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Research article

Modeling the variable transmission rate and various discharges on the spread of Malaria

Jitendra Singh¹, Maninder Singh Arora¹, Sunil Sharma^{2,*} and Jang B. Shukla³

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Abstract: Natural and household discharges are the natural breeding grounds of various mosquito species, including female *Anopheles* mosquitoes, which transmit the *Plasmodium* parasite, causing the spread of the life-threatening disease malaria. Apart from that, population migrations also have a substantial impact on malaria transmission, claiming about half a million lives every year around the world. To assess the effects of the cumulative density of households and other natural discharges, and emigration-dependent interaction rates on the dissemination of the vector-borne infectious disease malaria, we propose and analyze a non-linear mathematical model. The model comprises five dependent variables, namely, the density of the susceptible human population, the density of the infective human population, the density of the susceptible female *Anopheles* mosquito population, the density of the infective mosquito population and cumulative density of household and other natural discharges. In the model, the density of the mosquito population is supposed to follow logistic growth, whose intrinsic growth rate is a linear function of the cumulative density of household and other natural discharges. The nonlinear model is analyzed by using the stability theory of differential equations, numerical simulations and sensitivity analysis. The analysis shows that an increase in non-emigrating population causes increased incidence of malaria. It is also found that an increase in household and other natural discharges accelerates the occurrence of malaria. A basic differential sensitivity analysis is carried out to assess the sensitivity of model solutions with respect to key parameters. The model's numerical simulations demonstrate the analytical findings.

Keywords: infectious disease; Malaria; emigration; stability

Gelatin-Coated Copper-Based Metal–Organic Framework for Controlled Insulin Delivery: Possibility toward Oral Delivery System

Pawan Kumar, Navpreet Kaur, Pranav Tiwari, Anoop Kumar Gupta, and Shaikh M. Mobin*

Cite This: *ACS Materials Lett.* 2023, 5, 1100–1108

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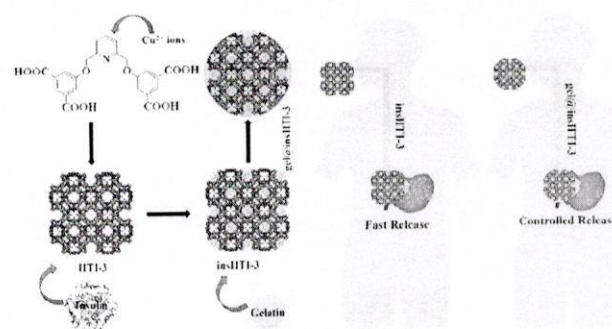
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ABSTRACT: The development of nontoxic, hemocompatible materials for controlled insulin delivery is a great challenging task for researchers. Herein, we demonstrate the design of a novel linker 5,5'-((pyridine-2,6-diylbis(methylene)) bis(oxy))-diisophthalic acid (H₄L) and its utilization to synthesize a new Cu-MOF (IITI-3). IITI-3 crystallizes in a tetragonal crystal system with space group *I4/mmm* and shows a high Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) surface area of 1026.5 m²/g with pore diameter (Barrett–Joyner–Halenda pore size distribution) of 3.413 nm. The IITI-3 is found to be stable in the biological fluid pH ranges from 3 to 10. Moreover, IITI-3 were explored for insulin delivery by coating the IITI-3 with gelatin (gel@insIITI-3); the overall insulin was controlled from the framework. The obtained result paves a new avenue for the oral delivery of insulin using the IITI-3 metal-organic framework.



INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is the most challenging disease¹ and mainly occurs in two types: type I (T1DM) and type II (T2DM). In T1DM, the body does not produce enough insulin, and contrarily T1DM is also known as insulin resistance in which either the body fails to produce insulin or shows resistance toward insulin.² Beta cells are responsible for the production of insulin in the body. In T1DM, the autoimmune system kills the beta cells resulting in less or no production of insulin.³ Hyperglycemia occurs when there is an excess of glucose in the blood and the body does not produce or use enough insulin in the case of T2DM.⁴ T2DM significantly increases the risk of both macrovascular alterations and microvascular consequences, such as retinopathy, neuropathy, and nephropathy.^{5–8} Different medicines have been developed to treat T1DM and T2DM, but direct insulin injection continues to be the only therapeutic option that is currently effective for patients.⁹ Good glycemic control in T1DM typically necessitates at least two (and frequently three or more) daily insulin injections.^{10,11} Therefore, the development of oral insulin delivery systems is required to lessen the discomfort and pain experienced by patients who frequently consume insulin subcutaneously via injection. The subcutaneously injected insulin may cause peripheral hyperinsulinemia and related problems, but when administered orally is more capable of passing through the liver similarly to physiologically

produced insulin.¹² However, oral medication distribution has severe complications, including issues with stability in the gastrointestinal (GI) tract, solubility, bioavailability, and dissolution. Several oral insulin formulations have undergone clinical testing; however, substantial commercial development has not yet been accomplished.¹³

The proposed system must include a biocompatible, high-loading platform that protects insulin from external acidic environments and enzymatic degradation, as well as targeted drug delivery coupled with stimuli-responsive drug release, such as hyperglycemia, in order to be considered an efficient oral insulin delivery method.¹⁴ Currently, various materials are employed for oral delivery (such as liposomes, nanoemulsions, nanoparticles, or micelles)^{15–18} but they are largely ineffective; improved methods are therefore required to solve the drawbacks. Recently, the metal–organic-frameworks (MOFs) have established themselves as an exciting candidate for different biomedical applications such as drug delivery, bioimaging and sensing etc. because of their tunable size,

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With kind regards,
Maninder Singh Arora (PhD)
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Structural and luminescent properties and energy transfer from Tb^{3+} to Eu^{3+} in $LaVO_4:xTb^{3+}/yEu^{3+}$ phosphors

Ekta Rai ^a, Abhishek Roy ^b, Anita Rai ^c, Vijay Janardhan Fulari ^a, S.B. Rai ^b  

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Abstract

The structural and optical properties of Eu^{3+} , Tb^{3+} doped and Eu^{3+}/Tb^{3+} codoped $LaVO_4$ a self-activated host have been studied in detail. The XRD patterns of phosphor samples show that the $LaVO_4$ crystallizes in monoclinic phase with the $P2_1/n$ space group. The average crystallite size is ~ 60 nm which decreases on doping of Eu^{3+} , Tb^{3+} ions. The SEM patterns show particles of nearly spherical shape whose average size ($\sim 5.64 \mu m$) decrease on doping. The UV-Vis absorption and FTIR spectra of the samples were also studied. The excitation spectra of Eu^{3+} , Tb^{3+} doped and Eu^{3+}/Tb^{3+} codoped $LaVO_4$ samples show intense charge transfer band (CTB) at 323 nm due to $[VO_4]^{3-}$ group of host material. Eu^{3+} doped /codoped phosphor samples, also show large number of sharp bands due to Eu^{3+} ion alongwith CTB. On the other hand, Tb^{3+} doped $LaVO_4$ show broad band near 375 nm. Photoluminescence could be observed from 5D_0 , 5D_1 to different levels of ground state (7F_J) in Eu^{3+} in which the $^5D_0-^7F_2$ at 614 nm is very intense. Similarly, in case of Tb^{3+} , bands could be observed from $^5D_4-^7F_J$ in which the bands in green and blue at 543, 489 nm due to $^5D_4-^7F_5$ and $^5D_4-^7F_6$ transitions respectively are very intense. Thus, samples containing Eu^{3+}/Tb^{3+} together emit blue, green and red colors on 323 nm excitation. The phosphor samples containing $LaVO_4:Tb^{3+}/Eu^{3+}$ also show energy transfer from Tb^{3+} to Eu^{3+} ion on excitation with CTB wavelength. The energy transfer efficiency has also been calculated by considering the changes in emission intensity of 543 nm ($^5D_4-^7F_5$) band and the lifetime of 5D_4 level of Tb^{3+} ion for different concentrations of Eu^{3+} and fixed concentration of Tb^{3+} ion in $LaVO_4:1Tb^{3+}/yEu^{3+}$ phosphor samples. The interaction of two ions was found dipole-dipole.

Graphical Abstract

Impact of Optimism, Resilience, and Gratitude in Coping and Health among Older People

Abha Singh, Ritu Modi¹, and N. K. Sharma²

Department of Psychology, PPN College, Kanpur-208001, (U.P.)

¹Department of Psychology, University of Allahabad,
Prayagraj-211002, (U.P.)

²Department of Industrial & Management Engineering, IIT,
Kanpur-208017, (U.P.)

ABSTRACT


The present study investigated the relationship between optimism, resilience, and gratitude in coping and health among 151 older people (61 Females, and 90 Males, Age Mean: 68.4 y; SD: 7.44 y) who were selected by purposive sampling method, during covid-19. Optimism Measure, Brief Resilience Scale, Gratitude Questionnaire, Coping Scale, and Physical Health Questionnaire were administered to find out the responses of the subjects individually. A strong relationship between optimism and resilience in health and coping was found in this study. Gratitude showed up significantly only in one relationship: health for males, not females. On the basis of the present findings, it may be concluded that optimistic and resilient personality traits in older people may have better coping and health status during the pandemic covid-19.

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GIS Applied to Soil-Agricultural Health for Environmental Sustainability

Published: 19 July 2022

Wetland health, water quality, and resident perceptions of declining ecosystem services: a case study of Mount Abu, Rajasthan, India

[Kashif Imdad](#), [Mohd Rihan](#), [Meheebub Sahana](#) , [Samsad Parween](#), [Rayees Ahmed](#), [Romulus Costache](#), [Archana Chaudhary](#) & [Richa Tripathi](#)

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Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment

Volume 26, April 2022, 100754

Assessing Wetland ecosystem health in Sundarban Biosphere Reserve using pressure-state-response model and geospatial techniques

Meheebub Sahana^a ✉, Monika Saini^b ✉, Gopala Areendran^c ✉, Kashif Imdad^d ✉, Kiranmay Sarma^b ✉, Haroon Sajjad PhD^e ✉

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Abstract

Coastal wetlands as the potential ecosystems, provide a wide range of benefits counting from ecosystem services to livelihood opportunities. Wetlands are continuously being degraded throughout the world especially in coastal ecosystems due to intensifying pressure on these resources and changing global climatic patterns. The wetlands in Sundarban Biosphere Reserve (SBR) are unique in character as these are surrounded by numerous rivers, creeks and mangrove forest. The present work is a concerted attempt to assess the health conditions of coastal wetland ecosystem in the SBR, India. Coastal wetlands of SBR were delineated during 1989–2017. Geospatial layers of site-specific indicators were prepared and were applied to the PSR model to examine the health of the wetland ecosystem. The model was also utilized to examine the impact of anthropogenic activities on wetland ecosystem and to ascertain the relationship among ecological pressure-state-response of ecosystem. The findings revealed that area under agriculture has been transformed into aquaculture. The shortage of fresh water supply for agriculture and increased salinity transformed many croplands to seasonal wetlands throughout the SBR. The overall ecosystem health of Sundarban has been decreased during the last two decades due to anthropogenic pressure and climate change issues. The result also indicated that the ecosystem fragmentation and human interference rate are two main dominating factors for declining wetland health in SBR. The findings of the study may help in formulating policy for the management of coastal wetland ecosystem.

Introduction


Wetlands occupy 15.2 million hectares area in India and constitute nearly 4.6% of the geographical area of the country (National Wetland Atlas, 2011). These provide a variety of services and play an important role in regulating climate, enriching biological diversity and recharging groundwater (Rundouist et al., 2001; Prasad et al., 2002; May et al., 2002; Zedler and Kercher, 2005; Ghermandi et al., 2008; Ten Brink et al., 2012). However, alteration in land use/land cover has caused loss and degradation to wetlands over the years (Shine and Klemm, 1999; Syphard and Garcia, 2001; Rodríguez&Becares et al., 2005; Zhao et al., 2006; CPCB, 2008). India like other countries is facing severe degradation.

