ घूँघट में रहने के लिए विवश थी उन्हें पंचायतों में बोलने का बहुत कम अधिकार था वे अपने पति, पिता या अन्य रिश्तेदारों पर निर्भर रहना पडता था । महिलाओं की समस्या पर वे खुद नहीं बोल पाती थी लेकिन आज का समाज भी बदल रहा है और उन्हें इसके लिए अधिकार भी मिल रहा है । गांधीजी को कस्तूरबा जैसी पत्नी मिली थी जो गांधीजी को महान बना दिया । हर वक्त गांधीजी को कस्तूरबाने साथ दिया था ।



ICDDSSH22-4020

“शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य के संदर्भ में स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी के शैक्षिक दर्शन एवं शैक्षिक चिंतन का अध्ययन”

अंजू कुमारी
शोध छात्रा

I.E.S. University, Bhopal (M.P.)

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य हमारे जीवन का मूल आधार है। वर्तमान समय में मनुष्य अपने भौतिक जरूरतों की पूर्ति करने में जीवन के मूल आधार की उपेक्षा करते जा रहा है। आज की शिक्षा पूर्णतया असफल है, क्योंकि उसने तकनीक पर आवश्यकता से अधिक बल दिया है। तकनीक पर आवश्यकता से अधिक बल देकर हम मनुष्य को बर्बाद कर देते हैं। तकनीकी जानकारी चाहे कितनी भी जरूरी क्यों न हो, वह हमारे आंतरिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक दबावों और द्वंदों का समाधान नहीं कर सकेगी।

सही शिक्षा का अर्थ है कि वह किसी तकनीक के ज्ञान को प्रोत्साहित करने के साथ-साथ कुछ ऐसा काम करे जो कहीं अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है यानि वह जीवन की अखंड प्रक्रिया का अनुभव करने में भी मनुष्य की सहायता करे। शिक्षा प्राप्त करने में कुछ विद्यार्थी इतने डूब जाते हैं कि उन्हें अपने स्वास्थ्य का ध्यान ही नहीं रहता। जब वे शिक्षा प्राप्त कर यानि डिग्रीयां प्राप्त कर रोजगार के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं तब स्वास्थ्य संबंधी कमियां बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं।

स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने कहा कि “स्वस्थ शरीर में ही स्वस्थ दिमाग का वास होता है” अर्थात् शरीर का स्वस्थ रहना सबसे जरूरी है अगर शरीर स्वस्थ न हो तो स्वस्थ मस्तिष्क का विकास कैसे होगा, मस्तिष्क का विकास नहीं होगा तो हम किसी भी कार्य को संचालित नहीं कर पायेंगे। कहा भी गया है कि “पहला सुख निरोगी काया” अर्थात् शरीर का स्वस्थ रहना सबसे बड़ा सुख है।

स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी के अनुसार – “शिक्षा का अर्थ केवल उन सूचनाओं से नहीं है जो बालकों के मस्तिष्क में बलपूर्वक दूँसी जाती है”। उन्होंने स्पष्ट करते हुए लिखा है “यदि शिक्षा का अर्थ सूचनाओं से होता तो पुस्तकालय संसार के सर्वश्रेष्ठ संत होते तथा विश्वकोष ऋषि बन जाते”।

स्वामी जी अपने शैक्षिक चिंतन के द्वारा मनुष्य को लौकिक और पारलौकिक दोनों जीवन धारा के लिए तैयार करना चाहते थे, उनका विश्वास था कि हम भौतिक दृष्टि से सम्मान एवं सुखी हए बिना ज्ञान, कर्म, भक्ति और योग को कल्पना की वस्तु मानें।

निष्कर्षतः हम यह कह सकते हैं कि शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य हमारे जीवन के लिए रौंद के समान हैं। स्वामी जी ने भारत के प्रत्येक युवा को सच्ची शिक्षा और अच्छे स्वास्थ्य के लिए अपने चिंतन एवं दर्शन से प्रेरित और मार्गदर्शित किया है।



एकात्म मानववाद व नव मानववाद का भारतीय राजनीतिक चिंतन पर प्रभाव का विश्लेषण समकालीन परिप्रेक्ष्य में

Avinash Singh Chauhan

M.Phil. Research Scholar
Centre for Diaspora Studies
(Central University of Gujarat)

यह तथ्य सर्वविदित है कि मानववाद वर्तमान कालखंड के भीतर अत्यंत उपयोगी व प्रभावी सिद्धांतों में स्थान रखता है, ज्ञातव्य है कि यह दर्शन मानव समुदाय की मुक्ति पर अपना ध्यान केंद्रित करता है तथा मानववादी सिद्धांत मूलतः इस तर्क में आस्था रखता है कि किसी भी भूखंड या जन समुदाय का सर्वांगीण विकास उस समय तक प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकता जब तक उसके मानवों का प्रत्येक स्तर पर समुचित समृद्धि व विकास ना हो तथा भारतीय राजनीतिक चिंतन में भी मानववाद का दर्शन अत्यंत व्यापक है जिसमें पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ने एकात्म मानववाद व एम एन रॉय ने अपने नव मानववाद के दर्शन का योगदान दिया, ज्ञातव्य है कि एमएन रॉय भौतिक मानववाद का समर्थन करते हैं तथा दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ने व्यक्ति बनाम समाज के संघर्ष को नकारा व व्यक्ति एवं समष्टि की एकात्मता की दार्शनिक व्याख्या एकात्म मानव दर्शन के रूप में की दोनों ही दार्शनिकों के द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए मानववादी दर्शन का विश्लेषण करने पर ज्ञात होता है कि दोनों के दर्शन में जहां कुछ मूलभूत समानताएं हैं तो कुछ बिंदुओं पर अंतर भी देखने को मिलते हैं !

भारतीय राजनीतिक चिंतन पर नव मानववाद वा एकात्म मानववाद के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण करने से पूर्व हमें मानववाद का अर्थ समझना होगा मानववाद की मूल मान्यता यह है कि मनुष्य संसार की सबसे उत्तम रचना है और इस दृश्य जगत के सारे कार्य-व्यापार मनुष्य की उन्नति व मानव के विकास को केंद्र में रखकर करने चाहिए, मानवेंद्र नाथ राय को नव मानववाद का जनक कहा जाता है जिसे कुछ विद्वान वैज्ञानिक मानववाद भी कहते हैं। वही पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ने विश्व को सभ्यताओं के संघर्ष से निकालकर विश्व सभ्यताओं का एक कुटुंब है, के रूप में परिभाषित किया, जो वसुधैव कुटुंबकम की भारतीय अवधारणा की पुष्टि करता है। दीनदयाल उपाध्याय द्वारा प्रतिपादित एकात्म मानव दर्शन भारत ही नहीं अपितु समस्त विश्व मानवता के लिए भी प्रकाश पुंज की तरह खड़ा दिखाई देता है, जिस दर्शन में अंत्योदय का विचार भी समाहित है।

Keywords : मानववाद, एकात्म मानववाद, वैज्ञानिक मानववाद, भारतीय राजनीतिक चिंतन,

“उत्तर-आधुनिकतावाद के विकेंद्रीकरण में हिन्दी साहित्य का स्वरूप”

Nishi Upadhyay

सार — साहित्यिक समीक्षा में नई विचारधाराओं का जन्म हुआ है। जिसका कारण साहित्यिक रचनात्मक प्रवृत्तियाँ हैं। पश्चिमी काव्यशास्त्रीय में उत्तर-आधुनिकतावाद एक समकालीन अवधारणा बनकर सामने आयी है। यह संस्कृति, नीति, मानदण्ड, सिद्धांतों को नकार कर साहित्य में ‘वाद’ और विकास की परिपाटी का खण्डन करती है। उत्तर-आधुनिकतावाद को जहाँ आधुनिकता की अगली कड़ी स्वीकारा है, वहीं कई पाश्चात्य विचारक इसे नव-पूँजीवाद की विचारधारा मानते हैं। कम्प्यूटर युग में समाज के कई रूपों का विस्तार हुआ है।

