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Dr. Meena Parashar was born in Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh. She completed her M.Com from Rani Swati University, Jabalpur in 1991 and PhD from Barkatullah University, Bhopal in 2006. Since 1991, She has been teaching Commerce as an Assistant Professor at Sri Satya Sai College for Women, Bhopal.

Understanding the need for marginalised females' financial independence, she undertook a UGC funded Minor Project on "Micro-Finance for Women Self Help Groups: An Empirical Study of Madhya Pradesh (2016-2018)".

During her research, she found that the microfinance generated from SHGs helped females in poverty alleviation, employment opportunities, improved health, improved children's education, freedom from moneylenders' exploitation, enhanced skill set and particularly, independent dignified life. However, there is scope for the lives of marginalised women.

This book is dedicated to these women. It will give the reader an insight into the functioning of SHGs and the role played by microfinance in creating an impact in improvement which requires institutional intervention.

'We rise by lifting others.'

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MICRO FINANCE

FOR WOMEN SELF HELP GROUP

Dr. Meena Parashar

# MICRO FINANCE

## FOR WOMEN SELF HELP GROUP

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF MADHYA PRADESH



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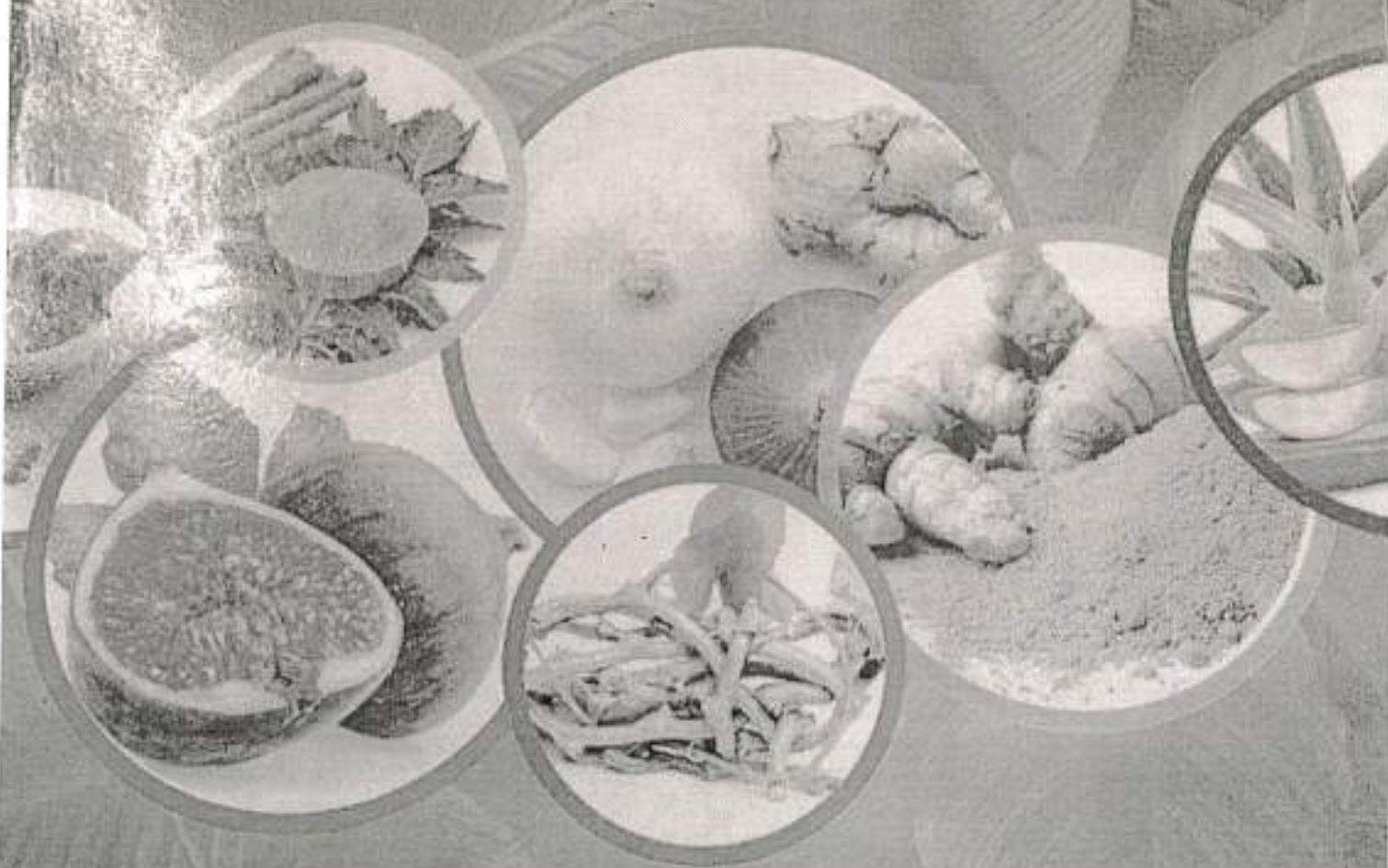
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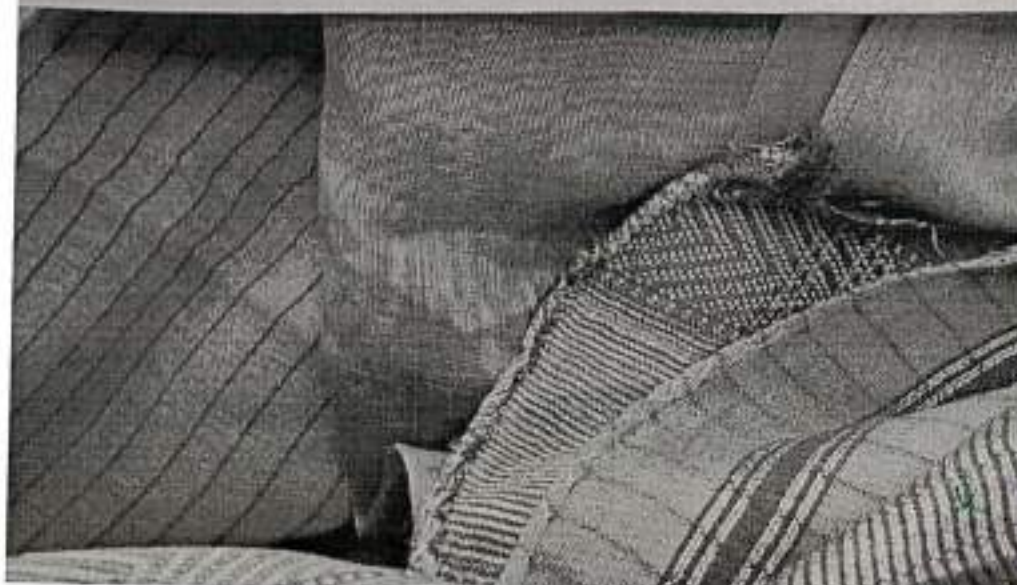
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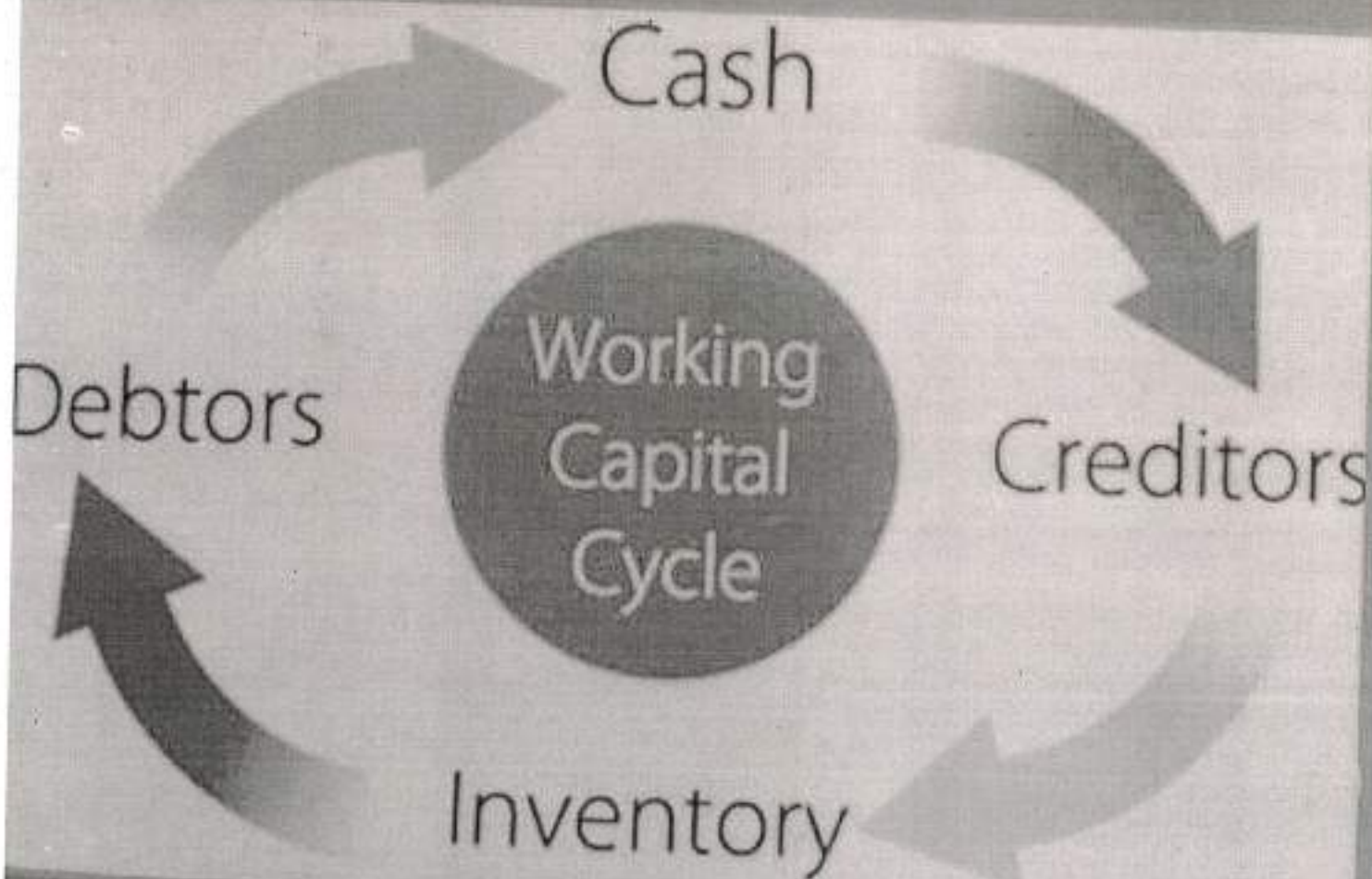
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Shiv@m

# Applications of Working Capital Management



**Dr. Purnima Joshi**

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## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Dr. Purnima Joshi is currently working as Assistant Professor-Commerce at Sri Sathya Sai College for Women, Bhopal. She has subject expertise in Accounting and Finance. She believes in "Work Hard in silence and let your work speak for itself".

Dr. Purnima Joshi

She has a keen interest in Research and searching for new methodologies for teaching and learning.

Apart from this, she spends her time in philanthropic work also.

## ABOUT THE BOOK

A Financial Manager in any Organisation has to play three functions. These functions are-

- The Management of Long-Term Assets
- The Management of Long-Term Capital and
- The Management of Short-Term Assets and Liabilities.

The management of short-term assets and liabilities refers to the management of working capital. The goal of working capital management is to ensure that the company is able to continue its operations and that it has the sufficient cash flow to satisfy both maturing short-term debt and upcoming operational expenses. Therefore, the interaction between current assets and liabilities is the main theme of the theory of working capital management.