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GIS Applied to Soil-Agricultural Health for Environmental Sustainability

Published: 19 July 2022

Wetland health, water quality, and resident perceptions of declining ecosystem services: a case study of Mount Abu, Rajasthan, India

[Kashif Imdad](#), [Mohd Rihan](#), [Meheebub Sahana](#) , [Samsad Parween](#), [Rayees Ahmed](#), [Romulus Costache](#), [Archana Chaudhary](#) & [Richa Tripathi](#)

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Original Article | [Published: 02 November 2022](#)

Modeling the impact of awareness programmes on the sustainable use of water resources

 [Ahana Verma](#), [J. B. Shukla](#) & [Maninder Singh Arora](#) 

Modeling Earth Systems and Environment **9**, 1725–1739 (2023)

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Abstract

With the growing human population, the rate of water consumption has become significantly higher than the rate of its replenishment, and therefore,

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Published: [12 May 2022](#)

Study of elastic, mechanical, thermophysical and ultrasonic properties of divalent metal fluorides XF_2 (X = Ca, Sr, Cd and Ba)

[Gaurav Singh](#), [Shakti Pratap Singh](#) , [Devraj Singh](#), [Alok Kumar Verma](#), [D K Pandey](#) & [R R Yadav](#)

Pramana **96**, Article number: 97 (2022)

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Abstract

This paper described the behaviours of four divalent metal fluorides (CaF_2 , SrF_2 , CdF_2 and BaF_2) in

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Articles

Mechanical, thermal and ultrasonic properties of AgRE intermetallics at different temperatures

Mohd Aftab Khan, Mahendra Kumar , Chandreshvar Prasad Yadav  & Dharmendra Kumar Pandey

Pages 131-142 | Received 28 Jul 2021, Accepted 19 Nov 2021, Published online: 17 Dec 2021


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

ABSTRACT

The present study incorporates computation of elastic, ultrasonic and thermal properties of *B2* structured AgRE (RE = Sm, Tb, Ho, Tm) intermetallics in the temperature range 300–1100 K. Initially, elastic constants were determined using the potential model approach. Later on, ultrasonic velocities were obtained in the same temperature range for wave propagation along <100> and <111> crystallographic

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Original Contribution | [Published: 13 January 2022](#)

Frontal polymerization synthesis of scandium polyacrylamide nanomaterial and its application in humidity testing

[Lava Kumar Gupta](#), [Kuldeep Kumar](#), [Samiksha Sikarwar](#), [B. C. Yadav](#) , [Nina D. Golubeva](#), [Vitaly A. Shershnev](#), [Gulzhian I. Dzhardimalieva](#) & [Shripal](#) 

[Colloid and Polymer Science](#) **300**, 191–202 (2022)

291 Accesses | **5** Citations | [Metrics](#)

Abstract

The present article addresses the preparation of nanostructured scandium polyacrylamide deposited

on borosilicate glass substrates of 1 cm × 1 cm

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(बृजेन्द्र पाण्डेय)
सचिव

MATHEMATICAL MODELLING AND SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF EFFECT OF GLOBAL WARMING ON CARRIER BASED INFECTIOUS DISEASES

By

Maninder Singh Arora¹, Shikha Singh², Ashish Omar³ and S. N. Mishra⁴

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.58250/jnanabha.2022.52216>

Abstract

The effect of global warming on the proliferation of carrier dependent infectious diseases is exigent. In this paper, we have proposed and analysed a non-linear mathematical model to study the deleterious effect of rise in global temperature on the spread of carrier dependent infectious diseases due to increased carrier immigration. The model comprises five dependent variables, namely, the density of susceptible population, the density of infected population, the density of carrier population, the concentration of carbon dioxide and the global average temperature. Driven by existing literature and data, the global average temperature is assumed to be proportional to the increased level of CO_2 . The natural as well as anthropogenic emissions that result in the upward climb of CO_2 concentration in the atmosphere are considered in the model. The carrier population is assumed to grow logistically. The long-term behaviour of the model is estimated through the stability theory of differential equations. A basic differential sensitivity analysis is also conducted to assess the sensitivity of model solutions with respect to key parameters of the dynamical system. Numerical simulations are carried out to illustrate the analytical results.

2020 Mathematical Sciences Classification: 34D20, 34D23.

Keywords and Phrases: Carriers, Carbon Dioxide, Simulation, Stability, Sensitivity - analysis

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IMPACT OF INCENTIVE ON THE DIFFUSION OF AN INNOVATION: A MODELLING STUDY

By

Maninder Singh Arora

Department of Mathematics, PPN Postgraduate College, CSJM University, Kanpur-208001, Uttar Pradesh, India

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.58250/Jnanabha.2022.52109>

Abstract

In this paper, an attempt is made to study the impact of positive incentive on the diffusion of an innovation in the society. For this purpose, a non-linear model is proposed involving the following three dependent variables- (i) the number of non-adopters (ii) the number of adopters and (iii) the variable cumulative incentive introduced to accumulate the rate of diffusion of an innovation. The model is analyzed by using stability theory of system of ordinary differential equations and numerical simulations. Although the core concept behind the model is based upon the approach of Bass model, yet we have incorporated a number of generalizations for the better adaptability of the model in the real market scenario. A dynamic market affected by demographical changes caused due to immigration, emigration, etc. has been considered. The coefficients of internal and external influence have also been considered to be variables depending linearly on the total market population and cumulative incentive, respectively. The analysis shows that the number of adopters increases with the increase in the external influence caused by cumulative incentive as a variable. It is also shown that incentive has stabilizing effect on the system. The results are illustrated by numerical simulations.

2020 Mathematical Sciences Classification: 30D15, 30A10

Keywords and Phrases: Diffusion models, spread of innovation, mathematical model, stability analysis, communication channels

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कुशल ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन एवं गाँधी दर्शन : वर्तमान आवश्यकता

□ डॉ वन्दना द्विवेदी

❖ नेहा सविता

सूचक शब्द : कुशल ठोस प्रबंधन, स्वच्छता के प्रति गाँधी विचार

ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन वर्तमान समय में एक सार्वभौमिक मुद्दा बन चुका है जिसका समय रहते ही समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। ठोस अपशिष्ट का उचित प्रबंधन कर काफी हद तक इस समस्या को कम किया जा सकता है। विकासशील देशों में लगभग 93 प्रतिशत अपशिष्ट को अवैज्ञानिक तरीके से खुले क्षेत्रों में फेंक दिया जाता है या फिर उसे डम्प कर दिया जाता है।¹ अपशिष्ट निस्तारण का यह तरीका अनेक मानवजनित बीमारियों तथा पर्यावरण प्रदूषण को बढ़ाता है। अपशिष्ट के कुप्रबंधन के कारण यह अपशिष्ट सागरों तथा नदियों तक पहुँच चुका है जिसके गंभीर परिणाम सामने आ रहे हैं। वर्ष 2016 में ठोस अपशिष्ट के खराब प्रबंधन के कारण वैश्विक हानिकारक गैस उत्सर्जन में 5 प्रतिशत इसका हिस्सा रहा है।²

अपशिष्ट को अनुचित तरीके से प्रबंधित करना जैसे जलाना तथा खुले क्षेत्र में फेंक देना, यह तरीके मानव स्वास्थ्य के साथ पर्यावरण तथा जलवायु पर हानिकारक प्रभाव डालते हैं। कहीं न कहीं ये हानिकारक प्रभाव हमारे आर्थिक विकास को भी बाधित करते हैं। वर्तमान परिदृश्य में हो रही अनेक जलवायु परिवर्तन की घटनायें यह

वर्तमान परिदृश्य में बेहतर ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन न केवल समय की माँग है बल्कि मानवीय स्वास्थ्य, समाज के विकास तथा पर्यावरणीय दृष्टि से भी अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। आधुनिक समय में ठोस अपशिष्ट की बढ़ती मात्रा किसी एक समुदाय या राष्ट्र के लिए समस्या नहीं है बल्कि यह पूरे विश्व में एक विकराल समस्या बन चुका है। ऐसे समय में गाँधी जी के स्वच्छता सम्बन्धी विचार अधिक प्रासंगिक हो जाते हैं। राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गाँधी ने दक्षिण अफ्रीका से लौटने के बाद वर्ष 1909 में प्रकाशित 'हिन्द स्वराज' में स्वच्छता को लेकर अपने विचारों को साझा किया। गाँधी जी के प्रारंभिक अभियानों में सम्मिलित चम्पारण ग्राम में भी पहले स्वच्छता अभियान को शुरु किया। अतः गाँधी जी के विचारों को आदर्श मानकर प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन को पर्यावरण के अनुकूल शून्य अपशिष्ट तक पहुँचाने की कार्यप्रणाली का अध्ययन किया गया है तथा ठोस अपशिष्ट का कुशल प्रबंधन, आवश्यकता तथा उचित उपायों का वर्णन गाँधी दर्शन के आधार पर किया गया है।

संकेत करती हैं कि अब लोगों को जागरूक हो जाना चाहिए। World Bank की 2018 की रिपोर्ट में यह

अनुमान लगाया गया है कि तेज नगरीकरण, जनसंख्या वृद्धि और आर्थिक विकास के कारण आने वाले 30 वर्षों में वैश्विक अपशिष्ट 30 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ जायेगा तथा प्रतिवर्ष 3.40 बिलियन टन अपशिष्ट उत्पन्न होगा।³ यदि हम प्लास्टिक की बात करें तो वर्ष 2016 में विश्व में 242 मिलियन टन प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट उत्पन्न हुआ जोकि कुल ठोस अपशिष्ट का 12 प्रतिशत है और अधिकांशतः यह प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट समुद्रों में फेंक दिया जाता है।⁴ एक तथ्य यह भी है कि आर्थिक विकास तथा जनसंख्या वृद्धि का अपशिष्ट उत्पादन के साथ धनात्मक सम्बन्ध है। आने वाले समय के साथ विकासशील देशों में अपशिष्ट उत्पादन 2 से 3 गुना तक बढ़ने की संभावना है।⁵ लेकिन उपर्युक्त आँकड़े दिखाने का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि विकास या वृद्धि न की जाये बल्कि वैश्विक विकास ऐसा होना चाहिए जिसमें हम एक स्थायी ठोस

अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन की ओर बढ़ सकें तथा शून्य अपशिष्ट के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सकें।

महात्मा गाँधी जी की स्वच्छता के प्रति जागरूकता तथा विचार : राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गाँधी ने भारत के लिए अनेक रचनात्मक कार्य किये जिनमें से एक कार्य सफाई एवं स्वच्छता पर विशेष बल देना था। गाँधी जी ने प्लेग तथा

□ एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, पी.पी.एन.पी.जी.कॉलेज, कानपुर (उ.प्र.)

❖ शोध अध्येत्री, छत्रपति शाहू जी महाराज विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर (उ.प्र.)

