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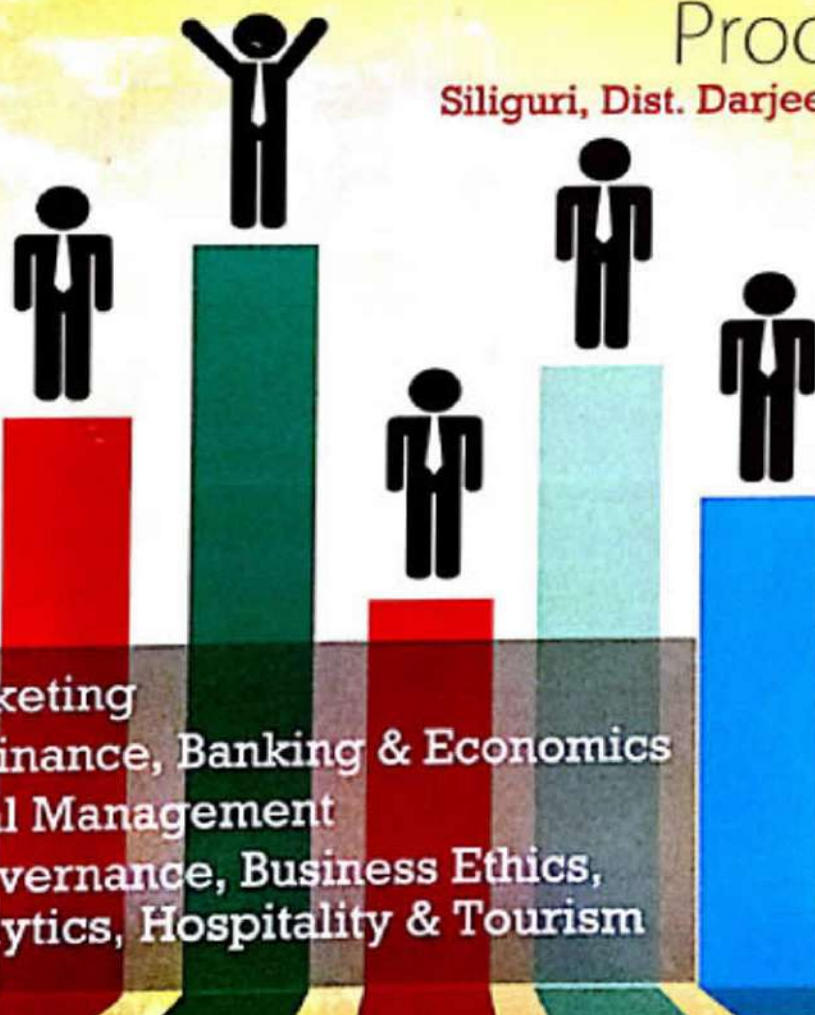
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Department of Business Administration
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(A Unit of Techno India Group)

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Published by :
Department of Business Administration
SILIGURI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Sukna, Siliguri, Dist. Darjeeling, Pin 734009 (W.B.) India
Email : sitmbaconference@gmail.com
Ph. : 0353 2778002 / 04
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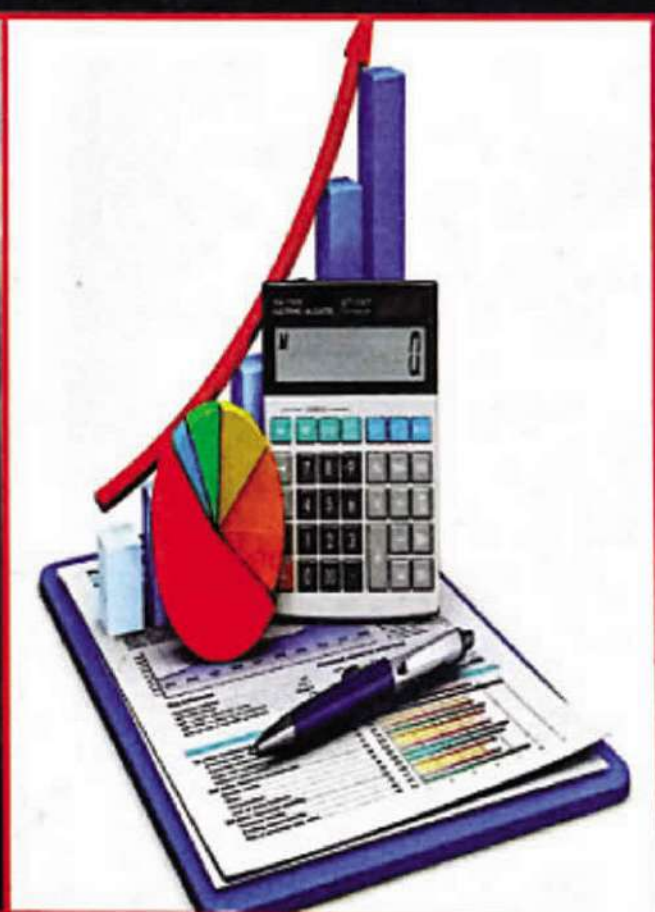


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Financial Inclusion Potential and Prospects for Indian Economy



Foreword by:
Dr. Prahlad Kumar

EDITED BY:

Dr. Ajay Kumar Tomar • Dr. Indu Varshney
Dr. R.P.S. Yadav • Dr. Shobha Jain

ABOUT THE BOOK

This book brings into clear focus on concepts, problems, issues related to Financial Inclusion and Poverty Alleviation in India. It also gives suggestions for poverty alleviation in India. Some case studies on Financial Inclusion and poverty alleviation has also been given in this book for better analyses of issues related to Financial Inclusion and Poverty Alleviation in India.

This book constitutes a rich contribution to an issue of national importance. Therefore it is expected that this book will be highly useful for policy makers, economists, researchers and students of social sciences etc.

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Dr. Ajay Kumar Tomar M.A., Ph.D specializes in Indian Economics and Public finance. He has more than 41 years of teaching experience of U.G./P.G. classes and 35 students have obtained Ph.D. Degree under his supervision. He has contributed 44 research papers in reputed National Journals/Books. He has authored four books on economic issues and edited eleven Books, Chief editor of SAVASS Journal of Social Sciences & editor of IJHSS.

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₹750/-

ISBN 978-93-82420-80-4



2015



KUNAL BOOKS

Publisher & Distributors

4648/21, First Floor, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi-110 002 (India)

Ph.: 011-23275069, Mob.: 9811043697, 9868071411, 9717662951

E-mail: kunalbooks@gmail.com kunalbooks@yahoo.co.in

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महिला सशक्तिकरण

मिथक और वास्तविकता

अनुराग द्विवेदी



प्रगतिशील उर्दू शायरी में औरत : मौहब्बत से अम्ल की मंजिल तक

डॉ. लालिमा सिंह,

डॉ. ताहिरा परवीन

औरत की शख्सियत, हैसियत, उसकी पाकिज़गी व कुर्बानी ने हमेशा सबको प्रभावित किया है, चाहे वह किसी भी मज़हब की या जाति की हो चाहे वह धनी या निर्धन हो, औरत के बहुत रूप हैं मसलन वो माँ बनकर ममता की शकल में उभरी है तो कभी पत्नी बनकर पति की पूजा करती नजर आती है, तो कभी बेटी बनकर अपने माँ-बाप की सेवा करते हुए अपने भाई-बहनो की वागडोर सभालते दिखायी देती है कभी मज़बूत बहादुर हस्ती के रूप में समाज में काम करती दिखायी देती है।

हिन्दुस्तानी औरत जिन्दगी की कटुता और विषमताओं का विषपीकर भी अपने कर्तव्य और त्याग का संदेश देती है, रानी लक्ष्मीबाई ने अपने त्याग और बलिदान से देश की हिफाजत करते हुए अंग्रेजों से युद्ध किया। गाँधी जी को उनके अच्छे चरित्र आचरण की शिक्षा देने वाली उनकी माता पुतलीबाई थी। श्रीमती सरोजनी नायडू, विजय लक्ष्मी पंडित, राजकुमारी अमृत कौर आदि कवि साहित्य के मैदान में महादेवी वर्मा, मीरा बाई, सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान कुर्रतुलऐन हैदर, इस्मत

समाजशास्त्र, एस्.एस्. खन्ना महिला महाविद्यालय, इलाहाबाद।

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महिला सशक्तिकरण

मिथक और वास्तविकता

डॉ. अनुराग द्विवेदी (सं.)

समाजशास्त्र विभाग,

गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय,

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अनुराग द्विवेदी का जन्म इलाहाबाद में हुआ। इनकी प्राथमिक शिक्षा सेंट जोसेफ कॉलेज, इलाहाबाद और राजकीय इंटरमीडियट कॉलेज, इलाहाबाद से हुई। इन्होंने स्नातक और परास्नातक उपाधि इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय से प्राप्त की। तदोपरान्त आई. आई. टी. कानपुर से इन्होंने अपनी शोध उपाधि प्राप्त की।

सम्प्रति: आप गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय में विगत 15 वर्षों से समाजशास्त्र विभाग में अध्यापन कार्य करते हैं। आपके लगभग 40 शोध पत्र राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय पत्रिका में प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं।

इनके द्वारा लिखित कुछ महत्वपूर्ण पुस्तकें हैं-

1. समाजशास्त्र: व्यवस्थित अध्ययन
2. पर्यावरण और समाज
3. Class Structuration of Industrial Workers
4. Indivisible or Invisible: Women in Public and Private Sphere
5. महिला सशक्तिकरण: मिथक और वास्तविकता
6. मानव और पर्यावरण: एक अध्ययन

महिला अध्ययन सर्वप्रथम 1970 के दशक में प्रकाश में आया। अध्ययनों द्वारा उन प्रक्रियाओं को रेखांकित किया गया है जो महिलाओं को विकास की प्रक्रिया को नजरअंदाज करती थीं। प्रस्तुत पुस्तक में लैंगिक असमानता को दूर करने के लिए नारी सशक्तिकरण को एक सबल उपाय के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। स्त्री को स्वावलम्बी, आत्मविश्वासी और अपनी अस्मिता के प्रति सकारात्मक सोच प्रस्तुत पुस्तक में इन्होंने बातों को तथ्यों एवं आंकड़ों के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत किया गया है। विभिन्न अध्यायों में महिला सशक्तिकरण से जुड़े मुद्दों द्वारा विचार श्रृंखला को नवीन आयाम मिलता है।



अंकित पब्लिकेशंस

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दिल्ली-110009

फोन : 011-23250939

E-mail: ankitpublications@gmail.com

ISBN 978-93-81234-23-7



₹ 750

Human Development in Developing Nations

AN EDITED BOOK OF SELECTED PAPERS CONTRIBUTED
FOR THE SWAMI SHUKDEVANAND SEVENTH
INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR
ON
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING NATIONS
26 - 27 February 2015

Organized by
Post Graduate Department of Commerce and Research Studies
Swami Shukdevanand (PG) College
Mumukshu Ashram, Shahjahanpur (U.P.) – 242226 India

Editors
Dr. A.K. Misra
Dr. Anurag Agarwal

Mumukshu Publication of Humanities
Mumukshu Ashram, Azizganj, Shahjahanpur (U.P.) – 242226, India
Tel : 05842 – 240204 Fax : 05842 – 240242
www.sscollegespn.org

Education And Entrepreneurship Policy

DR. Lalima Singh

Abstract

Education is the key foundation for the success of any country and the betterment of any individual. Education builds the society so it builds the nation. Education should make a person free, should broaden the horizon of thinking and should encourage to experiment and to ask questions. Ultimately, it should make a person realize what capabilities and shortcomings they have. For Indian students, the US is one of the top most destinations, followed by the UK and Australia. This paper tries to bring the importance of Indian education system with respect of entrepreneurship that demand Indian economy being 3rd world's largest economy and also a world's big chunk market.

Introduction

Entrepreneurship education stands education which lead the quality of student to do something innovative rather than seeking a job after education it makes student to be innovative, to think innovative to do innovative. entrepreneurial education provides platform to takes risk and to be a business owner that is the real quality of an entrepreneur .the efforts which is made by Indian government as well as industrialist group like Tata is establishing a benchmark of entrepreneurial education in the institution like, IIT,NIT,TISS,TIFR and XLRI ,IISC-Bangalore etc.

Review of literature

The concept of the "entrepreneur" has been and still is a challenge today when it comes to defining it as there are definitions almost as many as researchers who have studied it. This was concisely explained by Aouni and Sourlemont (2007) who argue:

"In searching for a definition of the concept of "entrepreneur", Gartner (1990) listed 90 different attributes associated with this concept. More recently, Morris (1998) (...) listed 77 different definitions of the concept of entrepreneurship. This leads to a great ambiguity and confusion." (Aouni and Sourlemont, 2007, p.3)

Definitions of entrepreneurship education are various but yet similar. According to the Danish Foundation for Entrepreneurship – Young Enterprise (2013, p. 14), who broadly defines the concept, entrepreneurship education can be described as "content, methods and activities supporting the creation of

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First Published 2015

ISBN: 978-81-910666-6-1

Published by: Mumukshu Publication of Humanities, Department of Commerce,
S.S. (PG) College, Shahjahanpur (U.P.)

Printed at Rakmo Press Pvt. Ltd., C-59, Okhla Industrial Area Phase-I, New Delhi-110020

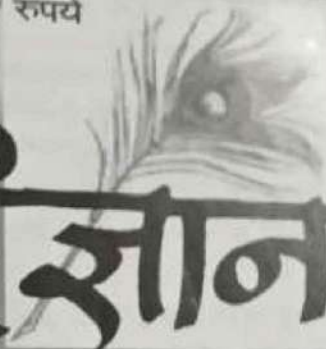
Email : rakmopress06@gmail.com

Produced and Bounded in India

अक्टूबर 2014-मार्च 2015 • मूल्य : 15 रुपये

अध्यात्म और समाज के बीच
संवाद का सशक्त त्रैमासिक

आदिज्ञान



श्रीमद्वेदांगी पार्थ विशेषांक

श्री गुरुः (आवरणा पृष्ठ 2 का शेषांश)

बहिष्कृत अलक्ष्मी (दरिद्रता की अधिष्ठात्री देवी) का, जो क्षुधा
 और क्षीणकाय रहती है, मैं नाश चाहता हूँ। देवि! मेरे घर
 रिश्वत और अशुभ को दूर करो ॥8॥

निर्व्ययुष्मा हैं तथा गोबर से (पशुओं से) युक्त गंध-गुणवती
 स्वरूप हैं, सब धूलों की स्वामिनी उन लक्ष्मी देवी का मैं यहाँ
 न करता हूँ ॥9॥

और संकल्प की सिद्धि एवं वाणी की सत्यता मुझे प्राप्त हों,
 विभिन्न अन्नों - भोग्य पदार्थों - के रूप में तथा यश के रूप
 में आयोजन करें ॥10॥

हैम की हम संतान हैं। कर्दम ऋषि! आप हमारे यहाँ उत्पन्न हों
 धारणा करने वाली माता लक्ष्मी देवी को हमारे कुल में

धार्मिक सृष्टि करें। लक्ष्मी-पुत्र चिक्लीत! आप भी मेरे घर में
 लक्ष्मी देवी का मेरे कुल में निवास कराएँ ॥12॥

गवा, कमल-हस्ता, पुष्टि-रूपा, पीत-वर्णा, पद्मों की माला
 चंद्रमा के समान शुभ कांति से युक्त, स्वर्णमयी लक्ष्मी देवी

करें ॥13॥

डॉ. मीनू अग्रवाल

इलाहाबाद का सुजावनदेव मंदिर और यम-पूजा पर्व

कार्तिक मास में पाँच दिन पवित्र माने जाते हैं। कार्तिक कृष्णपक्ष त्रयोदशी लेकर शुक्लपक्ष की द्वितीया तक षड्दशाले धन त्रयोदशी, नरक चतुर्दशी, यममालिका, गोवर्धनपूजा और यमद्वितीया का समवेत रूप दीपावली का पर्व है। पाँच दिनों के इस मिले-जुले पर्व को कौमुदी उत्सव भी कहा जाता है। 'भविष्यपुराण' एवं 'पद्मपुराण' में कौमुदी की व्युत्पत्ति 'कु' अर्थात् कुंभिका एवं 'मुद्' अर्थात् प्रसन्न होना से बताई गई है — 'कु शब्देन मही ज्ञेया मुदीहर्षे ततः कौमुदी धातुजैर्नेगमज्ञैश्च तेनेषा कौमुदी स्मृता'।

दीपावली को राजमार्तण्ड 'सुखरात्रि' तथा यमस्यायन ने 'यक्षरात्रि' संज्ञा दी है।

इनमें से कार्तिक चतुर्दशी को नरक चतुर्दशी भी कहा गया है। इस दिन नरक से बचने के लिए यम को प्रसन्न

मठ, उद्यान, वापी, कुटागार, चैत्य, सिद्धबुद्ध चामुण्डा, धैरव आदि के आयतन हस्तिशाला, अश्वशाला में दीप जलाना चाहिए। — 'नरकाय प्रदातव्यो दीपः सम्पूज्य देवता'। 'पद्मपुराण' के अनुसार नरक चतुर्दशी चंद्रोदय के समय अवश्य स्नान करना चाहिए। ऐसा करने वाले को यमलोक का भय नहीं रहता। 'कूर्मपुराण' के अनुसार कृष्ण चतुर्दशी को यमुना में स्नान करने पर धर्म सभी पापों से मुक्त कर देते हैं। यहाँ कार्तिक मास का उल्लेख नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन निहितार्थ कार्तिक मास से ही है।

पंच दिवसीय दीपावली पर्व का अंतिम



कार्तिक शुक्ल द्वितीया अर्थात् यम द्वितीया नाम से प्रसिद्ध है। इस दिन बहिनें यमुना में स्नान कर दीपदान करती हैं। अपने भाइयों के सुख होने की कामना के लिए 'पद्मपुराण' के अनुसार इस दिन यमुना नदी में स्नान को अपने घा

की परंपरा है। आगे चलकर कृष्ण द्वारा

यमपूजा का पर्वक भोजन कराया था, इससे

लक्ष्मीकान्तयशोभूषणम्

(आचार्य लक्ष्मीकान्त दीक्षित स्मृति ग्रन्थ)



सम्पादक : डॉ. सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह

ISBN : 978-93-82915-39-3

प्रकाशन वर्ष : सन् 2014

मूल्य : निःशुल्क

प्रतियाँ : 200

प्रकाशक : विभा प्रकाशन

50, चाहचन्द, इलाहाबाद - 211001

मुद्रक : नितिन इण्टर प्राइजेज

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 डॉ० सुनीता जायसवाल
 Dr. Narendra Dutt Tiwari
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- K.G. Sheshadri
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 डॉ० रामबहादुर शुक्ल
 डॉ० अर्चना सिंह
 डॉ० सत्यप्रकाश श्रीवास्तव

ISBN: 978-93-5254-260-4

Proceedings of National Seminar

Sponsored by

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION, NEW DELHI
on

INCLUSIVE GROWTH : AN OPPORTUNITY WITH CHALLENGES

12th December – 13th December 2015

Organized by

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
S.R.K. (P.G.) COLLEGE, FIROZABAD-283203
(Affiliated to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University, Agra)
UTTAR PRADESH

Poverty ratio has declined...



...despite stagnation in job creation and accelerating prices.

Employment generation (in million)



Inflation rate

(Wholesale Price Index
based annual
average)



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(आचार्य लक्ष्मीकान्त दीक्षित स्मृति ग्रन्थ)



सम्पादक : डॉ. सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह

लक्ष्मीकान्तयशोभूषणम्

(आचार्य दीक्षित स्मृति ग्रन्थ)

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संरक्षक

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प्रोफेसर अभिराज राजेन्द्र मिश्र

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सम्पादक

सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह

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सहसम्पादक

रजनीश चन्द्र दीक्षित
प्रभावती दीक्षित
अर्चना पाण्डेय

*

विभा प्रकाशन

५०, चाहचन्द, इलाहाबाद - २११००३

ISBN : 978-93-82915-39-3

प्रकाशन वर्ष : सन् 2014

मूल्य : निःशुल्क

प्रतियाँ : 200

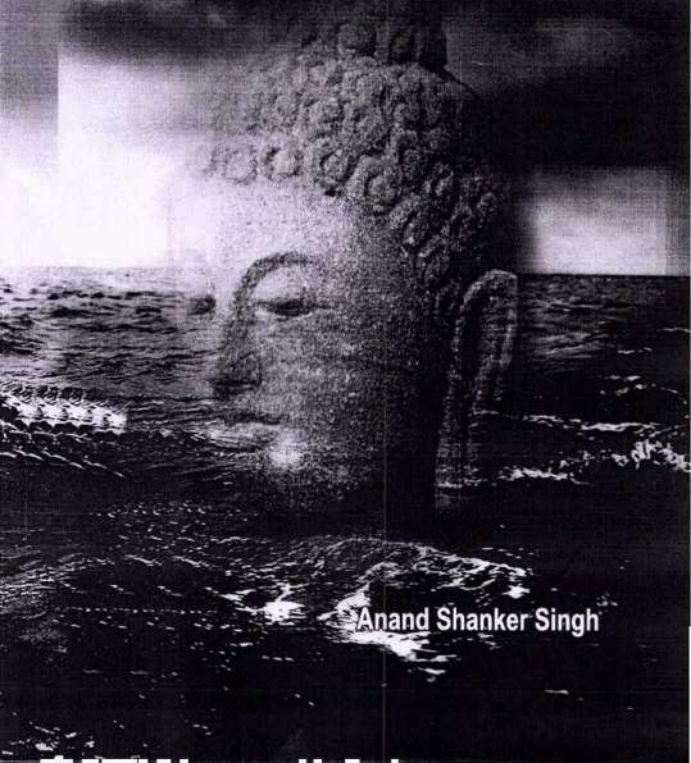
प्रकाशक : विभा प्रकाशन

50, चाहचन्द, इलाहाबाद - 211003

मुद्रक : नितिन इण्टर प्राइजेज

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Buddhist Philosophy And Its Social Pragmatism



Anand Shanker Singh

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Editor

Anand Shanker Singh

Co-editor

Manoj Kumar Dubey



Published by
Iswar Saran Degree College
Allahabad

Published by :
Iswar Saran Degree College
Allahabad-04
Website : isdc.ac.in

© Publisher : 2015

First Edition : 2015

Price : ₹ 900.00

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ISBN : 978-81-922900-4-1

Laser Typeset & Printed at
Durga Computronix
6B/4B/9A, Beli Road, New Katra
Allahabad-211002

अनुक्रम

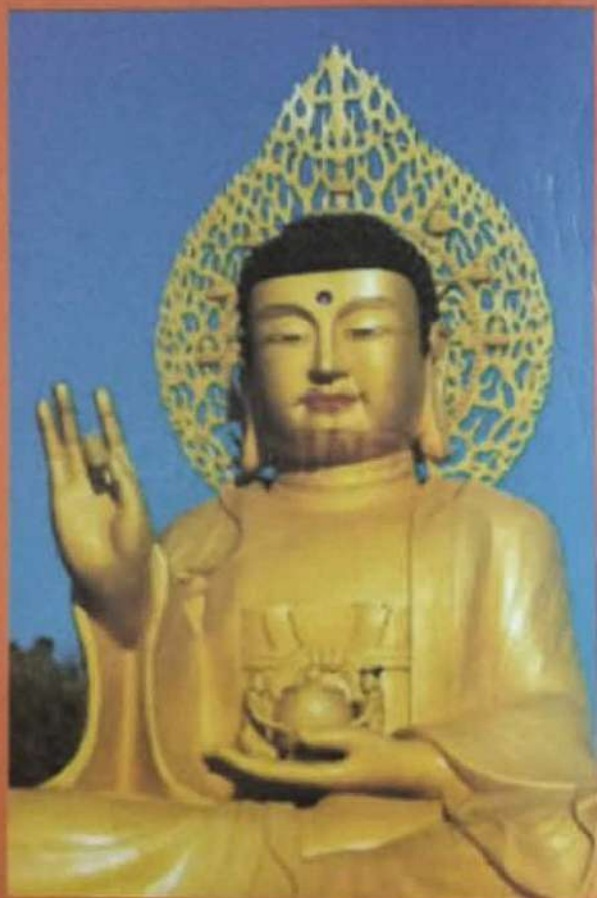
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एवं

भारत की सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक विरासत

(Buddhist View & Socio-Cultural Legacy of India)



सम्पादक :

प्रदीप कुमार केसरवानी

बलराम महाविद्यालय,
सिरहिर, मेजा, इलाहाबाद

ISBN : 978-93-82182-83-2

प्रकाशक :

राका प्रकाशन

40ए, मोतीलाल नेहरू रोड

इलाहाबाद-211 002

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कॉपीराइट :