Working capital affects many aspects of your business, from paying your employees and vendors to keeping the lights on and planning for sustainable long-term growth. To make sure your working capital works for you, you will need to calculate your current levels, project your future needs, and consider ways to make sure you always have enough cash. A business enterprise with ample working capital is always able to take advantage of any favourable opportunities. Without adequate working capital manufacturing operations will be crippled. It is a base on which all the activities of the business enterprise depend. A Company's working capital consists of its investment in current assets, which includes short-term assets-cash and bank balance, inventories, receivables and marketable securities.

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# पश्चात्य राजनीतिक चिन्तन

(मध्यप्रदेश के विश्वविद्यालयों के स्नातकोत्तर राजनीति विज्ञान  
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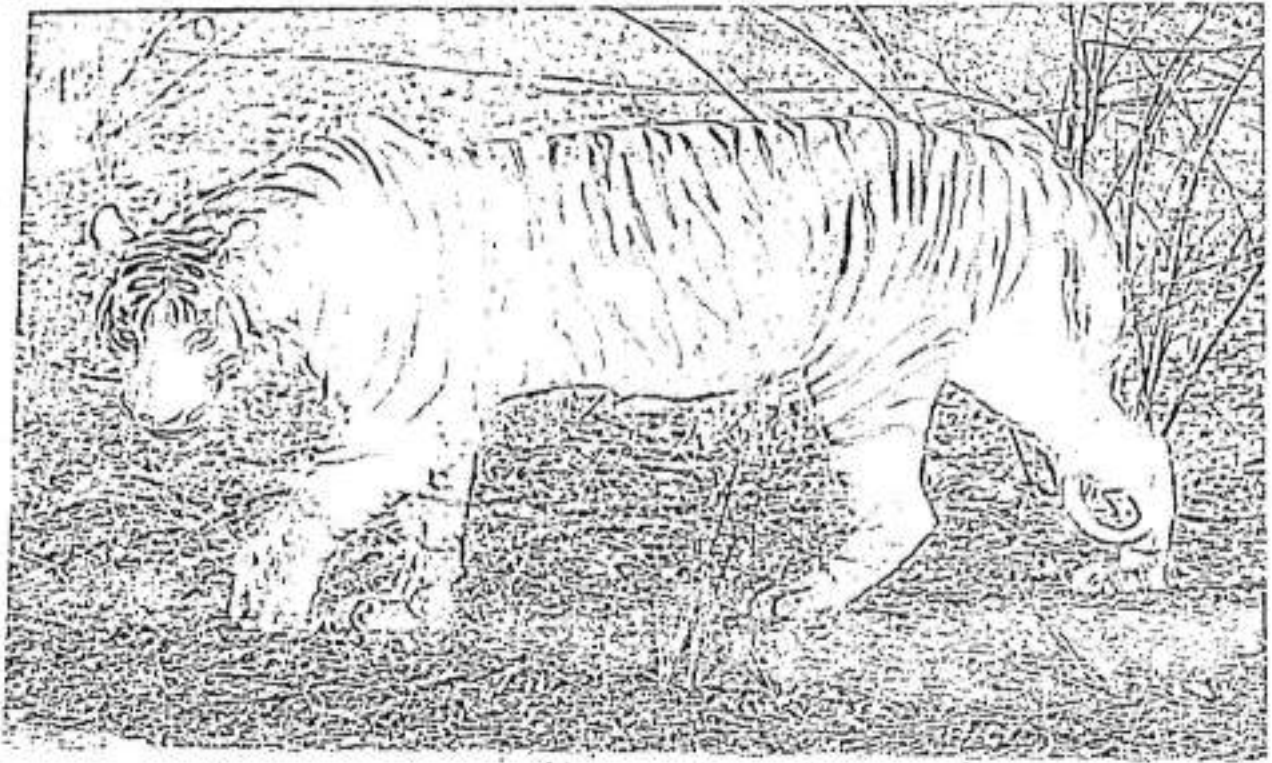
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# Aftermath of Climate Change



Editors

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Dr. Upenrda Singh



**Pustak Bharati**  
**Toronto, Canada**



## 19. Green Chemistry Principles and Environmental Sustainability

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Varsha Saxena\* and <sup>2</sup>Dr. Sama Jain

### Abstract

Green chemistry principles when comprehensively deployed in industries and educational institutes can bring about climate protection and sustainable development around the world.

Importance must be given to framing integrated strategies for GCP implementation in these areas. Redesigning and remanufacturing from medical waste, electronic waste, and industrial waste can improve the resource utilization. Management of water and energy consumption for crop production can also prove energy efficiency and cost effective parameters.

The design phase of a new chemical is most appropriate stage to induct the principles of green chemistry. This may start from introducing changes in few steps of product formation to entirely changing the process of production/synthesis. Implementing green chemistry principles in educational curriculum and establishment of interdepartmental collaboration can enormously benefit the environmental system.

This study focuses on implementation of green audit and green chemistry principles in various industries and educational institutes and its possible positive effect on environment sustainability.

**Keywords :** Green Chemistry, Green Audit, Sustainable Development, Resource Utilization

### 1. Introduction

Twentieth century witnessed the growth of chemistry in solving many problems of mankind . Discovery of catalyst alone led to manufacturing of many polymers which were used in everyday life . Chloflorocarbons gained popularity as refrigerants. Around the same time, discovery of new drugs led to control of many infectious diseases. At that time, researchers did not realize its long term impact on environment. With the passage of time, harmful effects of chemicals like DDT, BPA , Freons etc became the topic of concern. Dramatic reduction in bird population, development of drug resistant diseases, holes in ozone layer, transformation of by-products into

## 15. Green and Smart Technology for Environmental Sustainability in India : An Overview

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Sama Jain\*, <sup>2</sup>Dr. Varsha Saxena, <sup>3</sup>Dr. Neeraj Jain

### Abstract

Environmental sustainability means conservation of natural resources with protection of global ecosystem by using green and smart technologies to support basic living standard of people in future. Green and Smart technology aspect is a multidisciplinary approach having a potential of energy saving idea and how to use materials in more profitable manner. By applying combination of different technologies, we can reduce 65-75% energy consumption and we can imagine that environmental friendly technology is one of the greatest challenges from engineering and social perspective.

Numerous technologies are pretend by human beings who show adverse effects on environment and civic life style. So it needs invention of new green and smart eco friendly technologies for supporting day to day activities of the present lifestyle. These new innovative technologies are more efficient due to increased consciousness and current advancement in research domains of energy and material management, which may also referred as green and clean technology. Therefore, by considering green and smart technology as the most innovatory step towards sustainable growth, this paper highlights about current latest advancement in technology along with pros and cons of these methods to create more suitable pace for moving faster and safer towards "Greener Earth" and "Greener Future"

**Keywords :** *Green Technology, Smart Technology, Sustainability, Green Earth*

### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1 What is Technology

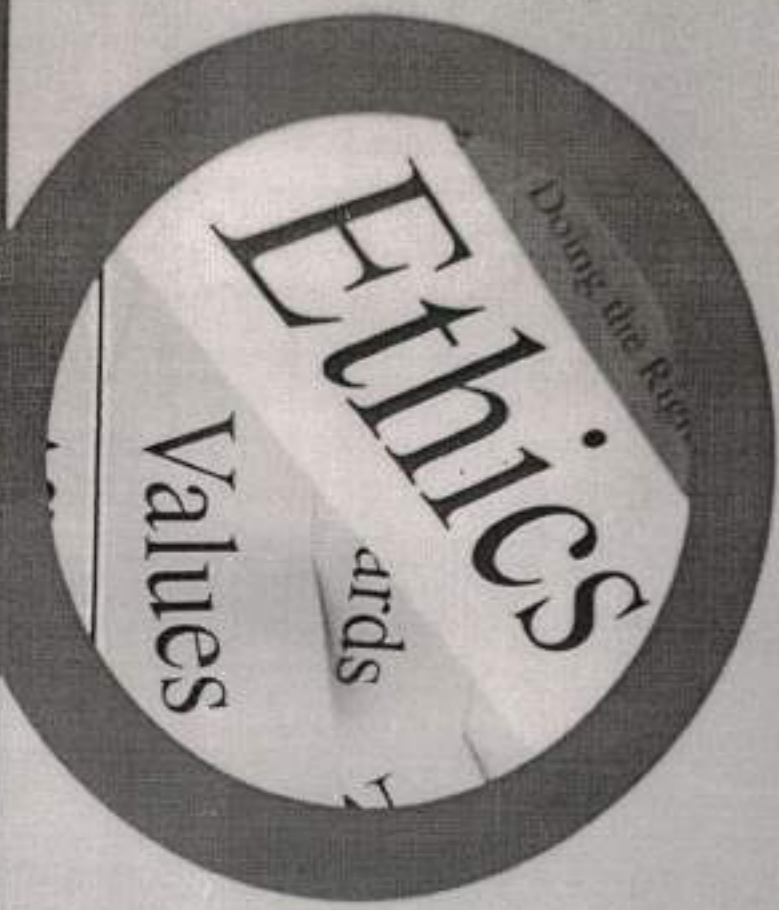
To have knowledge of combining resources to make a desired product, to solve any social problem in an economic manner can be

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# An Insight on ENGLISH LANGUAGE Teaching



*Editors*

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# RE-STRUCTURING ENGLISH FOR NEW COMPETENCIES AND CHALLENGES AHEAD

**Dr Megha Singh**

Assistant Professor  
Department of English  
Sri Sathya Sai College for Women  
Bhopal, M.P., India

## Abstract

The last decade was marked by two dominant phenomena- Information Technology Revolution and Globalization. Both have had found profound implications for English language teaching and learning. With the world moving towards globalization, competent information handling has become vital for survival in a competitive world. The implications of IT revolution for English language teaching are two faceted: Firstly, it has led to the shifting of language teaching and learning out of the traditional class-room and has facilitated language acquisition through multimedia. Secondly, it has necessitated IT personnel with high communicative competence for its expansion. ELT needs to go beyond English to meet the new demands being made on it. The main argument in this paper is that in the present era of information technology revolution and globalization, ELT in India needs to resuscitate itself to meet the challenges ahead. Much traditional practices of ELT are in a moribund state as they seem to show little awareness of changing needs and demands. The point of interest is, as to what extent the English curricula have or are responding to the new demands being made on them by the forces of IT revolution and globalization. Communicative language teaching is certainly making amends for some of the shortcomings of the traditional, accuracy-oriented teaching. But it prepares learners mainly for general communication.

**Keywords:** Information Technology, ELT, Globalization, Curricula, Communication

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# Contemporary Trends in Language and Cultural Studies in English

Samina Azhar, PhD.



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# Multiculturalism and Indian English Literature: A Critical Perspective

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**Dr Megha Singh**

Asst. Prof., Department of English, Sri Sathya Sai College for Women, Bhopal, India

## Abstract

*Contemporary Indian Culture is extremely complex and fascinating on account of the peculiar amalgam of tradition and modernity, as well as the multiplicity of subcultures and languages. The literary works either in the regional languages or in English, are a significant means of communicating the vast variety and diversity of such a culture. While the treasures of regional literatures remain largely hidden from the sight of even Indians belonging to diverse regions, Indian English Literature is somewhat limited in scope, dealing with certain common cultural traits. Indian Language writers as well as Indian English writers have yet to probe deeper into the submerged layers of their own cultures. An Indian is inevitably bicultural and lives within a bilingual and multilingual cultural idiom. He is born with a skill to switch his cultural-code according to the needs of his social situation. He even lives within an organic and native social context. In India, it is not possible to have a truly autonomous*

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## COVID-19 Puts Chemistry to New Reassure Tests

Vrisha Saxena, Pooja Bhardwaj, Neeta Arora, Kiran Shandilya

### ABSTRACT

Researchers in Chemistry are using their expertise to the top priority global crisis in a variety of ways that includes designing and producing protective equipment for healthcare workers, creating coronavirus test kits and developing small scale sterilization technologies. The use of detergents or soap, sanitizers, chemical- for cell structure- sanitation, biopolymer sanitization, polymers for PPE, manufacturing levels of chemicals for manufacturing of masks, gloves all fall under the domain of modern technology in chemistry. The current pandemic has resulted in increase in production and usage of these chemicals strengthening the idea that if we stop the virus from entering human cells, it would prevent the COVID-19 virus infection altogether. SARS-CoV-2 virus enters human cells by recognition of its surface receptor called the human angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2). These viruses can be effectively inactivated by chemicals like ethanol, chlorox, oxidizing disinfectant, peroxoacetic acid etc. The use and overuse of various sanitizers has varied effect on human health system. Spraying on humans can cause severe respiratory disorders. The field of chemical sciences can contribute in development of friendly disinfectant which is safe for human skin and for use on vegetables and variously washable.