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कानपुर नगर में टोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन : एक अध्ययन

□ सुश्री नेहा सविता

❖ डॉ वन्दना द्विवेदी

सूचक शब्द: टोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन, कानपुर नगर, अवलोकन।

वर्तमान समय में तेज आर्थिक एवं औद्योगिक विकास,

बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या एवं नगरीकरण तथा उपभोक्तावादी अर्थव्यवस्था टोस अपशिष्ट की मात्रा में दिन प्रतिदिन वृद्धि कर रही है। बढ़ती हुई टोस अपशिष्ट की यह मात्रा पर्यावरण, मानवीय स्वास्थ्य एवं अन्य प्राणियों के लिये अत्यन्त हानिकारक है। टोस अपशिष्ट से निकलने वाली मीथेन तथा अन्य हानिकारक गैस पर्यावरण को प्रदूषित करती हैं तथा मानवीय स्वास्थ्य को हानि पहुँचाती हैं। खुले क्षेत्र में पड़े हुये अपशिष्ट से लिचेट पदार्थ का रिसाव होता है जो जल एवं मृदा प्रदूषण का कारण बनता है। गाँवों से नगरों की ओर पलायन के कारण भी नगरों में टोस अपशिष्ट की मात्रा में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। भारत में उत्पन्न हो रहे अपशिष्ट को एक उत्पाद के रूप में सम्मिलित करने

के लिये बहुत कम विकल्प हैं। अनुचित टोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन प्रणाली के कारण गम्भीर नकारात्मक पर्यावरणीय दुष्परिणाम सामने आते हैं। भारत के अधिकांश नगरों में वैज्ञानिक उपायों का उपयोग न करते हुये लैण्डफिल क्षेत्र में अपशिष्ट को जलाना प्रचलित है जिसके कारण हानिकारक निलंबित कण तथा पार्टिकुलेट मैटर का उत्सर्जन होता है।¹

कानपुर, राज्य का औद्योगिक नगर होने के कारण यहाँ टोस अपशिष्ट जनित्र की मात्रा भी अधिक उत्पन्न होती है। कानपुर नगर में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से पलायन, नगरीकरण,

वर्तमान समय में टोस अपशिष्ट का उचित प्रबंधन सम्पूर्ण विश्व के लिए एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य के रूप में उभरकर सामने आया है। विकासशील देशों में टोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के प्रति हीन उत्तरदायित्व की भावना ने इस समस्या को और बढ़ा दिया है, भारत भी इस समस्या से अछूता नहीं है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में उत्तर-प्रदेश राज्य के कानपुर नगर में टोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन किया गया है। शोध के अंतर्गत कानपुर नगर निगम द्वारा प्राप्त रिपोर्ट के आधार पर नगर में टोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के सभी स्तरों एवं समस्याओं का अध्ययन किया गया है। अध्ययन से यह भी पता चलता है कि नगर में टोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिये एक स्थायी तथा जिम्मेदार संस्था की कार्य प्रणाली की कमी है साथ ही टोस अपशिष्ट से राजस्व सृजन का अभाव पाया गया। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र नगर में किये गये शोध अध्ययन के आधार पर टोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन को दक्ष बनाने के लिये सुझाव भी प्रदान करता है।

बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या एवं उपभोक्तावादी अर्थव्यवस्था से अछूता नहीं है अतः यहाँ पर टोस अपशिष्ट की मात्रा में दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ोत्तरी हो रही है। वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार नगर की रजिस्टर्ड जनसंख्या-27,65,348 थी। 2021 में किये गये पायलट सर्वे के अनुसार नगर में प्रतिव्यक्ति जनित अपशिष्ट की मात्रा 550 ग्राम/व्यक्ति है एवं कुल जनित टोस अपशिष्ट की मात्रा 1773 टन/दिन है।² आने वाले समय में बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या तथा नगरीकरण टोस अपशिष्ट जनित्र की मात्रा को बढ़ायेगा अतः आवश्यकता इस बात की है टोस अपशिष्ट का प्रबंधन पर्यावरण अनुकूल उचित तरीके से किया जाये जिसके कारण टोस अपशिष्ट की समस्या से उभरा जा सके।

टोस अपशिष्ट

ऐसा पदार्थ जिसमें कोई आर्थिक उपयोग शेष न बचा हो, जैसे घरों से निकलने वाला अपशिष्ट, प्लास्टिक, ई-अपशिष्ट, पेड़-पौधों से उत्सर्जित अपशिष्ट आदि।³ टोस अपशिष्ट को मुख्यतः दो भागों में विभाजित कर अध्ययन कर सकते हैं:-

जैविक अपघटकीय अपशिष्ट:-

यह वह अपशिष्ट है जिसे आसानी से अपघटित किया

□ शोध अध्येत्री अर्थशास्त्र, छत्रपति शाहू जी महाराज विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर (उ.प्र.)

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ग्रामीण कथासाहित्य में सामाजिक-समस्या के रूप में दहेज प्रथा

डॉ० मधुरबाला यादव, आचार्या, हिंदी विभाग

पी०पी०एन०पी०जी० कॉलेज, कानपुर (उ०प्र०)

कृष्ण कुमार, शोध-छात्र, हिंदी-विभाग

पी०पी०एन०पी०जी० कॉलेज, कानपुर (उ०प्र०)

समाज के निर्माण में व्यक्ति, अपरिहार्य अस्तित्व के रूप में स्थापित है। यह सही है कि व्यक्ति की वैयक्तिकता अकेले समाज निर्माण की संपूर्ण जिम्मेदारी भले न निभाती हो किंतु निर्णायक भूमिका में अवश्य रहती है। क्योंकि, सामूहिकता का अस्तित्व सदैव वैयक्तिकता पर निर्भर करता है। समाज उक्त वैयक्तिकता और सामूहिकता से इतर अनेक परंपराओं और रीतियों से मिलकर बनता है। यँ तो ये परंपराएँ और रीतियाँ व्यक्ति की सामूहिक-चेतना की पैदाइस होती हैं। फिर भी ये एक समय के बाद उसकी पकड़ से बाहर होकर स्वयं उसी को नियंत्रित करने लगती हैं। इन्हीं रीतियों में एक महत्वपूर्ण नाम दहेज का भी है जो आज एक ऐसी अनचाही किंतु अतिशय प्रचलित व प्रभावी लोक-व्यवहार बन गया है जिससे प्रत्येक स्तर का समाज कमोवेश प्रभावित है।

भारतीय समाज में दहेज प्रथा की शुरुआत कब से हुई? इस विषय में कोई प्रामाणिक जानकारी यद्यपि उपलब्ध नहीं है लेकिन एक सामान्य राय है कि यह उत्तर-वैदिककाल से ही अस्तित्व में चल रही है। अथर्ववेद के अनुसार 'उत्तर-वैदिककाल में वस्तु के रूप में इस प्रथा का प्रचलन शुरू हुआ। जिसका स्वरूप वर्तमान दहेजप्रथा से बिलकुल अलग था। तब कन्या के पिता उसे पति के घर विदा करते समय कुछ उपहार दिया करते थे लेकिन उसे दहेज नहीं, उपहार ही माना जाता था। मध्यकाल में इस वस्तु को स्त्री-धन के नाम से पहचान मिलने लगी। इसका स्वरूप भी वस्तु के ही समान था। पिता अपनी इच्छा और हैसियत के अनुरूप धन, वस्तु या कुछ अन्य उपयोगी चीजें देकर बेटी को विदा करते थे। इसका मनोवैज्ञानिक पक्ष शुरुआती दिनों में यह रहा होगा कि जो उपहार वह अपनी बेटी को दे रहा है। वह भारतीय पितृसत्तात्मक समाज के ढाँचे में महिला के रूप में उसकी बेटी की सामाजिक स्थिति को बेहतर बनाए रखने में मदद करेगा अथवा उसे या उसके ससुराल पक्ष को किसी परेशानी में या फिर किसी बुरे-समय में संबल प्रदान करेगा।

साहित्य समाज का दर्पण है। समाज में घटित होने वाली घटनाओं का अक्स साहित्य में देखा जा सकता है। प्रत्येक कालखंड के साहित्यकारों की रचनाओं में उक्त कथन को देखा व महसूस किया जा सकता है। प्रसिद्ध कथाकार मुंशी प्रेमचंद जी अपनी लोकप्रिय रचना 'निर्मला' में समाज की कटु-हकीकत दहेज प्रथा के बारे में अपने चरित्रों के माध्यम से अभिव्यक्त करते हैं कि भुवनमोहन कहता है कि 'किसी धनी की लड़की से शादी हो जाती, तो जिंदगी चैन से कटती।'

उपर्युक्त उद्धरण से समाज के विवाह योग्य युवाओं की मनोदशा से अधिक दहेज की स्वीकृति और उसके आकर्षण का ज्ञान होता है। जहाँ आजादी के बाद नए भारत के निर्माण के लिए नई शिक्षा-प्रणाली को विकसित करके अतिरिक्त आबादी को मानवीय-संसाधनों के रूप में बदलकर अपनी समस्याओं के समाधान और विकासपरक नवीन-व्यवस्था बनाने का प्रयास

Role of meditation in resilience and hope among students

ABSTRACT

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Context: Rising stress levels for students in the current era due to challenges such as competition and pressure to succeed are a cause for concern. Resilience and hope are two powerful weapons in the fight against these stress-related issues. **Aim:** The study's objective was to explore the role of goal meditation on resilience and hope among students. **Materials and Methods:** The study participants comprised college students aged 22–24 years from Kanpur, U.P., India. The purposive sampling method was used to draw samples. A pre–post study design was used to test the role of meditation in resilience and hope, for which post data were collected 6 months after the imposition of intervention. **Statistical Analysis:** The Wilcoxon signed-rank test was employed to analyze data. **Results:** Results indicated that resilience and hope increased in pre-and post-intervention measures, and there is a positive relationship between resilience and hope. **Conclusion:** Based on these results, it was inferred that goal meditation effectively enhances resilience and hope among students.

Keywords: Goal meditation, hope, intervention, pre and post, resilience

Meditation is an ancient art and science that aims to achieve a highly relaxed body and mind. It has been stated that a person would experience peace and happiness after entering a meditative state. Unfortunately, students in India are facing constant stress, which creates negativity and depression. Along with family problems, students face many challenges such as heavy syllabus, cutthroat competition, parental expectations, economic crisis, and less patience. All these things may create a kind of restlessness and aggression. Therefore, meditation has a significant role in obtaining students' mental health, resilience, hope, and overall well-being.

The research found that mediation programs are helping college students in reduction of stress and anxiety levels.^[1] In this study, a meditation technique specifically designed to attain goals through this intervention has been called

goal meditation. Focusing the mind on a single point or goal may enhance positive energy to achieve the particular aim. Through goal meditation, people can improve their resilience and hope toward their goals. Hope and resilience are essential personality traits that can work as a buffer against stress or any adversity.

The hope involves conceptualizing goals and expecting to develop a plan and follow through to meet these goals.^[2] Resilience is the ability to mentally or emotionally cope with adversity, conflicts, failure, or even positive events. It is the ability to bounce back from complex life events and grow in the face of adverse life experiences.^[3]

The primary objective of the present study is to assess the effect of goal meditation on resilience and hope in pre and post analysis among students.

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Impact of Personality and Parenting Style on Bullies and Bully-Victims among Adolescents

Nutan Rai, Abha Singh

ABSTRACT

This study is carried out with the objectives of investigating the impact of personality and parenting style of the bullies and bully-victim among adolescents. The sample of the present study consists of 300 adolescent boys (150 bullies and 150 bully-victims). Purposive sampling is used for the collection of data. The age range of participants is 15–18 years. The sample is collected from nearby areas of Kanpur and Lucknow. Illinois bully scale by Espelage and Holt, Extraversion-Introversion scale by Singh and Singh, and Parenting scale by Bharadwaj *et al.* (1998) are used as tools. ANOVA have been applied for the analysis. The result revealed that there is a significant difference in the personality and parenting style of bullies and bully victims among adolescents. Findings indicate that bullies are more extroverted in nature in comparison to bully-victims whereas introversion will be higher in bully-victims in comparison to bullies. Bully-victims have comparatively positive parenting in comparison to bullies.

Keywords: Adolescent, Bullying, Extrovert, Introvert, Parenting, Personality

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INTRODUCTION

India is a land of sages; it has great cultural power which has portrayed a deep impact on the world for thousands of years. The Indian culture has always considered education as worship and its related institution as a temple of learning but with each passing day and increased commercialization, it has turned into the business of making money which has resulted in deteriorating the moral and ethical values of students. Due to this various behavioral and psychological problems have emerged. One such problem is bullying. Bullying is a global problem with severe impacts on the lifelong development and mental health of victims. One most common type of bullying found these days is school bullying. Bullying others is a displacement of anger, rejection and frustration one has faced in life. Bullies are the persons who enjoy exercising power and status over victims and are unable to develop empathy for others.^[1] Bully victims are the children who are the target of bullying and suffer from negative psychological and social consequences. Parenting style has a great role in bullying. Parents' aggression, frustration, conflicts and behavior toward their children may influence an important factor in bullying. Adolescence is a period full of emotional turmoil and disturbance both mentally and physically.^[2] Adolescent bullying is an international problem with around 100–600 million adolescents directly involved with bullying globally each year.^[3] Adolescent bullying is a period where adolescents willingly start to provocation, coerce, assault, intimidate or bully other who is less in power than them. Adolescents who were bullied had a firm belief that victimization caused them various problems including loss of friendships, solitude and hopelessness.^[4] Other than physical violence bullying can also affect one's self-confidence, self-esteem and performance in school. It will even lead to absenteeism, anxiety, and depression.