सम्पादक

डॉ० प्रदीप कुमार केसरवानी

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Innovative and Modern Technologies for Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development

ISBN: 978-81-923494-3-5



:: Editors ::

A.K. Pandey
Gopal Pandey
Hemlata Pant



Published By :

Society of Biological Sciences & Rural Development

10/96, Gola Bazar, New Jhusi, Allahabad-211019, (Uttar Pradesh)

Innovative and Modern Technologies for
Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development,
Editors: A.K. Pandey, Gopal Pandey and Hemlata Pant
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Rural Development, Allahabad

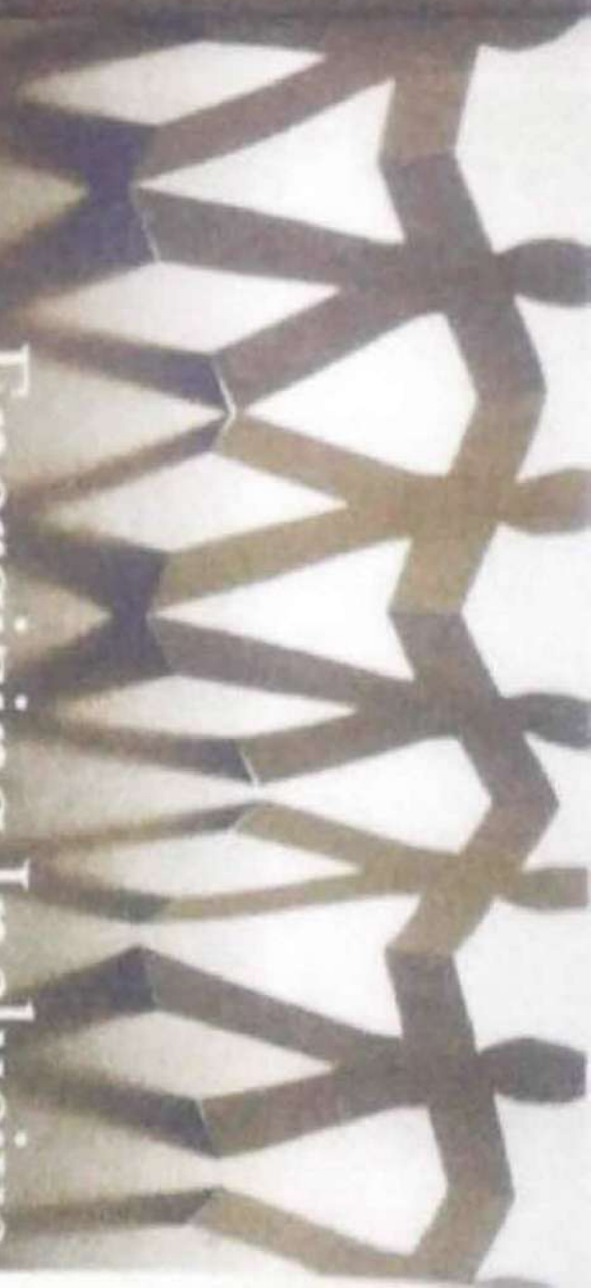
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE : PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Preeti Singh

Department of Botany, S. S. Khanna Girls Degree College
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The term 'sustainable development' rose to significance after it was used by the Brundtland Commission in its 1987 report *Our Common Future*. In the report, the commission coined what has become the most often-quoted definition of sustainable development: "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". (UNO, 1987; Smith and Rees, 1998) The word "sustain," from the Latin *sustinere* (*sus-*, from below and *tenere*, to hold), to keep in existence or maintain, implies long-term support or permanence. As it pertains to agriculture, sustainable describes farming systems that are "capable of maintaining their productivity and usefulness to society indefinitely. Such systems must be resource-conserving, socially supportive, commercially competitive, and environmentally sound" (Ikerd, 1990).

World population continues to grow. According to recent United Nations population projections, the world population will grow from 5.7 billion in 1995 to 9.4 billion in 2050, 10.4 billion in 2100, and 10.8 billion by 2150, and will stabilize at slightly under 11 billion around 2200. The rate of population increase is especially high in many developing countries. In these countries, the population factor, combined with rapid industrialization, poverty, political instability and large food imports and debt burden, make long-term food security especially urgent. The prevailing agricultural system, variously called "conventional farming," "modern agriculture," or "industrial farming" has delivered tremendous gains in productivity and efficiency. Food production worldwide has risen in the past 50 years; the World Bank estimates that between 70 percent and



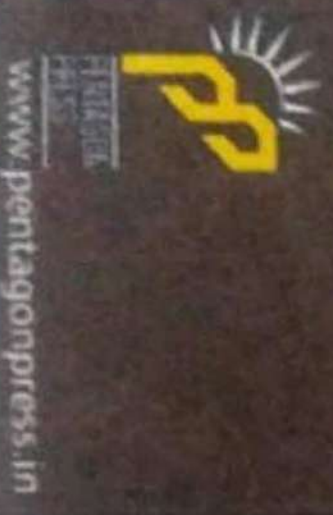
Energizing Inclusive Education

GUPTA • SINGH (Eds.)

Energizing Inclusive Education

FOREWORD BY
PROF. M.P. DUBE

EDITED BY
S.P. GUPTA
DINESH SINGH



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Comprehensive Action Plan, 2005, National Policy for Person with disabilities, 2006, RM SA-IEDS, 2009, Right to Education, 2009 are few act to educate needy children and young. So many act are there and various act and rules are working to protect it but still there is a need of constant participation of parents, children, trained teachers, civil society, non government organization to provide education to marginalized children and youth to build a society and nation.

Inclusive education should be provided to disabled person by public, parents, governmental and nongovernmental organization at community, village, district, state, national and international level to overcome all barrier of social, economic, political, physical and by all means. Inclusive education need proper and strict implementation of policies which should reach to the disabled person to develop a nation because nation cannot develop until there are all citizen of country are not enjoying healthy and dignified life to get access to all opportunities of development. Some disabled person have proved they can be genius in some cases to solve any target so to develop, train human resource to people who are not in main stream should include in main stream of country to walk with dignity in all sphere of life.

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Implementation of Inclusive Education in Indian Scenario

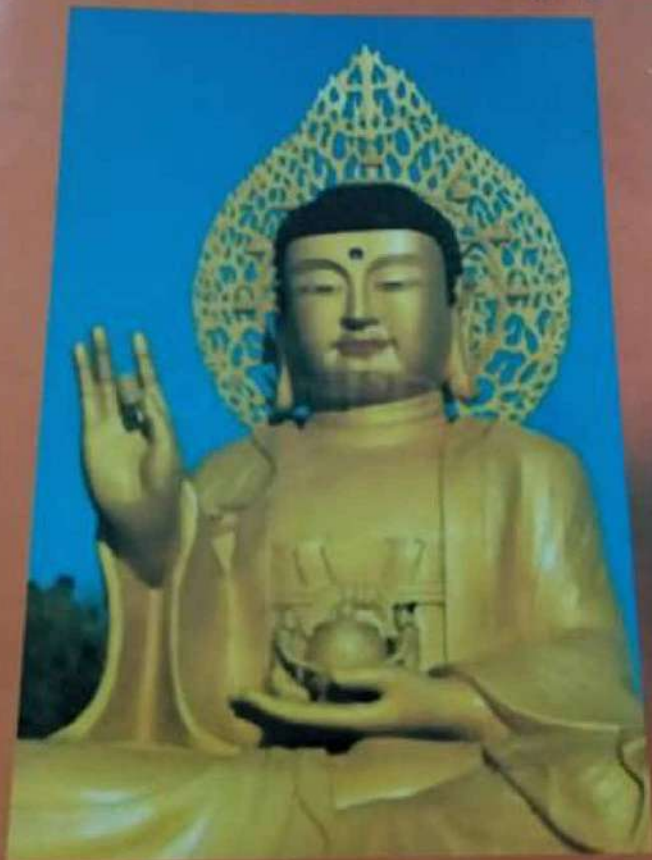
Mamta Bhatnagar and Meenakshi Srivastava

Inclusive Education (IE) is a new approach towards educating the children with disability and learning difficulties with that of normal ones within the same roof. It seeks to address the learning needs of all children with a specific focus on those who are vulnerable to marginalization and exclusion. It implies all learners – with or without disabilities being able to learn together through access to common pre-school provisions, schools and community educational setting with an appropriate network of support services. This is possible only in flexible education system that assimilates the needs of diverse range of learners and adapts itself to meet these needs. There are an estimated 25 million children out of school in India many of who are marginalized by factors such as poverty, gender, disability, caste, religion etc. Therefore undoubtedly the idea of Inclusive education is certainly highly relevant to our current condition where differences in religion, faith, gender, ethnicity and ability are often seen as a threat rather than a source of richness and diversity. Inclusive education stands for improvement of schools in all dimensions to address the educational needs of all children. The major support for inclusive education came from the 1994 World conference on Special Needs Education in Salamanca, Spain which emphasized that: Schools should accommodate all children regardless of their physical, intellectual, social, emotional, linguistic or other conditions. India's 1.3 billion people speak 18 different languages (GOI, 2002), and 844 dialects (Singal, 2005), worship varied religions, have unique customs, differ in their exposure to disease and access to types of nutrition which affect their health and socio economic status, and also

बौद्ध चिन्तन

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भारत की सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक विरासत
(Buddhist View & Socio-Cultural Legacy of India)



सम्पादक :

प्रदीप कुमार केसरवानी



ISBN : 978-93-82182-83-2

प्रकाशक :

राका प्रकाशन

40ए, मोतीलाल नेहरू रोड

इलाहाबाद-211 002

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बौद्ध तीर्थ – सारनाथ अभिलेखों के विशेष सन्दर्भ में

डॉ. मीनू अग्रवाल
एरोसिएट प्रोफेसर
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सारनाथ भारत का प्रसिद्ध बौद्ध केन्द्र होने के साथ साथ विश्व का पवित्र केन्द्र भी है। बुद्ध ने अपना पहला उपदेश सारनाथ में पाँच भिक्षुओं को दिया था। इसे बौद्ध साहित्य में 'धर्मचक्रप्रवर्तन' कहा जाता है। इस कारण सारनाथ बौद्धों का एक प्रसिद्ध तीर्थस्थान बन गया था और 12वीं शताब्दी ई. तक बौद्ध धर्म का प्रसिद्ध केन्द्र बना रहा। फाह्यान और ह्वेनसांग— दो चीनी यात्रियों ने यहाँ भ्रमण किया है। यहाँ के पुरावशेषों में अशोक स्तम्भ का सिंह शीर्ष भारत का राष्ट्रीय चिन्ह है। यहाँ कई विख्यात पाषाण प्रतिमाएँ सारनाथ की अमूल्य विरासत है।

करण—

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भारत में कृषि एवं कृषक समाज : परिवर्तितमान परिसूचक

ISBN : 978-93-82182-49-8

प्रकाशक :

राका प्रकाशन

40ए, मोतीलाल नेहरू रोड

इलाहाबाद-211 002

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800 /- रुपये मात्र

*

लेज़र सेटिंग

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*

मुद्रक :

संगम ऑफसेट

‘संकर्षण’ और उनकी कृषिमूलकता

डॉ. मीनू अग्रवाल

एक्सपेरिमेंट प्रोफेसर,

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गर्म से संकशित होने के कारण ‘संकर्षण’, बली होने के कारण ‘बलदेव’, हल धारण करने के कारण ‘हली’, नील वस्त्र धारण करने के कारण ‘श्रितियासा’, मूसल धारण करने के कारण ‘मुसली’, रोहिणी के गर्भ में वास के कारण ‘रोहिणैय’ कहे जाने वाले बलराम महाभारत में वृश्चिणी के एक वीर और वसुदेव-रोहिणी के सुत के रूप में चित्रित हैं। पौराणिक आख्यानों में वे कृष्ण के अग्रज हैं।

संकर्षण/बलराम के प्राचीन उल्लेख— कौटिल्य⁽¹⁾ ने ‘संकर्षण देवतीयो वा’ कह कर संकर्षण का उल्लेख है और कहा गया है कि गुप्तघरों को चाहिए कि वे भगवान संकर्षण के संन्यासी उपासकों के छत्रा वेश में, यज्ञीय सुरा में मदननादन यौधे का रस मिला कर उसे शत्रुओं के घरवाहे को दें। (‘संकर्षण देवतीयो वा नुडजटिलव्यजन। प्रवहणकर्मण्य मदन रसयौगमति संदध्यात्।’) इस अवतरण से ई. पू. चौथी शताब्दी तक बलराम वसुदेव कृष्ण से सम्बद्ध हो चुके थे या नहीं यह स्पष्ट नहीं होता, किन्तु यह स्पष्ट है कि कहीं मंदिरा के प्रति उनका रुझान उस समय तक प्रतिदि पा चुका था। (तालवृक्ष बलराम का प्रतीक माना जाता है। लक्षशिला के कुछ सिक्कों पर संकर्षण के विह तालवृक्ष शीर्ष का अंकन है⁽²⁾ मैनहाई से भी तालपत्र शीर्ष मिला है।)

पतंजलि ने धनपति (कुबेर), राम (बलराम) और केशव के मंदिरों में वाद्ययन्त्र आदि जाने का उल्लेख किया है।⁽³⁾ संगम साहित्य में कृष्ण के साथ बलराम का उल्लेख है, नाजिल (हल) उनका शस्त्र था, प्रतीक तालपत्र था। कुषाणकालीन जैन अंगदिज्ञा⁽⁴⁾ में कन्हो (कृष्ण), रामो (बलराम), साम्बो, प्रज्जनो (प्रद्युम्न)-और पुरुषोत्तमो (अनिरुद्ध) का उल्लेख है।

‘संकर्षण’ के अभिलेखीय उल्लेख

बौद्ध धर्म और भारतीय संस्कृति (Buddhism & Indian Culture)

प्रदीप कुमार केसरवानी



बलराम रनातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय
सिरहिर, गेजा, इलाहाबाद

ISBN : 978-93-82182-83-2

प्रकाशक :

राका प्रकाशन

40ए, मोतीलाल नेहरू रोड

इलाहाबाद-211 002

*

कॉपीराइट :

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About the Book

In this book there is a study on importance of classroom attendance as it is considered a key indicator of quality education in the institutions, universities and quality of colleges. The academic success of an institution is dependent on classroom attendance system. It is said that more consistent learning value adds in the classroom, where learners not only study actively subjects but also acquire necessary life skills in being along a systematic development of personality and aptitude. This research progress, first, study the educational institutions are faced by the state of classroom attendance. The issue of low classroom attendance points to the relevance of importance of this task. Thus, it becomes imperative to bring along the problems and overcome the causes of low classroom attendance in higher education colleges through a study. The major aim of this book is to contribute to the students, due to their academic achievement and support the state to improve upon the classroom management and enhance the classroom attendance. Thus, it is essential to assess the significance of Classroom Attendance. An indicator to the relevance of attendance in life. This book consists of published book is a study upon all the indicators of data like which all educational institutions are faced by the importance of attendance in colleges institutions.

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Victorious Publishers (India)

B-2-GF, Ground Floor,
Prashad Nagar, Near Hazrat Narsing House,
Chopra Market, Delhi-110002
E-mail: info@victoriouspublishers.com
Web: www.victoriouspublishers.com
Mobile: +91 8879624007, +91 8879624729



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Classroom Attendance

An Indicator in the Relevance of Education to Life

ISBN: 978-81-94724-56-5

Chief Editor

Dr. Lalima Singh

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(Opposite Mother Dairy), Delhi-110092

E-mail: victoriouspublishers12@gmail.com

Mo. +91 8826941497

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First Published February 2016

ISBN: 978-93-84224-58-5

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Part II

Crisis of Classroom Attendance: Contemporary Issue & Traditional Content of Course Result in Absenteeism

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Classroom Attendance

An Indicator in the Relevance of Education to Life

ISBN: 978-93-84224-58-5

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Dr. Harish Kumar Singh

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Need and Importance of Daily Attendance in School

Lalima Singh

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology,
S.S.K. Girls' PG College, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important things that students can do to achieve academic success is going to school every day. In fact, research has shown that a student's attendance record may be the biggest factor influencing academic success. By attending class regularly, students are more likely to keep up with the daily lessons and assignments, and take exams and tests on time. Students who attend school regularly are more likely to pass reading and math assessments than students who do not attend school regularly. For older students, being in school every day gives them a chance to learn more about college and scholarship opportunities, and to take the important exams they need to build a successful academic record. Regular school attendance can also help students who are learning English by giving them the chance to practice the skills and information they need more quickly and consistently – even in other subjects. Just by being present at school, students are learning how to be a good citizen by participating in the classroom, learning valuable social skills, and developing a positive attitude. Regular attendance will also

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Multidimensional Causes of Absenteeism in Classroom

Nishi Seth

Assistant Professor (Ancient History) (Guest Faculty)
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Students absenteeism has turned into one of the major problems faced by universities. This problem has presently become a permanent feature in academic institutions. In general this problem is not only harmful for students and educational institutions but also for the family of students as well as society because students are pillar for the development of the society. When a student chooses to be absent in the college she/he suffers a loss of personal learning but also contributes to national loss by inflicting the same on nation academic infrastructure. Personally, she/he continuously misses learning opportunities in college, and eventually drops out of college before completing the course and moves on to live a life of delinquency crime, poverty and unemployment, thus deteriorating the social system. Present work is focused on the analysis of the causes that determine students absenteeism in classroom. It evaluates a series of causes that prevents students from attending lessons regularly.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- (1) To examine the causes of students absenteeism in the institutions of higher learning.
- (2) To know the effect of students absenteeism in classroom.

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Short Attendance in Classroom: An Issue to Consider

Preeti Singh

Department of Botany, S.S. Khanna Girls' PG College,
University of Allahabad, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh

INTRODUCTION

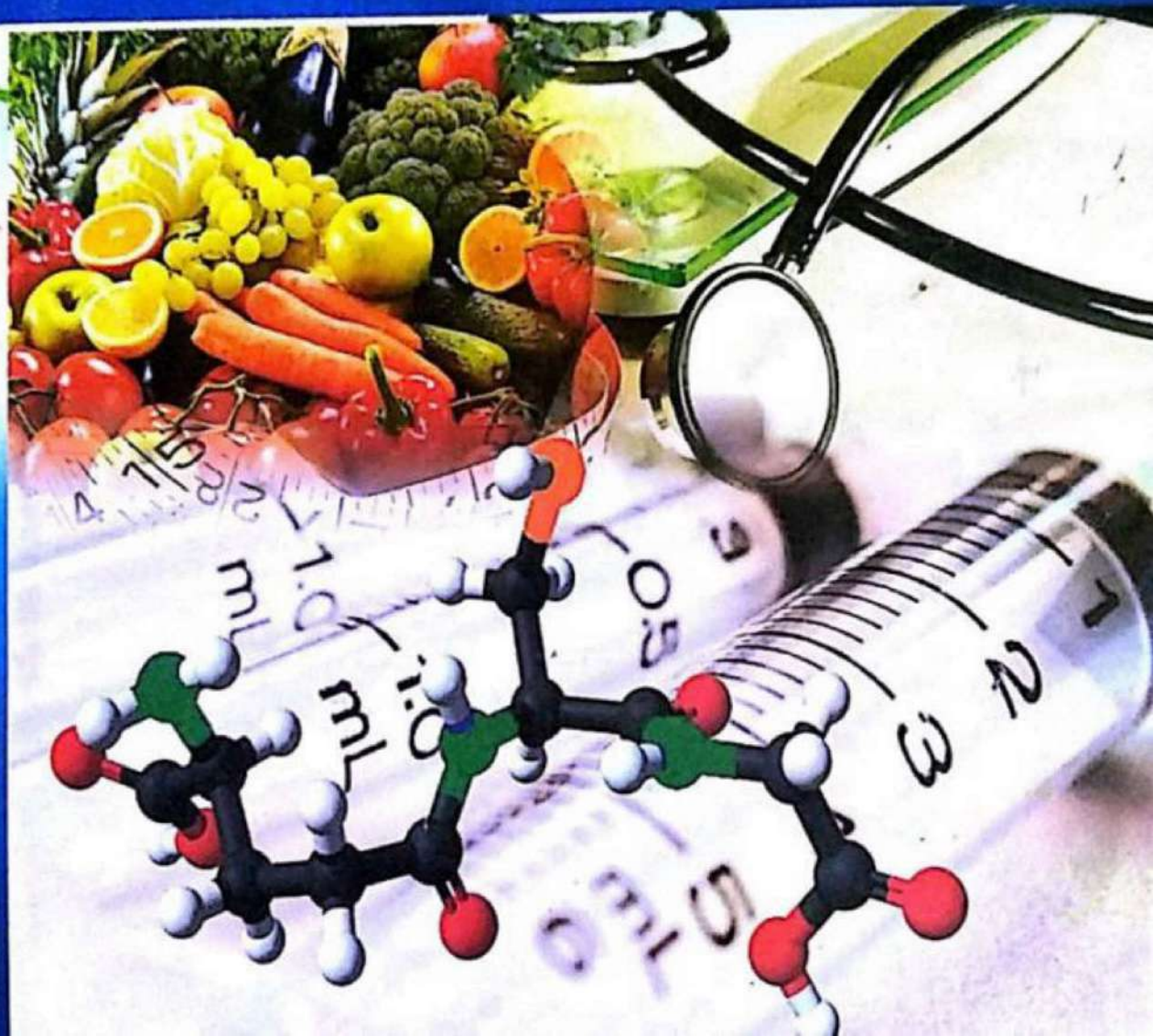
Academic achievement scores are correlated with Students' attendance. Excessive college absence is a precursor of college dropout and is related to juvenile delinquency. The absence of students jeopardizes both student and college success.

The attendance rate tells the average percentage of students attending college everyday in the given year. The attendance rate is important because students are more likely to succeed in academics when they attend college consistently. It's difficult for the teacher and the class to build their skills and progress if a large number of students are frequently absent. In addition to falling behind in academics, students who are not in college on a regular basis are more likely to get into trouble with the law and cause problems in their communities.

Declining student attendance at college is not a new phenomenon. A study^[5] cites a historical account of dwindling attendance at sermons at Oxford University in the 14th century. More recently, researches in the 1970s^[6] and 1980s^[1] show us that attendance has been a problem for decades. The main factor influencing the attitude of a student is the teaching process used, i.e.

- Motivating versus boring;
- Constructivist versus transmissive;
- Authentic versus theoretical; and
- The teaching style and personality of the teach

Role of Antioxidants in Health and Disease Prevention



Published by

ANUBHAV PUBLISHING HOUSE

618/95/38, Sarvodaya Nagar, Allahpur

Allahabad-211006 (U.P)

Phone : 9450610262; 9453926612

Email : anubhavpublishinghouse@yahoo.com

Role of Antioxidants in Health and Disease Prevention

First Edition : 2016

© Editors

ISBN : 978-93-80134-75-8

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Published by Lalji Maurya for Anubhav Publishing House, and Printed at Ramu Printer's Allahabad

*Role of Antioxidants in Health and
Disease Prevention*

Editors : Archana Pandey
Babita Agrawal

ISBN : 978-93-80134-75-8

Edition : 2016

Antioxidant and Medicinal Properties of *Osmium sanctum*

Achala Srivastava¹

Abstract

The present investigation was undertaken to appraise the antioxidant properties of *Ocimum sanctum* commonly known as Tulsi. The leaves have been traditionally used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus. The regular intake of leaves and its extract reduces blood glucose level. It also led to significant increase in levels of superoxide dismutase, reduced glutathione and thiols and marked reduction in peroxidised lipid leaves. The leaves possess superoxides and hydroxyl which act as free radicals scavenging action. It was found during investigation that the leaves showing antioxidant property and lowering blood sugar as hypoglycemic effect.