**Keywords:** SARS-CoV-2, ethanol, sanitization

### 1. INTRODUCTION

COVID-19, which emerged in Wuhan, China has left virtually no region of the world untouched [1]. It was declared a pandemic on 11<sup>th</sup> March, 2020 creating challenges for healthcare workers in terms of providing safe and effective treatment across the world. It has also affected day to day life of normal people upsetting employment leading to sharp fall in economic growth. Consequences of COVID-19 pandemic are scary and also have several repercussions having affected hospitality sector, travel and stock exchange severely. The luxury of vacuity in right medication for common folk is still a dream. So, we need other pillars on massive scale to control this epidemic. At healthcare level, identifying new cases, testing and isolating them is a task in itself. Tracking of all primary and secondary contacts and quarantining them for atleast 2 fortnight becomes crucial to reduce the risk of further transmission. At social level, avoiding mass gatherings, total lockdowns,

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# ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

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## Preface

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"Gifted entrepreneurs are poets - they dream the world, they draw the landscape and ride wild horses to conquer it. They are driven by a vision and spend all their time chasing it". - Unknown.

The unemployment is the biggest problem of today. So many self-employment schemes are operated by Government of India. Many incentives are there for developing entrepreneurship programme. But lack of awareness and encouragement, youth of our country not able to get the employment even after completion of graduation and post graduation courses. They must take the advantage of various schemes run by the government.

Today, what we need is an entrepreneurial society in which innovation and entrepreneurship are normal, steady and continuous. Just as management has become the specific organ of all contemporary institutions, so innovation and entrepreneurship have to become an integral part of our society.

The entrepreneur builds a new solution, looks for new opportunities, fight with old rituals and traditions.

The book has been written in a simple way. It is hope that students will be able to adopt and also implement the various practices.

I express my most sincere gratitude towards 'Ram Prasad and Sons', the publisher of the book, for giving me such an opportunity.

I request colleagues in the teaching profession, students and all others to send their valuable suggestions for any improvement.

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# इतिहास व संचार की भारतीय संस्कृति

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## जीवन का सुखद संचार-हमारे त्योहार

- डॉ श्री जी सेठ

भारत त्योहारों का देश है। वर्ष के प्रत्येक दिन उत्सव मनाया जाता है। मानव जीवन अनेक विविधताओं से भरा हुआ है। अपने जीवनकाल में उसे अनेक प्रकार के कर्तव्यों व दायित्वों का निर्वाह करना पड़ता है। इनमें वह प्रायः इतना अधिक व्यस्त हो जाता है कि अपनी व्यस्त जिंदगी से स्वयं के मनोरंजन आदि के लिए समय निकालना भी कठिन हो जाता है।

इन परिस्थितियों में त्योहार जीवन में सुखद परिवर्तन लाते हैं तथा उसमें हर्षोल्लास व नवीनता का संचार करते हैं। त्योहार सामाजिक मान्यताओं, परंपराओं व पूर्व संस्कारों पर आधारित होते हैं। जिस प्रकार प्रत्येक समुदाय, जाति व धर्म की मान्यताएँ होती हैं उसी प्रकार इन त्योहारों को मनाने की विधियों में शिन्नता होती है।

इन त्योहारों से जीवन की नीरसता समाप्त होती है तथा एक नवीनता व सरसता का संचार होता है। त्योहारों के आगमन से पूर्व ही मनुष्य की उत्कंठा व उत्साह उसमें एक सकारात्मक व सुखद परिवर्तन लाना प्रारंभ कर देते हैं। वह संपूर्ण आलस्य व नीरसता को त्याग कर पूरे उत्साह के साथ त्योहारों की तैयारी व प्रतीक्षा करता है।

त्योहारों के शुभ अवसर पर निर्धन से निर्धन व्यक्ति भी नए वस्त्र धारण करते हैं एवं समस्त दुख-अवसादों को भुलाकर त्योहार की खुशियाँ मनाते हैं। त्योहारों के अवसर पर पंडितों, गरीबों तथा अन्य लोगों को दान आदि देकर संतुष्ट करने की प्रथा का भी समाज पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ता है। भूखे को भोजन, निर्धनों को वस्त्र आदि बाँटकर लोग सामाजिक समरसता लाने का प्रयास करते हैं।

शब्द कुंजी- त्योहार, शुभ, नवीनता, संचार।

भारत त्योहारों का देश है। वर्ष के प्रत्येक दिन उत्सव मनाया जाता है। इनमें से अधिकांश त्योहार भारत के अधिकांश भागों में समान रूप से मनाए जाते हैं। मानव जीवन अनेक विविधताओं से भरा हुआ है। अपने जीवनकाल में उसे अनेक प्रकार के कर्तव्यों व दायित्वों का निर्वाह करना पड़ता है। इनमें वह प्रायः इतना अधिक व्यस्त हो जाता है कि अपनी व्यस्त जिंदगी से स्वयं के मनोरंजन आदि के लिए समय निकालना भी कठिन हो जाता है।

  
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## DEMOCRACY: MEANING AND DIMENSIONS

- **Dr. Harsha Chaturvedi**

### Introduction:

India is the world's largest democracy, but few have recognized that it is so against the odds. The Indian experience runs against the widely held view that rich societies are much more likely to be democratic than poor ones, and that societies with large minority populations are prone to ethnic cleansing and civil war. Democracy in India, a poor and notoriously diverse country, has succeeded for more than half the twentieth century and seems likely to succeed as well in the twenty-first. India's democracy has proved substantial as well as durable. Electoral participation has been higher than in the United States, elections have been free and fair, governments have alternated at the center and in the states, and free speech and association are constitutionally protected and widely practiced. But democracy is subject to challenge and change. These may be summarized under seven headings:

- 1) A more prominent role for federal states in India's political system - The states are making themselves heard and felt politically and economically more than they ever have in the half-century since India gained its independence from Britain.
- 2) The transformation of the party system - The era of dominance by the Indian National Congress has ended. Congress remains a major party, but it now must operate within a multiparty system that includes not only the nationally influential Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) but a host of significant regional and state-based parties as well.
- 3) Coalition government - Stable central governments based on parliamentary majorities have given way to coalition governments that must depend on constellations of regional parties. India has become in this regard like Italy or Israel, both places where small parties can make or break governments and thereby affect the whole nation.

# भारतीय लोकतंत्र की चुनौतियाँ एवं समाधान



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# भारतीय लोकतंत्र की चुनौतियाँ एवं समाधान

राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार

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मंत्री, संसदीय कार्य विभाग, अध्यक्ष, संसदीय विद्यापीठ

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 मिथिलेश कुमारी

# ELECTORAL REFORMS: - THE FIRST STEP OF POLITICAL REFORM

Dr. Shriji Sethi

Reform generally means making certain changes to improve it. Therefore, electoral reform aims to introduce and improve specific reforms in the current electoral system. These reforms aim to make a difference in the electoral system in order to improve the lives of the people. It may include:

1. Proportional representation, immediate voting, range voting, condorcet set voting, ranked voting, civic initiative, referendum, double voting system for recall elections, etc.
2. Vote counting techniques.
3. Political party rules change characteristically in the election law.
4. Changes in nomination rules and ballot accessibility.
5. Voting design and voting device, Safety of voters and voting workers.
6. Policy on anti-bribe, coercion and conflict of interest.
7. Funding for Candidates and Referendum Campaigns. Etc.

Electoral reform has long been a source of concern in the democratic world. In several cases, reform results in significant successful and unsuccessful changes to the electoral system.

Electoral reform entails making changes to the electoral system in response to changing circumstances and ensuring impartial elections. It also provides voters with a reformed system for electing their representatives through the casting of ballots. As a result, it is a critical step for democracy.

The election is a process of legitimising modern-day politics' power. The process of legitimisation is entirely dependent on people's trust and confidence. The election process must be governed by principles of free and fair competition. People are losing faith in the current system as a result of alleged gross irregular behaviour in general elections. In these cases, a candidate must spend a significant amount of money to win for office. A candidate who has more money in the election has a better chance of winning.



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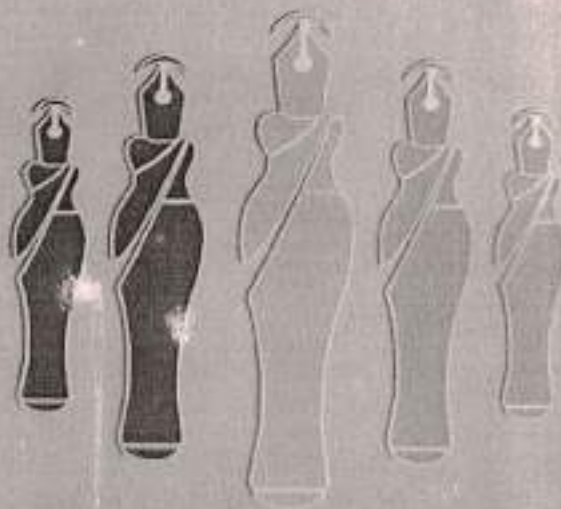


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27	भारतीय लोकतंत्र के समक्ष चुनौतियां	श्री सुजीत पटेल
28	भारत में लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली की दशा और दिशा	डॉ. अजय कुमार ठाकुर, डॉ. ही.के. द्विवेदी
29	कोविड-19 का भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर प्रभाव एवं विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन	श्री अभित कुमार चौधरी
30	भारत में बदलते समाज पर भाषा का जीवन प्रभाव	डॉ. लक्ष्मी द्विवेदी
31	भारतीय कला एवं संस्कृति	डॉ. किरण खरादी

**ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE  
OF  
DIFFERENT CLASSES  
OF  
Plants**

Editor  
**Dr. Kavita Chahal**

*Rms*  
PRINCIPAL  
Sri Sathya Sai College  
For Women, Bhopal (M.P.)

Chapter – 13

MEDICINAL IMPORTANCE OF PLANTS

Dr. Renu Mishra

Associate Professor

Sri Sathya Sai College for Women, Bhopal.