Studies on aggression and familial factors have provided considerable support for the association between general aggressive behavior in youth and lack of family cohesion,^[5] inadequate parental supervision,^[6] family violence,^[7] hostile discipline technique,^[8] and poor modeling of problem-solving skills.^[9]

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Personality

Personality has an important role in bullying. Trait such as extraversion and introversion is a central dimension of human personality. The big five-factor model,^[10] is an important model and theory of personality dimensions, it helps in understanding the relationship between personality and aggressive behavior.^[11,12] The major personality dimensions in the big five factor model are neuroticism, extraversion, conscientiousness, agreeableness, and openness to experience.^[10,13,14] It is found that under controllers (moderate to high score on extraversion, a low score on agreeableness and conscientiousness) were more likely to bully other children. Bullying has also been linked with callous-unemotional (CU) traits that include lack of guilt, lack of empathy, poor affect, and use of another for personal gain.^[15,16] The distinct personality trait of bullies is that they are being intolerant of violence, impulsive and indifferent to others.^[17] There is a heightened level of psychoticism and a modest increase in extraversion and neuroticism among bullies.

Parenting Style

Parenting plays a very significant role in the development of good mental health and healthy relationships. It helps in the transition of children from one stage of life to another from childhood to adolescents from adolescents to adulthood.^[18] Parenting is an essential instrument in the socialization of children.^[19] Parenting style

A REVIEW OF FACTORS AFFECTING INDIAN TEXTILE EXPORTS

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ABSTRACT

The global economy is fueled in large part by the thriving textile and garment sectors. The economic growth of the country is significantly aided by the contributions of the Indian textile sector. It has a significant position in the Indian economy with regard to the production of industrial goods, employment, and international trade. The purpose of this study is to combine and contrast the findings of previous studies that have been undertaken on the topic of the factors that determine the export performance of the Indian textile sector. The study underlines the fact that the majority of the research have been conducted on establishing the link between export performance of the textile sector and variables such as GDP, currency rate, labour, foreign direct investment (FDI), and technology. The majority of the studies conducted on the topic came to the conclusion that there is a favourable connection between the aforementioned factors and textile exports.

Keywords: Textile Industry, Exchange Rate, Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

INTRODUCTION

The global economy is fueled in large part by the thriving textile and garment sectors. The traditional heavyweights in the manufacture of textiles and clothing are the countries of China, India, Pakistan, and Vietnam, all of which are in direct competition with one another. The economic growth of the country is significantly aided by the contributions of the Indian textile sector. It has a significant position in the Indian economy with regard to the production of industrial goods, employment, and international trade. It is responsible for 14% of industrial output, 4% of the GDP, employs 45 million people (the second greatest number after agriculture), and accounts for 13% of the total exports basket. Over the course of the last several years, India has seen a consistent rise in the amount of textiles and apparel goods that are exported from the country, notably after the year 2004, when the limit on textiles exports was lifted. India is the country that produces the third most amount of cotton, the second most amount of silk, the most amount of jute, and the fifth most amount of man-made fibres and yarn.

One of India's most important export sectors is the textile garment and apparel industry. During the years 1981–1982, garment exports were responsible for around 9 percent of India's overall exports. By 1994–1995, the percentage had almost doubled, reaching 17 percent. During the whole decade of the 1980s, the value of these exports increased at an annual compound rate that was 22 percent. The yearly growth rate of garment exports has been as high as 32% on average from 1985–1986 to 1989–1990, which was the span of time covered by this study. During the 1987–1988 fiscal year, small scale manufacturing units exported close to 33 percentage points of their domestic output of hosiery and garments.

The Indian Textile Industry is now regarded as one of the most successful textile industries on a global scale. Even though it was an unorganised business before to 1991, things began to change with the liberalisation of the Indian economy in 1991. (Corporate Catalyst India, 2014). The textile sector is quite varied, and the things it produces are used by almost every single person on the planet. The textile industry is one of the most established and competitive industries in the world. It is also one of the oldest. The industry that deals with textiles is known as "Traditional Industry," and it is also regarded



THE EFFECT OF THE WORLDWIDE ECONOMIC DOWNTURN ON WORLDWIDE TEXTILE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

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ABSTRACT

The textile business is both one of the world's most established and greatest enterprises, and it is answerable for the work of billions of individuals. In this article, a work was made to research the impact that the worldwide downturn that started in the year 2008 had on the commodities and imports of materials all through the world. The level of the world's materials that were imported by China tumbled from 8.1 percent in 2011 to 6.6 percent in 2012. Then again, India too much in worldwide material imports from a pitiful 0.4 percent in 2001 to 1.1 percent in 2012. This increment came to fruition because of expanded material commodities. The seriousness of the downturn, the impacts of which were seen as soon as 2008, had an adverse consequence not just on the material imports of the United States of America yet additionally those of the European Union.

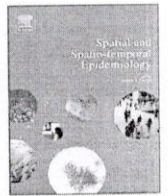
Keywords: Global exports, global imports, textile exports, textile imports

INTRODUCTION

The textile business is both one of the world's most established and greatest enterprises, and it is answerable for the work of billions of individuals. Clothing is one of humankind's most principal need, and the worldwide textile industry has a critical influence in addressing this need. In the eighteenth hundred years, the textile business all around the world was encountering prosperous times. In any case, challenges were being knowledgeable about the textile area about the center of the nineteenth hundred years. Especially during the 1950s, the worldwide textile industry experienced difficulties, for example, a decrease in its ability because of actual harm incurred continuously World War, a change in global governmental issues and political pulling together, a deficiency of buying power with respect to purchasers and end customers, and a lack of unfamiliar trade. The resurgence of the cotton business can to a great extent be credited to the commitments of four countries, to be specific the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Japan, and India (Karmakar 1951). Eventually, the industrialized countries lifted the prohibition on exchange textiles and articles of clothing that they had put on non-industrial nations for the past forty years, and the quantity furthest reaches of the Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA) terminated on January 1, 2005. Ordinary WTO guidelines are currently being applied to the exchanging of these things.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

In this article, a work was made to research the impact that the worldwide downturn that started in the year 2008 had on the commodities and imports of textiles all through the world. The United States of America and the European Union (EU27) were picked for this study since they are two of the major created countries (or blocks), and India and China were picked in light of the fact that they are two of the top arising nations.



A district-level susceptibility and vulnerability assessment of the COVID-19 pandemic's footprint in India

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ABSTRACT

In this study, we trace the COVID-19 pandemic's footprint across India's districts. We identify its primary epicentres and the outbreak's imprint in India's hinterlands in four separate time-steps, signifying the different lockdown stages. We also identify hotspots and predict areas where the pandemic may spread next. Significant clusters in the country's western and northern parts pose risk, along with the threat of rising numbers in the east. We also perform epidemiological and socioeconomic susceptibility and vulnerability analyses, identifying resident populations that may be physiologically weaker, leading to a high incidence of cases and pinpoint regions that may report high fatalities due to ambient poor demographic and health-related factors. Districts with a high share of urban population and high population density face elevated COVID-19 risks. Aspirational districts have a higher magnitude of transmission and fatality. Discerning such locations can allow targeted resource allocation to combat the pandemic's next phase in India.

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1. Introduction

The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic from Wuhan, China (Columbus et al., 2020; Lupia et al., 2020; Torales et al., 2020), in December 2019 and its rapid dispersion across the globe (Bonilla-Aldana et al., 2020; Cruz et al., 2020), caught most countries and healthcare systems off-guard. Ameliorative measures ranged from initially quarantining patients to progressively containing entire provinces (Harapan et al., 2020), as the virus' ambit grew beyond political and geographic boundaries. However, with the virus' spread continuing unabated and being supplanted by

transmissions from pre-symptomatic and asymptomatic individuals (WHO 2020b), partial and complete lockdown of regions and entire countries were quickly adopted. Nations like India, where the outbreak became potentially threatening after its initial rampage in East Asia and Western Europe (Ceylan, 2020), were somewhat quicker to impose such lockdown measures (Lancet, 2020).





Yet, despite such restrictions being imposed, many countries, India included, have experienced sharp jumps in cases due to existing gaps in their healthcare systems and vulnerabilities in their socioeconomic and political-administrative setups (McAleer 2020), which exacerbate contamination risk and dampen recovery rates. Furthermore, the closure of offices and factories has already cast a lasting effect on the global economic landscape (Ajami 2020; Gong et al., 2020; McKibbin and Fernando 2020). Large numbers of low-income migrant workers, who mostly live on-site at their workplaces or are heavily dependant on daily incomes/wages for sustenance, have performed been uprooted. This has, in all proba-


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Design, synthesis and broad spectrum antibreast cancer activity of diarylindoles *via* induction of apoptosis in aggressive breast cancer cells

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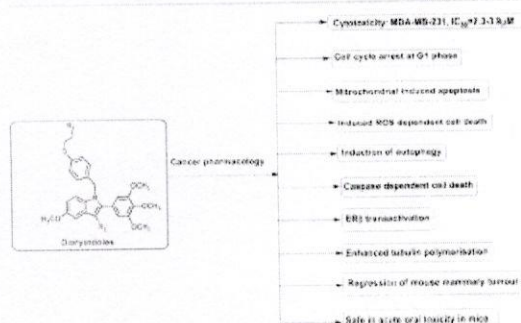
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Abstract

Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer deaths in women with significant morbidity and mortality. Present study describes design, synthesis and detailed pharmacology of indole derivatives exhibiting remarkable broad spectrum antiproliferative activity against breast cancer cells. Detailed mechanistic evaluations confirmed induction of G0/G1 arrest, **apoptosis** induction, loss of mitochondrial integrity, enhanced ROS generation, autophagy, estrogen receptor β -transactivation and increased tubulin polymerization. In *in-vivo* efficacy studies in rodent model, these indole derivatives induced significant regression in mice mammary tumour on 21 days daily oral dose. Moreover, compounds **19** and **23** were safe in Swiss albino mice in safety studies. These diarylindoles may further be optimized for better efficacy.

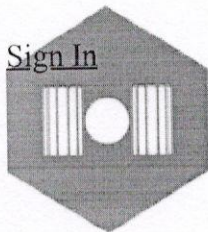
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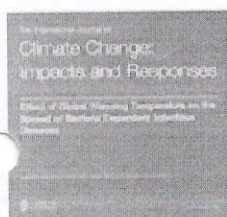
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Abstract

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Original Article | [Published: 21 August 2021](#)

The Impact of Sea Level Rise Due to Global Warming on the Coastal Population Dynamics: A Modeling Study

[Jang B. Shukla](#), [Maninder S. Arora](#), [Maitri Verma](#) , [Arvind K. Misra](#) & [Yasuhiro Takeuchi](#)

Earth Systems and Environment **5**, 909–926 (2021)

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Abstract

Global warming and the associated sea level rise is a major environmental issue at present time. The sea

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Radial differential rotation of solar corona using radio emissions [Get access](#)

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Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society: Letters, Volume 505, Issue 1, July 2021, Pages L16–L20,
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Published: 03 May 2021 **Article history** ▼

ABSTRACT

The present work is an effort to investigate possible radial variations in the solar coronal rotation by analysing the solar radio emission data at 15 different frequencies (275–1755 MHz) for the period starting from 1994 July to 1999 May. We used a time series of disc-integrated radio flux recorded daily at these frequencies through radio telescopes situated at the *Astronomical Observatory of the Jagellonian University in Cracow*. The different frequency radiation originates from different heights in the solar corona. Existing models indicate its origin at the height range from nearly ~12 000 km (for emission at 275 MHz), below up to ~2400 km (for emission at 1755 MHz). There are some data gaps in the time series used for the study, so we used statistical analysis using the Lomb–Scargle periodogram (LSP). This method has successfully estimated the periodicity present in time series even with such data gaps. The rotation period estimated through LSP shows variation in the rotation period, which is compared with the earlier reported estimate using auto correlation technique. This study indicates some similarity as well as a contradiction with studies reported earlier. The radial and temporal variation in the solar rotation period are presented and discussed for the whole period analysed.