Introduction

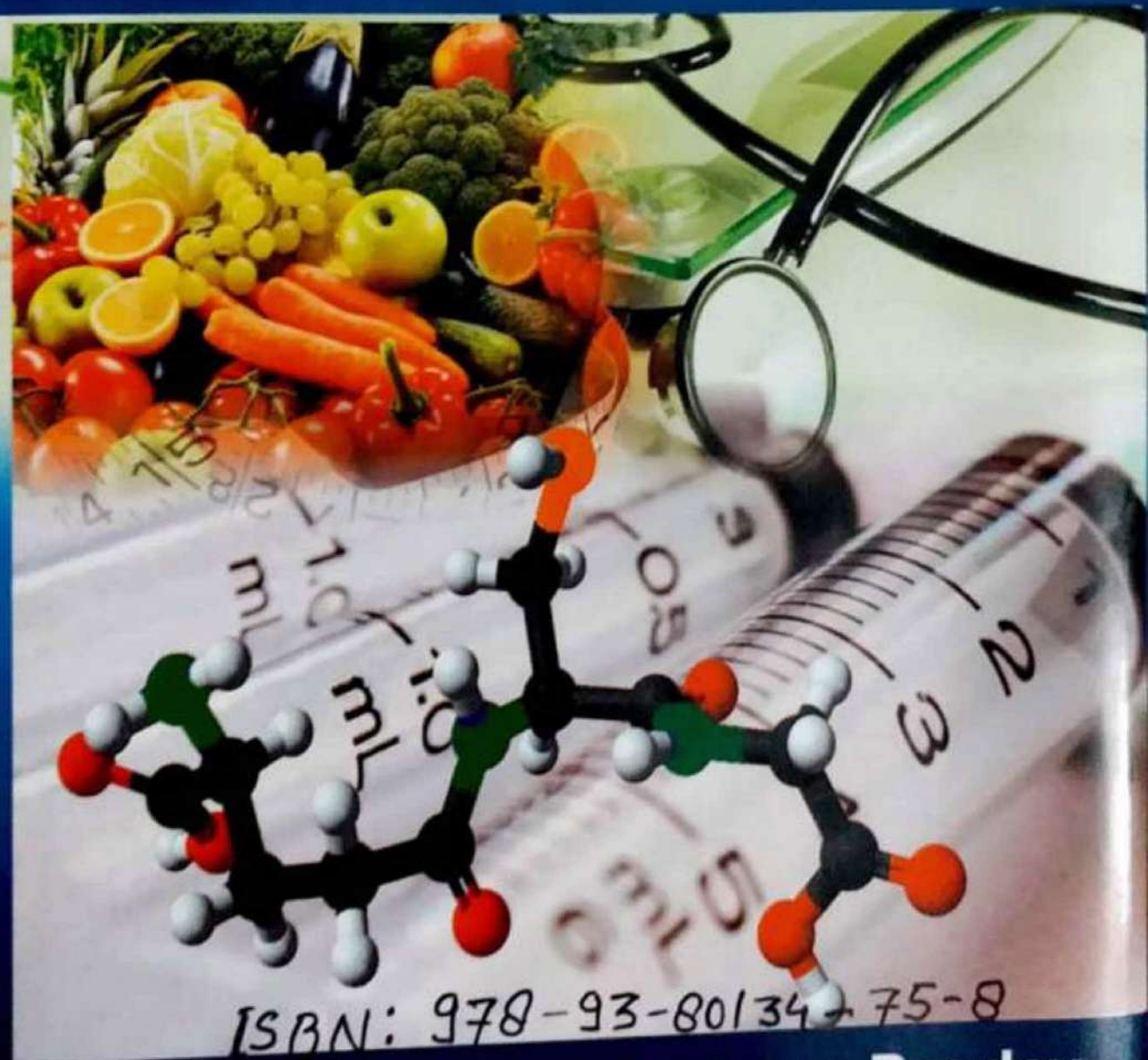
The plant of *Ocimum sanctum* plays a pivotal in the health care of ancient and modern cultures (Satyavati et al.1976). Ayurveda the Indian system of medicine mainly uses plant based drugs or formulations to treat various human ailments because they contain the components of therapeutic value and contain antioxidant compounds which protect the cells against the damaging effects of reactive oxygen species.

The reactive Oxygen species e.g. superoxide anion, hydroxyl radical and hydrogen peroxide play a crucial role in the development of various ailments in cure of arthritis, asthma, dementia, mongolism, carcinoma and parkison's disease (Nandkarni 1954). The free radicals in the human body are generated through aerobic respiration from exogenous sources. The free radicals play a positive role in phagocytosis, energy production and regulation of cell growth etc. They are produced in the body and react with various biological molecules e.g. lipids, proteins and deoxyribonucleic acids etc.resulting in the imbalance between oxidants and antioxidants(Umadevi & Ganasundri 1999).

Phenolic comopounds possess strong antioxidant activity and may help to protect the cells against the oxidative damage caused by free radicals they are well known

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Babita Agrawal

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Edition : 2016

***Emblica officinalis* (Amla): A Superb Antioxidant**

Preeti Singh¹

Introduction

All living organisms utilize oxygen to metabolize and use the dietary nutrients in order to produce energy for survival. While oxygen is one of the most essential components for the living, it is also a double edged sword. Oxygen is a highly reactive atom that is capable of becoming part of potentially damaging molecules commonly called "free radicals." Free radicals attack important macromolecules leading to cell damage and homeostatic disruption. Since free radicals contain an unpaired electron, they are unstable and can start chain reactions. When the chain reaction occurs in a cell, it can cause damage or death of the cell. The most important oxygen-containing free radicals in many disease states are hydroxyl radical, superoxide anion radical, hydrogen peroxide, oxygen singlet, hypochlorite, nitric oxide radical and peroxynitrite radical. These are highly reactive species, capable of damaging biologically relevant molecules such as DNA, proteins, carbohydrates, and lipids in the nucleus and in the membranes of cells. (Young I.S., et. al.,2001). An antioxidant terminates these chain reactions by removing free radical intermediates and inhibits other oxidation reactions. They do this by being oxidized themselves, so antioxidants are often reducing agents such as thiols, ascorbic acid (vitamin C) or polyphenols (Sies H., 1997). Antioxidants have two major benefits in the human body: they help, protect and prevent health problems and they have anti-ageing properties. Vegetables and fruits are rich sources of antioxidants. Examples of antioxidants include- Beta-carotene, Lutein, Lycopene, Selenium, Vitamin A, Vitamin C and Vitamin E.

Emblica officinalis (Gaertn.) or *Phyllanthus emblica* (Linn.), commonly known as Indian gooseberry or amla, is one of the best superfood source of antioxidants. The Amla tree has been worshipped in India from ancient times as the 'Earth Mother' and is said to be nursing humankind. It is fabulously rich in one of the most famous

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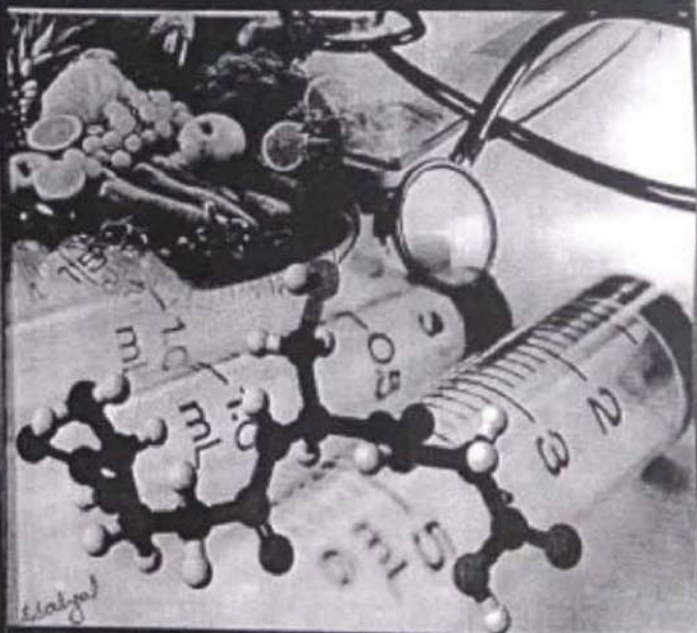
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Editors : Archana Pandey

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ISBN : 978-93-80134-75-8

Edition : 2016

Scientific Approach Towards Tackling of Biological Age

Sumita Sahgal¹

Aging¹ is not the result of any one single factor, but is the cumulative result of a number of factors, including:

- Diminished telomerase activity
- Protein degradation
- Progressive systemic inflammation
- Progressive dehydration
- Reduced circulation
- Changes in hormone levels and hormone balance
- Accumulation of free radicals in the body

The above list is hardly complete, whatsoever may be the reason what is important for us how to deal with the above problem. There are three substances which can help us to turn back the clock and optimize our health. They are L-carnosine², DMAE, and Acetyl-L-carnitine. It slows down cellular aging³, prolongs the life of organs and rejuvenates the brain.

L-Carnosine as a Natural Antioxidant

Carnosine⁴ is a neuroprotective dipeptide consisting of β-alanine and L-histidine. It demonstrates a number of useful features, including stimulation of brain and muscle microcirculation and a rejuvenating effect on cultured cells. Its activity is based on its antioxidant and antiglycating action that, in addition to heavy metal chelation and pH-buffering ability, makes carnosine an essential factor for preventing neurodegeneration and accumulation of senile features. Recently, carnosine was successfully used to treat patients after brain stroke or patients with Parkinson disease. We conclude that carnosine can be recommended for patients under oxidative stress as a natural remedy having high efficiency and no side effects. The substance clearly has significant anti-aging powers but some of the ways in which it works are still shrouded in mystery. L-carnosine does a number of very good things for health and longevity.

Carnosine can inhibit non-enzymic glycosylation of proteins. Carnosine blocks

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S. Sahgal

About the Book

A focus is made on improvisation of classroom attendance as it is considered a key indicator of success in the assessment, accreditation and grading of colleges. The academic success of an institution is dependent on classroom attendance it registers. It is said that most important learning takes place in classrooms, where learners not only study specific subjects but even acquire necessary life skills and a harmonious development of personality and suggest their economic prospects. Our educational institutions are faced by the crisis of classroom attendance. The issue of low classroom attendance strikes at the rationale of existence of the institution. Thus, it becomes imperative to derive deep insights and ascertain the causes of low classroom attendance in degree courses at college level, its nature and extent of dissatisfaction experienced by the students, due to lack of professional content and the means to improve upon the classroom teaching so as to enhance the classroom attendance. It is essential to assess the significance of Classroom Attendance: An Indicator in the relevance of education to life. The main concern to publish this book is to make aware all the stakeholders of books that attention can be made to avoid the learning issue of absenteeism prevailing in the country.

About the Editor and Co-editors

Dr. Lalima Singh is a graduate Honors from Punjab University Chandigarh and is at present an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at S.S. Khanna Girls' PG College, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. She has a teaching experience of more than 23 years and has contributed and presented papers in national and international seminars and journals. She is a life member of various academic bodies. Apart from holding various administrative posts, she is actively involved in organizing various Co-curricular activities.

Dr. Neeraja Sachdev She is presently employed as Associate Professor in S.S. Khanna Girls' PG College, in the Head of the Department of English Literature. Her specialization is in American Literature and has worked on contemporary Black Women Writers like Alice Walker, Toni Morrison and Gloria Naylor. Her passion is teaching and have been devotedly working in the institution since 1980 and her aspiration is to nurture the growth of the students and make them promising citizens of tomorrow.

Dr. Ritu Jaiswal She is an Associate Professor in the Department of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology and teaching for the last 22 years. She has published many articles and research papers in National and International Journals. Presented many papers in National and International seminars/conferences. One minor research project has been sanctioned from U.G.C. titled, "Stone Age Cultures in Middle Ganga Valley". She is also a member of Indian History Congress and Indian Archaeological Society. She is an archaeologist, popular teacher and Principal of S.S. Khanna Girls' Degree College Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.

Dr. Harish Kumar Singh He is an Assistant Professor at Dr. Madhu Tandon B.Ed. Faculty of S.S. Khanna Girls' PG College, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. He has completed his Research work (D.Phil.) from University of Allahabad. He has presented several papers in International and National Seminars as well as his various papers have been published in reputed National and International Journals. His interest is in developing student persons by rendering best skills.

Miss. Anuja Pathak She is an Assistant Professor at Dr. Madhu Tandon B.Ed. Faculty of S.S. Khanna Girls' PG College, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. It's her tremendous pleasure to work for the book in this alias. Her papers have been published in National and International Journal along with it she has presented various papers in National and International seminar across the country. She has completed her education from Banarus Hindu University and University of Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. Her motto is to enhance skill by rendering knowledge to learners.

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Current Ethical Issues of Teaching Profession

Sumita Sahgal

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Teachers are the greatest assets of any education system. They stand in the interface of the transmission of knowledge, skills and values. They are accepted as the backbone of education system. Teacher quality is therefore crucial and has been globally accepted to be significantly associated with the quality of education in general and students' learning outcomes in particular. The Education Commission (1964-66) of India accepted this influence of teachers in powerful words, "No system can rise above the status of its teacher..." Similar sentiments have been expressed by the Delors report (1996), and UNESCO report on *Teacher and Educational Quality: Monitoring Global Needs for 2015* (2006).¹¹

ETHICAL ISSUES OF A TEACHER: AN OVERVIEW

In my mind now students are the God and teachers are the Priest within the temple (School). So it is crystal clear that both are made for each other within the system without one other will be value less. So before highlighting the relationship I want to highlight the concrete presence of teacher within the system "A school without a teacher is just like a body without soul, a skeleton without flesh and blood, a shadow without substance."

The ethical dimensions are considered to be important in our educational system and are present in several legislative documents, both with regard to the education of pupils and to teacher education,

and regarded as important for professional performance. The teaching profession is vested by the public with a trust and responsibility requiring the highest ideals of professional service. In the belief that the quality of the services of the teaching profession directly influences the nation and its citizens, the educator shall exert every effort to raise professional standards.

CHALLENGES FACED REGARDING ETHICAL ISSUES

Corruption in Teacher Education

The major cause of ethical deterioration in education system is rapidly spreading corruption.³ There was a time when corruption was only in Government offices, private institutions, police stations etc. But, now a day's corruption has spread its roots in education system also. Corruption in the education sector can be defined as "the systematic use of public office for private benefit, whose impact is significant on the availability and quality of educational goods and services. Corruption in education can include bribes and illegal fees for admission and examination; academic fraud; withholding teacher salaries; preferential promotion and placement; charging students for "tutoring" sessions to cover the curriculum needed to pass mandatory examinations which should have been taught in the classroom; and infrastructural work.

Privatization of Educational Institutes

Privatization¹² of education has emerged in several forms in the recent decade in India. Government allowed to open self-financing private teacher institutions with recognition, which may be termed as commercial private teacher education institutions. With the mushrooming of these private institutes in the modern era, the education has acquired the status of a marketable commodity, where educational institutes are the traders and students are the customers. These institutions started courses like B.Ed., D.Ed., M.Ed., B.P.Ed. and many more without basic infrastructure and qualified teaching faculties. They are appointing those teachers that are low salaried and far away from the standards. In this environment, teachers do not have any job security, so that they always do as management desire and they are morally down in the dumps.

Sahgal

ISBN : 978-81-923494-6-6

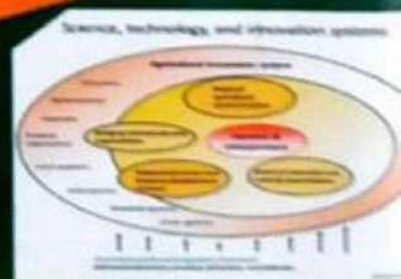
Technological Innovation in Agriculture and Rural Development



Editors :

Hemlata Pant ◊ Manoj Kumar Singh

Mukesh Pati ◊ Babita Chaudhary



SOCIETY OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

10/96, Gola Bazar, New Jhusi, Allahabad-211019 (Uttar Pradesh), INDIA

DEFORESTATION : CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

Preeti Singh

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"Even, as early as over two thousand five hundred years back, Lord Buddha in his teaching had emphasized the necessity of preserving the trees from wanton cutting and had enumerated the advantages of forest trees for mankind and ill consequences of their destruction."

Introduction:

Forests are important renewable natural resource. They are essential for ecological balance of an area. One of the biggest problems the world is facing today is the threat of totally losing the forests due to massive deforestation and suffering its' harmful effects. Deforestation is a process through which the green cover of forests, which is innate to the land, is taken over by human population, for their habitation, rehabilitation and industrial purposes⁴. At present, forests are considered among the most endangered natural resource on the planet. Everyday at least 80,000 acres of forest vanish from the Earth. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations show that the rates of deforestation has not abated and has actually increased by 8.5% from 2000-2005 compared to that during the 1990s. FAO has approximated that about 10.4 million hectares of tropical forest has been permanently destroyed from 2000-2005 compared to 10.14 million hectares in the period of 1990-2000. Between 2000 and 2012, 2.3 million square kilometres (890,000 square miles) of forests around the earth were cut down². As a result of deforestation, only 6.2 million square kilometres (2.4 million square miles) remain of the original 16 million square kilometres (6 million square miles) of forest that formerly covered the earth.²

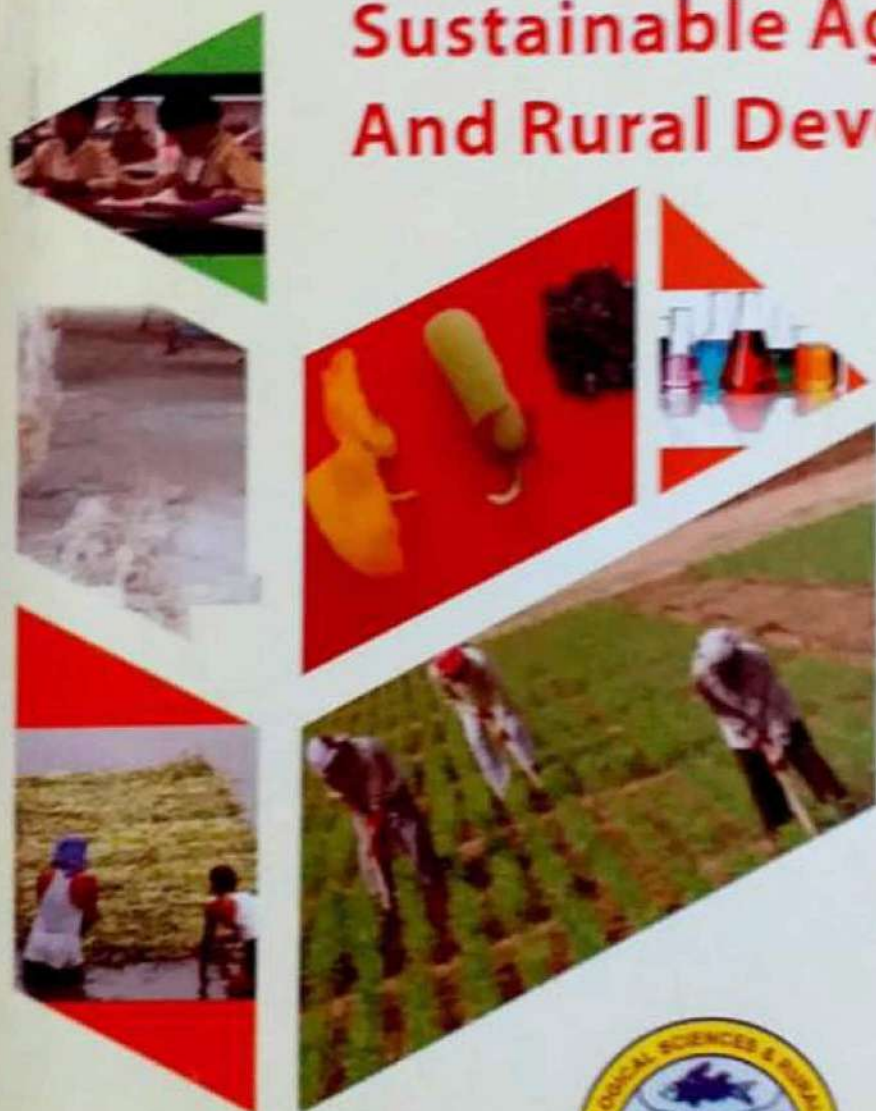
Today India's position is among the poorest in the world as far as per capita land is concerned. The per capita forest land in India is 0.10 hectare compared to the world average of 1 hectare, Canada 14.2 hectare, Australia 7.6 hectare and USA 7.3 hectare. The forest cover of India comprises only 0.50 percent of the world forest area. India is losing about 1.5 million hectares of forest cover each year. If this trend continues, in the next 20 years or so, we may reach to zero forest value in our country.



Fig.1- Deforestation due to Indiscriminate cutting of trees

ISBN : 978-81-923494-8-0

Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Agriculture And Rural Development



Editors :

Hemlata Pant

Manoj Kumar Singh



Published by :

SOCIETY OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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WATER FOR LIFE

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Water is one of our most essential natural resources. No living being on planet earth can survive without water. It is a prerequisite for human health and well-being as well as for the preservation of the environment. In most forms, water is a renewable resource since its continued flows are not affected by withdrawals or use. However, not all natural waters are renewable and renewable waters can become non-renewable by human actions such as contamination, watershed modification, or extraction in excess of inflow rate.

In ancient cultures water represented the very essence of life. The Romans were the first to pipe water into their growing cities, especially with their aqueducts. They also realized that sewage water could cause damage to their people, and needed to be removed from large areas of people. Water has played a role not only in the history of countries, but in religion, mythology, and art. Water in many religions cleanses the soul through holy water. For example, the water at Lourdes, France is thought by many religions to be sacred water with healing powers. In Egyptian mythology, the Nu was the beginning of everything and represented water. It brought life to their people.

Water use has grown rapidly in modern times. Every year millions of people, most of them children, die from diseases associated with inadequate water supply, sanitation, and hygiene. According to the World Health Organization, each and every day some 3,900 children die because of dirty water or poor hygiene and diseases transmitted through water or human excrement. Water scarcity, poor water quality, and inadequate sanitation negatively impact food security, livelihood choices, and educational opportunities for poor families across the world.

Around fifty years ago, the common perception was that water was an infinite resource. At this time, there were fewer half the current number of people on the planet. They required a third of the volume of water we presently take from rivers. Today, the competition for water resources is much more intense. This is because there are now seven billion people on the planet, their consumption of water is rising and there is increasing competition for water from industry, urbanization, crops, and water reliant food items. In 2025, water shortages will be more prevalent among poorer countries where resources are limited and population growth is rapid, such as the Middle East, Africa, and parts of Asia. By 2025, large urban and semi-urban areas will require new infrastructure to provide safe water and adequate sanitation. Water supply and sanitation require a huge amount of capital investment in infrastructure such as pipe networks, pumping stations and water treatment works. In the future, even more water will be needed to produce food because the Earth's population is forecast to rise to 9 billion by 2050.[5]

ISBN : 978-81-923494-6-6

*Technological Innovation
in Agriculture and
Rural Development*



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TITLE: INTEGRATED RECENT TECHNOLOGIES IN BAMBOO CULTIVATION FOR THEIR UTILITARIAN VALUE – A STEP TOWARDS ECONOMIC UPRaise OF RURAL COMMUNITIES

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Bamboos are the most unique, fascinating and versatile group of plants known to mankind which are commonly called "Green Gold" or "Poor Man's Timber" and are unique with complex branching patterns, woody culms and gregarious, monocarpic flowering. It is one of the largest members of the grass subfamily Bambusoideae of family Poaceae (Gramineae), which includes ~1,575 species distributed mainly in tropical and subtropical countries of the world. In India there are 124 indigenous and exotic bamboo species, under 23 genera, found naturally and/or under cultivation (Nairani, 1992). The major genera of economic importance are *Dendrocalamus*, *Bambusa*, *Gigantochloa*, *Ochlopora*, *Melocanna*, *Phyllostachys*, *Pseudoxy tenanthera*, *Schizostachya*, *Sinarundinaria* and *Thamnoscalamus* (Tewari, 1992).

Dendrocalamus strictus occupies 53 percent of total bamboo area in India. This is one of the predominant species of bamboo in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Western Ghats (Berry, 2012).

The bamboo plant is made up of an underground axis and above ground axis. The underground axis is comprised of rhizomes, roots, and buds. The above ground axis is comprised of stems, branches and foliage. Buds on the rhizomes may develop into shoots that emerge from the ground. The new shoot elongates vertically into a main stem or culm until it attains its full height. The growth of a culm is completed in one growing season. In large bamboo species, new culms may grow to a height of more than 20 meters within 3 months.

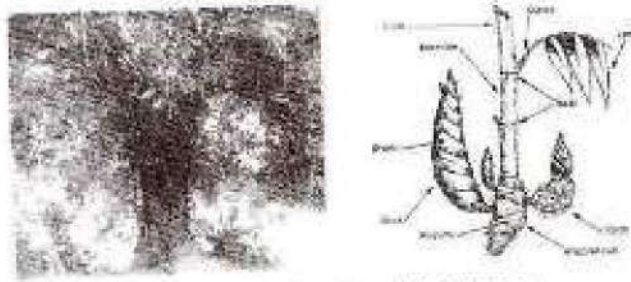


Figure 1: Bamboo plant and their Parts

Developing A Vibrant India: Challenges & Issues



Dr. Aparna Mishra | Dr. Vijay Prakash Yadav | Dr. Anubha Srivastava



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VIBRANT INDIA

Editor : Dr. Subarna Sarkar



Sponsored by
Department of Higher Education, Government Of Uttar Pradesh

February 21st-22nd, 2016

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Role of information technology in developing vibrant India

Dr. Aruna Tripathi

Assistant Professor, S.S.Khanna Girls' Degree College, Allahabad

Globalisation and Vibrant India

Globalization has a wide role to play worldwide. It has left back its footprints at every sphere of life. Not only in India, but the interchange of world views and ideas has resulted in a major transformation of the lifestyle and living standard of people globally. Indian culture is no bar to this transformation process. Our deep rooted traditions and customs have loosened up their hold with the emergence of globalization. India has a rich cultural background and pride of its culture is famous throughout the world. Globalization has not only inculcated the westernization in India, but conversely the Indian culture has also spread its impact globally. Culture and traditions of any geographic region hold a special significance with respect to its uniqueness and that is the differentiating factor for a population within a geographic boundary from the other. This uniqueness has been disturbed to the varying degrees in lieu of globalization. Such an impact is very much pronounced when they hit a developing country like India.