जिस अभिव्यक्ति के साधनों के सीमित होने की बात हम कहते थे, अब वह वैश्विक और हर व्यक्ति की पहुँच तक सम्भव है। उत्तर-आधुनिकतावाद नई अवधारणा होने के कारण इसके सम्बन्ध में भारतीय समीक्षों में भी विचार होने लगा है। जिससे हिन्दी साहित्य के रचनाकार हिन्दी में इस अवधारणा के अंतर्गत आने वाले साहित्य की पहचान और रचना दोनों करने लगे हैं। कोई भी अवधारणा एकदम से सामने नहीं आती। उसकी पृष्ठभूमि पहले से निर्मित होने लगती है। हिन्दी साहित्य में भी उत्तर-आधुनिकतावाद 21वीं सदी में एकदम प्रकाश में नहीं आया। उसकी कुछ प्रवृत्तियाँ हिन्दी साहित्य में पहले से ही प्रचलित थी।

मुख्य संकेतक शब्द — नव-पूँजीवाद, उत्तर-आधुनिकतावाद, विखण्डनवाद, बाजारवाद

संस्कृत साहित्य और समाज

डॉ सत्यप्रकाश द्विवेदी

असोसिएट प्रोफेसर

सुरेंद्रनगर विश्वविद्यालय

satyaprakashdwivedi09@gmail.com

भारतीय संस्कृति के परिज्ञान के लिए संस्कृत भाषा का ज्ञान अत्यंत आवश्यक है। संस्कृत भाषा सर्वातिशायिनी भाषा है। संस्कृत साहित्य भारतीय समाज के भव्य विचारों का रुचिर दर्पण है। संस्कृत साहित्य की चिरनवीनता और चिरपुराणता प्रथित है। इसका सातत्य और इसकी सजीवता अक्षुण्ण है। संस्कृत साहित्य की विपुलता भी सर्वजनविदित है। प्राचीन काल से अद्य पर्यन्त उसका महत्त्व यथावत् अक्षुण्ण है। विश्व का सबसे प्राचीन ग्रन्थ 'ऋग्वेद' को इसी भाषा में होने का गौरव प्राप्त है। आर्य संस्कृति के प्रतिपादक अधिकांश ग्रन्थरत्न इस भाषा में विरुचित हैं और इस भाषा के ज्ञान से ही उस संस्कृति और जीवन दर्शन तक पहुँच संभव है। संस्कृत में भारतीयों का मनन, चिन्तन और अनुभूति सन्निविष्ट है। यह हमारी प्राणभूत भाषा है। इस देश में सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक, धार्मिक लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति हेतु संस्कृत का विशेष महत्त्व है।

संस्कृत साहित्य सर्वांगीण है। साधारणतया लोगों की अवधारणा बनी हुई है कि संस्कृत साहित्य में केवल धर्म ग्रन्थों की ही बहुलता है परन्तु वास्तविकता इससे भिन्न है। संस्कृत के प्राचीन ग्रन्थकारों ने भौतिक जगत् के साधनभूत तत्वों का भी पर्याप्त विश्लेषण किया है। संस्कृत साहित्य भारतीय समाज के उत्कृष्ट जीवनमूल्यों, जीवन दर्शन, आध्यात्मिकता, सांस्कृतिक एवं सामाजिक परम्पराओं का प्रतिबिम्ब है। विज्ञान, ज्योतिष, वैद्यक, स्थापत्य, पशु-पक्षी सम्बन्धी लक्षण ग्रन्थ संस्कृत साहित्य में प्रचुर मात्रा में विद्यमान हैं। श्रेय और प्रेय इन दोनों ही प्रकार के ग्रन्थों की उपलब्धि संस्कृत साहित्य में है। अन्य भाषा के साहित्य की ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है। संस्कृत साहित्य में वर्णित व्यक्ति, परिवार, समाज एवं राष्ट्र के आत्मिक सद्गुणों का वह आलोक, जिससे सबका मङ्गलमय जीवनपथ प्रशस्त होता है, अन्तस् की उस लोकव्यापिनी दृष्टि को सामाजिक समरसता के नाम से जाना जा सकता है। साहित्य समाज का दर्पण है। समाज में जो भी घटित होता है वह साहित्य में प्रतिबिम्बित होता है। कवि की अनुभूति ही काव्य रूप में अभिव्यक्ति पाती है। 'हितेन सह इति सहितस्य भावः साहित्यम्।' यह वाक्य संस्कृत का एक प्रसिद्ध सूत्र वाक्य है जिसका अर्थ होता है साहित्य का मूल तत्त्व सबका हित साधन है। मानव अपने मन में उठने वाले भावों को जब लेखनीबद्ध कर भाषा के माध्यम से प्रकट करने लगता है तो वह रचनात्मक ज्ञानवर्धक अभिव्यक्ति के रूप में साहित्य कहलाता है। साहित्य का समाज दर्शन शूल – कांटों जैसी परम्पराओं और व्यवस्था के शोषण रूप का समर्थन करने वाले धार्मिक नैतिक मूल्यों के बहिष्कार से भरा पड़ा है। जीवन और साहित्य की प्रेरणाएँ समान होती हैं। समाज और साहित्य में अन्योन्याश्रित संबंध होता है। साहित्य की पारदर्शिता समाज के नवनिर्माण में सहायक होती है जो खामियाँ को उजागर करने के साथ उनका समाधान भी प्रस्तुत करती है। समाज के यथार्थवादी चित्रण समाज सुधार का चित्रण और समाज के नवनिर्माण का कार्य करता है।

साहित्य समाज की उन्नति और विकास की आधार शिला रखता है संस्कृत भाषा में निबद्ध साहित्य में एकता के सूत्र प्राप्त होते हैं। यह सूत्र सामाजिक एकता एवं समरसता का मूलाधार है। देश में अनेक भाषाएँ बोली जाती हैं। इन भाषाओं की जननी संस्कृत ही है। संस्कृत ही सभी भाषाओं को बांधकर रखी है। यह समाज को जोड़ने वाली भाषा है। सूत्र ग्रंथों और स्मृतियों ने समाजवाद की अवधारणा को जन्म दिया। सामाजिक व्यवस्थाओं के सफल संचालन हेतु अनेक संस्थाओं का विशद वर्णन संस्कृत साहित्य में उपलब्ध है। विवाह, परिवार आदि संस्थाएँ उनके उत्तरदायित्व एवं मर्यादाओं की स्थापना संस्कृत साहित्य में जिस तरह से उल्लिखित हैं वह अत्यन्त दुर्लभ हैं। आज पूरा विश्व संस्कृत साहित्य के उदात्त संदेशों को ग्रहण कर रहा है अनेक साहित्यिक रचनाएँ भी समय – समय पर लिखी गईं जिससे तत्कालीन सामाजिक गतिविधियाँ उद्घाटित होती हैं। भारतीय संस्कृति के उदय से ही वेदों की ऋचाओं का दर्शन करने वाले ऋषियों की जीवन विधायिनी दृष्टि समाज के बाह्य एवं आन्तरिक सत्कर्म साधक के रूप में सजग रही है। उनकी व्यावहारिक तथ्यों की अनुभूतिपरक विचारशैली सर्वथा सार्वभौमिक है और आचारनिष्ठा सार्वजनीन। उनका अमृतसङ्कल्प विश्वव्यापी है और अध्यात्मभाव लोककल्याणकारक। ऋषि के अमृतानुभव की रसधार सर्वहितकारी है—वायु हमारे लिए शान्तिप्रद होकर बहे, सूर्य शक्तिविधायक होकर तपे, अत्यन्त उच्चध्वनि से गरजता हुआ मेघ शान्तिविधायक होकर सर्वत्र वर्षा करे—

शं नो वातः पवतां शं नः तपतु सूर्यः। शं नः कनिक्रददेवः पर्जन्योऽभि वर्षतु॥

विश्व में समरसता की प्रतिष्ठा के लिए तपः शील ऋषियों की कल्पना में सदा सहिष्णुता, सौमनस्य तथा सहयोग से व्यवस्थित विश्व आभासित हुआ है जिसमें सब सुखी हों, सब स्वस्थ हों, सब कल्याण सम्पन्न हों, किसी को कोई कष्ट न हो— सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः। सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चित् दुःखभाग् भवेत्॥

वेद की शुरुआत ही समस्त मानवों के कल्याण के संकल्प के साथ होती है, 'अग्निमीहे पुरोहितम्' इसका भावार्थ यह है कि समस्त मानवों का कल्याण करने वाले अग्नि की स्तुति करता हूँ। वैदिक ऋषि विश्व समाज कल्याण के लिए सुमति और सद्भावना की प्रार्थना करता है, 'विदधातीति हितम्।'



योग द्वारा स्वस्थ समाज का निर्माण

डॉ. प्रकाश सोनी .