Keywords: Sun: corona, Sun: radio radiation, Sun: rotation

Issue Section: Letter

A long-term multifrequency study of solar rotation using the solar radio flux and its relationship with solar cycles

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Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, Volume 505, Issue 4,
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<https://doi.org/10.1093/mnras/stab1574>

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines long-term (more than four solar cycles) temporal and spatial fluctuations in the solar rotation by investigating radio-emission escapes from various layers of the solar atmosphere during the years 1967–2010. The flux modulation approach can also be used to investigate variations in solar rotation, which is a contentious topic in solar physics. This study makes use of a time-series of radio flux data at various frequencies (245–15 400 MHz) obtained at Sagamore Hill Solar Radio Observatory in Massachusetts, USA, and at other observatories from 1967 to 2010. The periodicity present in the temporal variation of the time-series is estimated through a Lomb–Scargle periodogram. The rotation period estimated for five radio emissions (606, 1415, and 2695 MHz from the corona, and 4995 and 8800 MHz from the transition region) through a statistical approach shows continuous temporal and spatial variations throughout the years. The smoothed rotation period shows the presence of periodic ~22-yr and ~11-yr components. The 22-yr component could be linked to the reversal of the solar magnetic field (Hale) cycle, while the 11-yr component is most likely related to the sunspot (Schwabe) cycle. In addition to these two components, random components are also prominently present in the analysed data. The cross-correlation between the sunspot number and the rotation period obtained shows a strong correlation with the 11-yr Schwabe and 22-yr Hale cycle. The corona rotates faster or slower than the

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Articles

Ultrasonic characterisation of the binary mixture of 2,3-dichloroaniline with methanol and ethanol


Mahendra Kumar , Mohd Aftab Khan, Chandreshvar Prasad Yadav  ,



Dharmendra Kumar Pandey & Dhananjay Singh

Pages 368-378 | Published online: 25 Oct 2021

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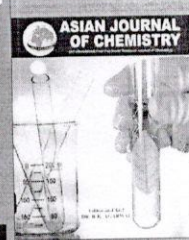
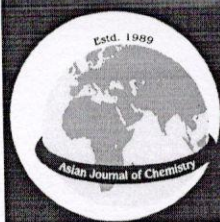
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ABSTRACT

The present work focuses on the ultrasonic characterisation of the binary mixture having constituent liquids, 2,3-dichloroaniline and methanol/ethanol, by measuring their density, viscosity, ultrasonic velocity and estimating thermo-physical parameters at 25°C. The density, viscosity, ultrasonic velocity, acoustic impedance and relative association decay, while compressibility and free length increase with the increase in mole fraction of solvent in the present binary mixture. An anomalous change is



Physico-Chemical Properties of Binary Mixture of 2,3-Dichloroaniline and Carbon Tetrachloride at 300 K

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The physico-chemical properties of binary mixture of 2,3-dichloroaniline (2,3-DCA) and carbon tetrachloride (CCl_4) have been studied in the present work by the measurement of density, viscosity, ultrasonic velocity and estimation of thermo-physical parameters at 300 K. The density, compressibility, free length, relative association and free volume were found to increase while viscosity, ultrasonic velocity, acoustic impedance and internal pressure were received to decay with an increase in mole fraction of solvent in the binary mixture. The thermal relaxation time and Gibb's free energy were found to decay with a slow rate up to 50% mole fraction of the solvent, after that these quantities decay very fast in chosen binary mixture. The ultrasonic absorption was also found to increase slowly up to 50% mole fraction of solvent and after that a fast decay was observed in the present binary mixture. The molecular interaction, structural ordering, stability and related features of the prepared binary mixture were also analyzed based on measured and estimated parameters.

Keywords: Binary mixture, Thermo-physical properties, 2,3-Dichloroaniline, Carbon tetrachloride.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, behaviour of mixed components rather than single component has much importance because of their wide range of applications in the field of chemicals and industrial processes. For the investigation of thermodynamical properties of mixture, practical aspects are needed for the study of multi-component systems. The ultrasonic parameters provide insight into the structure of binary mixture and intensity of intermolecular interactions among components of binary mixtures as they are related to several thermophysical properties [1-4]. The magnitude of non-linear deviations from ideal values of velocities, densities and viscosities of liquid mixtures with composition is attributed to difference in molecular size, molar mass, temperature, pressure, mole fraction and strength of interaction between unlike molecules. The analysis of molecular interaction on the knowledge of variation in thermodynamic parameters and their excess values with composition provides an insight into the molecular process [5-12]. In modern times, ultrasonic studies are extensively carried out to measure thermo-

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Ultrasonic characterization of binary mixture of 2,3-dichloroaniline and polyethylene glycols

Mahendra Kumar^{a, b} ✉, Mohd Aftab Khan^a, Chandreshvar Prasad Yadav^a ✉, Dharmendra Kumar Pandey^a, Dhananjay Singh^c

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Abstract

The present study is focused on the ultrasonic characterization of binary mixture having constituent liquids 2,3-dichloroaniline as solute and polyethylene glycols (PEGs) with average molecular weight 200, 400 and 600 as solvent by measurement of density, viscosity, ultrasonic velocity and estimation of thermo-physical parameters at 27°C and atmospheric pressure 100.3kPa. The density and acoustic impedance are received to decay while viscosity, ultrasonic velocity, adiabatic compressibility, free length, internal pressure, thermal relaxation time, Gibbs free energy and ultrasonic absorption are found to enhance with an increase in mole fraction of solvents in synthesized binary mixtures. The analysis of measured and estimated parameters reveal that the molecular interaction, structural ordering and stability of binary mixture shall enhance with increase in molar mass/mole fraction of PEGs. The ultrasonic absorption is found to be predominantly affected by viscosity. The present study is useful in chemical/pharmaceutical industries and further investigation.

Introduction

The physiochemical and transport properties of liquid mixtures are very important to understand the character of molecular interactions between the molecules of liquid mixtures. These properties of liquid mixtures are very useful in designing eco-friendly chemical products and reduction of hazardous material in the chemical industries [1], [2]. The liquid mixtures have also found wide applications in chemical, textile, leather and nuclear industries. In recent time, ultrasonic technique has been found to be an effective tool to provide the inherent information about the molecular interaction of liquids and solids owing to its ability of characterizing physiochemical behaviour of medium. The ultrasonic studies are widely used to estimate the thermodynamic properties and to determine the nature of intermolecular interactions of binary mixtures.

The sound/ultrasonic velocity is a physical property that is useful to understand the molecular interactions between the components of the mixture [3], [4], [5], [6]. The 2,3-dichloroaniline (2,3- DCA) is a polar liquid of aniline family while polyethylene glycols (PEGs) is a water soluble polymer. The liquid 2,3-DCA is a base substance for the synthesis of bioactive schiff's bases, azetidiones, thiazolidinones, pyrazolines, acetoxyhydrazides and in mixture reactions [7], [8]. It

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Synthesis and characterization of ZnSe_{1-x}Te_x thin films

Brijesh Kumar Yadav , Pratima Singh, Chandreshvar Prasad Yadav & Dharmendra Kumar Pandey

Pages 326-337 | Received 10 Jan 2021, Accepted 14 May 2021, Published online: 02 Jun 2021

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ABSTRACT

The present work includes the synthesis of zinc selenium telluride ZnSe_{1-x}Te_x ($0 \leq x \leq 1$) ternary compound and its deposition in the form of thin films having thickness 200nm using thermal evaporation technique under high vacuum. The synthesized material ZnSe_{1-x}Te_x thin films are characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscope (SEM), UV-VIS-NIR, and Raman spectroscopic measurements. The structural measurements reveal that the deposited thin films of ZnSe_{1-x}Te_x material

Pressure and size dependent investigation of ultrasonic and thermal properties of ScRu intermetallic

Mohd Aftab Khan, Mahendra Kumar, Chandreshvar Prasad Yadav   and Dharmendra Kumar Pandey

From the journal *Zeitschrift für Naturforschung A*
<https://doi.org/10.1515/zna-2021-0010>

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Abstract

The present work is focused on the determination of elastic, mechanical, ultrasonic and thermal properties of ScRu intermetallic under the variation of pressure 0–60 GPa and particle size 5–40 nm. Initially, the second order elastic constants (SOECs) have been computed under a potential model approach, in which interaction potential is defined by Coulomb and Born–Mayer potentials. Later on, the estimation of mechanical, ultrasonic and thermo-physical parameters has been performed using SOECs. The ultrasonic velocities are estimated in the same pressure/particle size range for wave propagation along $\langle 100 \rangle$ crystallographic direction. It is found that elastic constants, ultrasonic velocities, Debye average velocity, specific heat at constant volume, thermal energy density, thermal conductivity and melting point enhance with increase in pressure and decay in particle size in chosen intermetallic. The analysis of the obtained results reveals that the elastic, mechanical and thermal properties of ScRu intermetallic shall enhance effectively under pressure in comparison to decay in particle size.


Keywords: elastic properties; rare-earth intermetallics; thermal conductivity; thermal expansion coefficients; ultrasonic velocity



Corresponding author: Chandreshvar Prasad Yadav, Department of Physics, P.P.N. (P.G.) College, Kanpur, UP208 001, India, E-mail:





Comparative study on humidity sensing abilities of synthesized mono and poly rhodium acryl amide tin oxide (RhAAm/SnO₂) nanocomposites

Lava Kumar Gupta^a  , Kuldeep Kumar^b, B.C. Yadav^b  , T.P. Yadav^c, G.I. Dzhardimalieva^d, I.E. Uflyand^e, Shripal^a

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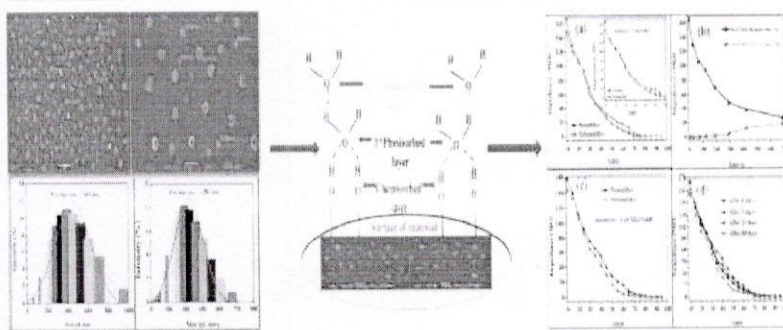
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Abstract

The present work details the comparative study on humidity detection abilities of the Rhodium Acrylamide SnO₂ (RhAAm/SnO₂) and frontal polymerized RhAAm/SnO₂ nanocomposites. The synthesized monomer and polymer were characterized with Scanning electron microscopy, Energy dispersive X-ray analysis, Particle size analyzer, X-ray diffraction, Fourier transform infra-red and UV-vis spectroscopies for the surface morphological studies, elemental mapping, analysis of particle size, structural analysis, vibrations stretching present among the constituent elements and optical energy band gap respectively. The porous structures were observed along with the presence of the Rh and SnO₂ metal nanoparticles in the monomer and polymer. The minimum particle sizes were found to be 74 and 50 nm for monomer and polymer respectively which were observed by the dynamic light scattering technique. BET surface area analysis presents that the synthesized materials are a combination of micro and mesoporous materials. However, the Debye-Scherrer formula confirms that the average crystallite size of the monomer and polymer nanocomposites are 60 and 17 nm respectively. FTIR analysis suggests the presence of acrylamide. The hygrometric detection properties were studied for both materials. Better sensitivity, good repeatability along with low response and recovery time for the synthesized monomer as compared with the polymer-based humidity sensor were found.