Today in many developing countries insufficient progress in science and technology is considered to be the chief reason for general backwardness; on the contrary, many in the industrially advanced societies hold unfettered technological progress as the roots of all social ills. Is it really possible that all social and political upheavals of the past decades are the by product of thoughtless advance in technology? Does it make sense to think of technology as an 'inhumane force' that has somehow managed to throw 'human relations' into disorder and chaos.

Are we faced with a kind of technological determinism that places man and society in a particular direction with no discernible horizon? Or is it after all possible that technology is independent, neutral and free of any values, whose benefits and faults are chiefly by the use to which it is put by man? Is it possible for traditional societies to import technology and then try to weave it into their own cultural fabric? Does technology cause alienation? Or is it, as an Iranian thinker has put it, a necessary evil equally harmful in presence as in absence?

Finally, how are we equipped, the people of the Third World, to cope with the great power that technology is? And of course a host of other questions that are fashioned ever anew with respect to technology.

Classroom Attendance

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Victorious Publishers (India)



Victorious Publishers (India)

D-5 G/F, Ground Floor
Pandav Nagar, Near Shanti Nursing Home
(Opposite Mother Dairy), Delhi-110092
E-mail: victoriouspublishers12@gmail.com
Mo. +91 8826941497

Copyright©: Editors
First Published February 2016
ISBN: 978-93-84224-58-5

Disclaimer: The views expressed by the authors are their own. The editors and publishers do not own any legal responsibility or liability for the views of the authors, any omission or inadvertent errors.

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Factors Causing Student Absenteeism According School Climate

Meenakshi Srivastava

Assistant Professor,
S.S. Khanna Girls' PG College, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh

Mamta Bhatnagar

Assistant Professor
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INTRODUCTION

Absenteeism in school is the habit of staying away from school without providing a genuine or any reason for not attending classes. Absenteeism is a truant behavior that negatively affects the performance among students. During the stage in the growth of a teen, there is a lot of fear developed as a result of physical changes of the body. This scares teens away from school. The approach used by teachers may not be understood by the students and this could lead them to lose interest in school. The students who get excessive pocket money from their families are most likely to absent themselves from school since they need time to spend the money. Lack of infrastructure facilities like libraries, playground, laboratories etc. is a hindrance to attendance of school among students. Most of the students are doing private coaching for their entrance examinations such as medical engineering or are preparing for their board exams through private coaching and Lack of allied activities like no sports program, no fresher or farewell parties, no annual day celebration etc. also causes the absenteeism in schools. Excess of homework and sometimes fear from examination keep away students from school/college. Preparation for the participation in TV shows in

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Victorious Publishers (India)

D-5 G/E, Ground Floor

Pandav Nagar, Near Shanti Nursing Home

(Opposite Mother Dairy), Delhi-110092

E-mail: victoriouspublishers12@gmail.com

Mo. +91 8826941497

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First Published February 2016

ISBN: 978-93-84224-58-5

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Role of Classroom Attendance in Determining Student Performance and Student Evaluation of Faculty

Jyoti Baijal

Guest Faculty, S.S.K. Girls' PG College, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh

Education is a tri-polar activity which involves educator, educand and the society. The educand is the focal point around which the entire process of education revolves. After all education is all about making individuals fit for their environment- both natural and socio-cultural- through the development of their abilities and potentialities. It includes all efforts that are made for acquisition of knowledge, gathering of learning experiences, inculcation of values, development of attitudes and skills that the society desires to be imparted to the youth for the harmonious development of their personality. To realise these aims, learning environment, deliberately organised, becomes a necessity and thereby educational institutions are established. They owe their importance to the existence of learners in their environment. In present times, the institutions of higher learning are evolving. Besides offering simple degree courses of study, they have also introduced vocational courses like shorthand, office management etc. to prepare students for gainful employment . Then, why is it that students are not serious in attending the classrooms in these centres of higher learning? More so, abstaining from visiting the college campuses, they restrict themselves from exploring the numerous opportunities that they are being offered by the institution.

Students are unaware as also fail to realise that it is in classrooms only that the most important learning takes place. They visit coaching centres to acquire readymade notes, cram them and spit out in the examinations. As a result, students fail to acquire excellence though

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Modern Teaching Techniques: A Step Towards Improving the Classroom Attendance

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Successful schools begin by engaging students and making sure they come to school regularly. School attendance is a constant concern in schools. Average daily attendance rates are a common determiner of school funding. Academic achievement scores are related with school attendance. Excessive school absence is a precursor of school dropout. Reducing school absences is one of the most challenging matters facing schools. Chronic absence in the early grades reflects the degree to which schools, communities and families adequately address the needs of young children. Attendance is higher in schools provide a rich, engaging learning experience, have lead skilled teachers and actively engage parents

कक्षा में उपस्थिति

जीवन के लिए शिक्षा की प्रासंगिकता में एक संकेतक

प्रधान सम्पादक

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परिचय

मानव एक सामाजिक प्राणी है। अतः वह समूह में रहना एवं सीखना पसंद करता है। कक्षा में अध्ययन न सिर्फ प्राचीन परंपरा है अपितु वर्तमान युग में भी उतना ही तर्कसंगत है। विद्यार्थियों की कक्षाओं में बढ़ती अनुपस्थिति न सिर्फ शिक्षण संस्थाओं बल्कि राष्ट्र एवं समाज की ज्वलंत समस्या है। कक्षाओं में अनुपस्थिति के अनेक कारण हैं। लेकिन मेरी दृष्टि में मुख्य कारण शिक्षा का बाजारीकरण है। अधिकांश शिक्षण संस्थाओं का मूल उद्देश्य अधिकाधिक आय अर्जित करना है। यह प्रवृत्ति न केवल स्नातक एवं स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षण संस्थाओं की है अपितु व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने वाली संस्थाओं की भी है। आज सभी स्थानों पर इंजीनियरिंग, एम.बी.ए., लॉ आदि के शिक्षण हेतु कुकुरमुत्ते की तरह शिक्षण संस्थाएं उपलब्ध हैं। लेकिन उन संस्थाओं में पर्याप्त एवं उचित शिक्षकों का पूर्णतया अभाव है। इन संस्थाओं के द्वारा आकर्षक एवं आधुनिक सुविधाओं से युक्त भवनों का निर्माण करवाया गया है। कुछ संस्थाओं में प्रवेश के समय पुस्तकालय कम्प्यूटर लैब आदि का प्रबन्ध कर लिया जाता है और जब प्रवेश कार्य समाप्त हो जाता है किराए पर लायी गयी सामग्री वापस कर दी जाती है। विशेषकर व्यावसायिक शिक्षण संस्थाओं में।

कक्षा में अनुपस्थिति के अनेक कारण हैं। आज के युवा के समक्ष विभिन्न प्रकार की शिक्षा के रूप में अनेक रास्ते हैं। वह दिग्भ्रमित होकर कभी एक कभी दूसरे की ओर आकर्षित होते हैं। महाविद्यालय में प्रवेश ले

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सम्पादक :

प्रदीप कुमार केसरवानी

बलराम महाविद्यालय,

1, दिल्ली रोड, दिल्ली

ISBN : 978-93-82182-83-2

प्रकाशक :

रिका प्रकाशन
40ए, मोतीलाल नेहरू रोड
इलाहाबाद-211 002

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मुद्रक :

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बाई का बाग, इलाहाबाद -

BUDDHIST VIEW
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SOCIO-CULTURAL LEGACY OF INDIA
(Proceeding of National Seminar)

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बलराम शोध संस्थान

(संचालित : श्री बलराम शैक्षिक एवं समाज सुधार समिति, इलाहाबाद)

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इस पुस्तक में संकलित शोधपत्रों में जो भी विचार व्यक्त किये गये हैं, वह स्वयं लेखकों के हैं। उनके लिये सम्पादक किसी प्रकार से उत्तरदायी नहीं है। लेखकों से प्राप्त मुद्रित लेखों एवं सी.डी. की प्रतिलिपियों को उसी रूप में प्रकाशित किया गया है तथा मुद्रित लेखों के परीक्षण में पूर्ण सावधानी बरती गई है। लेखकों द्वारा प्रेषित अथवा उपलब्ध कराई गई विषय वस्तु में यदि कुछ त्रुटि या कमी है तो उसका दायित्व सम्पादक का नहीं होगा।

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बौद्धचिन्तन
एवं
भारत की सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक विरासत

**Buddhist View
and
Socio-Cultural Legacy of India**
(Proceeding of National Seminar)

सम्पादक

डॉ. प्रदीप कुमार केसरवानी
डी.लिट.
प्राचीन इतिहास संस्कृति एवं पुरातत्व विभाग
इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय, इलाहाबाद

राका प्रकाशन
इलाहाबाद

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बौद्ध धर्म और भारतीय संस्कृति (Buddhism & Indian Culture)

प्रदीप कुमार केसरवानी



बलराम स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय
सिरहिर, मेजा, इलाहाबाद



बौद्ध धर्म और भारतीय संस्कृति
(Buddhism and Indian Culture)

ISBN : 978-93-82182-51-1

प्रकाशक :

शक्य प्रकाशन

40ए, मोतीलाल नेहरू रोड

इलाहाबाद-211 002

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कॉपीराइट :

सम्पादक

डॉ० प्रदीप कुमार केसरवानी

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संस्करण

2017

*

मूल्य :

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1295 /- रुपये मात्र

लेजर सेटिंग

जितेन्द्र कुमार मिश्र

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मुद्रक :

संगम ऑफसेट

तालाब नवल राय, इलाहाबाद

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अभिषेक अग्निहोत्री

61. समन्वय प्रधान संस्कृति



RAKA PRAKASHAN
ALLAHABAD

E-mail : rakaprakashan@yahoo.com

0532-2466771

ISBN 978-93-82182-51-1



9 789382 182511

Krishna Chandar : Tabsers-O-Tajziya

By

Dr. Saleha Zarrin

CONTACT 9305747971

Price : Rs.300.00

2014

ISBN : 978-93-83309-20-7

انتساب

شہرہ آفاق کے

ممتاز دانشور، مفکر، مقرر، کالم نویس اور میرے بڑے بھائی

سید محمد علی کاظمی (مرحوم)

کے نام

”کیا تیرا بگڑنا جو نہ جانتا کوئی دن اور“

طہامت : ۲۰۱۳
تقدیر و اشاعت : چار سو (۴۰۰)
کمپوزنگ : شیریں اسلم
سرورق : جادیہ نظیر
مطبع : ہمارا گرافکس
قیمت : ۳۰۰ روپے

مطبوعہ کا پتہ

۱۔ ملکتیہ، جامعہ اسلامیہ، جامعہ محمدیہ، روڈ نمبر ۱۱۰۰۲۵

۲۔ ایجوکیشنل ہیڈ ہاؤس، شمشاد مارکیٹ، علی گڑھ

۳۔ ادارہ نیا سفر، ۲۲۹-۸، لوگر سٹیج، الہ آباد

ناشر

رجحان پبلیکیشنز

۸۳۱۵ کریم آباد، الہ آباد

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گرا اور پھیلے گا جسے خبردار نے اس لاکے کا کتاب دانے لگا ہے جس کی نصیحت
 کھانا کھانے کا حساب ہے اور کتاب کی اور طرح کتاب لگا ہے جسے ہے جس
 کتابی کا کوئی نہیں دیکھتا ہے وہ نے دلی اس لاکے کوئی ہے اور اس کے کتاب دانے
 کے بارے میں لکھتے ہیں۔

”میں نے کبھی کوئی کتاب لکھی ہے اور ان میں سے کوئی کتاب
 لکھنا اس کے عقل میں مرے کے لئے نہیں صحت کے لئے ہوں نہ اس کی ہوس اور یہی وہ
 لیکن کتاب دانے کے لئے کبھی کبھی لکھتا ہوں کہ اس کا یہ جس کی نصیحت کا اس میں
 بلائے خبردار کے ایک کس سے نہ نہ کہہ کر لگی۔ خوب نصیحت میں خود کوئی ہوتی ہے اور
 میں کہہ سکتی ہے۔ وہ ایک کتاب ہے جس میں لکھتے ہیں کہ اس میں کوئی نصیحت
 ایک ہے کہ جسے ہے بلکہ اس نصیحت میں اس کی لکھ کر پڑھ کر اس میں ہیں کے
 پڑھنا اس کا طاقت اور پھلتی ہے اور اس کے اس پر اس کے لئے کوئی کتاب
 کہہ سکتی ہے اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس کا یہ کتاب دانے میں ہے۔“

(لکھنے کی صحت میں ۱۳۳)

اس وقت میں اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس کا یہ کتاب دانے میں ہے اور
 اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر
 کہتے ہیں کہ اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر
 صحت کی جگہ سے صحت میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر
 ہے اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر

کتاب دانے کی خوبصورتی میں اس کے ایک حصے میں خود کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر
 آتی ہے جو پڑھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر
 اور اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر
 غلطی ہوگی کہ وہ غلطی کی خوبصورتی میں اس کا یہ کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر
 جو یہ کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر

فقہ کی موت

عاقبت میں

یہ لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر
 پھر کے بعد ایک کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر
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 بہت سے ہیں جو اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر
 تقریباً ہے لیکن جلدی اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر
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Self-actualized by
Dr. J. R. R. R.

”لکھنے کی صحت“ میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر اس میں کوئی کتاب لکھ کر
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ISBN-978-93-82718-27-7

IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

Chief Editor
Dr. Soni Srivastava
Co-editors
Dr. Archana Jyoti
Dr. Preeti Singh

Aastha Publication
Allahabad

Chapter - 22

Impact of Invasive Alien Plants on Environment

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Plants are the basis of life on earth and are essential for people's livelihoods. They provide natural conservation, ecological balance and benefits, as well as contribute towards the aesthetic value of the environment.

Invasive alien plants are non-indigenous plant species that have been introduced and spread outside their natural distribution range and are having negative environmental and/or economic impacts. They are the scourge of natural habitats and the greatest threat, second only to habitat destruction. The impacts of invasive alien plants are felt from the local to the global scale. We introduce foreign species both deliberately (for agriculture, horticulture, forestry, and recreation) as well as accidentally (in cargo containers, on aircraft, in the tanks of ships and in our luggage when we travel).

Invasive species may drive local native species to extinction via competitive exclusion, niche displacement, or hybridization with related native species. They grow quicker than their natural counterparts, consume more water and have no natural predators which allow them to grow completely unchecked. Invasive plants compete with native plants for resources, thereby becoming dominant. The invasive alien plants have serious ecological implications for the conservation of native biodiversity, maintenance of plant community structure, plant succession and ecosystem processes in the areas invaded by them. For example, invasive plants can alter the fire regimen (cheatgrass, *Bromus tectorum*), nutrient cycling (smooth cordgrass, *Spartina alterniflora*), and hydrology (*Tamarix*)⁵ in native ecosystems. Native species can be threatened with extinction⁶ through the process of genetic pollution. Genetic pollution is unintentional hybridization and introgression, which leads to homogenization or replacement of local genotypes as a result of either a numerical or fitness advantage of the introduced species.² Invasive species that are closely related to rare native species have the potential to hybridize with the native species. Harmful effects of hybridization have led to a decline and even extinction of native species.^{3, 7} For example, hybridization with introduced cordgrass, *Spartina alterniflora*, threatens the existence of California cordgrass (*Spartina foliosa*) in San Francisco Bay¹. An invasive species might be able to use resources previously unavailable to native species, such as deep water sources accessed by a long taproot, or an ability to live on previously uninhabited soil types. For example, barbed goatgrass (*Aegilops triuncialis*) was introduced to

Published by-

Aastha Publication

C-792 G. T. B. Nagar, Kareli,
Allahabad - 211016

First Edition: 2017

© Editors & Writers

Price : Rs. 750/-

(Rupees Seven Hundred Fifty only)

Computer Typing

K. Computer

Allahabad

ISBN 978-93-82718-27-7

Impact of Enviornmental Changes

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ISBN : 978-81-923494-9-7



**Emerging Trends in
Agricultural, Environmental
&
Rural Developmental
Challenges and Solution**

Editors :

Hemlata Pant & Kamlesh Singh

Manoj Kumar Singh & Devendra Swaroop

SOCIETY OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

18/96, Gola Bazar, New Jhansi, Allahabad - 211 019 (Uttar Pradesh), INDIA

BIO-FERTILIZERS : AN INNOVATIVE TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Preeti Singh

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Sustainable agriculture is the type of agriculture that focuses on producing long-term crops and livestock while having minimal effect on the environment. This type of agriculture tries to find balance between the need for food production and the preservation of ecological system within the environment.

Indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers has led to the pollution and contamination of soil & water basins, destroyed micro-organisms and friendly insects making crops more prone to diseases and has drastically reduced soil fertility. Biofertilizers are one of the most important component of integrated nutrient management, as they are cost effective and renewable source of plant nutrients used to supplement and / or replace the chemical fertilizers in sustainable agriculture. These are preparations containing living cells or latent cells of efficient strains of microorganisms that help crop plants in the uptake of nutrients through their interactions within the **rhizosphere** when applied to seed or soil. They accelerate certain microbial processes in the soil which increase the extent of availability of nutrients in a form that can be easily assimilated by plants. Biofertilizers play a vital role in maintaining long term soil fertility and sustainability, by fixing atmospheric nitrogen, mobilizing fixed macro and micro nutrients or converting insoluble phosphorus in the soil into forms available to plants, thereby increasing their efficiency and availability.

Bio-fertilizers are one of the best modern tools for sustainable agriculture. Several microorganisms and their association with crop plants are being exploited in the production of biofertilizers. They can be grouped in different ways based on their nature and function.

Nitrogen Fixers :

Azolla- It is a free floating, aquatic fern found on water surface having a cyanobacterial symbiont *Anabaena azollae* in their leaves. It fixes atmospheric nitrogen in paddy field and excrete organic nitrogen in water during its growth and also immediately upon trampling. *Azolla* contributes nitrogen, phosphorus (15-20 Kg/ha/month), potassium (20-25 kg/ha/month) and organic carbon etc. and increases 10-20% yield of paddy crops and also suppresses weed growth. *Azolla* also absorbs traces of potassium from irrigation water and can be used as green manure before rice planting. *Azolla* spp. are metal tolerant hence, can be applied near heavy metal polluted areas. The benefits of enriching soil organic matter status by incorporated *Azolla* biomass have been reported elsewhere (Singh & Singh, 1987b, Mamun, 2000).

Azospirillum (family- Spirillaceae)- *Azospirillum* is a nitrogen fixing bio inoculant suitable for all

ISBN : 978-81-923535-2-4



*New Approaches in
Agricultural, Environmental
and Nutritional Technology*
Vol. I

Editors :

Hemlata Pant ◦ D.K. Srivastava

Preeti Singh ◦ Devendra Swaroop ◦ Kamlesh Singh

SOCIETY OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

10/96, Gola Bazar, New Jhusi, Allahabad - 211 019 (Uttar Pradesh), INDIA

ISBN : 978-81-923535-2-4

New Approaches in Agricultural Environmental and Nutritional Technology

Vol. 1



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PHYTOREMEDIATION: A GREEN TECHNOLOGY TO REMOVE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANTS

PREETI SINGH

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S.S. Khanna Girls' Degree College, Allahabad - 211003, (U.P.), India

Introduction:

Land and water are precious natural resources. Unfortunately, they have been subjected to maximum exploitation and severely polluted due to anthropogenic activities. All countries have been affected, though the area and severity of pollution vary enormously. Each source of pollution has its own damaging effects to plants, animals and ultimately to human health, but those that add heavy metals to soils and waters are of serious concern due to their persistence in the environment and carcinogenicity to human beings. Heavy metals that have been identified in the polluted environment include As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Ni, Pb and Zn. Heavy metals cannot be destroyed biologically but are only transformed from one oxidation state or organic complex to another. The presence of any metal may vary from site to site, depending upon the source of individual pollutant (Lone M. L., et. al., 2008). Excessive uptake of metals by plants may produce toxicity in human nutrition and cause acute and chronic diseases. For instance, cadmium and zinc can lead to acute heart, brain, kidney, gastrointestinal and respiratory damages. High concentrations of heavy metals in soil can negatively affect crop growth, as these metals interfere with metabolic functions in plants, including physiological and biochemical processes, inhibition of photosynthesis, and respiration and degeneration of main cell organelles, even leading to death of plants (Schwartz C. et al., 2003). Soil contamination with heavy metals may also cause changes in the composition of soil microbial community, adversely affecting soil characteristics (Kurek E., et.al, 2004).

Phytoremediation is an emerging, efficient and eco-friendly green engineering technology that utilizes the natural properties of plants to remediate soil and water contaminated with heavy metals and/or organic contaminants such as solvents, crude oil, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and other toxic compounds from contaminated environments.

Fundamental Processes and Characteristics-

Phytoremediation processes rely on the ability of plants to take up and/or metabolize pollutants to less toxic substances. The uptake, accumulation and degradation of contaminants vary from plant to plant. The plants used in phytoremediation are generally selected on the basis of their growth rate and biomass, their ability to tolerate and accumulate contaminants, the depth of their root zone, and their potential to transpire groundwater (Oh, K., et. al., 2013). Phytoremediation involves the use of particular types of plants capable of hyper-accumulating contaminants in the ground. There are various types of phytoremediation. :

1) **Phytoextraction** known as phytoaccumulation or phytoabsorption. This process came from the discovery of a variety of wild plants that concentrate high amounts of essential and non-essential heavy metals in their foliage. The degree of accumulation of metals such as Zn, Ni and possibly Cu often reaches 1% - 5% of the dry weight (Raskin, L., et.al, 1997). Pb is extremely insoluble and not generally available for plants to uptake in the normal range of soil pH. To acquire these soil-bound metals, phytoextracting plants have to mobilise them into the soil solution. This can be accomplished in different ways, from metal chelating molecules to acidifying the soil with protons extruded from the roots. However, this is also very dangerous as these chelating molecules increase the solubility of metals within the soil (Prasad, M.N.V. et al., 2003).

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Chapter - 28

Carbon Footprint Of The Internet: A Source Of Global Warming

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**Department Of Chemistry*

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***A.K.Garg Engineering College, Ghaziabad*

Introduction: role of internet in the modern era:

The modern era has been now extremely advanced and well developed and the basic reason for this development is actually the launch of the internet and its applications which have provided the individuals with the easiest routine in their daily lives. The modern era of the internet has made even the most tiring and physically demanding works on the fingertips. For example, the shopping which is treated a very complicated affair can be easily done on the internet in the modern times, via e-commerce. This technology has emerged as one of the breakthrough uses of the internet. The internet has changed the face of the lives of people, turning them completely into the modern and latest lifestyle with its developments. Today, instead of the newspapers people use the internet to access the e-news which provides with none only the newspapers completely but also various different news channels from all over the world. Even the live video news from the news channels can be accessed through the net, overpowering the other media, even including the television. The modern developments through the internet have also widened the opportunities for business and professional developments. The need to advertise the products of any business companies are no more a major problem, as the companies can develop their own websites and information regarding the product to convince the customers with their works. There are also several open opportunities of making money through the internet, with the most common profession being the web site development personals used to develop the websites to promote their business and companies. Internet is indeed the major advancement in the modern era, enabling the common people to sit at home and rule the world.

Carbon footprint:

A carbon footprint has historically been defined as "the total set of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions caused by an organization, event, product or person."^[1] However, as calculating the total carbon footprint is impossible due to the large amount of data required, Wright, Kemp, and Williams, writing in the journal Carbon Management, suggested a more practicable definition:

**A measure of the total amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄) emissions of a defined population, system or activity, considering all relevant*



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IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

Chief Editor

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**• Aastha Publication
Allahabad**

Published by-

Aastha Publication

C-792 G. T. B. Nagar, Kareli,

Allahabad - 211016

First Edition: 2017

© Editors & Writers

Price : Rs. 750/-

(Rupees Seven Hundred Fifty only)

Computer Typing

K. Computer

Allahabad

ISBN 978-93-82718-27-7

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Chapter - 31

Waste Water Treatment in Allahabad

Achala Srivastava and Alok Malviya

Department of Botany, S.S.Khanna Girls' P.G. College, Allahabad.