सोमैया महाविद्यालय,

सोमैया विद्याविहार मुंबई ,

Email- drprakashsoni2@gmail.com

हमारे पूर्वज ऋषि-मनीषियों ने जीवन में संपूर्णता के विविध सूत्रमार्ग दिए हैं-, जिनमें आत्मकल्याण के साथ वृहत्तर लोकोपकारी वृत्तियां भी सम्मिलित हैं। जीवन की सिद्धि, समाधान और संपूर्णता के लिए सुझाए गए अनेक मार्गों में से एक प्रमुख मार्ग योग भी है। योग भारत की दिव्य दैवीय संपदा का अभिन्न अंग तथा संसार के योग क्षेत्र निमित्त भारतीय संस्कृति का अमूर्त उपहार है। योग जीवन जीने की कला है जिसका उद्भव भारत में हुआ। अब इसे विश्व भर में विज्ञान की एक शैली के रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। पाश्चात्य संस्कृति भी इसे वैज्ञानिक व्यायाम की एक स्वस्थ शैली के रूप में स्वीकार कर रही है। आज योग विज्ञान की सर्वत्र लोकप्रियता देखकर मन आह्लादित है। भारत वर्ष में तो अत्यंत प्राचीन काल से योग किया जाता रहा है किंतु हमारे प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के प्रयासों से आज योग विश्व के कोनेकोने तक पहुंच गया है।-

प्राचीन काल से ही योग और स्वास्थ्य एक दूसरे से संबंधित माने गए हैं इन दोनों के मध्य संबंध की व्याख्या भिन्नभिन्न शब्दों में की जाती रही है। गीता के अनुसार योग एक तकनीक है जिसके अभ्यास के द्वारा स्वास्थ्य संवर्धन किया जा सकता है और दुःखों को समाप्त किया जा सकता है। योग दर्शन के अनुसार यह एक स्थिति है जिसको प्राप्त कर लेने पर ही वास्तविक स्वास्थ्य की अनुभूति हो सकती है। स्वास्थ्य का तात्पर्य ही है स्वयं में स्थित हो जाना। जो योग के संपन्न होने पर ही संभव हो सकता है। स्वास्थ्य में गुणवत्ता के लिए योग को अपनाना कई दृष्टियों से लाभकारी है। स्वास्थ्य की अनेक समस्याएं एक साथ हल की जा सकती हैं। संपूर्ण स्वास्थ्य की सौगात देने वाली प्रक्रिया है। यह मात्र शारीरिक व्यायाम भर नहीं, अपितु एक ऐसी स्वस्थ जीवनशैली है जो मन का स्वास्थ्य भी संवारती है।

योगाभ्यास सीखकर उनका उपयोग समाज हित में किया जाए तो यौगिक विधियां अत्यंत प्रभावी और असरकारक सिद्ध हो सकती हैं। गीता में भगवान श्री कृष्ण ने कहा है “योगकर्मसु कौशलम्” अर्थात् योग से कर्मों में कुशलता आती है। व्यावहारिक स्तर पर योग शरीर, मन और भावनाओं में संतुलन और सामंजस्य स्थापित करने का एक साधन है। कोरोना काल में जो विकट स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई उसके समाधान हेतु पूरे विश्व का जनमानस योग की ओर आकर्षित हुआ है। **योग व्यक्ति को अनुशासित, विवेकी और कर्मठ बनाता है। इसका मूल उद्देश्य समाज को समरस बनाकर समाज और राष्ट्र की समृद्धि का मार्ग प्रशस्त करना है।** स्वस्थ समाज के निर्माण के लिए प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को दैनिक जीवन में योग को अपनाना होगा। स्वस्थ तन में ही स्वस्थ मन का वास होता है।

આદિવાસી સમાજની લોકવાર્તાઓ

Amita Sharma

PhD scholar,

Gujarati,

Email ID – ilas62623@gmail.com

Sabarmati University

ભારત એ ખુબજ વિશાળ અને વિવિધ સંસ્કૃતિ ધરાવતો દેશ છે, ભારતમાં વિવિધ જાતીના લોકો વસવાટ કરે છે. જેમાં આદિવાસી સમુદાયનો પણ સમાવેશ થાય છે. આમ તો આદિવાસીની પોતાની આગવી સંસ્કૃતિ છે. આદિવાસીઓના મેળા, લઝ્મ ગીતો, વગેરેની પોતાની આગવી ઓળખ છે પરંતુ તેની સાથે આદિવાસી સમુદાય પ્રાચીન સમયમાં, મનોરંજન માટે વાર્તાઓ વડીલો કહેતા હતા, જેમાની ઘણી વાર્તાઓ આજે પ્રચલિત છે તો ઘણી વાર્તાઓ ભુલાઈ ગઈ છે. જેમ કે 'ગેલોરામ', 'ભોજ અને ભીલજી', 'જારમાં ઓઢણી', 'ગાંગો ભાણેજ' અને સીંગો મસાર', જદુ ભીલાલો: ભોજાઈ નણદણ', 'પાકિવવ', 'વાંજીયો ગોવાળ', 'હાથ રાજા', 'હાથ સોર અને એક ગાંડો', 'ભાભી અને દેવર', 'હાથ ભાઈ અને એક બુન', 'મીનકાડુ અને એક ઉંદર પટેલ', 'હિમાલવો રાજા અને ગોલેણાવાળો રાજા', 'લાડિત મારી કે', 'પોડ્યુ રાખવાલસે', બાઈ રીસડી', 'વાંજીયા બે મરઘાં', 'દુહો અને દુહી', 'ઘણી ની આંગી ઓકરીમાં રમે; વગેરે પર સંશોધન થઈ શકે.

યથા પિંડે તથા બ્રહ્માંડે

ડૉ.અરુણા જોડેજા, અનિતા રમેશ તન્ના,

શોધપત્ર માર્ગદર્શક પીએચ.ડી. શોધછાત્રા,

લકુલીશ યોગ યુનિવર્સિટી,

ઉચ્ચત્તર શિક્ષણ અને સંશોધન અકાદેમી,

છારોડી, અમદાવાદ ,ગુજરાત

સંક્ષેપ : સૃષ્ટિના તત્ત્વો અને માનવ અસ્તિત્વનાં રહસ્યોનું અધ્યયન કરવા માટે પ્રાચીનકાળથી ભારતવર્ષના ઋષિઓએ પોતાનું સમગ્ર જીવન સમર્પિત કર્યું છે. તેમણે સંપૂર્ણ સાતત્ય સાથે અખૂટ ધૈર્ય વડે તત્ત્વ વિદ્યાની શોધ કરી છે. આ માટે તેમણે પોતાની જાતને લૌકિક સંસારથી અળગી કરીને પોતાનું લક્ષ તત્ત્વ વિદ્યા પાછળ લગાડી દીધું. અંતે તેમને પ્રાકૃતિક તત્ત્વો અને માનવજીવનના અસ્તિત્વનાં ઊંડા રહસ્યો અને તેની અજાયબીઓ સમજાઈ. પ્રાચીન ભારતીય ઋષિઓ તરફથી મળેલી આ તત્ત્વ વિદ્યા (મેટાફિઝિક્સ) રૂપી અમૂલ્ય ઉપહાર પેઢી દર પેઢી મનુષ્યજાતિના કલ્યાણર્થે હસ્તાંતરિત થતી આવી છે.