Graphical abstract






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Ultrasonic characterization of binary mixture of 2,3-dichloroaniline and polyethylene glycols

Mahendra Kumar^{a, b} ✉, Mohd Aftab Khan^a, Chandreshvar Prasad Yadav^a  ✉, Dharmendra Kumar Pandey^a, Dhananjay Singh^c

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Abstract

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Articles

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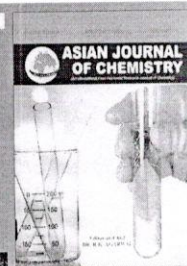
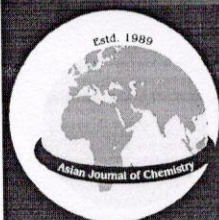
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²Department of Physics, D.B.S. (P.G.) College (Affiliated to Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur), Kanpur-208006, India

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
Optical properties of $\text{Tm}^{3+}/\text{Yb}^{3+}$ co-doped XAl_2O_4 ($\text{X}=\text{Mg}$, Ca , Sr and Ba) phosphors: Effect of co-doping of alkaline earths on the radiative as well as non-radiative behaviours

A.K. Choudhary^{a,b}, A. Dwivedi^c  , A. Rai^d, A. Bahadur^b, S.B. Rai^b  

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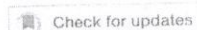
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Abstract

Tm^{3+} - Yb^{3+} co-doped alkaline earths aluminate phosphors of the type XAl_2O_4 ($\text{X}=\text{Mg}$, Ca , Sr and Ba) are synthesized using solid state reaction method. The crystal structure and the phase of all these phosphor materials are confirmed by X-ray diffraction (XRD) measurements. The surface morphologies of all the samples are monitored by Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) technique. The Ultraviolet (UV)-visible-near-IR region (NIR) absorption spectra show sharp f-f electronic transitions of Tm^{3+} and Yb^{3+} ions which are more prominent in $\text{CaAl}_2\text{O}_4:\text{Tm}^{3+},\text{Yb}^{3+}$ phosphor. The upconversion (UC) emission spectra of the samples have been measured which give intense blue and NIR emissions on excitation with 980nm radiation. It is observed that $\text{CaAl}_2\text{O}_4:\text{Tm}^{3+},\text{Yb}^{3+}$ phosphor gives better UC emission in blue as well as NIR region than the others. We have also monitored the UC emission spectra of $\text{CaAl}_2\text{O}_4:\text{Tm}^{3+},\text{Yb}^{3+}$ in the presence of other alkaline earths metals (i.e. Mg^{2+} , Sr^{2+} and Ba^{2+} ions) as sensitizer. It is found that Mg^{2+} ion is a better enhancer for UC emission in $\text{CaAl}_2\text{O}_4:\text{Tm}^{3+},\text{Yb}^{3+}$ phosphor (upto ten times) than the others. The spectral and color purity are found to be maximum for $\text{CaAl}_2\text{O}_4:\text{Tm}^{3+},\text{Yb}^{3+},10\text{Mg}^{2+}$ phosphor. The laser induced optical heating is observed quantitatively in $\text{CaAl}_2\text{O}_4:\text{Tm}^{3+},\text{Yb}^{3+},x\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ($x=0, 5, 10$ and 15 mol%) phosphors on excitation with 980nm radiation. Thus, the maximum color and spectral purity for blue region in $\text{CaAl}_2\text{O}_4:\text{Tm}^{3+},\text{Yb}^{3+},\text{Mg}^{2+}$ phosphor may be applicable as blue LED as well as the laser induced optical heating can be used for the application in cancer treatment based on opto-thermal therapy and as an optical heater.

Introduction

Rare earths/transition metals doped/co-doped phosphors are the materials which show the phenomenon of intense luminescence leading to lasing. The photoluminescence emission of phosphor materials can be improved by addition of small amount of sensitizer/modifier (i.e. alkali ions, alkaline earths, transition metals etc.) due to their special optical properties. They have long range technological and medical applications in diverse areas such as in optical devices, in developing solid lasers, various colors LED, white light generation, temperature and humidity sensors, bio-sensing, bio-imaging, in finger print detection, in drug delivery, solar cells, etc. [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8]. Host materials also



OPEN NIR light guided enhanced photoluminescence and temperature sensing in $\text{Ho}^{3+}/\text{Yb}^{3+}/\text{Bi}^{3+}$ co-doped ZnGa_2O_4 phosphor

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The conversion of NIR light into visible light has been studied in $\text{Ho}^{3+}/\text{Yb}^{3+}/\text{Bi}^{3+}$ co-doped ZnGa_2O_4 phosphor for the first time. The crystallinity and particles size of the phosphor increase through Bi^{3+} doping. The absorption characteristics of Ho^{3+} , Yb^{3+} and Bi^{3+} ions are identified by the UV-vis-NIR measurements. The Ho^{3+} doped phosphor produces intense green upconversion (UC) emission under 980 nm excitations. The emission intensity - excitation power density plots show contribution of two photons for the UC emissions. The UC intensity of green emission is weak in the Ho^{3+} doped phosphor, which enhances upto 128 and 228 times through co-doping of Yb^{3+} and $\text{Yb}^{3+}/\text{Bi}^{3+}$ ions, respectively. The relative and absolute temperature sensing sensitivities of $\text{Ho}^{3+}/\text{Yb}^{3+}/\text{Bi}^{3+}$ co-doped ZnGa_2O_4 phosphor are calculated to be 13.6×10^{-4} and $14.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ K}^{-1}$, respectively. The variation in concentration of Bi^{3+} ion and power density produces excellent color tunability from green to red via yellow regions. The CCT also varies with concentration of Bi^{3+} ion and power density from cool to warm light. The color purity of phosphor is achieved to 98.6% through Bi^{3+} doping. Therefore, the $\text{Ho}^{3+}/\text{Yb}^{3+}/\text{Bi}^{3+}:\text{ZnGa}_2\text{O}_4$ phosphors can be suitable for UC-based color tunable devices, green light emitting diodes and temperature sensing.

The zinc gallate (ZnGa_2O_4) based phosphors are very promising photoluminescent materials due to their unique low phonon energy. This permits large photoluminescence intensity of the lanthanide ions for various exciting applications, such as display devices, field emission display devices (FEDs), temperature sensing, color tunable devices, induced optical heating, bio-imaging, etc¹⁻⁵. The ZnGa_2O_4 is a self-activated photoluminescent material for solid state lighting⁶. The lanthanide-based ZnGa_2O_4 material gives large photoluminescence of the narrow band emissions^{4,5}. These emissions arise due to ladder-like energy levels present in the lanthanide ions⁷⁻¹¹. In various lanthanide ions, the combination of $\text{Ho}^{3+}/\text{Yb}^{3+}$ ions has been found interesting to investigate the upconversion (UC) properties in different host materials¹²⁻¹⁵. It has been found that this combination yields strong UC emission intensity because of energy transfer between Ho^{3+} and Yb^{3+} ions. In this case, the Yb^{3+} ion acts as sensitizer. The emission intensity of phosphor materials could also be enhanced by incorporating trace amount of some dopant ions, for example Li^+ , Mg^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Ca^{2+} , etc¹⁵⁻¹⁷.

The photoluminescence properties of $\text{Ho}^{3+}/\text{Yb}^{3+}$ activated phosphors were improved considerably in recent years by adding different dopant ions, which play the role of surface modifiers and sensitizers in the host materials^{16,17}. The dopant ions, i.e. Li^+ , Mg^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Bi^{3+} and Cr^{3+} act as surface modifiers¹⁵⁻¹⁹. These ions have modified local crystal structure around the acceptor ions for better emission intensity in the materials. Out of these, the Bi^{3+} ion has been used as surface modifier to improve the UC intensity of $\text{Er}^{3+}/\text{Yb}^{3+}$ activated La_2O_3 material⁷. Alternatively, the Bi^{3+} ion has also been selected as sensitizer in the downshifting (DS) process in which it transfers its energy to the Dy^{3+} and Tb^{3+} ions in the YPO_4 and Y_2O_3 phosphor materials, respectively. This improves the emission intensity of the phosphor materials^{20,21}. Thus, the Bi^{3+} ion is a promising material to increase the photoluminescence intensity of phosphor samples for the UC and DS processes^{7,21}. The increment

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भारत के आर्थिक विकास में पर्यटन उद्योग की भूमिका - एक भौगोलिक विश्लेषण

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सारांश

किसी भी राष्ट्र का आर्थिक विकास उसके औद्योगिक विकास की गति पर निर्भर करता है क्योंकि औद्योगिक विकास के द्वारा ही हम राष्ट्र को आर्थिक रूप से सुदृढ़ बना सकते हैं। परंतु वर्तमान समय में औद्योगिक विकास प्रदूषण का पर्याय बन चुका है। अतः हमें ऐसे आर्थिक विकास की ओर कदम बढ़ाना चाहिए जो प्रदूषण रहित हो। विश्व में केवल पर्यटन ही एक ऐसा उद्योग है जो बिना प्रदूषण के राष्ट्र को सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक रूप सशक्तता प्रदान कर सकता है। पर्यटन उद्योग में बिना अधिक पूंजी लगाए पर्यावरण को संतुलित रख है रोजगार के नए अवसर पैदा कर सकते हैं तथा हस्तकरघा, दस्तकारी एवं छोटे-छोटे कलात्मक वस्तुओं के कुटीर उद्योग को भी विकसित किया जा सकता है। पर्यटन जो हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जन का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत बन गया है, इसके साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय व अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मैत्री एवं सद्भावना को भी बढ़ावा मिला है।

उद्देश्य

पहले पर्यटन का उद्देश्य मनुष्य के द्वारा विभिन्न स्थानों का भ्रमण करना, देखना एवं आनंद लेना था परंतु वर्तमान समय में इसका महत्व उपरोक्त के साथ आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी बढ़ रहा है। इसलिए पर्यटन को उद्योग का दर्जा दिया गया। इसके अंतर्गत स्वास्थ्य, व्यापार तथा खोज, शैक्षिक अध्ययन विदेशी मामलों तथा अन्य बहुत से उद्देश्यों हेतु की जाने वाली यात्राएं शामिल की जाती हैं। पर्यटन को उद्योग न कहकर उद्योगों का समूह कहा जा सकता है। पर्यटन उद्योग अर्थव्यवस्था का वह अंग है जो पर्यटकों की आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ति करता है। जब उद्योग का विकास होता है तो व्यक्ति का ही नहीं वरन समष्टि का भी उत्तरोत्तर विकास होने लगता है। इस संदर्भ में पर्यटन द्वारा आर्थिक विकास में अनेक क्षेत्रों से राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था को विकसित करने में योगदान देता है। जैसे पर्यटन एवं राष्ट्रीय आय, पर्यटन एवं अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार, पर्यटन एवं रोजगार, पर्यटन विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने का स्रोत, विशेष वस्तुओं के लिए नवीन बाजार, औद्योगीकरण, आधुनिकीकरण, बदलाव, उद्योग विहीन क्षेत्रों के विकास की संभावनाएं आदि।

परिचय

उदारीकरण, वैश्वीकरण तथा मुक्त व्यापार के युग में बड़ी व्यापारिक गतिविधियों के फल स्वरूप भारत में पर्यटकों की संख्या में अपार वृद्धि की संभावनाएं हैं। पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए भारत में प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य का अतुल्य भंडार है। हिमालय की बर्फ से ढकी पर्वत मालाएं, थार के तपते हुए रेगिस्तान, शांत एवं हजारों मीलों तक फैला हुआ विशाल समुद्र तट, अद्भुत शिल्पकला, कारीगरी से परिपूर्ण किले एवं ऐतिहासिक स्थल आदि। भारत को 5000 वर्ष से भी अधिक प्राचीन सभ्यता एवं संस्कृति का शेष विश्व की प्राचीन सभ्यताओं में गौरवपूर्ण स्थान है। शताब्दियों से भारत सब के लिए आकर्षण का केंद्र रहा है। आक्रमणकारियों के लिए सोने की चिड़िया तो विद्वानों के लिए गूढ़, अध्यात्म और दर्शन का केंद्र, अनभिज्ञों ने इसे नंग, फकीरों, सपैरों और बाजीगरो के देश की निगाह से देखा तो अन्य इसके नैसर्गिक सौंदर्य तथा वनस्पति एवं जीव जंतुओं की अद्भुत विविधताओं से अभिभूत हुए। देश की प्राकृतिक और सांस्कृतिक विविधता के बारे में कहा जाता है कि "कोस कोस पर बदले पानी और चार कोस पर बानी" कहावत देश में पर्यटन की संपन्नता को अभिव्यक्त करती है। मार्टिन लूथर किंग जूनियर ने कहा था कि "दूसरे देशों में मैं एक पर्यटक के रूप में जा सकता हूँ लेकिन भारत में मैं एक तीर्थयात्री हूँ।" भारत सरकार ने भारतीय संस्कृति से ओतप्रोत "अतिथि देवो भव" एवं "वसुधैव कुटुंबकम" पर आधारित पर्यटन विकास नीति अपनाई है।