Allahabad (City of God) also known as Prayag (place of sacrifice) is a city in the Northern Indian state of Uttar Pradesh located at latitude 25 45North and Longitude 081 34E, elevation is 98m (323 ft) and stands at the confluence of the Ganga, Yamuna and invisible Saraswati rivers. Allahabad has some industry (food processing and manufacturing) and is a market place for agricultural products. The climate of Allahabad is one of the extreme types with annual range of temperature differing around 12°C. Urbanization has encouraged the migration of people from villages to the urban areas, With exponential growth in urbanization, number of environmental problems have emerged.

For improving standards of life, running water – supply has been established. This has in turn led to flush - latrines and much large use of water in homes for bathing, washing of clothes utensils etc. generating significant amount of waste water. Use of soaps, detergents and amounts of various food materials going to the sink have also grown with improved life standards. Unfortunately, due to paucity of resources sewerage or improved sanitation did not get much attention. Hence sewerage has lagged far behind water supply or other surface drains or percolate in to soil to reach ground - water. Thus a bulk of pollution gets retained on land to percolate, leach or get washed-off to Ganga and Yamuna or to the groundwater. The study of lineament pattern based on IRS-IA sub-scene (P24-R50) and Landsat (P143- R42) data combined with the drainage analysis and field observations, two prominent sets of lineament (NE-SW and NNW-SSE), besides less prominent E-W and N-S trending lineaments of tectonic origin have been observed in parts of Allahabad area. Pervasive and penetrative sub - vertical joint sets parallel to the macroscopic linear structures along with collapse structures. The development of various micro-and macroscopic structures. presence of collapse structure in the basement strata and the near orthogonal channel shift of axial rivers provide evidence of basement reactivation in parts of Allahabad area.

Sewerage & Drainage – Sewage is water carried wastes, in either solution or suspension that is intended to flow away from community, also known as wastewater flows. It is more than 99.9% pure water and is characterized by its volume or rate of flow, its physical condition, its chemical constituents and the bacteriological organisms that it contains. Depending on their origin, wastewater can be classed as sanitary, commercial, industrial, agricultural or surface run



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Bioplastics : an Alternative to Traditional Plastics

Nubhara Muliyil & Nani Srivastava

Department of Zoology, S. S. Khanna Girls' P. G. College, Allahabad

Introduction

Plastics are used almost everywhere such as in routine household to industrial packaging material due to their chemical structure which can be chemically manipulated to a variety of strengths and shapes to obtain higher molecular weight, low reactivity and long durability. Unfortunately these petroleum based plastics are not biodegradable causing a major source of solid waste pollution. Incinerating the plastics is an expensive as well as a dangerous process as it releases various harmful chemicals such as hydrogen chloride and hydrogen cyanide.

To find alternatives, researchers have developed fully biodegradable plastics, which are disposed in environment and can be easily degraded through enzymatic actions of microorganisms. Their degradation produces carbon dioxide, methane, water, biomass, humic matter and various other natural substances which can be easily eliminated. Due to their ability to degrade in the biotic environment, these materials are called as Bioplastics.

A bioplastic is a plastic that is made partly or wholly from polymers derived from biological sources such as sugar cane, potato starch or the cellulose from trees, straw and cotton. Bioplastics are not just one single substance, they comprise of a whole family of materials with differing properties and applications.

They are biodegradable equally resistant and versatile. Biobased plastics contain both renewable and fossil-fuel-based carbon. They are used in agriculture, textile industry, medicine and most widely in container and packaging industries.

Types Of Bioplastics

S.No. Types

- 1 Starch based plastics
- 2 Aliphatic polyesters
- 3 Polylactic acid (PLA) plastics

Properties

The thermoplastic starch, such as plastarch material, currently represents the most important and widely used bioplastic.

The aliphatic biopolyesters are mainly polyhydroxyalcanoates (PHAs) like the poly-3-hydroxybutyrate (PHB), polyhydroxyvalerate (PHV) and polyhydroxyhexanoate PHH.

PLA is a transparent plastic produced from cane sugar or glucose.

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New Dimension of Green Chemistry : An Environmental Approach

Sumita Sahgal

S.S.Khanna Girls' P. G. Colloge, Allahabad

kapoorsuchit@yahoo.com

The term "green chemistry" was coined by Prof. Paul.T. Anastas when it was difficult to cope with our environmental problems. Before that we were harnessing the environment unknowing about its consequences. It includes concepts as waste minimization, solvent selection, atom utilization, intensive processing and alternative synthetic routes from sustainable resources in order to deal with burning issues relating our environment. Above environmental scenario is thoroughly studied under various heads.

Industrial approach :- The chemical industry plays a key role in sustaining the world economy and under pinning future technologies of green chemistry and identify potential barrier to their implementation by industry. Green chemistry is by nature environmentally friendly and also cost effective for business, which could, for instance, end up spending far less on toxic clean-up in their manufacturing processes. Green chemistry has gone from blackboard conjecture to a multimillion-dollar business in the past decades. No industry is left untouched by its, graceful presence. Whether it is computer chip manufacturing factory or a factory making biodegradable soaps or paint that we use in our homes, green chemistry has its encroachment everywhere. Few important Industrial applications are.

- 50 % of the paper and paperboard currently used in the USA is recycled but adhesives, coating, plastics and other materials present in the old paper can produce spots and holes in the new paper. So industries now use an enzyme to turn these adhesives into a water-soluble, non-sticky bio-degradable material.
- The anti-cancer drug Taxol was first isolated from the bark of the Pacific Yew tree which took more than 20 chemical steps requiring some 20 solvents and reagents. Using green technology now using only water, sugar, vitamins and trace elements we can synthesis it avoiding hazardous chemicals.
- Green synthesis of methy methacrylate.
- Methyl methacrylate is widely used as a monomer to prepare its polymeric compound.
- Green synthesis of tris (acetylacetonato) iron (III)
- It is prepared using green methadology by taking freshly prepared ferric hydroxide and acetylacetone (Hacac):
$$\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{Hacac} \rightarrow \text{Fe}(\text{acac})_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$$
- Here no by product other than water is produced which can be filtered easily, no excess reagent used and the yield is 87.49 %.



विश्वभारती

VISHWABHARTI

(A Critical Study on Women in Global Perspective)

अनिता सेनगुप्ता



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(UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD)



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ISBN 978-81-922900-5-4



9 788192 290054

Role of Science and Technology in the Upliftment of Women

Dr. Sumita Sahgal
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Allahabad

In the new era of globalization the gap between education and technology opportunities for men and women have widened. Women are a great human resource and their role in the society is vital for its progress. The involvement and engagement of women in the present day Information Society on an equal footing with men would directly contribute to improving the livelihood of people, making it more sustainable and thereby promoting the social and economic advancement of societies. Science and Technology brings economic growth and well-being to people. In India, women face enormous challenges with respect to health, education, and economic empowerment. For example, maternal mortality and malnutrition remain major problems, about third of women are unable to read and write, and economic opportunities are limited by pervasive discrimination and lack of access to market information.

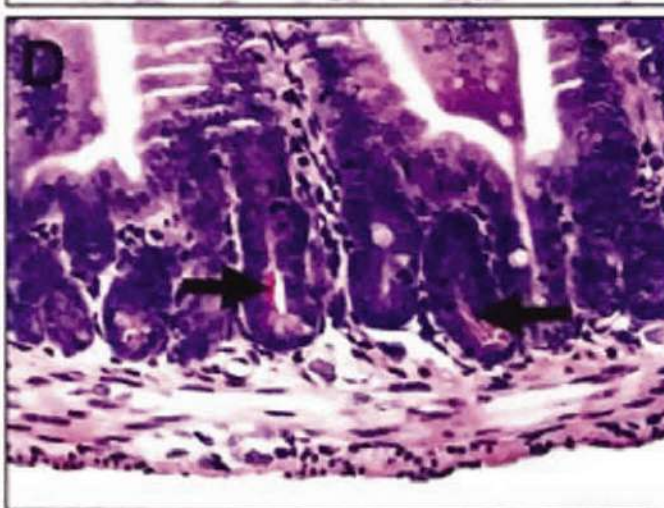
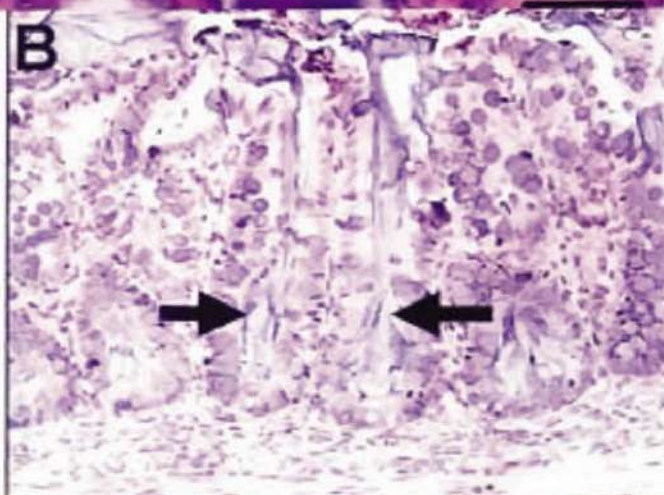
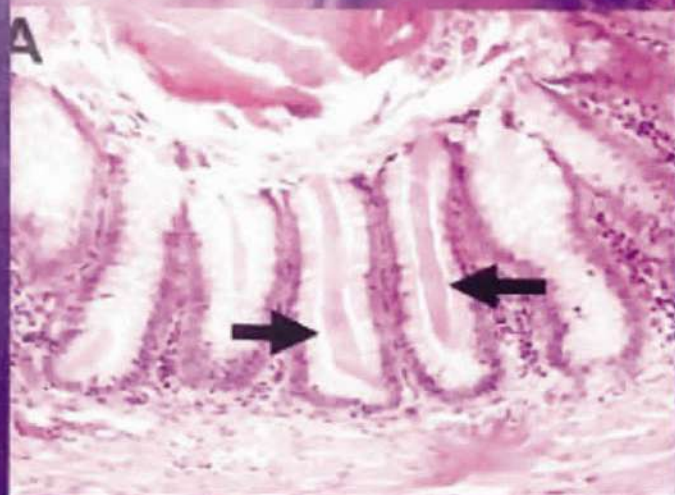
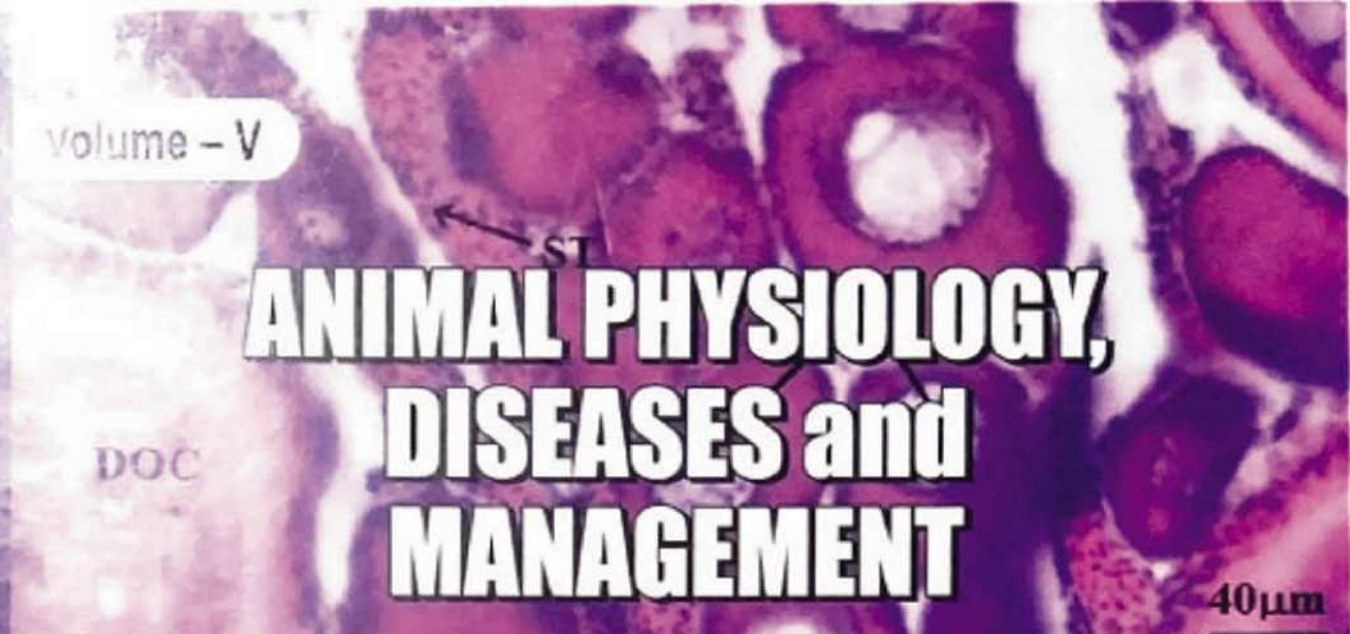
The Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (STI), 2013 document states that the 'benefits of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) should focus on faster, sustainable and inclusive development of the people'¹. Inclusive growth has to ensure opportunities for all sections of the population with a special emphasis on the poor, particularly women who are most likely to be marginalized².

In the future, science and technology will likely play an even larger role in the creation of wealth as biotechnology and communications industries, among others, continue to grow. Because of this, more attention must be paid to the role science and technology can and does play in shaping the lives of women. We must strive to ensure that women in the twenty-first century take their rightful place in shaping their societies and share in the benefits of progress.

INNOVATIONS FOR INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT IN BIOSCIENCES
FOR FOOD, HEALTH AND LIVELIHOOD SECURITY IN INDIA

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ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY, DISEASES and MANAGEMENT



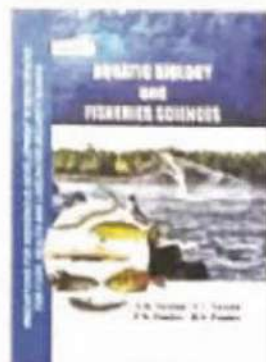
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ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY, DISEASES and MANAGEMENT

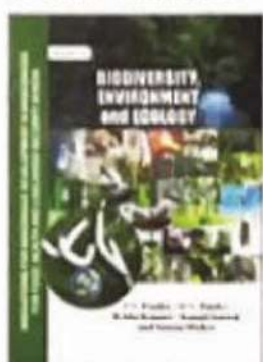
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The contributors of the articles in this book are well known experts in their field of specialization. This book will be treated as reference book and will be very useful for the students, teachers, researchers, policy makers, NGOs and entrepreneurs. Who wants to serve the society in better way.

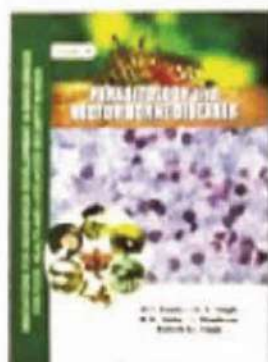
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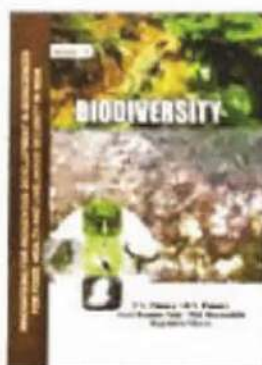
Vol. I



Vol. II



Vol. III



Vol. IV



Vol. VI



Narendra Publishing House
Publishers & Distributors

1417 Kishan Dutt Street
Maliwara, Delhi-110006 (INDIA)
Ph.: 91-11-23268470, 23259412; 9891277233

Email: info@nphindia.com; nphindia@gmail.com www.nphindia.com

ISBN 978-93-84337-75-9



AVIAN HIPPOCAMPUS AND ITS PERIODIC PLASTICITY

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ABSTRACT

Hippocampus (Dorsomedial forebrain) in birds visualised as a curved tissue layer on dorsomedial surface of avian telencephalon is known to play crucial role in spatial learning, memory and other cognitive abilities. Birds are greatly influenced by seasonal variations which lead to changes in behaviour and physiology. Seasonal reproductions in birds have been correlated with changes in song, courtship, parental care, and plumage of most species. Oscillations in avian hippocampus have been studied to be associated with seasonal food storing, seasonal reproductive behaviour, and annual migration. Apart from the cytoarchitectonic variations such as changes in volume of hippocampus, seasonal fluctuations in neuronal classes in terms of increased dendritic thickness, spine density and its morphology within hippocampus of Indian ring neck parrot and Asian koel during breeding phase of birds have been also reported. The reported fluctuation suggests an active involvement of hippocampus in various social and sexual processes and the dynamic participation of neurons in this telencephalic region during the breeding season of birds.

Keywords: Hippocampus, Aves, Plasticity, Dorsomedial forebrain.

INTRODUCTION

Avian Hippocampus

Hippocampus (Dorsomedial forebrain) in birds occurs as a curved strip of tissue on dorsomedial surface of telencephalic hemispheres. It is known to play a crucial role in spatial learning, memory, other cognitive abilities (Tömböl *et al.*, 2000; Jacobs 2003; Bingman *et al.*, 2003; El Falougy and Benuska, 2006; Sherry and MacDougall-Shackleton, 2015), regulation of sexual and emotional behavior (Atoji and Wild, 2006). Avian hippocampus has also been observed to be associated with memory formation and food storing behaviour of birds (Hampton and Shettleworth, 1996; Volman *et al.*, 1997). Hippocampus developed from a simple cortical plate in amphibians and evolved into a complex three dimensional convoluted structures in mammals. Anatomically, the hippocampal complex has been subdivided into two main structures, a dorsal Parahippocampal area and

**Changing Paradigm in
Trade & Commerce in Respect of
Make in India :
Problems & Prospects**

Dr. Manish Masih | Sarvesh Singh





Department of Commerce
Ewing Christian College

(An Autonomous Constituent College of University of Allahabad)

Phone : 0532-2413645 / Fax : 0532-2416408 / www.ecc.ac.in

ISBN 978-93-84999-15-5



978-93-84999-15-5

Sanrachana Prakashan
Allahabad

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(An Autonomous Constituent College of University of Allahabad)

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ISBN 978-93-84999-15-5



978-93-84999-15-5

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On Line Shopping in India: Impact of Demonetization

Dr. Shikha Agrawal

Faculty of Commerce, S.S. Khanna Girls' Degree College, Allahabad

Introduction

E-commerce has brought about a social revolution in India's trade market and Indians are seeing a boom in e-commerce entrepreneurship. Indian e-commerce is at an all-time boom and is growing exponentially over the years. E-commerce is the only modern way to shop online without going anywhere therefore many people are entering in an e-commerce business which has a brick solution to make it extremely lucrative and profitable.

Along with the e-commerce and its unique charm that has appeared gradually, virtual enterprise, virtual bank, network marketing, online shopping, payment and advertising, have become a common feature among the masses. This reflects that the e-commerce has huge impact on the economy and society.

Growth and impact of on line trading

The success of on line trading is directly dependent on the number of people using online resources for business or personal transactions. These transactions can happen either in the case of business to business or business to customers which shows the deep penetration of internet. E-Commerce took its birth from US, entering into Asia and Europe in terms of the percent of global users. The rapidly increasing internet user base and rising middle class with disposable income has contributed to the flourishing of this industry. Secure online transaction environment, cash-on-delivery; focus on customer service has motivated Indian consumers to place their trust in online shopping.

Structure of Electronic Market places

The structure of electronic marketplaces despite the different wide variety in market makers' structure of an

वर्ष: 14, अंक: 55

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इलाहाबाद
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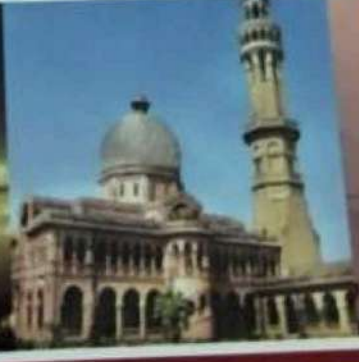
परिशिष्ट



देवेन्द्र प्रताप वर्मा 'विनीत'



मनमोहन सिंह 'तन्हा'



दिल्ली-उर्दू साहित्य में इलाहाबाद का क्या स्थान है ?

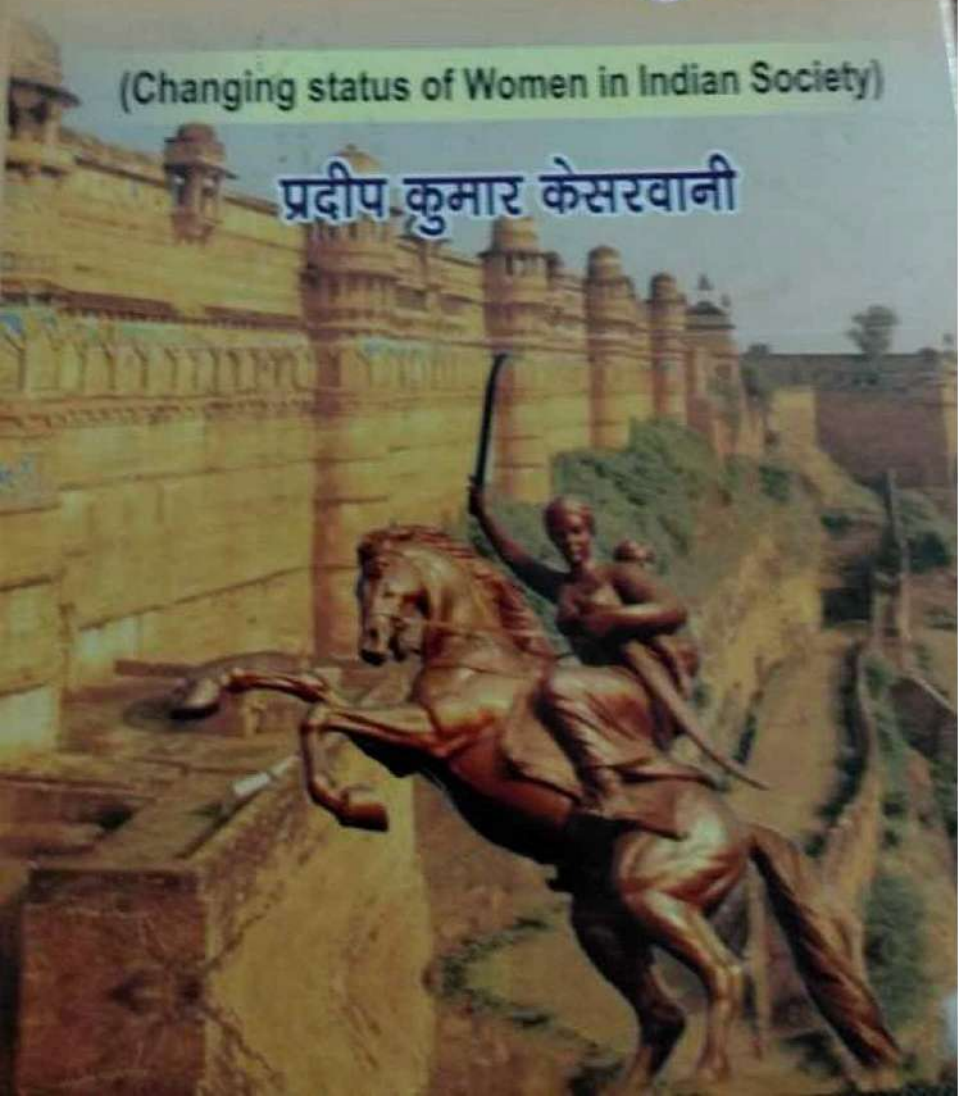
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भारतीय समाज
में
महिलाओं की बदलती हुई स्थिति

(Changing status of Women in Indian Society)

प्रदीप कुमार केसरवानी



Changing Status of Women in Indian Society

ISBN : 978-93-84999-87-2

प्रकाशक :
संरचना प्रकाशन
30, थार्नहिल रोड, सिविल लाइन्स
इलाहाबाद-211 001

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कॉपीराइट :
सम्पादक
डॉ० प्रदीप कुमार केसरवानी

*

संस्करण
2018

*

वितरक :
राका प्रकाशन
40ए, मोतीलाल नेहरू रोड
इलाहाबाद-211 002

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मूल्य

राजनीति, प्रशासन और महिलाएँ अतीत के इतिहास के विशेष सन्दर्भ में

डॉ. श्रीवृ. अम्बालाल

एसेसिएट प्रोफेसर प्राचीन इतिहास विभाग
एन एन लक्ष्मी महिला महाविद्यालय इलाहाबाद
इलाहाबाद केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का राष्ट्रीय महाविद्यालय

महिलाएँ राजनीति तथा समाज तथा विज्ञान
तुम्हारे समाज की रीति-रिवाज प्रकटीकृत हैं।

इतिहास के अन्तर्गत हमें प्रकटित हुए सामाजिक परिवर्तनों में 20वीं शती के अन्तिम 50 वर्षों के अन्तर्गत की महिला राजनीतिज्ञों के योगदान की चर्चा है। देश की महिला प्रधानमंत्री श्री इन्दिरा गान्धी का नाम भी उल्लेखनीय है। राज्य सभा की उपप्राधिका व राष्ट्रपति का कार्य भी इनके द्वारा सञ्चालित हुआ। मजमा हेफतुल्ला अर्नासरायीय संघ की महिला अध्यक्ष श्री अर्नासरायीय संघ के 110 वर्षों के इतिहास में यह पहला अवसर है जब महिलाओं के 100 वर्षों की इस परिधि का अग्रज चुना गया।

इतिहास के अन्तर्गत हमें एशिया महादीप की महिला नेताओं की लम्बी सूची है। भारत में श्रीमती अम्बेडकर की महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका, इन्दिरा गान्धी, प्रमिला वण्डवत, मेनका गाँधी, इन्दिरा अम्बेडकर, मजमा हेफतुल्ला, ममता बैनर्जी, सम्प्रति सोनिया गाँधी, जयललिता, मायावती, तुम्हारे समाज, विज्ञान, अम्बिका सोनी, वृन्दा कारना, विज्ञियाराजे सिन्धिया, शीला डिब्रेल, लता मंगेशकर आदि महिला राजनीतिज्ञों की संख्या है जिन्होंने अपने अपने काल काल में राष्ट्रीय या राष्ट्रीय राजनीति का नेतृत्व किया है या कर रही है। बांग्लादेश में इन्दिरा डिब्रेल और हसीना वाजिद ने राष्ट्र का नेतृत्व किया तो पाकिस्तान में बेनजीर भुट्टो प्रधानमंत्री की बागडोर सम्हाल चुकी है और नुसरत भुट्टो वहाँ के सबसे बड़े राजनीतिक दल की अध्यक्ष रह चुकी हैं। ईरान में सन 97 में महिला उपराष्ट्रपति श्रीमती मन्ना इब्नेकार तथा राष्ट्रपति की महिला सलाहकार और ईरानी संसद की अन्य 13 महिलाएँ थी। श्रीलंका में मण्डारनायक राष्ट्रपति और चन्द्रिका कुमारतुंगा प्रधानमंत्री रह चुकी हैं। नेपाल में आज राष्ट्रपति के लोकतन्त्र की बहाली का प्रयास किया और सफल रही।

The background of the cover is a lush green forest with tall, thin trees. In the foreground, a clear crystal ball sits on a dark, textured surface, reflecting the forest scene. The overall color palette is dominated by various shades of green, with a yellow-green curved banner at the top and bottom.

IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

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**• Aastha Publication
Allahabad**

Published by-

Aastha Publication

C-792 G. T. B. Nagar, Kareli,
Allahabad - 211016

First Edition: 2017

© Editors & Writers

Price : Rs. 750/-

(Rupees Seven Hundred Fifty only)

Computer Typing

K. Computer

Allahabad

ISBN 978-93-82718-27-7

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Chapter - 31

Waste Water Treatment in Allahabad

Achala Srivastava and Alok Malviya

Department of Botany, S.S.Khanna Girls' P.G. College, Allahabad.

Allahabad (City of God) also known as Prayag (place of sacrifice) is a city in the Northern Indian state of Uttar Pradesh located at latitude 25 45North and Longitude 081 34E, elevation is 98m (323 ft) and stands at the confluence of the Ganga, Yamuna and invisible Saraswati rivers. Allahabad has some industry (food processing and manufacturing) and is a market place for agricultural products. The climate of Allahabad is one of the extreme types with annual range of temperature differing around 12°C. Urbanization has encouraged the migration of people from villages to the urban areas, With exponential growth in urbanization, number of environmental problems have emerged.

For improving standards of life, running water – supply has been established. This has in turn led to flush - latrines and much large use of water in homes for bathing, washing of clothes utensils etc. generating significant amount of waste water. Use of soaps, detergents and amounts of various food materials going to the sink have also grown with improved life standards. Unfortunately, due to paucity of resources sewerage or improved sanitation did not get much attention. Hence sewerage has lagged far behind water supply or other surface drains or percolate in to soil to reach ground - water. Thus a bulk of pollution gets retained on land to percolate, leach or get washed-off to Ganga and Yamuna or to the groundwater. The study of lineament pattern based on IRS-IA sub-scene (P24-R50) and Landsat (P143- R42) data combined with the drainage analysis and field observations, two prominent sets of lineament (NE-SW and NNW-SSE), besides less prominent E-W and N-S trending lineaments of tectonic origin have been observed in parts of Allahabad area. Pervasive and penetrative sub - vertical joint sets parallel to the macroscopic linear structures along with collapse structures. The development of various micro-and macroscopic structures. presence of collapse structure in the basement strata and the near orthogonal channel shift of axial rivers provide evidence of basement reactivation in parts of Allahabad area.

Sewerage & Drainage – Sewage is water carried wastes, in either solution or suspension that is intended to flow away from community, also known as wastewater flows. It is more than 99.9% pure water and is characterized by its volume or rate of flow, its physical condition, its chemical constituents and the bacteriological organisms that it contains. Depending on their origin, wastewater can be classed as sanitary, commercial, industrial, agricultural or surface run

ISBN : 978-81-923494-9-7

Emerging Trends in Agricultural, Environmental
&
Rural Developmental Challenges and Solution



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BAMBOO PLANTS – A POTENTIAL SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN RURAL AREAS

Shabnam Parveen

Department of Botany

S.S. Khanna Girls Degree College, Allahabad, (U.P.), India

Natives of the rural people have been encountering several problems since decades such as lack of employment leading to food uncertainty, illiteracy and deprived health. Most of the people live below the poverty line. It has been observed that only 30% are engaged in agriculture while rest of work as landless laborers, marginal farmers etc. Rural economy is heavily dependent on agro-based activities due to lack of industrial infrastructure and limited opportunities for providing jobs in the service sector.

Bamboos are versatile, arborescent, perennial and non-wood forest trees with tremendous eco-sociological and commercial importance. They are also naturally growing in non forest rural area. The local people of the region use it for trivial purposes as they are unaware about its economical, commercial and industrial applications and ignorant about its proper value in income enhancement. While many farmers interested in Bamboo planting have indigenous knowledge they often lack technical skills and tools.

Bamboo plantation has been selected as it thrives under non forest areas one of the most suitable crops for commercial forestry, due to its following properties: They grown quickly and easily, its plantations raised for commercial profit, on land ranging in area from an acre or less to a few hundred hectares assist in soil conservation and reclamation of wasteland. They grow on marginal and degraded land, elevated ground, along field bonds and river banks. Its utilitarian properties are manifold: It acts as a *soil stabilizer*, is used in ancient medicinal practices and as a food source. It is an excellent alternative to wood and effective carbon sink helping to counter the green house effect.

The extent of Bamboo resources, the second largest in the world, indicates the presence of a vast pool of untapped resources, due to regulation barring access to these forests resources. It is estimated that only about 15.4% of the total Bamboo resources of India lie on private lands; as a result, 84.6% of the resources are unavailable for utilization in industrial purposes without regulation getting in the way (FAO, 2005). Source: Tewari, D.N. (1992). Considering the potential of bamboo for socio-economic development especially in rural areas, there is an immediate need to carry out their massive plantations in forests, farms and vacant community lands. It is also necessary to boost research and development activities for genetic improvement, development of efficient methods for mass production of superior quality planting stock and conservation of the genetic resources. Proper linkages between private growers, cottage industries / artisans and marketing agencies need to be created. Therefore it is necessary to promote suitable rural technologies which can enable the local

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Self attested
Shabnam Parveen



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S. S. KHANNA GIRLS' DEGREE COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD
A Constituent College of the University of Allahabad



AUTHORS PRESS
Publishers of Creative & Scholarly Books

ISBN 978-93-88008-63-1



9 789388 008631

₹ 2200 | \$ 110

Indian Economy: A Shift from Cash to Cashless

Dr. Shikha Agrawal

ABSTRACT

India is the land of Lilliput where the market is composed of lots of small consumers and small suppliers. The economy, though large, is made up of numerous consumers spending in small amounts along with a relatively smaller population with larger expenditures. Cash is seen to be a means of control and discipline over spending. It is more convenient and it is often a better weapon to bargain with. It is often observed that even among those who regularly engage with the formal financial system, use of cash as a medium of exchange dominates over the use of alternative forms of exchange such as plastic money and internet banking. After demonetisation there has been a shift in the mode of payment of people from cash to cashless. This paper points out the various objectives of being cashless and studies the different methods of cashless payments. It also highlights the awareness of cashless modes of payments among consumers.

INTRODUCTION

Collin Clark in his book "Conditions of Economic Progress" agrees that there is close relationship between development of the economy on one hand and occupational structure on the other and economic progress is closely associated with certain distinct necessary and predictable changes in the occupational structure. Recent years have witnessed a growing optimism

**GENDER &
ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY**
DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES



Dr. Madhumita Bhattacharya

Dr. Swati S. Mishra

While all possible efforts have been made in the preparation of this book neither the author nor the publishers are responsible for any kind of errors and omissions.

ISBN : 978-93-89042-13-9

- © Editor
- First Edition : 2019
- Price : Rs. 900/- Only
- *Laser Type Setting :*
Shri Hari Graphics
e-mail : shriharigraphics2015@gmail.com
- *Printers :*
Anuradha Printers
- *Publisher :*
Nikhil Publishers & Distributors
37, 'Shivram Kripa' Vishnu Colony, Shahganj, Agra
Mob. : 9458009531-38
e-mail : nikhilbooks.786@gmail.com
visit us : www.nikhilbooks.com

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अपराजिता

Aparajita

अनिता सेनगुप्ता



प्रकाशक :
ईश्वर शरण पी.जी. कॉलेज
चाँदपुर सलोरी, इलाहाबाद

वितरक :
ईश्वर शरण पी.जी. कॉलेज, इलाहाबाद
कॉपीराइट : सम्पादक : डॉ० अनिता सेन गुप्ता

संस्करण : 2018

मूल्य : 800 रूपये

ISBN : 978-81-922900-6-5

Changing Status of Women: A peep into the past and future

Dr. Lalima Singh
Principal
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Allahabad

Changing Status of Women: A peep into the past and future
Vivekananda has said, "It is impossible to think about
of the world unless the condition of women is im-
possible for a bird to fly on only one wing."
are not born, but made. When the whole world
International Women's Day March 8th, it would
analyze the position and space Indian women occu-
comparing it to the time 60 years ago when the coun-
gained independence. With women participati-
movements, to being pushed into the domestic h-
to their resurgence as super-women today, wo-
have seen it all.

and women are two basic components of our
men constitute 48.46% of the India's total
Constitutional provisions give stress on the equality
Article 14 stresses on men and women to
economic and soc



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AUTHORS PRESS
Publishers of Creative & Scholarly Books

ISBN 978-93-88008-63-1



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₹ 2200 | \$ 110

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Publishers of Creative & Scholarly Books

ISBN 978-93-88008-63-1



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New Horizons in Indology
(Prof. Dr. H. G. Shastri Commemoration Volume)
Editors : Prof. Bharati Shelat, Prof. Thomas Parmar

ISBN : 978-93-5300-403-3

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Edition : First, 2018

Price : Rs. 850

Published by :

Shree Nandan H. Shastri
4432, Gibraltar drive,
Feomont California,
USA. 94536

Available At :

Gujarat Research Society,
B/h. Narsinh Bhagat Chatralay,
Opp. ESIS Dispensary,
Paldi, Ahmedabad-380007
Ph. : 079-26589822

Printed by :

Krishna Graphics
966, Naranpura Old Village,
Naranpura, Ahmedabad-380013
Ph. 079-27494393. M. 9898659902.
Email : krishnagraphics1980@gmail.com

कौशाम्बी से प्राप्त बौद्ध अभिलेख

डॉ. मीनू अग्रवाल

भारत में बुद्ध की क्रांतिकारी करुणा का, आध्यात्मिक ओजस का, चार आर्य सत्तों और मज्झिमा इति
सरोकारों का, रस-करुणा-मानवता की भावना की छान्दस अभिव्यक्ति का, आस्था का वह संगम उ
विधगया-संकिसा-कौशाम्बी-सांची-भरहुत-अमरावती-अजन्ता का तद्युगीन समाज उस आस्था, रस
निमग्नचित्त हो गया। बुद्ध के उपदेशों - अनुशासनों से, उनके पावन सान्निध्य से मनमानम को
में आध्यात्मिकता साकार हुई। विहारों में बुद्ध के आवास से धरती सुवासित हुई तो क्रेतव्यों के
ओजपूर्ण वाणी ने धन और धर्म का संगम प्रस्तुत किया। बौद्धधर्म के आश्रय में आध्यात्मिकता के म
ज्ञानप्राप्ति की उत्कंठा को आश्रय मिला।'

धैरिकाय के महापरिनिब्बानसुत्त तथा महासुदस्सन सुत्त में कौशाम्बी की गजना बुद्धकालीन राज
महात्मा बुद्ध ने अपना नवाँ वर्षावास कौशाम्बी में बिताया था। बुद्धत्व प्राप्ति के दसवें वर्ष के
तत्र हो गया। किसी भिक्षु को उक्षेपण का दण्ड दिया गया था, उसी की वैधता का अवैधता
वसके शमन का प्रयत्न बुद्ध ने किया था, परन्तु वे सफल नहीं हुए, खिन्न होकर बुद्ध धो
नकलोणकर ग्राम तथा प्राचीन वंसमिगदाय में चारिका करते हुए पारिलेवक वन पहुँचे थे, ज
दसवाँ वर्षावास किया। कौशाम्बी में वास करते समय ही बुद्ध ने वहाँ के भिक्षुओं के कल
रुं को प्रश्रय देने वाले तीन सेतुव्यों के अन्त
शिष्या करवाया था।

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सम्पादिका

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उ०प्र० राजर्षि टण्डन मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय

इलाहाबाद-(उ०प्र०)



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ISBN 978-93-80634-45-6

अर्वाचीन संस्कृत-काव्य एवं काव्यशास्त्र

सम्पादिका :

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प्रथम संस्करण : २०१८

मूल्य : चार सौ रुपये

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अक्षयवट प्रकाशन

२६, बलरामपुर हाउस

इलाहाबाद-२११००२

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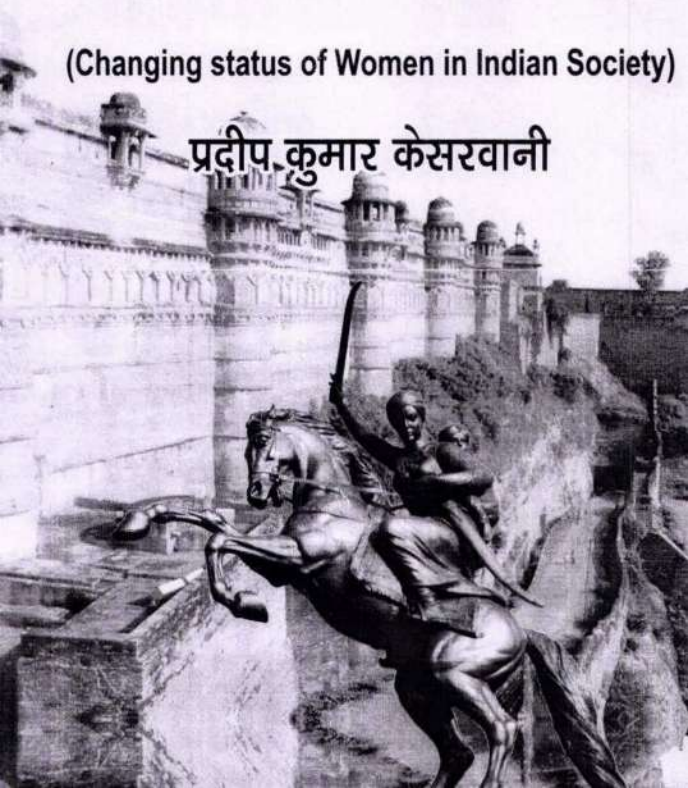
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(Changing status of Women in Indian Society)

प्रदीप कुमार केसरवानी



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सर्वस्वरी स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय
इलाहाबाद

संरचना प्रकाशन
इलाहाबाद

Changing Status of Women in Indian Society

ISBN : 978-93-84999-87-2

प्रकाशक :

संरचना प्रकाशन

30, थार्नहिल रोड, सिविल लाइन्स
इलाहाबाद-211 001

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Changing Paradigm in Teacher Education

**Prof. (Dr.) G.S. Zamen
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Anubhav Publishing House
618/95/38, Sarvodaya Nagar, Allahpur
Allahabad - 211006 (U.P.)
Mobile - 9450610262, 9453926612, 9415467095
E-mail : anubhavpublishinghouse@yahoo.com

Changing Paradigm in Teacher Education

© : Prof. (Dr.) G.S. Zamen
Dr. Vidyapati
Dr. Justin P. Sahae

First Edition : 2018

Price : ₹ 1495/-

ISBN-978-93-80134-87-1

Authorised Book Seller

M/s OM Book Store

14/12, University Road, Allahabad-211002

Mob.: 9453926612, 9450610262

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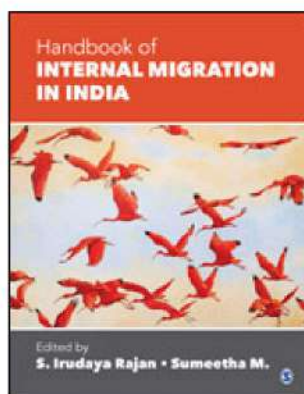
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While all possible efforts have been made in the preparation of this book neither the author nor the publishers are responsible for any kind of errors and omissions.

ISBN : 978-93-89042-13-9

- © Editor
- First Edition : 2019
- Price : Rs. 900/- Only
- *Laser Type Setting :*
Shri Hari Graphics
e-mail : shriharigraphics2015@gmail.com
- *Printers :*
Anuradha Printers
- *Publisher :*
Nikhil Publishers & Distributors
37, 'Shivram Kripa' Vishnu Colony, Shahganj, Agra
Mob. : 9458009531-38
e-mail : nikhilbooks.786@gmail.com
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Handbook of Internal Migration in India FIRST EDITION

Edited by:

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December 2019 | 768 pages | SAGE Publications Pvt. Ltd

Format	Published Date	ISBN	Price
Hardcover	12/01/2019	9789353285609	\$185.00

Handbook of Internal Migration in India is an inter-disciplinary, multi-faceted and thought-provoking book on internal migrants and their dynamics among the states in India. The first of its kind, this handbook provides novel information on processes, trends, determinants, differentials and dynamics of internal migration and its inter-linkages with individuals, families, economy and society. Most of the chapters have been written by scholars of repute who have spent their lifetime working on migration and the factors associated with it.

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**GENDER &
ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY**
DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES



Dr. Madhumita Bhattacharya

Dr. Swati S. Mishra

While all possible efforts have been made in the preparation of this book neither the author nor the publishers are responsible for any kind of errors and omissions.

ISBN : 978-93-89042-13-9

- © Editor
- First Edition : 2019
- Price : Rs. 900/- Only
- *Laser Type Setting :*
Shri Hari Graphics
e-mail : shriharigraphics2015@gmail.com
- *Printers :*
Anuradha Printers
- *Publisher :*
Nikhil Publishers & Distributors
37, 'Shivram Kripa' Vishnu Colony, Shahganj, Agra
Mob. : 9458009531-38
e-mail : nikhilbooks.786@gmail.com
visit us : www.nikhilbooks.com

Environmental Awareness in Vedic Literature

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Allahabad

Human being and Environment are closely interrelated and interdependent. The human race, flourishes and takes eternal rest nature's lap. Hence it can be said that Environment plays a very significant role in human civilization. However The environmental awareness growing today is a reaction to the environmental destruction caused by the technological achievements. Today, people are actually suffering from problems such as pollution, population growth, and imbalance in the environmental cycles etc. Therefore, humanists of this century have anxiously started thinking about such problems, with various dimensions. If we look a closer look in the Indian culture we can see Indian philosophy has imbibed in it an idea of harmonious relationship with the nature. Vedas and all vedic literature tells the magnitude of Indian awareness for importance of environmental protection. Thus though they did not face these problems, they were aware of their environment, of course with not so acute dimension as seen today.

The ancient Vedas have several references on environmental protection, ecological balance, weather cycles, rainfall phenomena, hydrologic cycle and related subjects that directly indicate the high level of awareness of the seers and people of that time. In the Atharvaveda we can see peoples treat earth as their mother "Mata Bhumi Putroham Prithivyah"¹ : Earth is my mother, I am her son, and as mother she feeds all of us. In this way in the vedic society like a mother the earth to be respected and protected. In Vedas we can find this concept that environment includes both living and non living things. In Veda we find the concept that everything in the world has life in it whether it is living

Research Advancements in Pharmaceutical, Nutritional, and Industrial Enzymology

Shashi Lata Bharati

North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, India

Pankaj Kumar Chaurasia

Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bihar University, India

A volume in the Advances in Medical Technologies
and Clinical Practice (AMTCP) Book Series



Published in the United States of America by

IGI Global
Medical Information Science Reference (an imprint of IGI Global)
701 E. Chocolate Avenue
Hershey PA, USA 17033
Tel: 717-533-8845
Fax: 717-533-8661
E-mail: cust@igi-global.com
Web site: <http://www.igi-global.com>

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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Names: Bharati, Shashi Lata, 1983- editor. | Chaurasia, Pankaj Kumar, 1987- editor.

Title: Research advancements in pharmaceutical, nutritional, and industrial enzymology / Shashi Lata Bharati and Pankaj Kumar Chaurasia, editors.

Description: Hershey PA : Medical Information Science Reference (an imprint of IGI Global), [2018] | Includes bibliographical references.

Identifiers: LCCN 2017038144 | ISBN 9781522552376 (hardcover) | ISBN 9781522552383 (ebook)

Subjects: | MESH: Enzymes--pharmacology | Chemistry, Pharmaceutical--methods

Classification: LCC RM666.E55 | NLM QU 135 | DDC 615.3/5--dc23 LC record available at <https://lcn.loc.gov/2017038144>

This book is published in the IGI Global book series *Advances in Medical Technologies and Clinical Practice (AMTCP)* (ISSN: 2327-9354; eISSN: 2327-9370)

British Cataloguing in Publication Data

A Cataloguing in Publication record for this book is available from the British Library.

All work contributed to this book is new, previously-unpublished material. The views expressed in this book are those of the authors, but not necessarily of the publisher.

For electronic access to this publication, please contact: eresources@igi-global.com.

Chapter 5

Human Immunodeficiency Virus Reverse Transcriptase (HIV-RT): Structural Implications for Drug Development

Anuradha Singh

University of Allahabad, India

Ramendra K. Singh

University of Allahabad, India

ABSTRACT

Reverse transcriptase (RT) is a multifunctional enzyme in the life cycle of human immunodeficiency virus and represents a primary target for drug discovery against HIV-1 infection. Two classes of RT inhibitors, the nucleoside and the non-nucleoside RT inhibitors, are prominently used in the highly active antiretroviral therapy in combination with other anti-HIV drugs. This chapter deals with the salient features of HIV-RT that make it an attractive target for rational drug design and chemotherapeutic intervention in the management of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. Further, the role of RT in the viral life cycle, the ways the drugs act to inhibit the normal functions of RT, and the mechanisms that the virus adapts to evade the available drugs have been discussed. Computational strategies used in rational drug design accompanied by a better understanding of RT, its mechanism of inhibition and drug resistance, discussed in this chapter, shall provide a better platform to develop effective RT inhibitors.