સમગ્ર સૃષ્ટિ જેને આપણે બ્રહ્માંડ કહીએ તે પણ અત્યંત વ્યાપક અને સૂક્ષ્મ છે. તેવી જ રીતે માનવજીવનનું અસ્તિત્વ, તેનું આંતરિક માળખું પણ એટલું જ વ્યાપક અને સૂક્ષ્મ છે. ભારતીય તત્ત્વ ચિંતક વિનોબાએ નોંધ્યું છે કે, પદાર્થ વિજ્ઞાન વિશ્વના બાહ્ય રૂપને સમજવામાં મદદ કરે છે. તત્ત્વ -મીમાંસા, મેટાફિઝિક્સ વિશ્વના આંતરિક સ્વરૂપને થોડુંક જાણે છે પરંતુ શાસ્ત્રો દ્વારા પૂર્ણ જ્ઞાન ન થઈ શકે. જે પિંડમાં છે તે જ બ્રહ્માંડમાં છે, પરંતુ એ ખૂબ દૂર છે. એટલું દૂર કે એને સમજવું સહેલું નથી. અને એનો કર્તા કોણ એ જાણવું અને એને પ્રાપ્ત કરવો તે તો વળી વધારે દુર્લભ છે. એને સમજવાનો સરળ ઉપાય છે કે એને પિંડમાં જાણવો. આ જ અધ્યાત્મ છે.

સંકેત શબ્દો --પિંડ, બ્રહ્માંડ, તત્ત્વ વિદ્યા,



બ્રિટિશ ગુજરાતી ડાયસ્પોરા કવિતાનો સાંસ્કૃતિક અભ્યાસ :

સર્જક અદમ ટંકારવીના સંદર્ભ

ડૉ.મનીષા ચાવડા

(અધ્યાપક સહાયક)

(manisha.mgc@gmail.com)

M. P. Arts and M.H. Commerce College for Women,
Ahmedabad

૧૯ મી સદીના ઉત્તરાર્ધના ગાળામાં કળા અને સાહિત્યક્ષેત્રે કેટલાંક આંદોલનો પ્રગટે છે. જેમકે નારીવાદી દલિત પ્રાંતીય પ્રાદેશિક વગેરે સાહિત્ય જેવાં અનેક આંદોલનો સમયાંતરે એક મહત્વપૂર્ણ પરિવર્તન લાવે છે. તેમાંનું એક નવું સ્વરૂપ જે સાહિત્યક્ષેત્રે વિકસ્યું તે ડાયસ્પોરા સાહિત્યરૂપે આવ્યું. ડાયસ્પોરા એટલે અપનાવેલ ભૂમિ પર સ્થાયી થઈ નિજી સંવેદનનાં ગહન વલયોને ઉછીની ભારતીય અંગ્રેજી ભાષામાં વ્યક્ત ન કરતાં પોતીકી ગુજરાતી ભાષામાં વ્યક્ત કરનારા ભારતીય એવા સર્જકોએ ગુજરાતી ડાયસ્પોરા સાહિત્યની ભાષાને નવું પરિણામ આપ્યું છે. એવા આપણાં ભારતીય ડાયસ્પોરા સર્જકો પરદેશમાં સ્થાયી થયા બાદ પોતાની મૂળ ઓળખ સંદર્ભે સભાન થઈ મૂળભૂમિ વતન પ્રત્યેનાં વલણની સઘનતાને વશ વર્તી વતનથી છૂટા પડ્યાનો ભાવ મૂળ સાથેનાં પુનઃસ્થાપવા પ્રયત્નશીલ બની રહ્યા છે. એમાના ગુજરાતી ભાષાના એક સિદ્ધહસ્ત પ્રથિતયશ ગઝલકાર અને ભરૂચ જિલ્લાના ટંકારિયા ગામના વતની વર્તમાનકાળે બ્રિટનના રહીશ ગુજલિશ ગઝલોના પ્રણેતા અને આધુનિક ડાયસ્પોરા ગઝલકાર અને બ્રિટિશ ગુજરાતી ડાયસ્પોરા સાહિત્યમા અદમ ટંકારવી તરીકે માનભર્યું સ્થાન ધરાવે છે. તેમની કવિતામાં સૌંદર્યબોધ વાસ્તવબોધ અને મૂલ્યબોધના કારણે તેમને પ્રથમ હરોળના કવિ તરીકે સ્થાપે છે. સર્જકની ડાયસ્પોરા કવિતામાની રચનાઓમાં વતનની માટીનો સાદ છે. તો વળી ચંત્રવત બની ગયેલા માણસની પણ મનોદશા છે. અદમ ટંકારવીની કવિતા ભારતીય સાંસ્કૃતિક જાગૃતતાનો જ એક ભાગ છે. અદમ ટંકારવી બ્રિજરાતીઓને પાછાં પોતાની સંસ્કારિતા તરફ વળવાનું કાર્ય કરે છે. તેમજ આવનાર પેઢીમાં ભારતીયતાનાં સંસ્કારોનું સિંચન કરવા માંગે છે. તેમની કવિતામાં ભારતીય જીવન બોધ સૌંદર્યબોધ અને સંસ્કારિતા વિઝુયલાઈઝ થયેલી જોવા મળે છે. તેમની કવિતામાં ભારતીય જીવન ચેતનાનો વિસ્તાર વ્યાપ્ત છે. સર્જક માત્ર ડાયસ્પોરિક ભાવવિશ્વ નિરૂપી અટકી નથી જતાં તેઓ ભારતીય જીવન પ્રણાલી ભારતીય તાત્વિક બોધ અને માતૃભૂમિ માતૃભાષા પ્રત્યે આવનાર પેઢીને સજાગ કરવા મથે છે. જે અહીં ઇંગ્લેન્ડના ગુજરાતી ડાયસ્પોરા કાવ્ય સાહિત્ય સંદર્ભે નોંધનીય બની રહે છે.