विधि तंत्र ख्रप्रस्तुत शोध प्रबंध में प्राथमिक आंकड़े भारतीय पर्यटन सारिख्यकी पत्रिका से लिए गए एवं समाचार पत्रों, पत्र-पत्रिकाओं एवं इंटरनेट की सहायता ली गई। सारणी एवं आरेख विधि द्वारा संपादित किया गया।

विवेकी राय के कथा.साहित्य में दलित विमर्श

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साहित्य समाज की अभिव्यक्ति का सशक्त माध्यम है तो समाज को प्रायः एक सावयवी व्यवस्था के रूप में समझा जा सकता है। अर्थात्, समाज कई अन्य इकाइयों से मिलकर बनता है। ये इकाइयाँ अपनी अलग पहचान भले रखती हैं किन्तु अलग अस्तित्व नहीं रख सकती हैं। इसी तरह, समाज स्वयं तब तक अस्तित्व में नहीं हो सकता है; जब तक कि उसकी इकाइयाँ उससे सम्बद्ध न हों। इकाइयों की सम्बद्धता मात्र समाज को जन्म नहीं दे सकती है; जब तक कि ये इकाइयाँ किसी क्रमबद्धता से आबद्ध न हों। समाज की सावयवी व्यवस्था कई स्तरों और खण्डों में बँटी होती है। समाज की ये विभाजनकारी विशेषता, प्रत्येक समाज में अनिवार्य रूप से पायी जाती है। कोई समाज इससे अछूता नहीं हो सकता है।

किंग्सले डेविस ने अपनी रचना “स्तरीकरण के कुछ सिद्धांत” में स्पष्ट किया कि “कोई भी समाज स्तरीकरण के बिना नहीं हो सकता है।” इसका तात्पर्य है कि समाज के स्तरों में असमानता पायी जाती है। स्तरों की असमानता प्रत्येक समाज में भिन्न-भिन्न आधारों पर पायी जाती है। कहीं नस्ल के आधार पर तो कहीं जाति अथवा वर्ग के आधार पर। स्पष्ट है कि समाज में कुछ लोगों या समूहों के पास दूसरे की तुलना में ज्यादा अधिकार या सामर्थ्य होते हैं। फलस्वरूप अधिक सामर्थ्यवान लोगों के द्वारा कम सामर्थ्यवान लोगों को विभिन्न तरीकों से दबा दिया जाता है और उनके हकों और हितों से उन्हें वंचित कर दिया जाता है जिससे वे विभिन्न अवसरों का लाभ उठाने से वंचित रहने लगते हैं। अंततः समाज के समर्थ लोग नेतृत्व की भूमिका में स्थापित हो जाते हैं, और दबाए गये कमजोर लोग मातहत बनकर अनेक बन्धनों और बंदिशों में रहने के लिए विवश होते हैं। यही दबाये गये लाचार लोग दलित कहलाते हैं।

दलित-वर्ग, समाज का वह वर्ग जो सबसे नीचा माना गया हो या दुःखी और दरिद्र हो जिसे उच्च वर्ग के लोग उठाने न देते हों। जैसे भारत की छोटी या अछूत माने जाने वाली जातियों का वर्ग।

दलित शब्द को डॉ. शिवराज सिंह ‘बेचौन’ ने परिभाषित करते हुए कहा है- “दलित वह है जिसे भारतीय संविधान में अनुसूचित जाति का दर्जा दिया है।”²

राजेंद्र यादव दलित शब्द की विस्तृत परिदृश्य में व्याख्या करते हैं और स्त्रियों को भी इसके दायरे में रखते हैं। उनके विचार में यह व्यापकता इसलिए भी है क्योंकि भारतीय समाज में चाहे जिस वर्ण या वर्ग की स्त्रियाँ रही हों, उनके साथ भी दमन की नीति, शोषण, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक समेत अनेक सामाजिक संरचनाएँ मिलती हैं। इसलिए “वे स्त्रियों को भी दलित मानते हैं। पिछड़ी जातियों को भी दलितों में शामिल करते हैं।”³

हिन्दी भाषा में दलित शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ है दलन किया हुआ। इसमें वह हर व्यक्ति आ जाता है जिसका शोषण-उत्पीड़न हुआ है। रामचंद्र वर्मा ने अपने शब्दकोश में दलित का अर्थ लिखा है, “मसला हुआ, मर्दित, दबाया, रौंदा या कुचला हुआ, विनष्ट किया हुआ।”⁴

इस प्रकार, हिन्दी और भाषा के शब्दकोशों को देखने से पता चलता है कि ‘दलित’ शब्द का अर्थ है- अधोमुख की ओर जाने वाला, पतनशील, उत्पीड़ित, पददलित, कुचला हुआ, रौंदा हुआ, मर्दित, टूटा हुआ, चिरा हुआ, दबाया हुआ, पदाक्रान्त, विनिष्ट किया हुआ, अस्पृश्य, अंत्यज, हरिजन, नीच, अवपीड़ित, मसला हुआ इत्यादि हैं।

विमर्श से आशय किसी विषय विशेष पर किसी उद्देश्य के साथ अथवा किसी उद्देश्य के बिना गहन और लम्बा चिंतन-मनन करके चर्चा करने से है। जिससे उस विषय विशेष के सभी जरूरी पक्षों को समझा जा सके। दलित विमर्श से आशय भारतीय सामाजिक व्यवस्था में कमजोर वर्गों के बारे में गहन रूप से विभिन्न माध्यमों से विचार व चर्चा करने से है जिससे उन्हें संविधान प्रदत्त मानव अधिकारों से युक्त करके एक समरस समाज का निर्माण किया जा सके। इन विभिन्न माध्यमों में साहित्य एक सशक्त माध्यम है जो दलितों की स्थिति पर विचार करने और उनकी चर्चा को एक उपागम के रूप में आगे बढ़ाने का समर्थन करता है। इसी कड़ी में डॉ. विवेकी राय के कथा साहित्य में उक्त उपागम की समीक्षा समीचीन है।

डॉ. विवेकी राय के उपन्यास बबूल (1967) के पात्र घुरबिन अपने पुत्र-जन्म के अवसर पर दूसरों द्वारा प्रसन्नता जताकर उत्सव मनाने के उकसावे पर अपनी भड़ास निकलते हुए कहता है कि “गरीब के लिए न तो कीर्तन है न गायन, उसके लिए यह काली रात है, यह भयानक मौत का अँधेरा है, यह प्रलय

कृषि विकास एवं वित्तीय समावेशन में किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड की भूमिका का समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन

डॉ० रतन लाल

असि० प्रोफेसर एवं विभागाध्यक्ष, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, राजकीय पी० जी० कालेज, फरीदपुर बरेली (३०१०)

डॉ० विवेक सिंह

असि० प्रोफेसर अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, पी.पी.एन. कॉलेज, कानपुर (३०१०)

सारांश

भारत में कृषि प्राचीन काल से ही किसानों एवं खेतिहार मजदूरों की जीविका का साधन रही है। वर्तमान में भी 65 प्रतिशत के लगभग जनसंख्या कृषि पर निर्भर है, जबकि सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में कृषि एवं कृषि से सम्बन्धित वस्तुओं का योगदान जी.डी.पी. में 14 प्रतिशत के लगभग है। बढ़ते शहरीकरण, औद्योगिकरण और आधुनिकीकरण के कारण कृषि योग्य भूमि का क्षेत्रफल निरन्तर घटता जा रहा है, तो दूसरी ओर किसानों की मानसूनी चर्चा पर निर्भरता एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण कृषि उत्पादन में जोखिम और अनिश्चयता हमेशा बनी रहती है। ऐसी स्थिति में फसल अच्छी न होने की स्थिति में जब किसान ऋण चुका पाने में असमर्थ हो जाते हैं, तो कई तरह के दयाव में आकर किसान आत्महत्या करने का अन्तिम विकल्प चुनते हैं। किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड योजना भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और नावार्ड ने वर्ष 1998 में लागू की थी, इस योजना का उद्देश्य किसानों को उनकी जरूरतों के लिए समय पर कृषि वित्त उपलब्ध कराना है, साथ ही उन्हें सूदखोरो के जाल से भी मुक्त कराना है। किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड योजना से ग्रामीण कृषि व्यवस्था में पिछले 20 वर्षों में बड़े-बड़े सकारात्मक परिवर्तन आये हैं, और इससे किसानों के जीवन स्तर में एवं ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था में भी सुधार आया है। वर्ष 2019-20 के लिए कृषि ऋण प्रवाह लक्ष्य ₹. 13,50,000 करोड़ निर्धारित किया गया था और इस लक्ष्य के विरुद्ध कृषि ऋण वितरण की उपलब्धि ₹. 13,92,469.81 करोड़ रही थी। 2020-21 के लिए कृषि ऋण प्रवाह लक्ष्य ₹. 15,00,000 करोड़ निर्धारित किया गया था और 30 नवंबर, 2020 तक ₹. 9,73,517.80 करोड़ कृषि ऋण की राशि वितरित की गई थी।

मुख्य बिन्दु:- कृषि उत्पादन, जोखिम, अनिश्चयता, कृषि श्रमिक, कृषि पूंजी, कृषि ऋण, वित्तीय समावेशन, खाद्य सुरक्षा।

परिचय

भारत एक विकासशील एवं कृषि प्रधान तथा गांव का देश है, वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार यहाँ की 68.84 प्रतिशत के लगभग जनसंख्या आज भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ही निवास करती है। कृषि ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था का आधार स्तम्भ होने के साथ ही ग्रामीणों का मुख्य व्यवसाय भी है, जिसमें 52 प्रतिशत के लगभग लोगों को प्रत्यक्ष-अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से रोजगार प्राप्त होता है। चूंकि हमारे देश की लगभग 68.84 प्रतिशत आबादी गांव में रहती है, इसीलिए जब तक ग्रामीण भारत के लोगों के जीवन स्तर में सुधार नहीं होगा, तब तक देश में पूरी तरह से समृद्धि नहीं आ सकती और इस समृद्धि की धुरी है किसान। जब तक खेती करने वाले किसान, समृद्ध नहीं होंगे तब तक देश की संपूर्ण समृद्धि की कल्पना अधुरी रहेगी, क्योंकि जब किसान खाद, बीज, पानी, कृषि उपकरण आदि के लिए किसी और पर आश्रित न होकर स्वयं पर आश्रित होंगे, तो उनमें खेती के प्रति उत्साह रहेगा, इसी उत्साह को कायम रखने के लिए सरकार की ओर से समय-समय पर विभिन्न योजनाएं चलायी गयीं। हालांकि इन योजनाओं से किसानों का पूरी तरह भला नहीं हो पाया है, किसान अपने हिसाब से जब चाहे तब खेती से संबंधित आधारभूत सुविधाएं प्राप्त कर सकें। इसके लिए उन्हें पूंजी मुहैया कराने की जरूरत है, ऐसी पूंजी जो सस्ते ब्याज दर पर मिल सके और किसान अपनी सुविधा के अनुसार उस पूंजी की अदायगी कर सकें, और यदि किसान की फसल किसी प्राकृतिक आपदा के कारण खराब होती है तो उसके कृषि ऋण को भरपाई फसल बीमा से होनी चाहिए, इस मुद्दे पर निरंतर विचार चलता रहा और वर्षों के प्रयास के बाद यह पूंजी मिली है किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड के रूप में।

आजादी के बाद देश के प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि 'जब तक किसान खुशहाल नहीं होंगे तब तक देश व समाज का पूर्ण विकास नहीं हो सकता। नेहरू जी के इस मंत्र को भारत सरकार ने अपनाया, उस समय भारत सरकार की चिंता का केंद्र बिन्दु खेत और खेतिहार किसान