INTRODUCTION

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), a lentivirus belonging to the *Retroviridae* family, has been identified as an etiological agent of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). In 1983, Luc Montagnier's group of Pasteur Institute, France, investigated Lymphadenopathy-associated virus (LAV). In 1984, Robert Gallo's group from National Institute of Health (NIH), USA, investigated a retrovirus, HTLV-III, first reported in 1981 in Los Angeles, New York and San Francisco, USA. In 1985, Jay Levy's group

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-5237-6.ch005

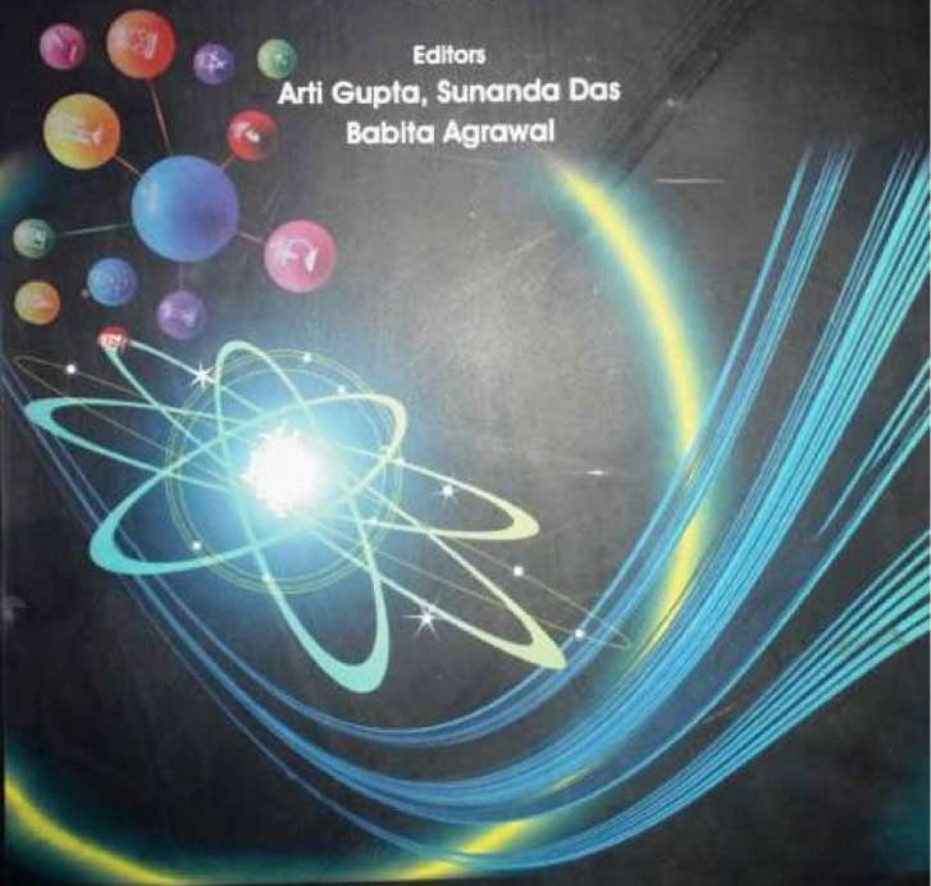
ADVANCES IN CHEMICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES

VOL 1

Editors

Arti Gupta, Sunanda Das

Babita Agrawal



CHEMICAL SOCIETY, C M P COLLEGE
2 M. G. MARG, GEORGE TOWN, ALLAHABAD - 211002 (U.P.) INDIA

Advances in Chemical and Applied Sciences - Vol 1

ISBN : 978-81-9350520-5

Editors : Dr. Arti Gupta
Dr. Sunanda Das
Dr. Babita Agrawal

Associate Editors : Dr. Archana Pandey
Dr. Anil Kumar Shukla
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First Edition : 2018

© : Editors

The responsibility for facts stated, opinion expressed or conclusions reached and plagiarism, if any, in this book is entirely that of the Author. The Publisher / Editors / Editorial Board bears no responsibility for them whatsoever.

Published & Printed by :

Firstprint Publications

Tagore Town, Allahabad-211002

Contact : +91-9792737737

E-mail : firstprintpublications@gmail.com

Medicinal Plant and Anti-diabetic Properties

Alok Malaviya

Abstract

Diabetes can't be cured totally and it has never been reported that someone had recovered totally from diabetes. Increasing incidence of diabetes mellitus is a serious threat to mankind health in all parts of the world. During the past few years some of the bioactive drugs isolated from plant showed anti-diabetic activity¹ with more efficacy than oral hypoglycemic agents used in clinical therapy. The Present paper reviews natural medicines with their mechanism of action and their pharmacological test results. The effects of these plants may delay the development of diabetic complications and correct the metabolic abnormalities.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Medicinal Plants.

Introduction

Diabetes mellitus is a group of metabolic disorders with one common manifestation – chronic hyperglycemia² causes damage to eyes, kidneys, nerves, heart and blood vessels. It is caused by inherited and/or acquired deficiency in production of insulin by the pancreas or by the ineffectiveness of the insulin produced. It is projected to become one of the world's main disablers and killers within the next 20 to 30 years. The management of diabetes is a global problem until now and successful treatment is not yet discovered. There are many synthetic medicines developed for patients, but it is the fact that it has never been reported that some had recovered totally from diabetes. The modern oral hypoglycemic agents produce undesirable and side effects. Thus, alternative therapy is required, a need of hour is to shift to words the different indigenous plant and herbal formulations.

Plants used for diabetic therapy

Recently, some medicinal plants have been reported to be useful in diabetes worldwide and have been used empirically as anti-diabetic and anti-hyperlipidemic remedies. Diabetes and the related complications continued to

ADVANCES IN CHEMICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES

Vol 1

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CHEMICAL SOCIETY, C M P COLLEGE

(Regd. No. 3446/AL-32535)

2 M. G. MARG, GEORGE TOWN, ALLAHABAD - 211002

(U.P.) INDIA

Advances in Chemical and Applied Sciences - Vol 1
Editors : Arti Gupta, Sumanda Das, Babita Agrawal
ISBN : 978-81-9350520-5
Edition : 2018

Chemical Fossils: A Biomarker

Shabnam Parveen

Chemical fossils or Chemofossils, are chemicals found in rocks and fossil fuels (petroleum, coal, and natural gas) that provide an organic signature for ancient life. Plant cells and tissues are organic in composition they are highly prone to decay but chemical constituents of those cells and tissues that provided the plant with structural support and protection are resistant to decay as they contain resistant biomolecules or altered forms known as biomarkers or geo-molecules. They are specific for certain groups of organisms. These biomolecules are transformed through time with lipids perhaps having the best opportunity of being preserved¹, whereas nucleic acids degrade more rapidly². Biomarkers are structurally similar to and are diagenetic alteration products of specific natural products (compounds produced by living organisms). Typically, biomarkers retain all or most of the original carbon skeleton of the original natural product, and this structural similarity is what leads to the term "molecular fossils". Molecular fossils and isotope ratios represent two types of chemical fossils.

Molecular fossils are often referred to as biomarkers or bio signatures and represent products of cellular biosynthesis that are incorporated into sediments and eventually into rock. Many of these chemicals become altered in known ways and can be stable for billions of years. Molecules derived from pigments, such as chlorophyll, can also act as biomarkers. Teibs (1936) recognized vanadyl porphyrin a molecular fossil of chlorophyll, which helped in support of a biologic origin for petroleum³. Fossil fuels petroleum (crude oil), coal, and natural gas are the result of biologic activity and contain chemical fossils. Major coal deposits represent plant material that grew primarily during the Carboniferous period. Crude oil and natural gas formed primarily from prehistoric algae and zooplankton that were deposited on the ocean floor under anoxic conditions. Natural gas can also form from fossil plant material. During sedimentary rock formation the remains of algae and zooplankton are converted into a mixture of organic hydrocarbons known as kerogen. Over geologic time

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BIOPROSPECTING OF ALGAE

(Prof J.P. Sinha Memorial Volume)

Editors

M.N. Noor

S.K. Bhatnagar

Shashi Kr. Sinha

Published by

Society For Plant Research India

web : www.vegetosindia.org

ISBN : 978-81-937106-0-9



ALGAE ARE THE BEST

G. L. TIWARI, RICHA TANDON AND O.N. TIWARI*

ABSTRACT

Algae are the best because fifty percent of oxygen that we inhale in our life time is contributed by algae. Algae, first developed photosystem II, to liberate oxygen during photosynthesis and thus converted primeval atmosphere from anaerobic to aerobic. Algae by necessity bestowed themselves to behave like a cell organelle-chloroplast by the process symbiogenesis to some heterotrophic eukaryotic cells and facilitated the progress of a mega kingdom the plants. Prokaryotic algae are the oldest plant-like organisms which evolved 3,500 million years ago (mya). Earliest eukaryotic algal cells evolved 1,500 mya whereas bryophytes 475 mya, pteridophytes 425 mya, gymnosperms 400 mya and angiosperms about 145 mya. Algae grow profusely in largest area of the earth surface because 3/4th surface is covered by water and thus they contribute about 70% of biomass at the global level. Since algae have faced all the vagaries of nature in the course of evolution for the last over 3,500 million years, they developed various mechanisms for adaptations. Algae survived even in most harsh habitats by producing novel biomolecules and metabolism patterns. Although in many panel discussions algae are ignored but they contribute maximum in CO₂ sequestration and in reducing adverse effects of global warming. Without algae all the heterotrophic groups including protozoans, fungi and animals would have not survived through geological ages. It is well known that algae have shared alot information of fossil fuel and even today we are attempting to get biodiesel through large scale cultivation of algae.

Keywords: Algae, primary producers, photosystem II, oxygenation, symbiogenesis, chloroplast.

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AUTHORS PRESS
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ISBN 978-93-88008-63-1



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Effect of Greenhouse Effect and Global Warming and Change in Environment by Pollution with Special Reference to India

Dr. Alok Malaviya

ABSTRACT

It has been seen that effect of Global Warming by Greenhouse effect has been seen in recent years in India. The change of temperature and change in environment put great effect on flora fauna as well as on the nonliving being. In the present paper these issues has been discussed.

INTRODUCTION

Climate

Geographically India lies in the north tropical and subtropical belts. However, the seas surrounding it on three sides, mountains in the north and physiography of the mainland greatly modify its climate.

Indian climate is essentially monsoonic. Its physiographic features at different places change this climate. The southern peninsular India is lined on the western side by fairly high hills of Western Ghats and low interrupted hills on the eastern side called Eastern Ghats. In between the two is a plateau of low elevation. In the central part of the country are found a number



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ISBN 978-93-86008-63-1



9 789386 008631
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Chemistry of Stress

Dr. Sumita Sahgal

ABSTRACT

Many people have different ideas about what "stress" actually means. For most college students, stress is something that is negative and unpleasant. What most people think of when they hear the word "stress" is actually distress. Distress is a negative emotion that most people generally try to avoid, but there is also a good kind of stress called eustress. But stress is only healthy if it is short-lived. Excessive or prolonged stress can lead to illness and physical and emotional exhaustion. Taken to extremes, stress can be a killer. Behind the wide range of both physical and mental reactions to stress are a number of hormones that are in charge of adding fuel to the fire. Adrenaline, Norepinephrine, Cortisol are hormones which are secreted by our brain. The primary role of these hormones are when you are stressed, you become more aware, awake, focused. You are just generally more responsive. It also helps to shift blood flow away from areas where it might not be so crucial, like the skin, and toward more essential areas at the time, like the muscles, so you can flee the stressful scene. Too much of these hormones if stress exit for longer time they can suppress the immune system, increase blood pressure and sugar, decrease libido, produce acne, contribute to obesity and more. There are few hormones which can enhance our morale like oxytocin. Oxytocin can be released by various types of non-noxious sensory stimulation. It is brain oxytocin that is most responsible for effects on behavior, and blood oxytocin gives us a window into what is occurring in the brain. By selecting right kind of food we can even lower our stress level. By increasing our intake of antioxidant-rich fruits and vegetables, we can boost our immune system. In today's



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AUTHORS PRESS
Publishers of Creative & Scholarly Books

ISBN 978-93-88008-63-1



9 789388 008631

₹ 2200 | \$ 110

Effect of Smog on the Brain

Durgash Singh & Sippy Singh

ABSTRACT

Smog, a common type of air pollution prevalent in current scenario is a combination of smoke and fog dispersed into the environment. Smog is a yellowish/blackish fog formed by mixture of pollutants (fine particles and ground level ozone) in the atmosphere. Chemically smog is produced when ground level ozone and fine particle are released in air due to photochemical reactions between volatile organic compounds, sulphur dioxides and nitrogen oxides. During winters when wind speed is low, the smoke and fog stagnates and forms smog there by polluting the environment. Hippocampus, a major portion of forebrain has been observed to be affected by different kinds of pollution. Smog in particular, mainly effects the physical properties of neurons which hamper the normal functioning of hippocampus (Learning, memory etc.).

INTRODUCTION

Smog, a word very often read and heard in newspapers is a serious air pollutant in many cities. The word 'smog' was coined during early 20th century by merging two words: smoke and fog which indicates smoky fog having peculiar odour and opacity¹. The word was priory used in reference to pea soup fog, a serious problem of London during early 19th to mid-20th century. Smog is a combination of oxides of sulphur, nitrogen, ozone and smoke. Smog comprising of ground level ozone,

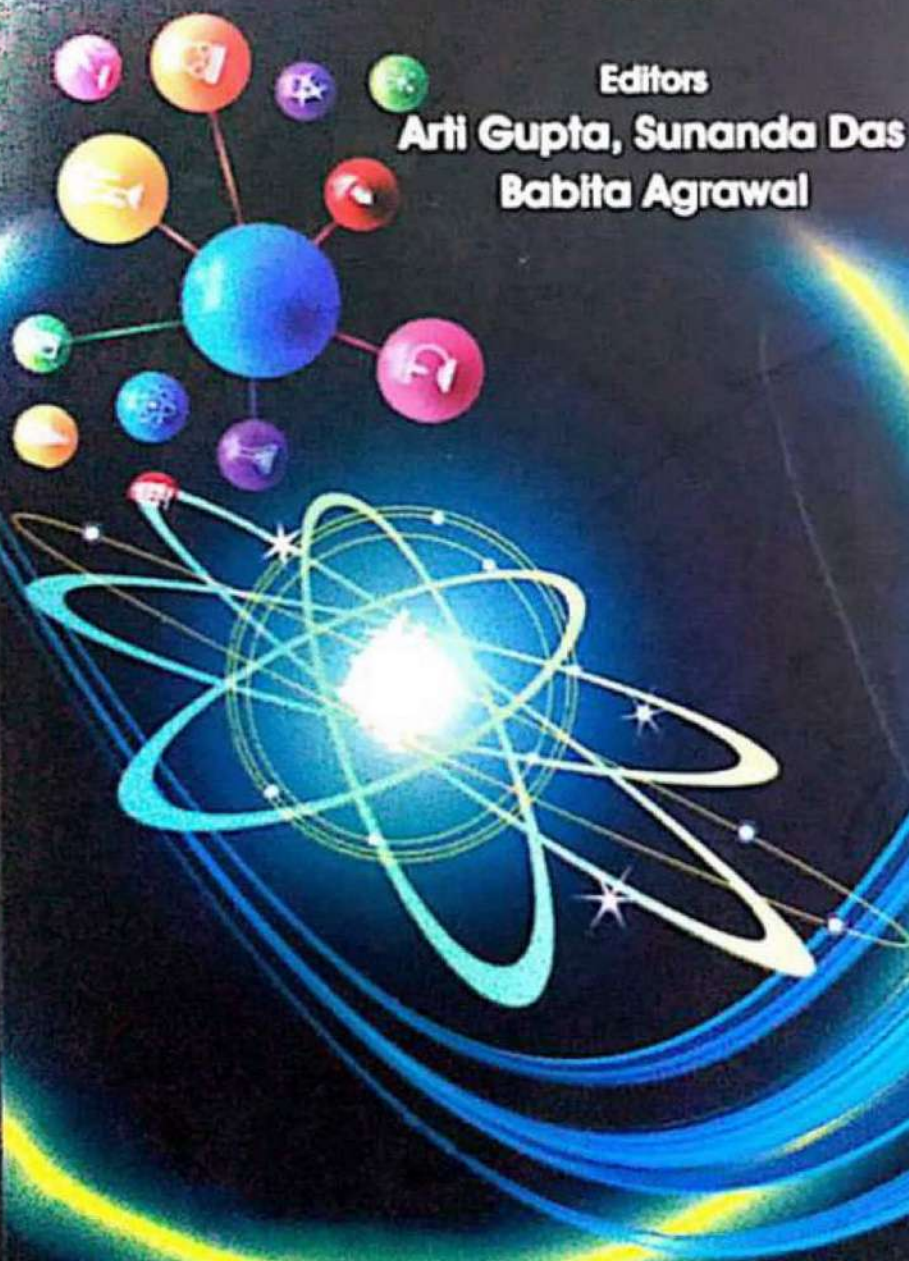
ADVANCES IN CHEMICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES

VOL 1

Editors

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CHEMICAL SOCIETY, C M P COLLEGE
2 M. G. MARG, GEORGE TOWN, ALLAHABAD - 211002 (U.P.) INDIA

Advances in Chemical and Applied Sciences - Vol 1

ISBN : 978-81-9350520-5

Editors : Dr. Arti Gupta
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Associate Editors : Dr. Archana Pandey
Dr. Anil Kumar Shukla
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First Edition : 2018

© : Editors

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Published & Printed by :

Firstprint Publications

Tagore Town, Allahabad-211002

Contact : +91-9792737737

E-mail : firstprintpublications@gmail.com

Advances in Chemical and Applied Sciences - Vol 1
Editors : Arti Gupta, Sunanda Das, Babita Agrawal
ISBN : 978-81-9350520-5
Edition : 2018

Zinc Nutrition and Plant Growth

Preeti Singh

Introduction

Zinc is one of the eight trace elements (boron, chlorine, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, nickel and zinc) that are essential for normal healthy growth and reproduction of plants. It is a chemical element with symbol Zn and atomic number 30. Zinc is the first element in group 12 of the periodic table. Zinc deficiency is the most widespread micronutrient deficiency in agricultural lands around the world, causing yield decreases and diminishing the nutritional quality of agricultural plants. The World Health Organization estimates that zinc deficiency affects one-third of the world's population (approximately two billion people), with prevalence rates ranging from 4 to 73% in various regions¹. The micronutrient zinc plays an important role in the metabolism of both animals and plants. A diet consisting of a high proportion of cereal-based foods with low zinc content is considered one of the major reasons for the widespread occurrence of zinc deficiency in humans, especially in developing countries². Zinc deficiency in humans affects physical growth, the functioning of the immune system, reproductive health and neurobehavioural development. Zinc also protects the prostate gland from prostatitis and prostatic hypertrophy in males. It helps in maintaining sperm count and mobility and normal levels of serum testosterone. Therefore the zinc content of staple foods, such as rice and wheat, is of major importance. Plant genotypes vary widely with respect to their tolerance to zinc deficiency, both in terms of zinc utilization and uptake. The first indication that zinc could have an impact on agricultural production appeared in 1869 when Raulin, a student of Louis Pasteur, reported that zinc was a required nutrient for the growth of *Aspergillus niger*, a fungus that causes black mold in some plants including grapes, onions, and peanuts³. That remarkable finding remained dormant until 1911 when Bertrand and Javillier confirmed the finding of Raulin⁴. Three years later, it was reported that maize grown by using hydroponic methods required zinc for growth and development⁵. The requirement of zinc for plant life

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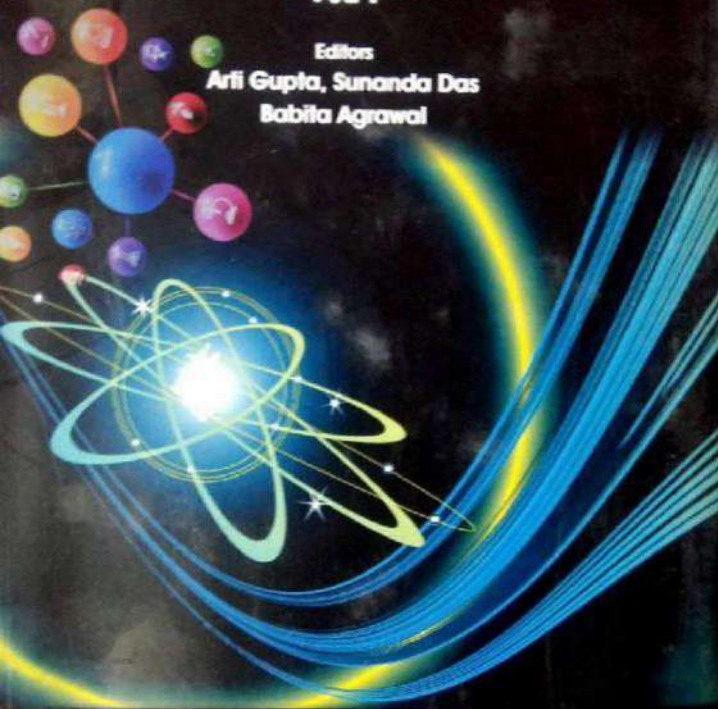
ADVANCES IN CHEMICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES

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Published By

IRiNT
PUBLICATIONS

Address : 164/3/56 Tagore Town, Allahabad - 211002
Mob.: 9792737737

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ISSN 074-81-93032-0-5



9 788193 505205

Polymers: Molding the Past Shaping the Future

Archana Jyoti

There is no product so widely used in every sphere of life like polymeric materials. Synthetic polymers are the most important products of modern industries and are used in all walks of life, for example: household utensils, clothes, furniture, automobile and space aircraft. They have influenced our life style to the extent that it would not be wrong to say that we are in polymer age.

Synthetic polymers give articles of high strength, good flexibility, desired electrical properties and resistant to chemicals. They can be converted into strong articles, flexible rubber like masses, soft foam, smooth and fine films, clean and clear glass like sheets and swollen jelly like materials. They can be used for producing clothing used in a space vehicle and can be used to manufacture substitutes for human organs. Polycarbonates can produce a bulletproof transparent glass like material which has the strength of steel. Some important polymers of today are plastics, elastomers, fibres, adhesives and surface coatings. Important applications of these polymers are discussed in this chapter.

Plastics

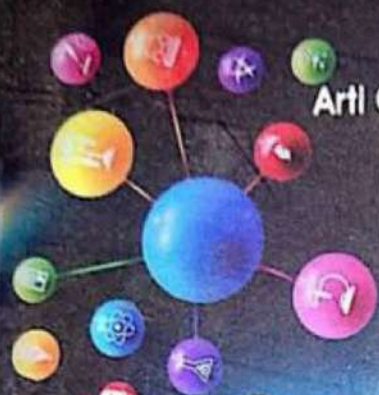
Plastic can be defined as a material that can be remolded into any shape or choice. Plastics have contributed much to modern civilization. They have enabled such diverse accomplishments as space missions, improved antiseptic conditions in medical treatment, affordable housing and fat free cooking. The prevalent plastic polyethylene is the simplest and the least expensive polymer. Polyethylene is made from ethylene ($\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$), an unsaturated hydrocarbon produced in large quantities from the cracking of petroleum. Polyethylene is one of a variety of thermoplastic polymers. A **thermoplastic polymer** can be softened by heat and pressure and then reshaped. Today, two principal kinds of polyethylene are produced by the use of different catalysts and different reaction conditions. High density polyethylenes (HDPEs) have mostly linear molecules that pack closely

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Advances in Chemical and Applied Sciences - Vol 1

ISBN : 978-81-9350520-5

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First Edition : 2018

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Published & Printed by :

Firstprint Publications

Tagore Town, Allahabad-211002

Contact : +91-9792737737

E-mail : firstprintpublications@gmail.com

Advances in Chemical and Applied Sciences - Vol 1
 Editors : Arti Gupta, Sunanda Das, Babita Agrawal
 ISBN : 978-81-9350520-5
 Edition : 2018

A Class Of High Polymers : Plastics

Achala Srivastava

Abstract

As we all are aware about the plastics and its utility. The name itself refers to the manufacturing class of high polymers which lead themselves to moulding of different articles by certain specific heat and pressure. It costs less and more useful. They are bad conductors of heat and electricity. Mostly they are made up of repetition of individual units called monomers. The simplest polymer synthesized by man is Polyethene i.e. from the monomer of ethene (C_2H_4). When heated it becomes soft and can be shaped as required.

Key words: Polymers, Thermoset, Thermoplastic.

Introduction

The simplest definition of a polymer is useful chemical made of many repeating units. It can be imagined as a three dimensional network of a chain of basic units. These repeating units are often made up of carbon, nitrogen, sulphur, chlorine, fluorine, phosphorous and silicon etc. To make the chain many links or “-mers” are chemically linked or hooked or polymerised together. Polymers occur in nature to serve specific requirements. The structure of manufactured polymers which have three dimensional network i.e. Thermoset polymers make it unable to melt once formed. The manufactured polymers may also have one dimension chained structure which can be melted. These are called Thermoplastic polymers and known as Linear Polymers e.g. plastic bottles, films, fibers and so many other plastic wares.

Types of Plastics

Plastics are classified as thermoplastics and thermosetting plastic. If Fluorine replaces Hydrogen in the monomer C_2H_4 , then the heat resisting Plastic, PolytetraFluoroethene (PTFE) is obtained which is used for coating non stick cook-ware. The simple monomer with one chlorine atom and three hydrogen



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Worldwide Circulation through Authorspress Global Network

First Published in 2018

by

Authorspress

Q-2A Hauz Khas Enclave, New Delhi-110 016 (India)

Phone: (0) 9818049852

E-mail: authorspressgroup@gmail.com

Website: www.authorspressbooks.com

Absolute Swaraj

ISBN 978-93-88008-63-1

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Printed in India at Thomson Press (India) Ltd.