ટિપ્પણી : ડાયસ્પોરા, વલયો, સિદ્ધહસ્ત, પ્રથિતયશ, સૌંદર્યબોધ, વાસ્તવબોધ, મૂલ્યબોધ

વિષયાંગ--કાલિદાસના નાટકોમાં નારીવાદ

Dr. Vasantben Rameshbhai Jethava

Assistant Professor

Navjivan Arts & Commerce College, Dahod

यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः ।

यत्रैतास्तु न पूज्यन्ते सर्वास्तत्राफलाः क्रियाः ॥

મનુસ્મૃતિ ૩-૫૬

વેદકાળથી જ ‘નારી તું નારાયણી’ તરીકે આલેખિત નારી અર્વાચીનકાળમાં ‘નારી તું ના હારી’ સુધી પ્રગતિરત બની. ૨૦૦૧ના વર્ષને ‘નારી સશક્તિકરણ વર્ષ’ તરીકે જાહેર કરેલ. સંસ્કૃત સાહિત્યકારોએ પણ સ્વ-સાહિત્ય ગ્રંથોમાં નારીવાદને પુષ્ટિ આપી છે. નૃ ધાતુ પરથી નારી શબ્દ બન્યો છે. વીરતાનો સૂચક નારી શબ્દ સશક્ત વ્યક્તિત્વને રજૂ કરે છે. ઈ.સ. પૂર્વે પહેલી સદીમાં થઈ ગયેલા મહાકવિ કાલિદાસ આધુનિક નારીવાદના બીજ રોપણ કર્તા તરીકે આલેખી શકાય. તેમના ત્રણ નાટકો -માલવિકાગ્નિમિત્રમ્, વિક્રમોર્વશીયમ્ અને અભિજ્ઞાનશાકુન્તલમ્ નાટકોમાં પણ મહાકવિએ નારીવાદને મહત્ત્વ આપ્યું છે. માલવિકાગ્નિમિત્રમ્ની નાયિકા માલવિકા લલિતકલામાં નિપુણ, સૌંદર્યવતી, લક્ષ્ય સિદ્ધ કરનારી મુગ્ધા છે. દાસીપણું ભોગવતી હોવા છતાં રાણી બનવા મુશ્કેલ પડકારોનો સામનો કરી અલભ્ય રાણી પદ મેળવે છે. વિક્રમોર્વશીયમ્ નાટકની નાયિકા ઉર્વશી ભરત મુનિ થકી શાપિત બનતા ક્ષમા-અર્ચના કરવાને બદલે સ્વાભિમાની બની સ્વર્ગને ત્યજે છે અને પુરુરવાને વરે છે. સ્નેહ માટે સ્વર્ગને ત્યજનારી, ગુપ્ત રીતે પુત્ર ઉછેર કરનારી ઉર્વશી નારીવાદના પ્રતીક સમી છે. અભિજ્ઞાનશાકુન્તલમ્ના પાંચમા અંકમાં સુષુપ્ત આક્રોશ નાયિકા શકુન્તલા થકી ગુસ્સા સ્વરૂપે વ્યક્ત થયો છે, જે નારી સશક્તીકરણનું શ્રેષ્ઠ ઉદાહરણ છે. સાતમા અંકમાં દુષ્યંત દ્વારા માફી માંગવાથી જ ચારિત્ર્યવતી શકુન્તલા તેને માફ કરે છે, જે સશક્ત વ્યક્તિત્વનું સૂચન કરે છે. માલવિકાગ્નિમિત્રમ્નો નાયક અગ્નિમિત્ર, વિક્રમોર્વશીયમ્નો નાયક પુરુરવા અને અભિજ્ઞાનશાકુન્તલમ્નો નાયક દુષ્યંત અનુક્રમે નાયિકા- માલવિકા, ઉર્વશી અને શકુન્તલાના સશક્ત વ્યક્તિત્વ પાસે નાયકનું વ્યક્તિત્વ વામણું લાગે છે. સુષુપ્ત અવસ્થામાં રહેલ નાયિકાઓની શક્તિ સંઘર્ષજન્ય પરિસ્થિતિ આવવાથી નારાયણી સ્વરૂપ ધારણ કરે છે. કાલિદાસની નારી ચેતના વિષે સ્વ-નાટકોમાં ઉન્નત આલેખન પરવર્તી કવિઓ માટે પ્રેરણાદાયક બની રહ્યું. આજે પણ સામ્પ્રત ભારતમાં નારી સશક્તીકરણ પર વધુ ભાર મુકાયો છે.

‘સાવિત્રી’ નારીવાદી દલિતકથા

Pandvirsinh Natvarsinh Padhiyar

PhD scholar,

Gujarati,

Sabarmati University.

sandeep.padhiyar88@gmail.com

સાવિત્રી અને જ્યોતિરાવ કૂલેએ મનુપ્રેરિત વર્ણવ્યવસ્થા સામે જંગ છેડ્યો અને દલિતો પ્રત્યે અસ્પૃશ્યતાની લાગણી જે અદલિતો રાખે છે. તેમાંથી દલિતોને બહાર લાવી દલિતચેતનાનાં પ્રથમ ચરણ મંડાય છે. દલિત મહિલાઓના સર્વાંગી વિકાસ માટે લોકજાગૃતિનાં મંડાણ થયા છે.

દલિત સમાજમાં ચેતના અને જાગૃતિ લાવનાર મહારાષ્ટ્રના મહાત્મા જ્યોતિરાવ કૂલે અને તેમનાં પત્ની “સાવિત્રી” કૂલેના સમગ્ર જીવનને આવરી લઈને લેખિકા દક્ષા દામોદરાએ રચનાકર્મ કર્યું છે. દલિતો પ્રત્યે પરાપૂર્વથી થતા આવતા અન્યાયો સામે લેખિકાએ પોતાનો આક્ષેપ વ્યક્ત કર્યો છે.

એક રીતે તો આ કૃતિ “સાવિત્રી” પાત્રગત ચરિત્રચિત્રણ કરતી નવલકથા છે. તો નારીવાદી દલિતકથા પણ છે. લેખિકાએ ઇતિહાસનાં પૃષ્ઠો વચ્ચે ખોવાય ગયેલી એક સક્ષમ નારીનું ચિત્રણ કરી સમાજ સામે પુનઃજીવિત કરી ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યને એક અમૂલ્ય નવલકથા આપી છે.

ICDDSSH22-5006

તત્ત્વવિદ્યામાં પ્રાણની સંકલ્પના :

Dr. Nayanaben Vyas
Research Guide

Patel Jyotiben Upendrakumar
Ph.d. Research scholar
Lakulish Yog University
Higher Studies and Research Academy
Chharodi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India.

ભારતીય તત્ત્વવિદ્યા નો મુખ્ય હેતુ હંમેશા ગર્ભિત અને ઉચ્ચશક્તિની શોધનો રહ્યો છે. સૃષ્ટીના પ્રારંભમાં ઋષિ - મુનિઓએ એમના સંપૂર્ણ જીવન માનવ અસ્તિત્વના રહસ્યોનો અભ્યાસ કરવામાં સમર્પિત કર્યા છે. તેમની દ્રષ્ટિ જીવ અને જગતના અંતિમ સત્યરૂપ 'તત્ત્વ' સંબંધી શુદ્ધ જ્ઞાનને પ્રાપ્ત કરવાની હતી. તેમની આ સાચી તત્ત્વજ્ઞાસા તેમને મૂળતત્ત્વ 'બ્રહ્મ' એટલે કે શાશ્વત સત્યના જ્ઞાન સુધી લઈ ગઈ. ઋષિમુનિઓને આ સત્યજ્ઞાન તેમની ગહન આધ્યાત્મિક અનુભૂતિઓ દ્વારા પ્રાપ્ત થયું. તેમની અનુભૂતિનો આ જ્ઞાનનો ભંડાર માનવ કલ્યાણ હેતુના ઉદ્દેશ્યથી શાસ્ત્રરૂપે મુકેલો છે. જે વેદો તેમજ ઉપનિષદોમાં સંગ્રહાયેલું છે. વેદોમાં એમણે અંતિમ સત્ય એટલેકે પરમાત્માની અનુભૂતિનું વિજ્ઞાન દર્શાવેલું છે. તેમની પ્રયોગશાળા એટલે આ ભૌતિક માનવશરીર. ઋષિમુનિઓએ સ્વશરીર દ્વારા ઇન્દ્રિયનિગ્રહના પ્રયોગો કર્યા, અને તેના પરિણામ સ્વરૂપ સ્વાત્માના દર્શન પ્રાપ્ત કર્યા. સર્વજ્ઞ આત્મા દ્વારા તેમણે પરમાત્મા કે પરબ્રહ્મની અનુભૂતિ કરી. ઉપનિષદોમાં વર્ણવેલું દર્શન કે તત્ત્વજ્ઞાન બ્રહ્મ સંબંધી હોવાથી તેને 'બ્રહ્મવિદ્યા' પણ કહેવામાં આવે છે. બ્રહ્મને જાણવાની વિદ્યા એટલે 'બ્રહ્મવિદ્યા'. એને યોગવિદ્યા પણ કહે છે. 'યોગ' શબ્દનો એક અર્થ 'જોડાણ' કે 'સંયોજન' પણ થાય છે. આત્માની પરમાત્મા સાથે જોડાવાની ક્રિયા એટલે યોગ. બધા શાસ્ત્રો દ્વારા માનવસમુદાયને ઋષિમુનિઓએ એક એવું જીવન દર્શન આપ્યું છે, જેમાં આધ્યાત્મિકતા અને ભૌતિકતાનો શ્રેષ્ઠ સંમન્વય થઈ જાય છે. તે માત્ર મનુષ્યને શ્રેષ્ઠ જીવન જીવવાનું માર્ગદર્શન આપે છે, તેમ નથી પરંતુ તે મનુષ્યને આધ્યાત્મિક ઉન્નતી સાધી કમશઃ દેવત્વમાંથી ઋષિત્વ અને છેલ્લે બ્રહ્મત્વ પ્રાપ્ત કરવાનું માર્ગદર્શન પૂરું પાડે છે. અને આ વિશિષ્ટ તત્ત્વવિદ્યાને પામવાની સાધના એટલે 'યોગસાધના'. જેને આપણે અધ્યાત્મવિદ્યા એટલે આત્મપ્રાપ્તિની વિદ્યા પણ કહી શકીએ. અધ્યાત્મવિદ્યા એટલે જ બ્રહ્મવિદ્યા. આમ આપણે તત્ત્વવિદ્યાને બ્રહ્મવિદ્યા, યોગવિદ્યા કે આત્મવિદ્યા તરીકે ઓળખી શકીએ.