Email : renumishra21@gmail.com

Abstract

*The plant is an important source of medicine and plays a key role in world health. Medicinal plants have been known to be an important potential source of therapeutics or curative aids. The plants rich in secondary metabolites and are potential sources of drugs, which are known as medicinal plants. Phytochemicals are the concoctions secreted by different parts (bark, leaves, flower, roots, and seeds) of a plant. Plants are an excellent resource of an extensive range of compounds, for example, phenols, terpenoids, nitrogen-containing mixes, vitamins, and secondary metabolites.*

**Keywords :** Therapeutics, phenols, terpenoids, secondary metabolites.

\*\*\*\*\*

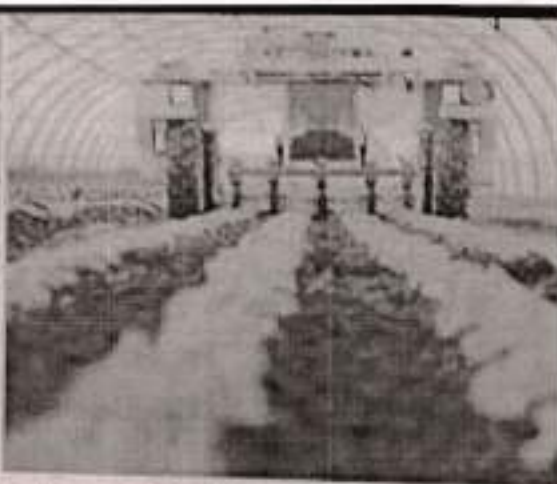
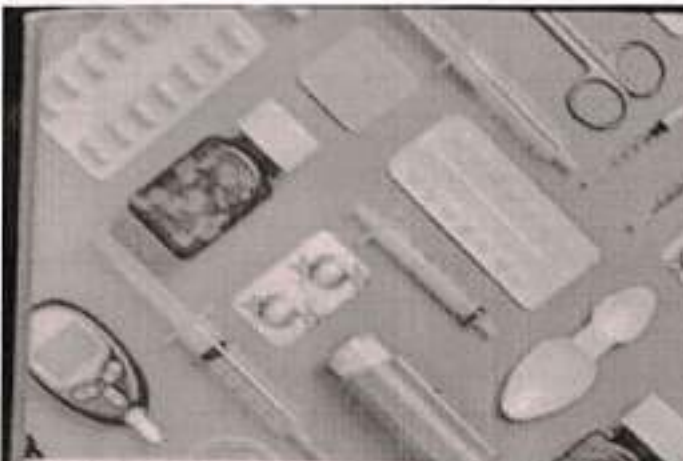
**Introduction**

The plant is an important source of medicine and plays a key role in world health (Sandberg *et al* 2001). Medicinal plants have been known to be an important potential source of therapeutics or curative aids. The use of medicinal plants has attended a commanding role in the health system all over the world.

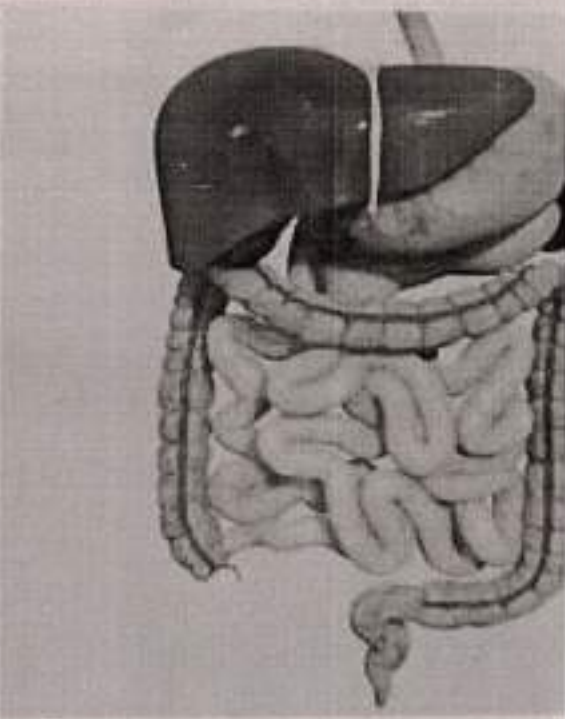
Medicinal plants may be defined as those plants that are commonly used in treating & presenting specific ailments & diseases & are generally considered to be harmless to humans. (Schulz *et al.*, 2001)

The plants rich in secondary metabolites and are potential sources of drugs, which are known as medicinal plants. The history of herbal medicines is as old as human civilization and revealed that plants were used medicinally in China, India, Egypt, and Greece.

India is known as the "Emporium of Medicinal plants" due to the availability of several thousands of medicinal plants in the different bioclimatic zones (Prabhu *et al.*, 2012). Medicinal plants continue to



# ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF MICROBES



Editor  
**Dr. KAVITA CHAHAL**

*Dr. Anu*  
PRINCIPAL  
Sri Sathya Sai College  
For Women, Bhopal (M.P.)

2020-21

Chapter – 12

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF BACTERIA

Dr. Renu Mishra

HOD, Botany & Microbiology  
Sri Sathya Sai College for Women, Habibganj, Bhopal,  
Email: renumishra21@gmail.com

Abstract

*The economic importance of any organism refers to the advantage & disadvantage of that organism to nature, humans, animals, plants, and the environment. Bacteria are prokaryotic microorganisms that have grave Economic importance. There are many kinds of bacteria without which we could not live. They are essential to the presence of life on the earth, of course, all activities of bacteria are not beneficial. Bacteria are beneficial for agriculture, decay & decomposition of organic matter. They are useful in fermentation, dairy, pharmaceutical & medicinal industry. They are also useful in the medicine & cosmetic industry. Besides positive effect on human & environment, it has some negative effect also. Infectious diseases spread from person to person by bacteria are among the leading causes of death despite advances in medical research. Bacteria also cause diseases in plants & animals. Bacteria also cause biodeterioration of useful products, contamination of food & milk.*

**Key Words:-** Pharmaceutical, decomposition, biodeterioration, contamination

\*\*\*\*\*

**Introduction**

Bacteria are prokaryotic microorganisms that play a vital role in the ecosystem. The economic importance of an organism refers to the advantages and disadvantages of that organism to nature, humans, and the environment. This article delineates the economic importance of bacteria in agriculture, pharma and medicine, fermentation industry, dairy industry, and microbial leaching while also recognizing the havoc bacterial diseases wrack on several fronts.

Bacteria play an important role in agriculture. They help in increasing the fertility of the soil by assisting in nitrogen fixation and can be used as a source of manure and bio-pesticides.

# भारतीय संसदीय पद्धति

## गांधी एवं उनके समकालीन विचारक



संपादक

डॉ. प्रतिमा यादव

*Bal*  
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For Women, Bhopal (M.P.)



# भारतीय संसदीय पद्धति गांधी एवं उनके समकालीन विचारक

राष्ट्रीय वेबिनार  
19 फरवरी, 2021  
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डॉ. प्रतिमा यादव  
संचालक, संसदीय विद्यापीठ

## आयोजक

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## Certificate of Publication

This letter is to confirm that the book titled "Immunity Boosters of Medicinal Plants" by Dr. Madhuri Singhal (ISBN: 978-93-5427-920-1) was published by BlueRose Publishers in the month of March 2021.

Dr. Varsha Saxena authored a chapter entitled "Acacia arabica Leaf Extract Mediated Rapid Synthesis Of Silver Nanoparticles and It's Antibacterial Potential"

Best Regards



Syed Arshad  
Director

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# **Dalit Literature in Indian Languages**

Edited By

**DR. TAHER H. PATHAN**



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## Portrayal of Women in Dalit Literature: A Study of P. Sivakami's *The Grip of Change* and *The Taming of Women*

---

**Dr. Shampa Malhotra**

Associate Professor  
Sri Satya Sai College for Women,  
Bhopal

### **Abstract :**

*Dalit Literature evolved as an independent stream depicting the miserable conditions and traumatic experiences to which the segregated class of Indian society was subjected to in the Manu and post-Manu days in India. This school of writing has been the inevitable outcome of the great awakening that took place in India from Mahatma Phule to Dr. Ambedkar. This awakening gave the Dalits a new consciousness and insight into the oppressive system in which they were forced to live. Dalit literature came up as the most powerful rebellious expression of the twentieth century. This literature is marked with features of revolt and misery. It is essentially a literature of protest against caste system. Oppression of women in the Indian social system can be seen in 'Manusmriti'. Manu gives women a slave like status, the lowest in the social ladder. Manu was of the opinion that women are inferior both physically and mentally. They are weak, sentimental and dependent. A woman is exploited not only because of her sex but on the basis of her class, race and caste. The plight of dalit women is a web of caste, class and sex.*

*My paper will focus on the portrayal of women in Shivkami's 'The Grip of Change' and 'The taming of Women'.*

**Keywords :** Dalit, Oppression, New Consciousness.

Dalit literature evolved as an independent stream depicting the struggle and miserable conditions and experiences to which the segregated class was subjected to in the Manu and post-Manu times in India. This school of writing was the inevitable outcome of the great awakening that took place in India from the time of Mahatma Phule to Dr. Ambedkar in the 1920s. This awakening gave the Dalits a new consciousness and understanding of the oppressive system prevalent

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# **Dalit Literature in Indian Languages**

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## Dalit Literary Text Valmiki's Joothan : A Critical Perspective

---

**Dr Megha Singh**

Asstt Prof. English,  
Sri Sathya Sai College for Women,  
Bhopal

Dalit Life is excruciatingly painful, charred by experiences. Experiences that did not manage to find room in literary creations. We have grown up in a social order that is extremely cruel, inhuman and compassionless towards Dalits. The portrayals of Dalits as mute and pathetic characters, unable to speak about their oppression, are characteristics of high cast Indian writers. Dalits in their writings are portrayed as tragic figures and objects of pity, incapable of talking back or feeling enraged. Omprakash Valmiki's Joothan is among the first texts in Hindi that identifies itself as a part of Dalit literature, one of the most important literary movements to emerge in post-independence India. In his Preface, Valmiki writes that Joothan presents 'those experiences that did not find a place in literary representations. 'Experiences like Valmiki's, his birth and growing up in the untouchable caste of Chuhra, the heroic struggle that he waged to survive this preordained life of perpetual physical and mental persecution, and his transformation into a speaking subject and recorder of the oppression and exploitation he endured, not only as an individual but also as a member of a stigmatized and oppressed community, had never been represented in the annals of Hindi Literature. He, therefore, has broken new ground, mapped a new territory. Besides a few stray poems and short stories by canonical Hindi writers, which portray Dalit characters as tragic figures and objects of pathos, Dalit representations are conspicuously absent from contemporary Hindi literature.

A literary critic, reared in an educational system that taught a canon of literature focused solely on the experience of the privileged sections of society, whether of India or of the west, must tread cautiously in this new territory, utilizing the benchmarks provided by Dalit literary theory and being continuously on guard against those kinds of formalist analyses that privilege form over content.



# Conference Proceeding

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## INNOVATIONS, DISTINCTIVENESS & BEST PRACTICES IN CURRICULAR ASPECTS



Editors :

**Dr. Suparna Ghosh**  
**Dr. Jaswinder Mehta**  
**Dr. Ruchi Dubey Sharma**

  
PRINCIPAL  
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For Women, Bhopal (M.P.)

---

## Life Skills Education in Curriculum: A Milestone for Quality Enhancement

Megha Singh,

Asst Prof. English, Sri Sathya Sai College For Women, Bhopal

Email- megha.singh351@gmail.com

### Abstract

Adolescence is a period when the intellectual, physical, social, emotional and all the capabilities are very high, but, unfortunately, most of the adolescents are unable to utilize their potential to maximum due to various reasons. Young adults face many emerging issues such as global warming, famines, poverty, suicide, population explosion, alcoholism, drug abuse, sexual abuse, smoking, juvenile delinquency, anti-social acts, etc. that have an adverse effect on them and others too, to a large extent. The cut-throat competition, unemployment, lack of job security, etc. are some of the major concerns for the educated and for the entire generation living today. This new challenge requires immediate and effective responses from a socially responsible system of education. 'Education' is important, but education to support and live life better is more important. It has been felt that life skills education bridges the gap between basic functioning and capabilities. It strengthens the ability of an individual to meet the needs and demands of the present society and helps in dealing with the above issues in a manner to get desired behaviour in practical. Imparting life skill training through inculcating life skill education will help youth to overcome such difficulties in life. The present paper endeavours to highlight the importance of life skills education and the benefits of imparting life skill education in our curriculum i.e. developing social, emotional & thinking skills in students, as they are the important building blocks for a dynamic citizen, who can cope up with future challenges, and survive well. The present paper also discusses that implementing life skills education in curriculum helps in enhancing the quality of the students and the institution as well.