Solid Waste Management in Urban India

Dr. Achala Srivastava

ABSTRACT

In our society as we are getting civilised and technically advance, we are surrounded by some social and environmental issues and one of them is "Waste Management". The waste generated from the various sources can be categorised into two following types:

- I. *Biodegradable waste*: Those materials which can be degraded (broken down) by the micro-organisms, from complex form to simple forms and relatively harmless compounds e.g. paper, vegetable and fruit peels, food leftovers, sewage, animal's excreta, plants and its parts etc.
- II. *Non-biodegradable waste*: Those materials which cannot be degraded e.g. plastics, glass, some biomedical waste, styrofoam, thermacole (the kinds of packing material) and pesticides like DDT etc.

The solid waste includes bottles, glass containers, crockery, plastic containers, polyethylene and other packing materials which are used and then thrown away as garbage. These pile up at public and demolition, sludge, dead and decaying animals, heaps of crop residues etc. All of these materials enhancing more quantity of solid waste in the urban and populated areas than in the rural areas.

Solid waste can be disposed to the land or ocean. Solid wastes can also be recovered and reprocessed as well as recycled. Before disposal or recovery, all waste is segregated accordingly into solid and liquid wastes and side by side into bio and non-bio degradable waste to make the waste management programmes successfully⁶. As already mentioned, waste disposal in India simply involves rounding



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ISBN 978-93-88008-63-1



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ISBN : 978-81-923535-2-4



*New Approaches in
Agricultural, Environmental
and Nutritional Technology*

Vol. 1

Editors :

Hemlata Pant ◊ D.K. Srivastava

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SOCIETY OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

10/96, Gola Bazar, New Jhansi, Allahabad - 201 019 (Uttar Pradesh), INDIA

MORINGA: CONCERNING NUTRITION AND ENVIRONMENT

SHABNAM PARVEEN

S. S. Khanna Girls Degree College, Allahabad, (U.P.), India

Moringa commonly called the Horseradish tree, Drumstick tree, Ben oil tree, Miracle tree, and Mother's Best Friend, known for its multi-purpose attributes and wide adaptability. *Moringa oleifera* Lam (syn. *Moringa pterygosperma*), the most widely cultivated species of a monogeneric family Moringaceae. It is one of the 14 species of family Moringaceae, native to India, Africa, Arabia, Southeast Asia, South America, and the Pacific and Caribbean Islands (Iqbal et al., 2006). It is a small, fast-growing, drought deciduous tree or shrub that reaches 12 m in height at maturity. It has a wide-open, typically umbrella-shaped crown, straight trunk (10-30 cm thick) and a corky, whitish bark. The plant (depending on climate) has leaflets 1-2 cm in diameter and 1.5-2.5 cm in length. Cream-colored flowers emerge in sweet-smelling panicles during periods of drought or water stress when the tree loses its leaves. Originally *Moringa* considered as a tree of hot semi-arid regions (annual rainfall 250-1500 mm), which is adaptable to a wide range of environmental conditions; from hot dry to hot, humid and wet conditions. The tree is tolerant to light frosts, but does not survive as a perennial under freezing condition.

Each part of the *Moringa* tree has beneficial properties, which is why it is called the miracle tree.

Nutrition Value:

The *Moringa* tree is an extraordinary concentrate of vitamins, dietary minerals and proteins. The leaves, pods and flowers packed with nutrients important to both humans and animals. Where diets lack these essential nutrients the *Moringa* tree makes a major contribution to human health especially for Rural communities. *Moringa* is substitute for oranges, carrots, Bananas and milk, which are not part of daily diet as they are too expensive for Rural Peoples. Dried and powdered moringa can be mixed with food and drinks.

The pods are highly nutritious containing all the essential amino acids (Ramachandran et al., 1980). The leaves are a very rich source of nutrients and contain the essential vitamins A, C and E.

Leaves are also rich in biologically active carotenoids, tocopherols and vitamin C have health-promoting potential in maintaining a balanced diet and preventing free-radical damage that can initiate many illnesses (Smolin et al., 2007). *Moringa* trees have been used to combat malnutrition especially among infants and breastfeeding women in many developing countries, particularly in India.

Medicinal Value:

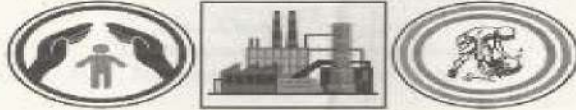
A number of natural compounds have been isolated from *M. oleifera* leaves including fully acetylated glycosides bearing thiocarbamates, carbamates or nitriles (Faizi et al., 1995). Glycosides containing isothiocyanates, malonates and flavonoids also identified and isolated in the leaves of the plant (Faizi et al., 1995; Bennett et al., 2003; Misan et al., 2001). Plant glycosides can be used as treatments for cancer or chronic conditions such as high cholesterol and atherosclerosis (Chumark et al., 2008; Ghasi et al., 2000). Plant flavonoids are important to the diet because of their effects on human nutrition. These phytochemicals can modulate lipid peroxidation involved in atherogenesis, carcinogenesis and thrombosis and



Figure : Showing Nutritional value



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First Published in 2018

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E-mail: authorspressgroup@gmail.com

Website: www.authorspressbooks.com

Absolute Swaraj

ISBN 978-93-88008-63-1

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Socio-Economic Factors Affecting Agricultural and Household Food Security in Rural Areas of Allahabad

Shabnam Parveen

ABSTRACT

This paper is based on a study carried out in 2 villages of Manda Block, Meja Tehsil, Allahabad to examine the effects of socio-economic factors on food security situation. Using a wide palette of data collected from 100 households and analytical approaches, the thrust of the study outcomes reveal that these rural areas are food insecure area.

Keywords: Food Security, Socio-economic Factors, Poverty, Rural livelihood.

INTRODUCTION

Food security and insecurity are terms used to describe whether people have access to sufficient quality and quantity of food. Poverty, health, food production, political stability, infrastructure, access to markets and natural hazards are some of the determinants of food security. While famine and hunger refer to the effects of the non availability of food, food security indicates the availability of food (Ayalew, 2006).

Food security redefined as "Food security is a situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and

Environment is one of the most important components by which we are affected. With industrial development, although we achieved a great success in many aspects of life, we lost a very important component i.e. environment. The success came at the cost of environment. With every scientific development, our humans have destroyed the beautiful environment of mother earth. Air pollution, water pollution, a very serious problem, has contaminated our soil, water and air resources. Deforestation has resulted in loss of biodiversity. Many of the plants and animals are extinct and many are endangered. Monocropping pattern of agriculture has resulted in loss of biological diversity which is of great importance in maintaining as well as proper running of ecosystem. Food chain is fully disturbed and plants with it getting diversified in only few years, a great need to tackle the environmental problem so that we can provide a better and beautiful environment to our coming generations. In this book we have tried to study problems and solutions to save our environment.

Development and Ecological Degradation



Raghendra Pratap Narayan (Ed.)
Preeti Narayan Yadav (Ed.)
Ira Zooni (Ed.)



Dr Raghendra Pratap Narayan, presently working as Assistant Professor in Botany at NSCG Government Girls P. G. College, Aligarh, Lucknow. He has published several research papers, book articles and books from India and abroad. He did his graduation and Post-graduation from university of Allahabad, India. He worked on Microbial ecology.

Narayan, Yadav, Zooni (Eds.)

Socio-economic Development and Ecological Degradation



978-613-9-82949-1

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**Exploration of Factors Affecting Food Security in Rural Farming
Households of Allahabad**

Shabnam Parveen

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Abstract

Food security terms used to describe whether people have access to sufficient quality and quantity of food. Health, poverty, food production, political constancy, infrastructure, access to markets and natural hazards are some of the determinants of food security. The study examined factors affecting household food security status in rural agricultural households of Allahabad. The primary data was obtained from field surveys that were conducted in selected villages. These personal observations include structured interviews, informal discussions with affected individuals and the use of a structured questionnaire administered to the respondents selected for the study. The results of my study exposed that age, gender, education, remittances, unemployment, resources, inflation and disease are important factors prominent household food insecurity. Moreover, gender played a central role in food insecurity as female headed household were food insecure while male headed household were food secure.

Keywords: *Food security, Poverty, Rural farming, Rural Economy.*

Introduction

Food security indicates the accessibility of food (Ayulew, 2006) which defined as "Food security is a condition that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic admittance to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life" (FAO, 2002). Health, Poverty,

MICROBIOLOGY RESEARCH ADVANCES

The Role of Photosynthetic Microbes in Agriculture and Industry



Keshawanand Tripathi
Narendra Kumar
Gerard Abraham
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**THE ROLE OF PHOTOSYNTHETIC
MICROBES IN AGRICULTURE
AND INDUSTRY**

KESHAWANAND TRIPATHI

NARENDRA KUMAR

AND

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Chapter 13

**BIOSYNTHESIS AND BIOTECHNOLOGICAL
POTENTIAL OF UV-ABSORBING COMPOUNDS IN
MICROALGAE**

*Md. Akhlaqur Rahman^{1,2}, Shailendra K. Singh¹,
Vinod K. Kannaujiya³, Kritika Dixit¹,
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ABSTRACT

The drastic depletion of stratospheric ozone layer are due to continuously released atmospheric pollutants such as organo bromide (OBs), chlorocarbons (CCs) and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) producing significant levels of ultraviolet-B radiation (UV-B 280–315 nm) which directly comes to the Earth surface. UV radiations (UVR) are abiotic stress factors and causes damaging effects on crop production and living organisms. UV-B (280-315) and UV-A (315–400 nm) radiations have excessive energy that may damage natural aquatic systems by deep penetration in water. A number of photo-protecting compounds have been reported from various organisms. Photosynthetic organisms as well as cyanobacteria have the capacity to counteract the negative effect of ultraviolet radiation by producing UV protecting compounds such as mycosporin-like amino acids (MAAs) and scytonemin. The syntheses of photo protecting compounds in cyanobacteria

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AND

GERARD ABRAHAM

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Chapter 5

**ALGAL BASED CO₂ SEQUESTRATION:
A SUSTAINABLE ROUTE FOR CO₂ MITIGATION**

Shailendra Kumar Singh^{1,}, Sushil Kumar Singh¹,
Vinod Kumar Kannaujiya², Md. Akhlaqur Rahman³, Kritika Dixit⁴,
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ABSTRACT

Our world is no different from the single cell of an organism. As the cells require a constant supply of energy to keep them alive, our society also demands energy for uninterrupted socio-economic development. However, over the past 150 years, to keep pace with demand, humankind has consumed enormous amount of carbon-based fuels in the development of our society. Interestingly, community has now become more concerned with the impact of harmful consequences of use of carbon-based fuels and is eager to explore alternate sustainable routes to minimize the harmful impact. Among all possible routes, CO₂ sequestration via group of unicellular or simple, multicellular, fast growing photosynthetic microorganisms has received significant attention. Studies and investigation on algal based CO₂ sequestration technologies are steadily growing. But the technology is still in its infancy and much remains to be done at the level of optimizing

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Chapter 10

**RECENT ADVANCES IN THE PRODUCTION AND
PURIFICATION TECHNOLOGY OF
PHYCOBILIPROTEINS: A SUSTAINABLE APPROACH**

*Vinod K. Kannaujiya¹, Md. Akhlaqur Rahman^{2,3},
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ABSTRACT

Phycobiliproteins (PBPs) are brilliantly colored accessory light harvesting protein complexes around the periphery of thylakoid membrane. They can capture photonic energy over a broad region of solar spectrum which is essential for photosynthesis in cyanobacteria. Apart from photosynthesis, PBPs play an indispensable role in various biotechnological and pharmaceutical industries, and have increased demand in market worldwide. To fulfill the great demand, the utmost need is to have large-scale production

*Corresponding Author Email: rpsinhabbu@gmail.com.

ISBN : 978-81-923535-5-5

Proceedings of National Symposium IAETID, 2019
*Innovations in Agriculture, Environment
and
Health Research for Ecological Restoration*



Editors :

**Hemlata Pant, Ambreesh Singh Yadav, Manoj Kumar Singh
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SOCIETY OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Financial Assistance by : Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi, India

WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT : NEED OF THE HOUR

Preeti Singh

Department of Botany

S.S. Khanna Girls P. G. College, Prayagraj, (U.P.), India

Abstract

Wastewater Management means handling wastewater to protect the environment to ensure public health, economic, social and political soundness. Wastewater management combines biological, chemical, and physical unit processes to purify large volumes of wastewater. Each unit process, often based on a naturally occurring process, targets specific contaminants in a unique way. By analyzing wastewater constituents at various stages of treatment, laboratory professionals play a vital role in the efficient operation of wastewater treatment plants and, thus, help to protect the environment and public health.

Introduction

Water is one of the most vital natural resource for all life on Earth. The availability and quality of water have always played an important part in determining not only where people live, but also their quality of life. Water resources are under pressure from continuing population growth and urbanization, rapid industrialization and expanding and intensifying food production, particularly in developing countries and in urban areas. Studies have shown that millions of people in developing countries die due to lack of drinking water and proper sanitation services. Millions also suffer from various diseases because of the lack of these basic needs. In urban areas for domestic and industrial uses the sources of water are generally reservoir, river, lake, and wells. Out of this total water supplied, generally 60 to 80% contributes as a wastewater. Wastewater refers to all effluents from household, industries, institutions and so on. It also includes storm water, urban runoff, agricultural, horticultural and aquaculture effluents. Currently, most of the wastewater infrastructure in many of the fastest growing cities is lacking, under-dimensioned or outdated. Worldwide, almost 900 million people still do not have access to safe water and some 2.6 billion, almost half the population of the developing world, do not have access to adequate sanitation. For the 1.2 billion people living in areas of water scarcity, projected to increase to 3 billion by 2025, there is no option but to consider the treatment of wastewater as part of the solution to water shortage.

The objective of wastewater management is to ensure that waste water discharged from communities is properly collected, transported, treated to the required degree so as not to cause danger to human health or unacceptable damage to the natural environment and finally disposed off without causing any health or environmental problems. (Metcalf and Eddy, 1991). Thus, efficient waste water management scheme can achieve the following :

- To provide a good sanitary environmental condition for protecting public health.
- To dispose the human excreta to a safe place by a safe and protective means.
- To dispose of all effluents generated from community and industries to a proper place to prevent contamination of potable water and to prevent a favourable condition for mosquito breeding, fly developing or bacterial growth.
- To treat the waste water, as per needs, so as not to endanger the body of water or groundwater or land from pollution where it is finally disposed off. Thus, it protects the receiving environment from degradation or contamination.

Effect of Untreated Wastewater Disposal

The growing amount of wastewater produced in modern society has a huge impact on the environment. Wastewater effluents may contain many pollutants and substances of concern including suspended solids, debris, grit, disease-causing pathogens, decaying organic wastes, nutrients and hundreds of chemicals. Their disposal into the environment without treatment causes pollution of surface and groundwater sources. If wastewater is not treated effectively, and simply dumped into lakes, rivers or the ocean or into the soil, it could be a serious threat in many forms. A threat to the health of the ecosystem, a threat to public health, a threat to soil contamination,



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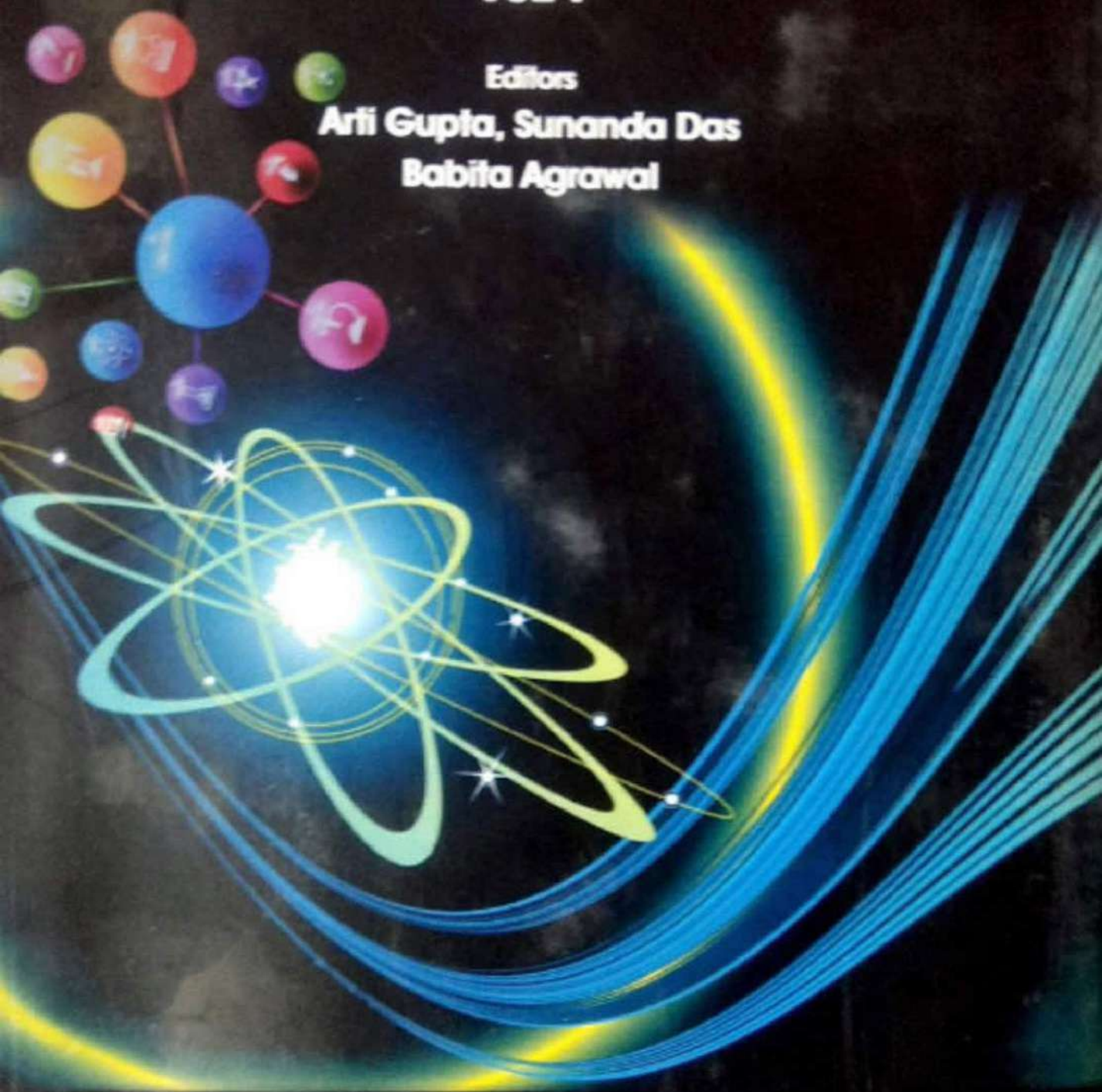
ADVANCES IN CHEMICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES

VOL 1

Editors

Arfi Gupta, Sunanda Das

Babita Agrawal



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Address : 164/3/50 Tagore Town, Allahabad - 211002

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228N 978-81-935052-0-5



9 788193 505205

Advances in Chemical and Applied Sciences - Vol 1
 Editors : Arti Gupta, Sunanda Das, Babita Agrawal
 ISBN : 978-81-9350520-5
 Edition : 2018

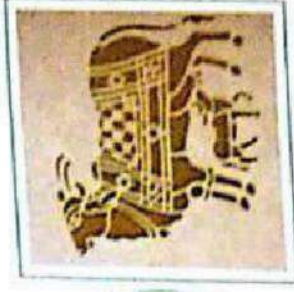
Nanovehicles : A Versatile Anti-Cancer Drug Delivery Platform

Sumita Sahgal

Nanotechnology is gaining importance rapidly as a most powerful technology. Its immense potential promises the possibility of significant changes in near term future. Today the products made using nanomaterials¹ having general as well as special applications like treating cancer, phosgene detection, energy harvesting for self-powered nanosystems, chip fabrication, batteries, aerospace materials etc. There are two concepts commonly associated with nanotechnology:

- Positional assembly
- Massive parallelism

Positional assembly helps to get the right molecular parts in the right places and massive parallelism helps to keep the costs down. In the medical field nanoparticles have been investigated as drug carriers, because they provide a great opportunity due to their advantageous features: (i) various formulations using organic/inorganic materials, (ii) easy modification of targeting molecules, drugs or other molecules on them, (iii) effective delivery to target sites, resulting in high therapeutic efficacy and (iv) controlling drug release by external/internal stimuli. Because of these features, therapeutic efficacy can be improved and unwanted side effects can be reduced. Theranostic nanoparticles have been developed by incorporating imaging agents in drug carriers as all-in-one system, which makes it possible to diagnose and treat cancer by monitoring drug delivery behavior simultaneously. Recently, stimuli-responsive, activatable nanomaterials are being applied that are capable of producing chemical or physical changes by external stimuli. By using these nanoparticles, multiple tasks can be carried out simultaneously, e.g., early and accurate diagnosis, efficient cataloguing of patient groups of personalized therapy and real-time monitoring of disease progress.



ABSOLUTE SWARAJ



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Neerja Sachdev
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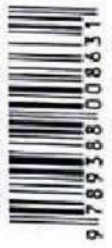
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S. S. KHANNA GIRLS' DEGREE COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD
A Constituent College of the University of Allahabad

ISBN 978-93-88008-63-1



9 789388 008631
₹ 2200 | \$ 110



AUTHORS PRESS
Publishers of Courses & Study Books

Drinking Water Quality: Issues and Approaches

Dr. Archana Jyoti

INTRODUCTION

The fulfilment of basic human needs, our environment, socio-economic development and poverty reduction are all heavily dependent on water. Good management of water is especially challenging due to some of its unique characteristics: it is unevenly distributed in time and space, the hydrological cycle is highly complex and perturbations have multiple effects. Rapid urbanisation, pollution and climate change threaten the resource while demands for water are increasing in order to satisfy the needs of a growing world population, now at over seven billion people, for food production, energy, industrial and domestic uses. Water is a shared resource and its management needs to take into account a wide variety of conflicting interests. This provides opportunities for cooperation among users.

RIGHT TO WATER

There is now, in formal international human rights law, an acknowledged human right to water and sanitation. In 28 July 2010, following many years of discussion, debate, and negotiation, 122 countries formally acknowledged the "right to

**GENDER &
ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY**
DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES



Dr. Madhumita Bhattacharya

Dr. Swati S. Mishra



Dr. Madhumita Bhattacharya

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She has presented various papers at seminars and published several articles and research papers in various journals, and contributed chapter in book. She is extensively writing on the social issues in the media. Under her supervision, many national and international seminars organised. Beyond this academic task, she is engaged with many NGOS to serve needy peoples of the holy city Varanasi.

ISBN : 978-93-89042-13-9

₹ 900.00

While all possible efforts have been made in the preparation of this book neither the author nor the publishers are responsible for any kind of errors and omissions.

ISBN : 978-93-89042-13-9

- © Editor
- First Edition : 2019
- Price : Rs. 900/- Only
- *Laser Type Setting :*
Shri Hari Graphics
e-mail : shriharigraphics2015@gmail.com
- *Printers :*
Anuradha Printers
- *Publisher :*
Nikhil Publishers & Distributors
37, 'Shivram Kripa' Vishnu Colony, Shahganj, Agra
Mob. : 9458009531-38
e-mail : nikhilbooks.786@gmail.com
visit us : www.nikhilbooks.com

Redefining The Cultural Traditions- March Towards Protection of Environmental Sustainability

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Abstract

Environmental sustainability can best be understood as a condition of balance, resilience and interconnectedness that allows human society to satisfy its needs while neither exceeding the capacity of its supporting ecosystems to continue to regenerate the services necessary to those needs nor by our actions diminishing biological diversity. The process of modernization witnessed the advancement in knowledge and technology and man was motivated to diversify efforts, be it to procure basic needs of food and security or to embellish present status with more comforts. In the event, he developed an insatiable greed for still more endowments from nature, much beyond its (nature) viable limit. Degradation and devastation of natural environment ensued.

The remedy to continue development in a sustainable way lies in revival of ancient wisdom, redefinition of cultural beliefs, customs, traditions and moral values. Since women are more close to nature and share an emotional bond with it, it is with their concerted efforts the environmental crisis be redressed. As nurturers and caregivers they can mould the attitude of younger generation to love their natural environment and live in peace and harmony with it.

Keywords : *Conservation, degradation, peace, harmony, cultural sustainability, ecological disruption*