Keywords : તત્ત્વવિદ્યા, બ્રહ્મવિદ્યા, પ્રાણ, શાસ્ત્ર



ભારતીય પ્રતીકાત્મક સ્વરૂપોમાં ભાષાની સંકલ્પના

ડૉ. અરુણા જાડેજા, પટેલ પ્રકાશ એમ., પીએચ.ડી. શોધછાત્ર

શોધપત્ર, માર્ગદર્શક લક્ષ્મીશ યોગ યુનિવર્સિટી, અમદાવાદ

ઉચ્ચતર શિક્ષણ અને સંશોધન અકાદેમી,

છારોડી, અમદાવાદ, ગુજરાત

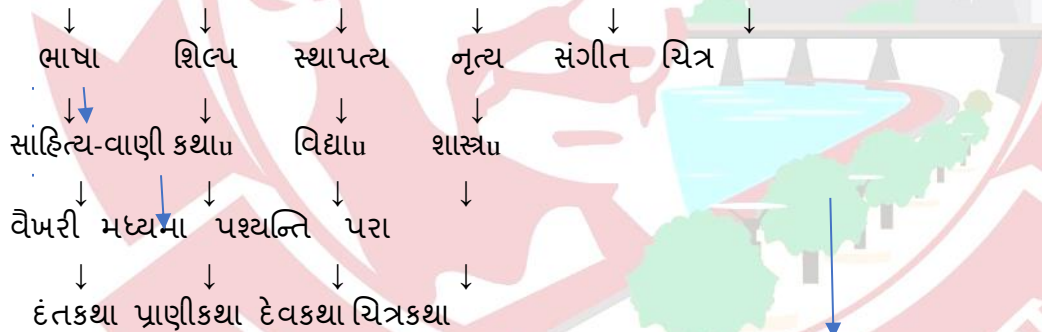
ભારતીય કલાની વિશેષતાઓમાં પ્રતીકાત્મકતાનું મહત્વપૂર્ણ સ્થાન છે. કલાના માધ્યમથી સૂક્ષ્મ, ધાર્મિક કે દાર્શનિક ભાવોને સ્થૂળરૂપ આપીને જનસામાન્ય માટે સમજવામાં સરળ અને સુગ્રાહ્ય બનાવી શકાય છે.

પ્રતીક એટલે કોઈ પણ ચિત્ર, લખેલો કે બોલાયેલો શબ્દ, ધ્વનિ કે અન્ય કોઈ વસ્તુને સમજાવવા માટે જે ચિહ્નનો કે સંકેતનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે તેને પ્રતીક કહે છે. આ પ્રતીક મૂળ વસ્તુ સાથેનો સંબંધ કે સામ્યતા કે પરંપરા દ્વારા એ મૂળ વસ્તુનું પ્રતિનિધિત્વ કરે છે. પ્રતીક જે કોઈ પરંપરા કે રીતરિવાજને પણ પ્રગટ કરે છે, એનું પ્રતિનિધિત્વ કરે છે. જે કોઈ ધાર્મિક સિદ્ધાંત કે ધાર્મિક સારને બદલે રજૂ કરવામાં આવે છે.

પ્રતીકાત્મક સ્વરૂપોની અભિવ્યક્તિ વિવિધ રીતે થાય છે તેમાં ભાષા મોખરે છે.

અભિવ્યક્તિ એટલે કોઈ પણ માધ્યમ દ્વારા પોતાના વિચારને રજૂ કરવો.

પ્રતીક મનુષ્યની અભિવ્યક્તિનું એક અનિવાર્ય અંગ છે.



આધ્યાત્મિક દર્શનને વ્યક્ત કરવા માટે વેદકાળના ઋષિમુનિઓએ અનેક પ્રતીકોનો ઉપયોગ કર્યો જેના વડે ઋષિઓનાં દર્શનને સમજવામાં આપણને સરળતા થઈ પડી. સિદ્ધો-સંતોએ પણ પોતાની આધ્યાત્મિક અનુભૂતિને વ્યક્ત કરવા માટે ભાષાના ગૂઢ પ્રતીકોનો જ આશરો લીધો છે. ભાષા માનવહૃદયની ભાવનાઓ તેમજ પ્રાપ્ત કરેલી અનુભૂતિઓને અભિવ્યક્ત કરવાનું એક સશક્ત માધ્યમ છે.

વૈદિક રીતે જોતાં બોલાતા શબ્દોની પાછળ સૂક્ષ્મતર અર્થો હોય તે પણ નિશ્ચિત થાય છે. વાણીના 4 પ્રકારો : વૈખરી (વાણી) > મધ્યમા > પશ્યન્તિ > પરા.

આ રીતે ભાષાકીય પ્રતીકાત્મકતા નિઃશંક માનવસંસ્કૃતિઓની પારદર્શક હોય છે અને એ રીતે આંતરસંસ્કૃતીય સંવાદને શક્ય બનાવે છે.

સંકેત શબ્દો (Key Words) : પ્રતીકાત્મક સ્વરૂપો, અભિવ્યક્તિ, ભાષા, વાણી

અધ્યાત્મવિદ્યામાં પંચકોશની સંકલ્પના

Dr. Girisha Thaker,
Research Guide,
Lakulish Yoga University,
Higher Studies and Research Academy,
Chharodi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India

Pratibha Harendragiri Goswami
Ph.D Research Scholar
Lakulish Yoga University,
Higher Studies and Research Academy,
Chharodi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India

ભારતીય અધ્યાત્મવિદ્યા પ્રમાણે માનવ શરીર બ્રહ્માંડમાં છુપાયેલા અદ્ભુત રહસ્યોના અધ્યયન અને જ્ઞાન-વિજ્ઞાનની પ્રાપ્તિ માટેનું મહાન સાધન છે. અધ્યાત્મવિદ્યા પ્રમાણે મનુષ્ય એટલે શરીર, મન, બુદ્ધિ, ભાવના અને આત્માનું સંયોજન. માનવશરીર આ મહાન વિશ્વનો સજીવ, ચૈતન્ય કોશ છે, જેના દ્વારા જન્મ, જરા, મૃત્યુમાંથી મુક્તિ પામી મોક્ષ પ્રાપ્ત કરી બ્રહ્મની પ્રાપ્તિ કરી શકાય છે. મનુષ્ય શરીર આપણી નજર સમક્ષ દેખાય છે તેવું માત્ર સ્થૂળ શરીર જ નથી પરંતુ સનાતન સત્ય સ્વરૂપ પરમાત્માને પ્રાપ્ત કરવાનું અવિનાશી સાધન છે. આ અદ્ભુત, અમૂલ્ય અને દુર્લભ શરીરમાં જે આત્મા છે તે પરમાત્માનો અંશ છે આથી જ પોતાના અંશી (પરમાત્મા) ને મળવા માટે તે હંમેશા તત્પર હોવાથી તેને મૃત્યુ પસંદ નથી. વેદમાં કહ્યું છે; સત્ત્વસ્ય ઋદ્ધિરસ્યગન્મ જ્યોતિરમૃત અભૂમ । દિવં પૃથિવ્યાઽ અધ્યાઽરુહામા-વિદામ દેવાન્તસ્વર્ગ્યોતિઃ ॥ (યજુ-૮/૫૨) આ જીવન સતત વૃદ્ધિ કરે છે. હું આપની કૃપાથી જ્યોતિ (આત્મા) ને પ્રાપ્ત કરું અને પરમજ્યોતિ સ્વરૂપ મહાચૈતન્ય પરમાત્માને પ્રાપ્ત કરી અમરત્વ પ્રાપ્ત કરું. આ ભુલોકમાંથી દિવ્યલોક પ્રાપ્ત કરી મોક્ષ પ્રાપ્ત કરું. આગળ પરમાત્મા દ્વારા કહેવામાં આવ્યું છે; પન્ચસ્વન્તઃ પુરુષઽ આ વિવેશ તાન્યતઃ પુરુષે અર્પિતાનિ । (યજુ-૨૩/૫૨) પુરુષ (જીવાત્મારૂપ પરમાત્મા) પાંચમાં પ્રવિષ્ટ (સમાયેલ) છે અને એ પાંચ પુરુષને આધારિત છે. અહિં પાંચનું તાત્પર્ય પાંચ મહાભૂત, પાંચ તન્માત્રા કે પંચકોશ છે. તેમાં આત્મા બિરાજમાન છે. મનુષ્ય પોતાના આ અવિનાશી આત્માને ઓળખી શકતો નથી કારણ કે આત્મા સ્થૂળ, સૂક્ષ્મ, કારણશરીર અને પંચકોશના આવરણમાં પૂરાઈને બેઠો છે. આત્મા આ પંચકોશના આવરણમાં પૂરાઈ જાય છે ત્યારે તે જીવાત્મા કહેવાય છે. ‘પંચ’ એટલે ‘પાંચ’ અને ‘કોશ’ એટલે ‘આવરણ’ આ પંચકોશ ક્યાં-ક્યાં છે? અન્નમયઃ પ્રાણમયઃ મનોમયઃ વિજ્ઞાનમયઃ આનન્દમયશ્ચેતિ । (તત્ત્વબોધ) અન્નમય, પ્રાણમય, મનોમય, વિજ્ઞાનમય અને આનન્દમય આ પંચકોશ છે. આ પંચકોશના કારણે મનુષ્ય આત્માથી દૂર થઈ જાય છે, પરંતુ સાથે સાથે આપણને સામાન્ય જ્ઞાન પણ આપે છે કે આત્મા પુરાયેલ છે તેને યોગસાધના દ્વારા આ પંચકોશ પર વિજય પ્રાપ્ત કરી પ્રાપ્ત કરી શકાય છે.