**Keywords:** Adolescent, Challenges, Critical Thinking, Life Skills Education

Educationists, life style gurus and business management experts have suddenly discovered that without well-developed life skills, even the brightest and best students are doomed to shallows and misery. However, there is considerable confusion about the type of life skills that need to be taught in the schools, colleges and higher education institutions of our country. Some advocate the importance of supplementary skills such as public speaking, digital learning, maths wizardry. Others focus on hands-on skills such as motor mechanics, carpentry, home electronics, yoga, music, dance and sports specialization, while some give importance to plain good manners. Understandably, parents and students are confused.

In the new millennium, education is undergoing a revolutionary change in the areas of science & technology, globalization, privatization, urbanization, industrialization, etc. Youth today are facing many emerging issues such as global warming, depression, job dissatisfaction, intolerance suicide, population explosion, cut-throat competition, unemployment, lack of job security and many other psycho-social and professional issues, etc. are some of the major concerns for the educated and as a result, they are caught in the crazy race for earning more and more. No one has time for his/her 'self', to develop empathy with surrounding and to have harmony in society.

Young mind is being considered, as the most productive members of the society, due to their physical and intellectual capability. But in real scenario, most of them are unable to utilize their potential in an appropriate way due to lack of guidance and motivation. Social problems like alcoholism, drug abuse,

E-waste should never be disposed with garbage and other household wastes. This should be segregated at the site and sold or donated to various organizations. While buying electronic products opt for those that:

- Are made with fewer toxic constituents
- Use recycled content
- Are energy efficient
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Conf. Proceeding  
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### Current Scenario of Solar Energy in India

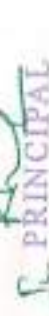
**Dr. Seema Soni**

Principal, Laxmipati College, (Laxmipati Group of Institutions),  
Bhopal, M.P., India

#### ABSTRACT

Generation of solar energy has tremendous scope in India. The geographical location of the country stands to its benefit for generating solar energy. The reason being India is a tropical country and it receives solar radiation almost throughout the year, which amounts to 3,000 hours of sunshine. This is equal to more than 5,000 trillion kWh. Almost, all parts of India receive 4-7 kWh of solar radiation per sq. metres. This is equivalent to 2,300-3,200 sunshine hours per year. States like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, and West Bengal have great potential for tapping solar energy due to their location. Since majority of the population live in rural areas, there is much scope for solar energy being promoted in these areas. Use of solar energy can reduce the use of firewood and dung cakes by rural household. Many large projects have been set up and being set up in India.

India has massive plan for Solar Energy generation that may not only fulfil the deficit of power generation but also contribute largely in Green Energy Production to help to reduce the Climatic Changes globally. (1)

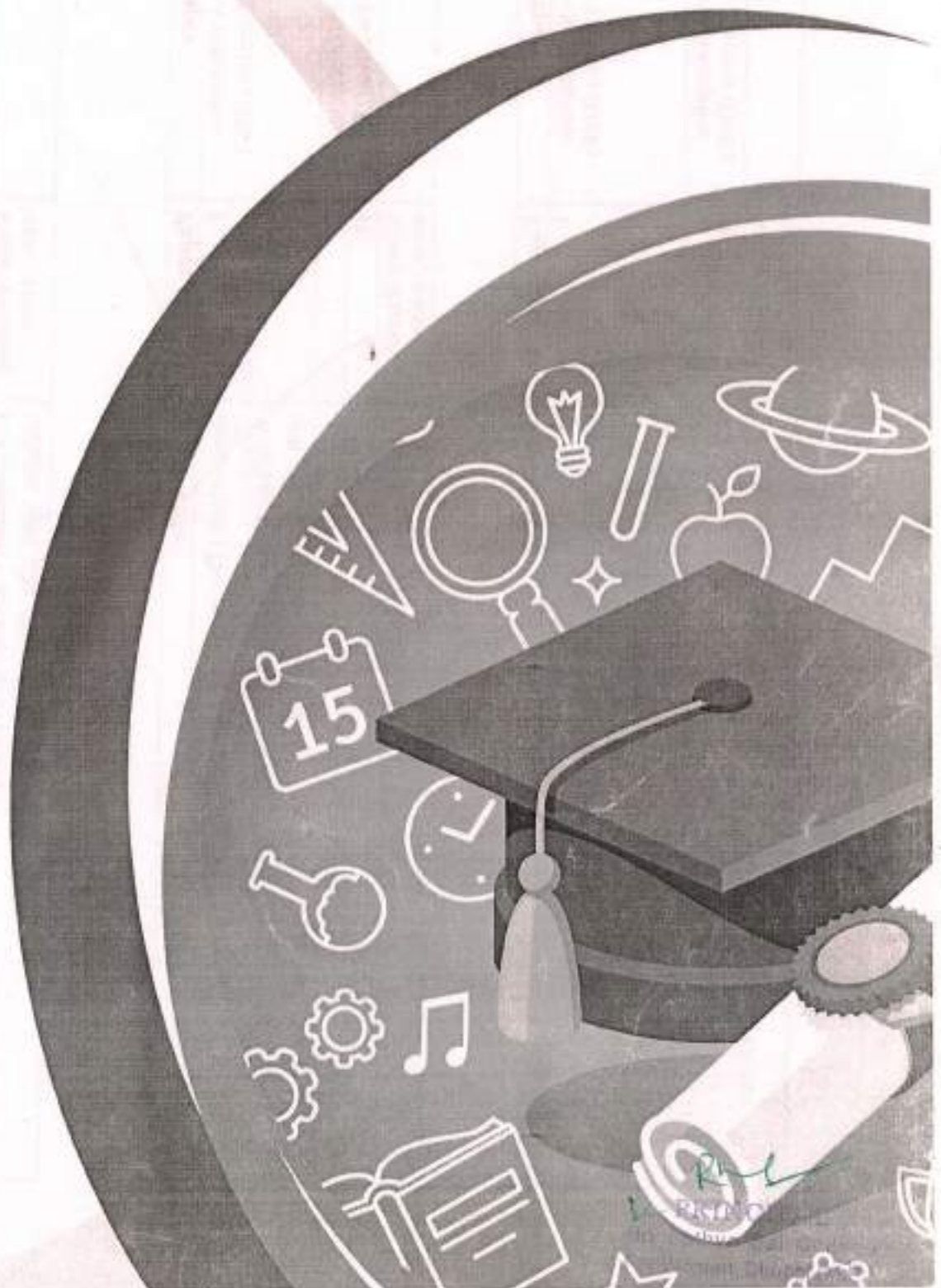
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# Synchronization of NAAC and NEP-2020



## Editors

Dr. Suparna Ghosh  
Dr. Anjali Choudhary

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## **Skill Based Learning Necessary for Development of Nation**

**Dr. Harsha Chaturvedi**

Asst. Professor Political Science

Sri Satya Sai College for Women

### **Abstract :**

Education empowers people and serves as an important input for the growth of any nation, provided the education is targeted and planned to achieve the desired, well thought out, objectives. Properly planned higher educational system can increase nation's gross products, cultural richness, build positive attitude towards harnessing the dividends of technology and increase efficiency and effectiveness of the governance.

Key Words : Education, Skill Development

### **Introduction :**

It strengthens competencies and develops commitments. Compared to western economies, burdened by an ageing population, India has a unique advantage of being a young country. Around 65% of India's population today is less than 35 years old, yet India is not in a position to fully harvest the "demographic dividends", though having a huge population in the working age group of 20-35 years. For harvesting better demographic dividends from the young population, it is imperative that they are provided quality education and proper avenues for their gainful employment are created. The absence of quality educational institutions has created a serious challenge of equity and access to quality education, this may have serious repercussions for the growth and development of the country. Higher Education sector in India witnessed a tremendous increase in the number of Universities/Colleges since 1947. The number of Universities has increased 35 times from 20 in 1950 to nearly 700 in 2017. The number of colleges has also registered increase of 75 times. With just 500 colleges in 1950 to around 38,000 as on today. The quantum growth in the Higher Education sector is spearheaded by Universities which are the highest seats of learning. Embedding skills in Higher education at undergraduate and Post Graduate levels will equip students with job skills. It can be done by providing a choice of add-on skill modules as well as changing curriculum of few subjects to include relevant skills. The subjects that can be added may be based on domain knowledge, soft skills, English speaking, digital literacy, financial literacy and employment readiness. Mix and match of 'study part time' and 'work part time' can also be worked out in some fields. Problem Higher education institutions must recognize that for many students the transition from education into employment is not a straightforward matter. It has been a problem for long. An increasing

## The Role of a New Education Policy in Driving Educational Development

**Dr. Shriji Seth**

Assistant Professor

Political Science, Sri Sathya Sai College For women, Bhopal

### Abstract

This research paper aims to explore the significance of implementing a New Education Policy as an option for driving educational development. It discusses various aspects of education, such as curriculum enhancement, teacher training, infrastructure improvement, inclusive education, assessment and evaluation, collaboration, and research and innovation. The paper emphasizes the importance of long-term commitment, adequate funding, effective governance, and continuous monitoring and evaluation for the successful implementation of a new education policy. The findings highlight the potential of a well-designed education policy to lay the foundation for a quality education system that prepares students for the challenges of the future.

**Key words-** New Education Policy, Innovation, Assessment and Evaluation.

The implementation of a new education policy can indeed be an effective option for educational development. A well-designed and comprehensive education policy has the potential to address various aspects of the education system, including curriculum development, teacher training, infrastructure improvement, access to education, and educational outcomes.

Here are some ways in which a new education policy can contribute to educational development:

1. **Curriculum Enhancement:** A new education policy can focus on updating and improving the curriculum to align it with current trends, technological advancements, and the changing needs of the job market. It can emphasize critical thinking, problem-solving skills, creativity, and digital literacy to better prepare students for the future.
2. **Teacher Training and Professional Development:** A strong education policy can prioritize the training and professional development of teachers. By investing in quality teacher education programs, continuous training, and support, the policy can enhance teaching methodologies, pedagogical techniques, and subject knowledge among educators. This, in turn, improves the overall quality of education in schools.
3. **Infrastructure and Resources:** Adequate infrastructure and resources are essential for providing a conducive learning environment. An education policy can allocate funds and resources for the construction of schools, libraries, laboratories, and other necessary facilities. It can also ensure the availability of up-to-date textbooks, learning materials, and technology tools to enhance the learning experience.

**Role of Fundamental  
Duties for  
Sustainable  
Development  
and  
Nation Building**



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# Role of Fundamental Duties for Sustainable Development and Nation Building

Volume-I

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# Theoretical investigations of complex perovskite oxides with tetravalent cation doping at a-site to establish the role of lattice distortions

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# Theoretical Investigations of Complex Perovskite Oxides with Tetravalent Cation Doping at A-site to Establish the Role of Lattice Distortions

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**Abstract.** We have investigated the lattice distortions due to charge and size mismatch in complex oxides  $(La, Y)_{1-x}(Te^{4+}, Zr^{4+})_xMnO_3$  and its effect on elastic and thermal properties of these complex perovskite manganites. The revealed data on specific heat, thermal expansion, Debye temperature and Bulk modulus studied as a function of lattice distortions using a novel atomistic approach of Atom in Molecules (AIM) theory and Modified Rigid Ion Model (MREM) are presented for some concentrations ( $x$ ) of  $(La, Y)_{1-x}(Te^{4+}, Zr^{4+})_xMnO_3$  in a wide temperature range. Studied compounds exhibit anomalous increase in Bulk modulus and Debye temperature with increase in doping concentration of tetravalent  $Te^{4+}$  and  $Zr^{4+}$  cations at A-site. These compounds give us an unique opportunity to observe the effect of charge and size variance at A-site in perovskite structure without the effect of JT distortions due to occurrence of these compounds in Rhombohedra and hexagonal symmetry with high variance.