Key words - અન્નમય, પ્રાણમય, મનોમય, વિજ્ઞાનમય, આનન્દમય કોશ.



તત્ત્વવિદ્યામાં - અંતઃકરણ ચતુષ્ઠય ષ્ટ:

Dr. Yogesh Bhatt

Research Guide,
Lakulish Yoga University,
Higher Studies and Research Academy,
Chharodi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India

Patel Nilaben Alpeshkumar

Ph.D Research Scholar
Lakulish Yoga University,
Higher Studies and Research Academy,
Chharodi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India

ભારતવર્ષના મહાન ઋષિઓએ પોતાના જીવન પ્રાકૃતિક તત્ત્વો તથા માનવઅસ્તિત્વના રહસ્યોના અધ્યયન પાછળ અર્પણ કર્યા ને અવિરત પ્રયત્ન વડે તત્ત્વવિદ્યાની શોધ કરી આ તત્ત્વ વિદ્યાના સિદ્ધાંતોના યોગ્ય પ્રયોગ કરીને મનુષ્ય આંતરિક આનંદનો અનુભવ કરી મોક્ષ પણ મેળવી શકે છે. ભારતીય સનાતન ધર્મમાં મોક્ષાર્થીઓને ઉપયોગી બને તેવું જ્ઞાન યોગ નામથી સંગ્રહિત કરવામાં આવ્યું છે. યોગ દ્વારા સ્વપિંડ નું જ્ઞાન મેળવીને આત્મ સાક્ષાત્કાર ભૂમિકા હાંસલ કરે છે. યોગ એ આધ્યાત્મિક હોય આત્મા તેમજ પ્રકૃતિના સ્થૂળ તથા સૂક્ષ્મ પદાર્થો વચ્ચેનો સંબંધ સમજવા માટે અધ્યાત્મ તત્ત્વની મીમાંસાનુ(Metaphysics) નું જ્ઞાન સમજવું જરૂરી છે. મોક્ષ મેળવવાની ઈચ્છા વાળા સાધકને તત્ત્વ ના અર્થનું વિવેક જ્ઞાન થાય તે માટે મુખ્ય ચોવીસ તત્ત્વો ની ઉત્પત્તિનો ક્રમ શાસ્ત્રોમાં બતાવ્યો છે. સૃષ્ટિના સર્જન સમયે ત્રિગુણમય આકાશ આદિ પાંચ સૂક્ષ્મભૂતો ઉત્પન્ન થાય છે એ સૂક્ષ્મ ભૂતો થી શ્રોત્રિદિવાદિ બીજા ઓગણીસ તત્ત્વો સાથે કુલ ચોવીસ તત્ત્વો અસ્તિત્વમાં આવે છે. આ ચોવીસ તત્ત્વોમાં આત્મ તત્ત્વ પચ્ચીસમું તત્ત્વ છે. મહાભારતના મોક્ષ ધર્મ પર્વમાં આ પચીસ તત્ત્વોના સમૂહને માનવ દેહ કહ્યો છે. જે મનુષ્ય આ પચીસ તત્ત્વો વાળા દેહને જાણતો નથી તે ક્યારે સ્થૂળ સૂક્ષ્મ અને કારણ શરીર આ ત્રણ શરીરને ભેદીને પ્રકૃતિના બંધનમાંથી મુક્ત થતો નથી. કહેવાય છે કે “યથા પીડે તથા બ્રહ્માંડે” અર્થાત જેવું માનવ શરીરમાં છે તેવું જ બ્રહ્માંડમાં છે. બ્રહ્માંડનો વિકાસ સૂક્ષ્મ ગર્ભમાંથી સ્થૂળ સ્વરૂપમાં અને માનવ ગર્ભનો સ્થૂળ માંથી સૂક્ષ્મ તરફ વિકાસ થાય છે. પાંચ મહાભૂતોમાંથી પાંચ કર્મેન્દ્રિયો અને પાંચ જ્ઞાનેન્દ્રિયોનું સર્જન થાય છે તે પછી આ ઇન્દ્રિયો સાથે પાંચ પ્રાણોને પાંચ તન્માત્રાઓ જોડાય ને છેવટે અંતઃકરણ ચતુષ્ઠય નો સંબંધ થાય છે.



કોલેજના વિદ્યાર્થીઓમાં આપત્તિ અંગેની જાગૃતિનો અભ્યાસ

અજીતકુમાર એમ. મકવાણા
પીએચ.ડી.સ્કોલર
(શિક્ષણશાસ્ત્ર)
આઈ.આઈ.ટી.ઈ.,ગાંધીનગર

ડૉ.રવિરાજ રાજપુરા
એસોસિએટ પ્રોફેસર
આઈ.આઈ.ટી.ઈ.
ગાંધીનગર

આપત્તિ એ કુદરતી અથવા માનવસર્જિત સંકટ છે-, જે સમુદાય અથવા સમાજની કામગીરીમાં ગંભીર વિક્ષેપનું કારણ બને છે જેમાં વ્યાપક માનવ, ભૌતિક, આર્થિક અથવા પર્યાવરણીય નુકસાન અને અસરો હોય છે, જે અસરગ્રસ્ત સમુદાય અથવા સમાજની ક્ષમતા કરતાં વધી જાય છે.

કુદરતી આફતોને લઈને વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે ચિંતા વધી રહી છેછેલ્લા બે દા .યકા દરમિયાન આપત્તિઓના કારણે જાનમાલનું નુકસાન વધ્યું છેપૂર ., ધરતીકંપ, આગ વગેરે જેવી આપત્તિઓ લોકો માટે ગંભીર ખતરો છેઆપત્તિ શિક્ષણજેમાં આપત્તિના જોખમો ., શમન અને સજ્જતા વ્યૂહરચનાઓ પર શિક્ષણનો સમાવેશ થાય છે, તે આપત્તિના નકારાત્મક પરિણામોને ઘટાડવાનો એક અભિગમ છે. કુદરતી અને માનવસર્જિત આફતો અંગે લોકોના જ્ઞાન અને વલણમાં વધારો કરવો અનિવાર્ય છે. જેથી તેઓ તેમની પ્રતિકૂળ અસરોનો સામનો કરી શકે .