## INTRODUCTION

Doped perovskite oxides are a class of materials having the general formula  $(R_{1-x}A_x)(Mn_{1-y}B_y)O_3$ , which can adopt the some of the most distorted variant of ideal cubic structure of perovskite  $GdFeO_3$ . They are found with varying degree of distortions with spectacular range of physical and magnetic properties. The most common distortions observed in these oxides are due to charge and size mismatch of cations at A and B-site, buckling of super-exchange angle (B-O-B), and Jahn-Teller (JT) distortions of  $MnO_6$  octahedron within the intertwined structure of cations and octahedrons. These distorted oxides are potential candidates for new magnetic recording devices, cathode materials for Solid Oxide Fuel Cells (SOFC), gas sensors, magnetic refrigerant, gas separation membranes, optoelectronic materials *etc.* [1-3]

It is established that a reduction of  $r_A$  ("chemical" pressure) by substituting a smaller cation at A-site leads to a decrease of the insulator-metal transition temperature  $T_{IM}$  and finally to a complete destabilization of the ferromagnetic metallic ground state. Small ionic radius of  $Zr^{4+}$  ( $r = 1.04\text{\AA}$ , CN=12) and of  $Te^{4+}$  ( $r = 1.07\text{\AA}$ , CN 12) compared to  $La^{3+}$  ( $r = 1.36\text{\AA}$ , CN=12) will introduce large A-site cation size variance and, charge variance hence expected to give some new results. The effect of this doping is to decrease drastically the  $e_g$  one electron bandwidth too. The insulator-metal transition temperature  $T_{IM}$  is expected to decrease and possible destabilization of ferromagnetic state even at lower temperature is possible. At the same time, substitution of trivalent cation by a tetravalent cation induces two  $Mn^{3+}$  cations to change to divalent  $Mn^{2+}$  state. Thus the double exchange mechanism is expected between the  $Mn^{3+}$ -O- $Mn^{2+}$  bridges.

This communication reports the investigation of lattice distortions, that is caused by the substitution of non-lanthanide tellurium ion and Zirconium ion for La/Y ions in the rare earth manganese oxide perovskite structure. Among these complex oxides  $La_{1-x}Te_xMnO_3$  is an electron-doped CMR material, which has exhibited excellent physical and chemical properties. The studies indicated that ferro-paramagnetic and metal-insulator transition arose from the double exchange between  $Mn^{3+}$ -O- $Mn^{2+}$  in  $La_{0.9}Te_{0.1}MnO_3$ . Experimental results suggest that

$\text{La}_{0.9}\text{Te}_{0.1}\text{MnO}_3$  has the characteristic of CMR effect and spin-glass state. As exploration in this field is still new, so the results of this investigation can help the researchers of this field in the coming years.

Table 1. The average cation radius at A-site ( $r_A$ ), variance, charge, size mismatch and model parameters for  $\text{La}/\text{Y}_{1-x}\text{Te}/\text{Zr}_x\text{MnO}_3$  system at room temperature.

Doping concentration $n$ $x$	$r_A$ (Å)	Cation Variance $\sigma^2$ (Å <sup>2</sup> )	A-site charge mismatch $\sigma_c$	A-site size mismatch $\sigma_w$	Model Parameters			
					$b_1 \times 10^{-19}$ (J) (Mn-O)	$b_2 \times 10^{-19}$ (J) (La/Te/Zr-O)	$\rho_1$ (Å) (Mn-O)	$\rho_2$ (Å) (La/Te/Zr-O)
$\text{LaMnO}_3$	1.36	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.398	1.630	0.368	0.642
$\text{La}_{0.9}\text{Te}_{0.1}$	1.191	54.46	0.935	1.7956	0.064	0.368	0.099	0.191
$\text{La}_{0.8}\text{Te}_{0.2}$	1.167	96.83	0.875	1.7109	0.007	0.101	0.060	0.116
$\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Te}_{0.3}$	1.142	127.08	0.818	1.6305	0.001	0.024	0.042	0.081
$\text{La}_{0.9}\text{Zr}_{0.1}$	1.328	92.16	0.935	2.00	0.002	0.043	0.048	0.093
$\text{Y}_{0.9}\text{Zr}_{0.1}$	1.002	29.16	0.935	1.5102	0.164	0.559	0.136	0.241
$\text{Y}_{0.8}\text{Zr}_{0.2}$	0.984	51.84	0.875	1.4428	0.048	0.282	0.093	0.168
$\text{Y}_{0.7}\text{Zr}_{0.3}$	0.966	68.04	0.818	1.3790	0.013	0.131	0.070	0.126
$\text{YMnO}_3$	0.960	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.083	0.494	0.162	0.284

To the best of our knowledge, no systematic investigation of effect of lattice distortions on thermal properties of these doped manganites has been carried out in the past, whereas it is well established that distortions are one of the most relevant contributions in explaining the underlying physics of these semiconducting manganites. The main focus of the present paper is to quantify the role of distortions due to charge and size mismatch and their effect on the thermal properties of  $\text{La}/\text{YMnO}_3$ , and it is probably the first time that this has been done. Recently, we have successfully portrayed the thermodynamic and elastic properties of some Manganites, Cobaltates *etc.* [4-8] by using a modified rigid ion model (MRIM) and a novel approach of Atoms in Molecules Theory. The formulas to quantify the distortions, MRIM formalism and the results are presented in subsequent sections.

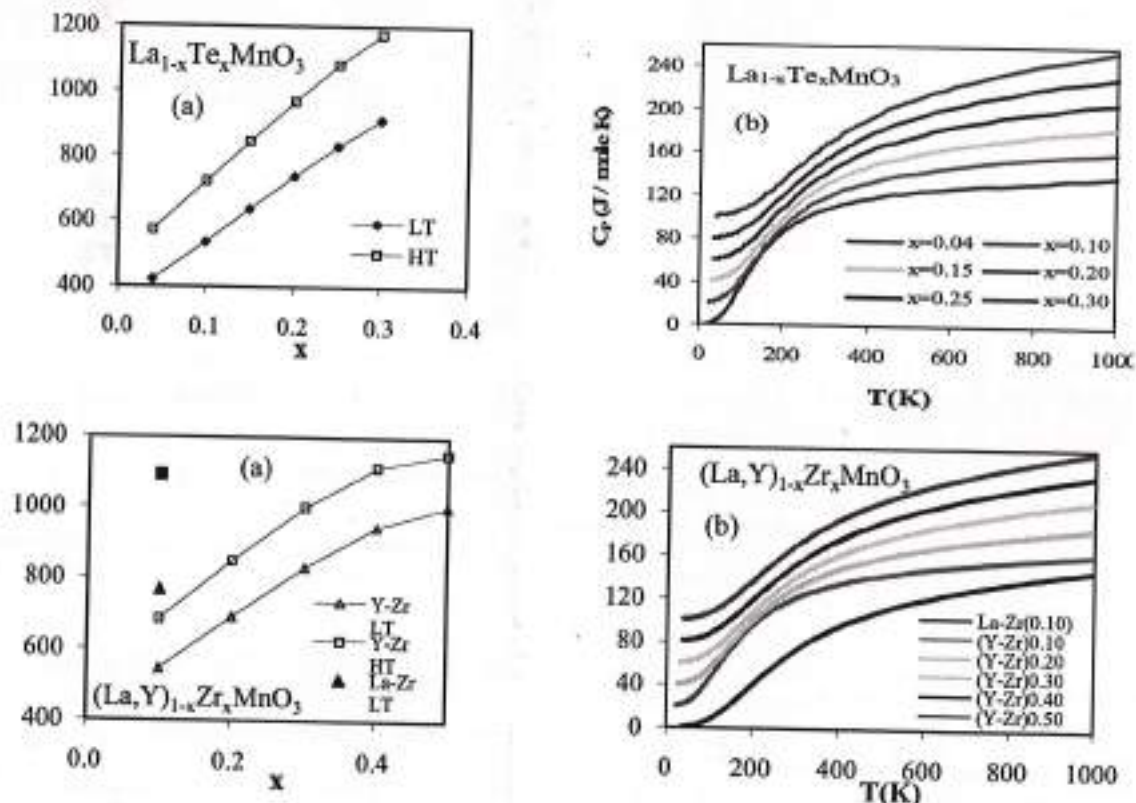


Figure 1 (a) Debye temperature of  $\text{La}_{1-x}(\text{Te}/\text{Zr})_x\text{MnO}_3$  in (LT) and (HT) region against doping level x of Tellurium/Zirconium at A-site and (b) Lattice specific heat ( $C_p$ ) of  $\text{La}_{1-x}(\text{Te}/\text{Zr})_x\text{MnO}_3$  in 20K to 1000K temperature interval.



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## Preface

"Indian Response to English Language and Literature" consists of many research papers regarding different genres of literature such as drama, fiction, poetry, prose and teaching of English as a second language in Indian situation. These papers cover the entire range of various literary genres including the Indian epics like the *Mahabharata*, the *Ramayana* and animal fables Panchtantra. A large number of the research papers in this book have been devoted to Shakespeare and his plays, different roles played by male and female characters. Many scholars have stressed their keen focus on the poetry of John Keats, one of the best romantic poets, Indian style of romantic vein Toru Dutt, skilled confessional poets like Kamini Das, Sylvia Plath etc. Similarly English language teaching and its challenges have been explored with profound interest by some scholars. Indo-Canadian and Afro-American literature has been the thrust area for some of the scholars in this book. These papers will not only tempt the readers and entertain them but also give a new insight to them while reading these papers.

Dr. G. S. Gautam

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study of Shakespeare only an elaborate ritual? Are students ever being forced to wade their way through difficulties of Elizabethan English simply because their seniors have done so? How is Shakespeare relevant in the twenty first century? In what ways does Shakespeare deserve to be celebrated as the greatest English writer of all times? Such questions come to the mind when we enter the academic curriculum for schools and colleges.

Shakespeare wrote poetry and plays about love when he was young, always about aging as he grew old. He chose stories to dramatize which engaged his imaginations with topics relevant to his constantly changing position in the cycle of the Seven Ages. This is a key to the mystery of why he engages our imagination so much. He writes of desire, jealousy, ambition, ingratitude, humanity and forgiveness because he has known them through experience. He looks into the conditions of human happiness and misery with equal sympathy and insight because he knows how to witness and portray what other people are going through. This is his ability to put himself in other people's minds and situations which Keats calls Shakespeare's 'negative capability'.

William Shakespeare is a confluence of the Renaissance and the Reformation. He led a moderately religious and admirably knowledgeable life as a complete man of the Renaissance out to live his faith in the glory of man as created in God's image and the unique personality formed in Anglican culture with the spirituality of the Renaissance. His encyclopedic range enthralled his religious fervor thrills admirers.

The stage purports several aspects - the style of the structure, the impersonation of actors particularly impersonation of female characters, the variety of audience, popular themes of drama, peculiarity in the structure of the dramatic personae, the opening, progress and end of the stage performances. Shakespeare adjusted his craftsmanship to the architecture of the Elizabethan stage. Shakespeare's poems are a valuable insight into his craft as a writer. But he did not confine his artistry as a poet to his narrative poems and sonnets. The drama of his time was very often written in verse. Shakespeare's early plays in all genres are largely in verse. The language is controlled and rhetorically stylized.

## The Enigmatic Shakespeare

Dr. Sharma

### Abstract

William Shakespeare is an apparent mystery. That he was an inspired writer is undisputed. In the realm of drama and poetry his works transcend those of his predecessors, contemporaries and successors. According to A.C. Bradley, Shakespeare is a natural genius than a conscious artist. Shakespeare is a genius in relation to the socio-political and economic background of Elizabethan age. The personality of Shakespeare is still being explored by the Elizabethan conventions. He was a contemporary playwright. Modern critics admire Shakespeare as the greatest poet and dramatist of the world, while the majority of his contemporaries have become biographical material. Characters in Shakespeare's plays are real men and women. His joys and sorrows, passions and aspirations find expression in his plays. Shakespeare turned the tools and conventions into his works of art because he was a transcendent genius. The abstract explores the relevance of Shakespearean works in the modern world and endeavours to unearth reasons of his popularity in date and in times to come.

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## CHAPTER

## Exploring the Female Psyche : Portrayal of Shakespeare's Heroines in Hamlet and Othello in Patriarchal Contexts

Dr. Megha Singh

Shakespeare has been unanimously proclaimed as the bard of all ages, timeless and universal. He creates a world of romance, adventure, reconciliation and much more. He lived and wrote in the Elizabethan age, a time when the society was branching out and making itself known throughout the world by colonizing other cultures. Great Britain was reaching new heights of power. Shakespeare is a cultural icon of considerable symbolic significance in the world and his plays are conventionally represented as timeless works of genius which reveal transcendent truths about human condition. In terms of his life and his body of work, Shakespeare is the most written about author in the history of Western civilization. His canons include 38 plays, 154 sonnets and 2 epic narrative poems. His works have been studied analysed and enjoyed as some of the finest masterpieces of English language. He took the art of dramatic

art and honed it to perfection. He created the most vivid characters of the Elizabethan Era than any other era on the stage. His usage of language, both lofty and low, shows a remarkable wit and subtlety. Most importantly, his themes are so universal that they transcend generations, to stir the imaginations of audiences everywhere, till this day. His maturity as a playwright signified a changing trend in Elizabethan theatre at that time.

Shakespeare began his writing in the second half of the sixteenth century. Queen Elizabeth and Shakespeare were contemporaries; one in the political sphere and other in the sphere of art. Shakespeare's interaction with the Queen left a deep impact on his artistic flavours as he created powerful women in many of his plays. The representation of women varies throughout different texts. This is the result of the cultural context of the author. Women are however, often depicted as the inferior gender having no social standing, no significance of opinion and in midst of male dominance. Shakespeare seemed to be extremely sensitive in casting his female characters but their images and the roles given to them indirectly suggested the significant impact of patriarchy on their lives.

The present paper endeavours to explore the female psyche and the portrayal of women in the plays of Shakespeare with reference to Hamlet and Othello in the patriarchal context. While exploring the female characters, the social context i.e. Elizabethan society and the views of feminist critics are also taken into consideration. William Shakespeare began his writing and acting career in the second half of the sixteenth century. He lived and wrote in the Elizabethan Age, a time when the society was branching out and making itself, known throughout the world by colonizing other cultures. Queen Elizabeth and Shakespeare were contemporary to each other; one in the political scene and other in sphere of art. Shakespeare's plays were performed at Royal stage for Queen and he even interacted with her in the court. These interactions left a deep impact on his artistic flavours as Shakespeare created powerful women in many of his plays. As the issue of monarch's gender was one of the main subject of social discussions during the time of Shakespeare it was not possible for a popular and political writer to divorce himself from social concerns.

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डॉ. (श्रीमती) श्रीजी सेठ'

देश के सामने मूल्य का संकट है। यह मूल्य संकट व्यक्तिगत भी है और सामूहिक भी हमारे जीवन में पाए जाने वाले अधिकांश भ्रष्टाचार का कारण बाजार-केन्द्रित व्यापार और धन-केन्द्रित पश्चिमी उपभोक्ता मूल्य है। जब तक जीवन का अंतिम लक्ष्य धन होगा तब तक भ्रष्टाचार का अंत नहीं होगा! यह घोर चिंता का विषय है कि हम अपने स्वर्णिम के अतीत को भूलते जा रहे हैं! हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि अपने मूल और अपने आदर्शों को भूलने वाले राष्ट्र नष्ट हो जाया करते हैं! जो समाज अपने बच्चों को अपनी परंपरा का, सदियों की संचित विवेक-सम्पदा का और जीवन मूल्यों का ज्ञान नहीं देते वे महाकाल की मूल में लीन हो जाया करते हैं!

शब्द - मूल्य, व्यक्तिगत, वैश्वीकरण, राजनीतिक व्यवस्था, लोकतांत्रिक

“दुनिया एक मंच है और सभी पुरुष और महिलाएं केवल खिलाड़ी हैं”-

विलियम शेक्सपियर

शेक्सपियर के प्रसिद्ध शब्द सदियों पहले कहे गए हैं। अभी ये वर्तमान समय को चित्रित करने के लिए उपयुक्त हैं। आज, पहले से कहीं अधिक, दुनिया सिकुड़ रही है और एक वैश्विक मंच में बदल रही है जिसमें हम सभी की भूमिका है।

अपने मूल रूप में वैश्वीकरण न तो विशेष रूप से नया है, न ही सामान्य रूप से। यह दुनिया का एक ऐसा जटिल समूह है, जिसने केवल उसी तरह से पुनर्गठन किया है जिसमें जीते हैं, बल्कि हमारे दिन-प्रतिदिन के जीवन की गतिविधियों को भी प्रभावित करते हैं।

प्रक्रिया है जिसके द्वारा विभिन्न देशों के बीच सीमा रेखा नगण्य हो गई और पूरी दुनिया एक समूह या वैश्विक गांव में बदल गई।

वैश्वीकरण मोटे तौर पर वैश्विक संबंधों के विस्तार, वैश्विक स्तर पर सामाजिक जीवन पुनर्गठन और वैश्विक चेतना के विकास और इसलिए विश्व समाज के समेकन को संदर्भित करता है। प्राचीन भारत की पारंपरिक अवधारणा जिसे “वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्” के रूप में जाना

भागाध्यक्ष, राजनीति विज्ञान, श्री सत्य साई महिला महाविद्यालय, भोपाल

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**Microwave Assisted Extraction and Phytochemical Analysis of *Acacia arabica* Bark: Greener Perspective****Dr. Varsha Saxena\*, Dr. Neena Arora***Department of Chemistry*  
Sri Sathya Sai College for Women, Bhopal, INDIA  
Email: ssthsavarsha@yahoo.com**Abstract**

The aim of this study is to optimize the extraction process for *Acacia arabica* bark which can be a source of potential therapeutic drugs. The most commonly used techniques are maceration, soxhlet extraction and microwave assisted extraction. This study demonstrates the extraction and phytochemical analysis of bark of *A. arabica* using all three techniques in three different solvents. The solvents used were methanol, ethyl acetate and methanol-water mixture. Phytochemical analysis of extract in these solvents has been evaluated to compare the effect of solvent and extraction technique. TFC, TPC and TTC of methanolic extract obtained from all three methods were determined. In microwave extraction technique TPC, TFC and TTC were found to be 83mg/gm equivalent to Gallic acid, 33mg/gm equivalent to Rutin and 208 mg/gm equivalent to Atropine respectively. This is almost double the quantity obtained by conventional method. Methanolic extract by microwave method showed high free radical scavenging activity as evidenced by low IC<sub>50</sub> value in DPPH (40.29µg/ml). The results indicate that best extraction of phytochemicals can be achieved using methanol as solvent under microwave irradiation as the process gets accelerated and requires lesser use of solvent. This technique is therefore time efficient as well as environmental friendly.

**Key Words:** microwave assisted extraction, soxhlet, acacia, bark, antioxidant activity

**1. Introduction**

Plants have long been established as rich source of medicines which have made significant contribution to human health and general well being. Since time immemorial herbal medicines or plant extracts have been used for treatment of various disorders. India has been blessed with rich flora which have been serving as source of traditional medicines. *A. arabica*, commonly known as 'babool' or 'kikar' is a medium sized tree belonging to the family Leguminosae and the sub-family Mimosoideae. Babool is seen all over the Indian subcontinent upto an altitude of 3000 meter. It is called Indian gum-Arabic tree. It is very commonly found in the forest of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. This plant has impressive history of medicinal usage specially for the treatment of skin,

stomach and tooth problems. It has been recognized worldwide as a multipurpose tree.<sup>1</sup>

Phytochemicals are naturally occurring chemicals in medicinal plants, leaves, vegetables and roots that have defense mechanism against various diseases.<sup>2,3,4</sup> Phytochemicals are primary and secondary compounds. *A. arabica* bark contains several phytochemicals like catechin, epicatechin, dicatechin, epigallo catechin, gallic acid & its methyl ester, quercetin, catechol, epicatechol, leucocyanidine gallate, sucrose and tannin.<sup>5,6</sup>

The bark, due to its large quantity of tannin, is a powerful astringent. Its decoction is largely used as a gargle and mouth wash in cancer and syphilitis. The juice of the bark mixed with milk is dropped into the eye in

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आदिजन : जनजातीय जीवन दृष्टि



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रबिन्द्रनाथ टैगोर विश्वविद्यालय भोपाल

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वीरेन्द्र धीर  
डॉ. उषा वैद्य (विभागाध्यक्ष)  
भाषा एवं मानविकी संकाय  
रबिन्द्रनाथ टैगोर विश्वविद्यालय भोपाल

  
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## मालवा की विश्रुत परंपरा और भीली

डॉ. अनुपमा चौहान

विभागाध्यक्ष हिन्दी, श्री सत्य साई महिला महाविद्यालय, भोपाल (म.प्र.) भारत.

### I प्रस्तावना

जन साहित्य श्रुति साहित्य है और उसकी आश्रय स्थली नगरीय परंपरों से दूर लोक मन है। पीढ़ी-दर-पीढ़ी अवसर, अनुष्ठान, रीति-रिवाजों के माध्यम से इन्हें जीवित रखता आया है। इस साहित्य का रचयिता अज्ञात नाम कुल-शील होता है, पर इन रचनाओं की स्वामयिक सुंदरता और उदार भाव मन से कंठ की यात्रा तय करता हुआ वर्तमान में आ पहुँचता है। अशिक्षित, ग्रामीण जन अपने भावों को कथाओं, गीतों, नाट्यों द्वारा निरंतर व्यक्त करते रहते हैं। ये रचनाएँ सहास नहीं होतीं, बस सहज ही अपना लचीला स्वरूप लिए प्रचलित हो जाती हैं। प्रकृति से आश्रय-आरक्षक का सहज संबंध जोड़े हुए वे जन जीवन विश्वास का घनी होता है।

मालवा के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में आदिम वनवासी मुलिन्द, शबर, आभीर, किरात, भील आदि जातियाँ निवास करती रहीं। उनमें से कुछ अब भी वहीं निवास करती हैं। शिक्षित समाज में अब तक ये पूरी तरह सम्मिलित नहीं हो पाए हैं, परन्तु वह प्रक्रिया गतिशील है।

मालवा के पश्चिम में अरावली पर्वत हैं जो उत्तर से दक्षिण तक व्याप्त हैं। यह क्षेत्र 'दुंगर' कहलाता है तथा प्रायः जनजाति भीलों का आश्रयदाता है।

मालवा क्षेत्र का भू-भाग अत्यंत विस्तृत है। सुदूर अतीत से यहाँ प्रवाहमान नदियों, स्थानीय भौगोलिक एवं सांस्कृतिक विविधता के रहते मालवी की अलग-अलग छटाएँ लोकजीवन में दिखाई देती हैं। इन्हीं में मालवी के विविध क्षेत्रीय रूप या उपबोलियों अस्तित्व में आई हैं— "बारा कोस पे वाणी बदलें, पांच कोस पे पाणी।" ये पंक्ति मालवी की विहंगम छटा को प्रकट करती है।

मालवी की प्रमुख उपबोलियाँ हैं—

- (क) केन्द्रीय या आदर्श मालवी
- (ख) सोंघवाड़ी
- (ग) रजवाड़ी
- (घ) दशोरी या दशपुरी
- (च) उमठवाड़ी
- (छ) भीली

भील जनजाति द्वारा प्रयुक्त भीली बोली का मालवी के साथ घनिष्ठ संबंध है। भीली के कई शब्दों से मालवी समृद्ध हुई है तो मालवी के अनेक शब्दों को भीली ने पचाया है।