આ પેપરમાંઅમદાવાદજિલ્લાની કોલેજોમાં અભ્યાસ કરતા વિદ્યાર્થીઓમાં આપત્તિ અંગેની જાગૃતિજાણવાનો પ્રયાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે .

પ્રાપ્ત પરિણામો દર્શાવે છે કે આપત્તિ જાગૃતિ અંગે કોલેજોનાવિદ્યાર્થીઓમાં લગભગ 65.96% વિદ્યાર્થીઓ આપત્તિ અંગે જાગૃતછે. આ આપત્તિ સુરક્ષા શિક્ષણની જરૂરિયાતને પ્રકાશિત કરે છે .અમદાવાદજિલ્લાની કોલેજોમાં અભ્યાસ કરતા વિદ્યાર્થીઓમાં આપત્તિની તૈયારી અંગે સ્વીકાર્ય જ્ઞાન અને હકારાત્મક વલણ સાથે પ્રેક્ટિસનું સ્તર મોટે ભાગે હકારાત્મક હતું એવું . .નિષ્કર્ષ પર આવે છે કે આપત્તિ ક્યારેય બની નથી તેનો અર્થ એ નથી કે તે થઈ શકે નહીં વિદ્યાર્થીઓએ આપત્તિમાં હાથ ધરવામાં આવેલી મૂળભૂત વ્યૂહરચનાઓને જાણવાની જરૂર છે.આપત્તિઓ માટે સારી રીતે જાગૃત અને તૈયાર રહેવા માટે, આપણે દરેક સ્તરે જ્ઞાન, કૌશલ્ય અને મૂલ્યો વિકસાવવાની જરૂર છે.વિદ્યાર્થીઓ આપત્તિ માટે તૈયાર રહેવા માંગે છે અને તેઓએ આપત્તિ માટે યોગ્ય આયોજન અને વ્યવસ્થાપન, સામાન્ય જનતાને તાલીમ અને યોગ્ય આપત્તિ યોજનાઓની તૈયારી જેવા યોગ્ય પગલાં લેવાની જરૂર છે.

સિંધુ ખીણની સભ્યતા અને તેનો વારસો

ડૉ. કિરણ એસ. વાડોદરિયા

આસી. પ્રોફેસર, ઇતિહાસ વિભાગ,

ધર્મેન્દ્રસિંહજી વિનયન કોલેજ,

રાજકોટ.

ઇમેઇલ : ranpariyakiran@gmail.com

ઈ.સ. 1921 - '22 નું વર્ષ હિંદના સાંસ્કૃતિક ઇતિહાસને માટે એક મહાન યાદગાર વર્ષ થઈ ગયું. જ્યારે સ્વ. શ્રી. રખાલદાસ બેનરજી નામના એક પુરાતત્વવિદે સિંધના એક વેરાન પ્રદેશમાં આવેલા પુરાતન બૌદ્ધ સ્તૂપના સંશોધન અર્થે ખોદકામ કરતાં સિંધુખીણની સંસ્કૃતિની શોધ કરી હતી. એ શોધથી હિંદના સાંસ્કૃતિક ઇતિહાસની ક્ષિતિજરેખા ઈ.સ. પૂર્વે 3,000 વર્ષો સુધી વિકસી અને જગતની અતિ પ્રાચીન ગણાતી મીસર, સુમેર, બેબિલોન વગેરે જેવી પ્રાચીનતમ સંસ્કૃતિઓમાં તેને મહત્વનું અને ગૌરવશાળી સ્થાન મળ્યું. અરે ! કેટલીક બાબતોમાં તો આ સંસ્કૃતિ પેલી સંસ્કૃતિઓ કરતાંયે વધુ ચડિયાતી સાબિત થઈ છે અને માનવના સાંસ્કૃતિક વિકાસમાં હિંદનો પણ મહત્વનો ફાળો હતો એ બાબત નિઃશંક ગણાવા લાગી.

સપ્તસિંધુનો પ્રદેશ હિંદના ઇતિહાસનો અને હિંદી સંસ્કૃતિઓનો એક પ્રાચીન પ્રદેશ છે. હિંદની બે મહાન પ્રાચીન સંસ્કૃતિઓ સિંધુખીણની સંસ્કૃતિ અને આર્યસંસ્કૃતિ આ જ પ્રદેશમાં પાંગરી હતી અને ખીલી હતી. ભારતને હિંદ અને ઇન્ડિયાનાં જે નામો મળ્યાં છે એ પણ સિંધુ નદીના નામ ઉપરથી જ ઉતરી આવ્યા છે. સિંધુ નદી અને તેની શાખા - પ્રશાખાઓના જ પ્રદેશમાંથી સિંધુ સંસ્કૃતિનાં મહત્વનાં અને ઘણાં ખરાં સ્થળો મળી આવ્યા છે તેથી તેને સિંધુ ખીણની સંસ્કૃતિ કહેવામાં આવે છે. એ સંસ્કૃતિના સૌ પ્રથમના અવશેષો હડપ્પા નામના સ્થળેથી ઈ.સ. 1826 અને ઈ.સ. 1856 માં મળી આવ્યા હતા. તેથી તેને ‘હડપ્પા સંસ્કૃતિ’ પણ કહે છે. પરંતુ એ સંસ્કૃતિના વધુ મહત્વના અને સુપ્રસિદ્ધ અવશેષો મોહેં - જો - દડો નામના સ્થળેથી મળી આવ્યા છે. તેથી તેને “હડપ્પા અને મોહેં - જો - દડો સંસ્કૃતિ” એવું નામ પણ આપવામાં આવે છે. છતાં એ સંસ્કૃતિનાં કેન્દ્રસ્થાનો સિંધુના ખીણપ્રદેશમાં આવેલાં હોઈ ‘સિંધુખીણની સંસ્કૃતિ’ કહેવી વધુ ઉચિત લાગે છે અલબત્ત, એ સંસ્કૃતિની અણઉકેલાયેલી લિપિનું રહસ્ય ઊઘડે અને તેમાંથી તેને નવીન, સાચું ને યથાર્થ નામ મળે એવી સંભાવના ખરી.

Keywords: સિંધુ સભ્યતાની શોધ, તેનો વારસો, પતન





Conference Note

Sabarmati University has always tried to contribute towards nation building in its best capacity possible. The celebration of India's 75th Year of inception inspired us to do our bit in Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav. Therefore we decided that International conference was the best way to exhibit the pool of talent and arena of research, that we as young nation have been able to achieve. And we are here to provide platform to the intellects from every corner of our nation and the world and be part of the spirit of 75 years of independence. The scope of the conference covers Social Sciences, Humanities and Law.

The two-day deliberations in various pertinent fields like Education, Environment, Society and Law will definitely bring forth valuable inputs. Through Conference we will be able to converge diverse researches and case studies from all over the world. We can also ensure some collaborative partnerships and publishing opportunities that are important for the academia. This international conference on multidisciplinary research and education is bound to generate a number of new ideas and experiences put forward by the participants. Experienced scientists, accomplished professionals or young scholars, at the early stages of their careers, all can derive and make use of the outcomes of this conference in some form or another like towards the advancement of their career. Those who are looking to spread awareness about their incredible research findings and other relevant work, will also have the chance to present their papers and articles.

This conference is being organised with the association of International Journal of Arts, Commerce & Management (ISSN No:2250-2297), a Peer-Reviewed journal of Scientific and Engineering Research Society (SERS). All selected manuscripts will be published in the journal, without any additional charges.



**SABARMATI
UNIVERSITY**
Formerly Calorx Teachers' University

Conference Venue

Sabarmati University
Greenwood, Near Vaishnodevi Circle,
Ognaj, Ahmedabad, Gujarat - 382481.
Website : www.sabarmatiuniversity.edu.in



+91 90819 11124



www.sabarmatiuniversity.edu.in



/sabarmatiuniversity