भीलों की अपनी कोई स्वांत्र भाषा नहीं है। यह मालवी की ही एक छवि है। संभवतः मिलातों अथवा आर्यों के सम्पर्क में आने के कारण उनकी भाषा में अनुकूल परिवर्तन होकर उनकी मूल बोली सर्वथा लुप्त हो गई और वे जो भाषा बोलते हैं, वह आर्य भाषा ही है।

मालवा में भीली का क्षेत्र उसके दक्षिण-पश्चिम का भाग है। दक्षिण में जहाँ यह मराठी से सम्बन्धित हुई है, वहीं पश्चिम में इसका संबंध गुजराती से है। डॉ. नेमीचन्द्र जैन ने मालवा में भीली क्षेत्र के संबंध में लिखा है— "मध्यप्रदेश के उज्जैन, इंदौर, धार, झाड़ुआ, रतलाम तथा दशपुर आदर्श मालवी के प्रसार क्षेत्र हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में धार, झाड़ुआ और रतलाम भील बहुल क्षेत्र हैं। अतः भीली और मालवी एक-दूसरे के सम्पर्क में

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### रामचरितमानस में जनजातियों की भक्ति भावना

डॉ. अनीता तिवारी

विभाग हिन्दी, श्री सत्य साईं महिला महाविद्यालय, भोपाल (म.प्र.) भारत

इजन - जनजातीय जीवन / प्राक्कथन।

#### सारांश

भारतवर्ष में प्राचीनकाल से ही जनजातियाँ पायी जाती रही हैं। यह समाज एक एक ऐसा समुदाय है जो प्राचीनकाल से लेकर फसियु तक अपनी पहचान बनाए हुए है। आदिवासी आदिवासी से ही समाज की अपनी भूमिका निकले आए हैं। जनजातीय समुदाय की अपनी संस्कृति एवं विशेषता है, जिनका पालन यह सदियों से करते चले आ रहे हैं। जहाँ भी संघर्ष करते हुए इन्होंने अपने जातिव्यवस्था के विविध तरीके अपनाए और अपनी संस्कृति एवं संस्कृतियों को जीवित रखा। आदिवासी समाज को अपनी से मिलकर बना है। आदिवासी जहाँ भारत के मूल निवासी हैं। भारत में एक महा भगव आदिवासियों का है। देशकाल, वातावरण और परिस्थिति के अनुसार के विविध रूपों में विकसित किए गए। प्राचीन काल में भी इनका अलग-अलग अलग अलग से किया गया। कभी इनके अर्थव्यवस्था, व्यवस्था एवं परिवर्तन महा भगव। इनकी भी एक ही आदिवासी समाज अस्तित्व में रही। इनके अपनी संस्कृति जो सर्वोच्च अस्तित्व रहा और हमारा समाज पर अपना प्रभाव छोड़ते हैं। इनकी संस्कृति ही उन्हें विशिष्ट बनाती है। संस्कृति जीवन का विद्युत है इनकी दिना इसका अस्तित्व-वित्तियत ही बना है।

संस्कृति के व्यापक परिप्रेक्ष्य को समझने, उसकी भूमिका को पहचानने और उसकी अर्थव्यवस्था और धर्मों को प्रो. श्यामचरण दुबे ने स्पष्ट करते हुए कहा है-

"संस्कृति जड़ नहीं होती, प्रतिरोधिता उसकी एक उल्लेखनीय विशेषता है। मानव जीवन की आवश्यकताओं और समय-समय पर प्रकृतिक एवं सामाजिक परिस्थितियों होने वाले परिवर्तनों में सामंजस्य बनाए रखना उसका एक मुख्य उद्देश्य है। अतः यह स्वाभाविक है कि संस्कृति के गठन और उसके मूल्यों में समय-समय पर परिवर्तन हो। प्रतिरोधिता और अस्मिता संस्कृतियों की विभेदन को दिशा में प्रमुख कर उनके क्रमिक विकास और पुनर्जागरण का कारण होता है। अतिसंस्कृतियों समाजात्मक परिस्थितियों द्वारा अपनी उपादेयता बनाए रखने के लिए सतत प्रयत्नशील होती है।"

रामचरितमानस हमारा धार्मिक ग्रंथ है जो ज्ञानमाला एवं समाजकार्य भावना को समाहित किए हुए है। जिसमें निषाद राजा वैश्या का उल्लेख हमें प्राप्त होता है।

निषाद ही साइतार्थ के सबसे आदिवासी जनजाति है ऐसा माना जाता है। डॉ. युधजी के अनुसार सिन्धु सभ्यता में निर्माता निषाद है। अतः निषादी का इतिहास आदि मानव का इतिहास है। एथो-आदि संस्कृति का इतिहास भी निषाद राजा निषादी के राजा का एक प्रयोग है। जो कि वे अजमेरपुर प्रशासन प्रशासक के महाराज थे। उनका नाम महाराज महाराज निषाद था। भीड़ मल्लाह निषाद समाज के थे। और उन्होंने ही राम, सीता और लक्ष्मण की वतवास काल में गुफा नदी पार कराया था जिसका उल्लेख रामचरितमानस में हमें प्राप्त होता है। अतएव राम ने अजमेर निषाद राजा का यहाँ प्रति शक्ति प्रतीक को। जब श्रीधर ने वतगुप्त के लिए प्रस्थान किया तो अस्त थीं वे निषादराजों को रास्ता दिखाने के लिए आने पर लिया।

किंवदंति निषादनाथ अंगवार्ड।  
मातृ पालकी सफल चलाई।।  
सत्य बोलाई लाई लघु दीक्षा।  
विभक्त सहित गवतु गुर कीक्षा।।

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### बघेलखण्ड: जनजातियों के लोक नृत्य

डॉ. अनुराधा सिंह

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#### I प्रस्तावना

विश्व क्षेत्र भारत का अग्रणी है। इस देश ने संशान पुरातन काल से सम्पूर्ण संसार को आध्यात्मिकता प्रकाश दिया है और जीवन के चारों पुरुषार्थ को उपलब्ध करवा कर मनुजत्व से देवत्व तक उदारी के लिए मार्ग प्रदर्शित किया है और जीवन के चारों पुरुषार्थ को उपलब्ध करवा कर मनुजत्व से देवत्व तक उदारी के लिए मार्ग प्रदर्शित किया है। अतः विश्व के अनेक देशों में स्थित था, तब विश्वभर के अनेक देशों को प्रेरित किया था। अपनी प्रतिभा, बुद्धि और अनुशासन का धनी विश्व उल्लिख्य गानों के अलावा अनेक प्रकार के नृत्य भी प्रदर्शित कर चुका है। जनजातीय भावनात्मक रूप, लक्षण और रीति का आज भी उस महागुरु की प्रतीक्षा में लोग झुकाए खड़े हैं। जनजातीय भावनात्मक रूप, लक्षण और रीति का आज भी उस महागुरु की प्रतीक्षा में लोग झुकाए खड़े हैं। जनजातीय भावनात्मक रूप, लक्षण और रीति का आज भी उस महागुरु की प्रतीक्षा में लोग झुकाए खड़े हैं।

बघेलखण्ड में जनजातियों की बहुलता है। इनमें कोल और गोंड जनजाति सम्पूर्ण बघेलखण्ड में निवास करती हैं। भारत की प्राचीनतम आदिम जातियों में ये कोल और गोंड जनजातियाँ संस्कृति और कला सम्पन्न हैं। जिनके पास अपनी पक्की कला, गणना के गीत, कथाएँ, यात्राएँ, गाथाएँ, पहेलियाँ, कहानियाँ, चित्र, नृत्य और संगीत की अत्यन्त प्रचुरता है। कोल और गोंड जनजातियों बघेलखण्ड की संस्कृति में विशिष्ट पहचान बनाने में सक्षम हैं, रीति-रिवाजों की उत्तम भूमि हैं। आदिम और लोक संस्कृति का जिन राज्य का सम्पूर्ण बघेलखण्ड की भूमि पर मिलता है, उस तरह का दरम्य किसी और लोक संस्कृति दिखाई नहीं देता। विश्व और भारत के नाम से अनेक बघेलखण्ड भूमि की लोक संस्कृति के रंग सार अलग हैं। विश्व क्षेत्र अपने ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक और लोक संस्कृति परिवेश तथा बघेली बोली के कारण अपनी विशिष्ट पहचान रखता है।

मध्यप्रदेश की संस्कृति में बघेलखण्ड जगमगाते दीपक के समान है जिसकी रोशनी की सहायता अन्तः और प्रभाव है। बघेलखण्ड की लोक संस्कृति के रंग इन्द्रधनुषी हैं। यहाँ के जनपदों की आवाँ हवा कला, साहित्य और संस्कृति की बहुमती सुवास तैली रहती है।

बघेलखण्ड का क्षेत्र जहाँ संस्कृति, साहित्य का प्रचुर भण्डार है, वहीं कला के क्षेत्र में भी सबसे आगे है। यहाँ के राजा महाराजाओं ने भी इसका काफी प्रोत्साहन और संरक्षण दिया है। लोक नृत्यों की अपनी कोल ऐतिहासिक नृत्य-भूमि की प्राथमिकता तो नहीं है, मगर पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी चली आ रही यह कला अनेक विशिष्टता के कारण चर्चित और सराहनीय रही है। इन लोक नृत्यों की वार्षिक पर्वों पर अक्सर देखा और सराहा गया है। इस क्षेत्र में लोक नृत्यों की परम्परा बहुत प्राचीन है। पाश्चिमी ज्ञान नाम की प्रसिद्ध नर्तकी महाराजा गुलाब सिंह बघेल (1923 ई.) के राज दरबार की वायिका एवं राज नर्तकी रही, जो सुविख्यात तथ्य है।

(क) बघेली करमा - करमा कहते हैं। बघेल करमा में नर्तकण्ड दल करमा गीत का चलता रहता है। प्रारम्भ हो जाते हैं। छूने का प्रयास कर करमा में लड़कें और तो नाचने के बाद, जैसे एक दूसरे के करमा भूल आते। साथ करमागीत करमा-करमा संगीत यह नृत्य जीवन बहुत विविधता है साथ ही प्रेम का इस संबंध का आभा-प्राण नहीं साथ सोना, नन पर-वह कहती है।

(ख) किंवदन्ती में हुआ। चला गया के सुख नहीं आ रहा। जो देवार कि बात भयानक चरण में यही नाच-गाकर 4-1-पुरुष में 194 करमा में

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## Protecting Women at Work Places

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### Abstract

Getting a job is tough if you are a woman in India. For many, though, finding one is only the beginning of the nightmare. Like in other parts of the world, sexual harassment at work is a serious concern in the country. A survey by the Indian National Bar Association conducted earlier this year, found that of the 6,047 participants (both male and female), 38% said they faced harassment at the workplace. Of these, 69% did not complain about it.

In recent times, the issue of sexual harassment of women at the workplace has assumed prominence with serious allegations. While companies in Asia's third-largest economy are legally required to have policies in place against sexual harassment at the workplace, women seldom use them to complain for fear of losing their jobs and also due to the lifelong stigma such a move could entail. Given that many victims will shy away from the publicity, the procedures, the delay and the harshness in the criminal justice system, the alternative structure and process is welcome, but needs much alteration. Helping victims to make informed choices about the different resolution avenues, providing trained conciliators, a monetary compensation settlement option, an inquisitorial approach by the Committee when indicated, naming and shaming in grave cases and in-camera trials are some areas of improvement. We need something else which legislation cannot provide the mindset to understand the fears, compulsions, and pressures on women victims.

The legal concept and test of the "reasonable man" should give right of gender way to that of a "reasonable woman".

Section 10 provides the possibility for conciliation between the parties to be undertaken by the Committee prior to inquiry; this can be done only at the request of the victim. Conciliation is the process where

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