जातीय साहित्य की प्रगति की पहचान और डॉ० रामविलास शर्मा

अनूप कुमार सिंह

सहायक आचार्य (हिन्दी), पी०पी०एन० महाविद्यालय, कानपुर

साहित्य का अस्तित्व समाज से अलग नहीं होता, इसलिए साहित्य का विकास समाज के विकास के साथ होता है। साहित्य सामाजिक रचना है, साहित्य कर्म की पूरी प्रक्रिया सामाजिक व्यवहार का एक विशिष्ट रूप है, इसलिए वह समाज के इतिहास के अनेक रूपों से जुड़ी होती है और व्यापक सामाजिक इतिहास का अंग भी होती है। साहित्य के इतिहास का एक प्रयोजन साहित्य के विकास की गति और दिशा का बोध कराना है। साहित्य की रचना और लोचना की अधिकांश समस्याएं साहित्य के इतिहास की समस्याएं होती हैं, इसलिए साहित्य के इतिहास बोध से ही ऐसी समस्याओं के समाधान खोजे जा सकते हैं। साहित्य के बोध के लिए इतिहास बहुत आवश्यक है।

साहित्य के मूल्यांकन के लिए विवेकपूर्ण ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि का होना आवश्यक है। डॉ० रामविलास शर्मा की इतिहासदृष्टि मार्क्सवादी है, वह इतिहास की भौतिकवादी व्याख्या प्रस्तुत करते हैं, साथ ही द्वंद्व न्याय के आधार पर सामाजिक विकास का विवेचन करते हैं एवं सामाजिक यथार्थ को महत्त्व देते हुए जनता के स्वर को पहचानने की कोशिश करते हैं। रामविलास शर्मा भक्तिकाव्य में सामंत विरोधी मूल्यों की तलाश करते हैं और सामंतवाद के विरोध में भक्ति आंदोलन का उद्भव मानते हैं। सामंतों और पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था में लिखे गए साहित्य के मूल प्रवृत्तियों का विश्लेषण करते हुए प्रगतिशील और प्रतिक्रियावादी तत्त्वों की अलग-अलग पहचान बनाते हैं। विचारों का मूल स्रोत वे सामाजिक जीवन में खोजते हैं।

मैनेजर पाण्डेय लिखते हैं- “भक्ति काव्य को जातीय उत्थान के व्यापक सांस्कृतिक आंदोलन की अभिव्यक्ति मानते हुए उन्होंने उसके सामंतवाद विरोधी और मानवतावादी स्वरूप का विवेचन किया है।” रामविलास शर्मा ने प्रगतिशील आंदोलन पर जितना लिखा उससे प्रगतिशील आंदोलन के महत्त्व को समझने में सहायता मिलती है। मैनेजर पाण्डेय लिखते हैं कि- “किसी भाषा के साहित्य का इतिहास उस भाषा के इतिहास और उस भाषा का व्यवहार करने वाले समाज के इतिहास का अभिन्न अंग होता है। समाज, भाषा और साहित्य के इतिहास की प्रक्रियाओं के आपसी सम्बन्ध के बोध के बिना इनमें से किसी एक का इतिहास का पूरा ज्ञान नहीं हो सकता।” रामविलास शर्मा ने हिंदी भाषा और हिंदी भाषा-भाषी समाज के इतिहास के बारे में स्वतंत्र चिंतन किया है। हिंदी भाषी समाज तथा हिंदी भाषा के जातीय स्वरूप के विकास से जुड़ी हुई जटिल समस्याओं पर नये ढंग से चिंतन करते हुए हिंदी साहित्य के जातीय रूप के आधार को स्पष्ट किया।” हिंदी भाषा और साहित्य के जातीय स्वरूप की पहचान, खोज और रक्षा करना रामविलास शर्मा के लेखन का मुख्य विषय है। हिंदी साहित्य के जातीय रूप और विशेषताओं की समस्या ही उनकी इतिहास चिंता का मुख्य विषय है। यद्यपि रामविलास शर्मा से पहले भारतेंदु हरिश्चंद्र, महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी और रामचन्द्र शुक्ल ने हिंदी भाषा के जातीय रूप को पहचाना था, लेकिन हिंदी भाषा के जातीय स्वरूप को हिंदी साहित्य इतिहास लेखन में चिह्नित करने का श्रेय रामविलास शर्मा को ही है। उन्होंने हिंदी जाति और हिंदी भाषा के गठन, निर्माण और विकास का विवेचन किया और हिंदी साहित्य के इतिहास लेखन की भी नयी जमीन तैयार की।

हिंदी साहित्य के इतिहास के पूरे ढाँचे को बदलने में रामविलास शर्मा की भूमिका अद्वितीय है। आचार्य शुक्ल आदिकाल और मध्यकाल को अलग रखते हैं। डॉ० रामविलास शर्मा दोनों को सामंती युग के अंतर्गत स्वीकार करते हुए एक मानते हैं। वे कहते हैं- “शुक्ल जी का आदिकाल वास्तविक मध्यकाल है, हिंदी जनपदों के इतिहास का सामंत काल है।”

मैनेजर पाण्डेय लिखते हैं कि रामविलास शर्मा की मान्यता है कि भारतीय समाज के इतिहास में वैदिक काल से पहले का काल गणसमाजों का काल है। वैदिक काल में 11वीं सदी तक सामंती समाज का काल है और 12वीं से सामंतवाद के विघटन तथा व्यापारी पूँजीवादी उदय के साथ आधुनिक काल आरम्भ होता है। राम विलास शर्मा के अनुसार 12वीं सदी से भारत में जातीय निर्माण, जातीय भाषाओं का विकास और जातीय साहित्य की रचना आरम्भ होती है। इस पर मैनेजर पाण्डेय सवाल उठाते हुए पूछते हैं इस आधार पर क्या 12वीं सदी से ही भारतीय समाज और साहित्य के इतिहास के आधुनिक काल का आरम्भ माना जा सकता है? 12वीं सदी से आधुनिक काल का आरम्भ मानने पर भारतीय समाज और साहित्य के इतिहास के जितने सवाल हल होंगे, उससे अधिक जटिल सवाल उठ खड़े होंगे। इस मान्यता के अनुसार मुगल काल के लगभग 400 वर्ष पहले से अंग्रेजों के आने तक का काल भारत में सामंतवाद के विघटन का काल माना जाएगा। यही नहीं हिंदी साहित्य के इतिहास में केवल आधुनिक काल ही रह जाएगा। राम विलास शर्मा की दृष्टि में आदिकाल एक प्रकार से रीतिकाल का प्रथम उत्थान का काल कहा जा सकता है, क्योंकि अतिशयोक्ति पूर्ण कथन और चमत्कार प्रदर्शन की प्रवृत्ति इस काल में भी प्रबल थी। कवि अपने आश्रयदाताओं के प्रशंसक थे। आचार्य शुक्ल ने जिसे पूर्व मध्यकाल कहा है उसे डॉ०शर्मा 'लोकजागरण काल' कहते हैं, क्योंकि “इस काल में सामंती ढाँचे के भीतर व्यापारिक पूँजीवाद के विकास के फलस्वरूप नए आर्थिक सम्बन्ध विकसित हो चुके थे और एक नयी सांस्कृतिक चेतना भारतीय कवियों के माध्यम से जागृत हो चुकी थी।”

Positive Thinking and Resilience Among Students-A Correlational Study

Ritu Modi*

Abha Singh**

Abstract

The period of adolescence is full of turmoil. In the Indian scenario, parents are anxious about their children's behaviour and career. Adolescents face parental, teachers, and peer group pressure. They need positive thinking and resilience to achieve their personal and professional goals. The present study strives to analyze the relationship between positive thinking and resilience among students. The study was conducted on a sample of 60 respondents in the age group of 18 to 21 using a simple random sampling technique. Positive Thinking Scale and Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale were used to assess positive thinking and resilience. The result indicated that the relationship between positive thinking and resilience is found positively significant among students. Positive emotions such as love, gratitude, optimism may increase resiliency because they serve as a buffer against depression, conflicts, and other adverse reactions. Resilient students perceive themselves as competent in encountering any adversities in life.

Key Words: Positive Thinking, Resilience, Students.

Introduction:

Resilience is a powerful source to acquire positivity. Positivity helps us to remain resilient. There are many challenges in

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Efficacy and durability of cognitive behavior therapy in managing hallucination in patients with schizophrenia

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ABSTRACT

Background: The cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) approach to psychosis is a relatively recent development and focuses directly on the core psychotic symptoms of hallucinations and delusions. **Aim:** The aim of this study is to assess the efficacy of cognitive behavior therapy in managing hallucination in patients with schizophrenia and to evaluate the generalizability and durability of the therapeutic gains. **Materials and Methods:** In this confirmatory pre-post assessment study, based on the purposive sampling technique, a sample consisting of 40 (20 for experimental and the other 20 for control group) patients having schizophrenia with core symptoms of hallucination and delusions under treatment as usual were selected and matched on the sociodemographic and clinical variables. For the clinical variables, the Psychotic Symptom Rating Scale and Scale for the Assessment of Positive Symptoms were used. After baseline assessment, the cognitive behavioral program was tailored on the experimental group and patients of both the group were reassessed after the completion of treatment. Follow-up data to see the durability of program were taken from all the patients of experimental and control groups. **Results:** Cognitive behavior therapy was found to be effective for the treatment of auditory hallucination in schizophrenia. The therapeutic gains in all study variables were found to be maintained or further improving at follow-up which proves that cognitive behavior therapy is durable. **Conclusion:** Cognitive behavior therapy in conjunction with pharmacotherapy was found to be more effective in improving clinical symptoms of schizophrenia and global functioning compared to pharmacotherapy alone.

Keywords: Cognitive behavior therapy, delusion, hallucination, psychosis, schizophrenia

Cognitive therapy, a system developed by Aaron T. Beck, posits that behavior and feelings are determined mainly by the belief system and thinking of the individual. The main focus of cognitive therapy is on understanding distorted beliefs and using techniques to alter maladaptive thinking, while also incorporating affective and behavioral methods. Within the therapeutic process, attention is paid

to thoughts that individuals could also be unaware of and to special belief systems. Cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) is an approach designed to vary mental images, thoughts, and thought patterns to assist patients to beat emotional and behavioral problems. It supports the idea that behaviors

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Postpartum Depression and Psychological Well-Being Among Mothers

Alka Srivastava*

Dr. Abha Singh**

Abstract :- Women are the integral part of National development. From decades women are showing their integrity and ability in all the fields. Their contributions are recognizable and commendable but still Indian women are facing many difficulties in life. These difficulties sometimes trigger to many psycho-social problems such as anxiety, tension, frustration, emotional upsets, mental disturbance and depression. Depression after pregnancy or after birth is called postpartum depression. It is type of clinical depression. This research defined the postpartum depression, symptoms, causes or factors and risk factors. Postpartum depression in the DSM-5 is known as "depressive disorder with peripartum onset". Peripartum onset is defined as starting anytime during pregnancy or within the four weeks following delivery. Postpartum depression can include sleep deprivation, anxiety about parenthood and caring for an infant, identity crisis, a feeling of loss of control over life and anxiety due to lack of support from a romantic or sexual partner. Women recover with treatment such as a support group, counseling or medication. This research found that some views of postpartum depression of mothers during pregnancy and after delivery of child. Thus with above background of this research work was sought to explain the postpartum depression and psychological well-being of mothers. The total 300 mothers in which 150 mothers after delivery of 1st child and 150 mothers after delivery of 2nd child within three months of delivery were sampled from Varanasi, the age range of sample was 25-35. These mothers were administered on Edinburgh postpartum depression scale (EPDS, Edinburgh 1984) and psychological well-being scale (Sisodia and Chaudhary, 1971). Result reveals that there is significant difference between mothers across delivery of child and level of postpartum depression on overall psychological well-being.

Keyword - Postpartum Depression, Psychological Well - Being, Mother having Children

Introduction :- Postpartum Depression (PPD) occurs in women soon after giving birth. Postpartum Depression is a term of clinical depression in to Pregnancy and child birth. PPD is a severe form of depression (Major depression) that occurs within the first four weeks after delivery affecting about 15% of women by contrast, a milder condition called the "Baby blues" occurs usually within the first week of delivery, affecting up to 80% of women, and usually resolving themselves without the need for any medical or psychiatric treatment.

Postpartum psychiatric disorders are generally divided into three categories: postpartum blues, postpartum psychosis and postpartum depression. Postpartum blues is a relatively common emotional disturbance with crying, confusion, mood lability, anxiety and depressed mood. The symptoms appear during the first week postpartum, last for a few hours to a few days and have few negative sequel. At the other end of the spectrum, postpartum psychosis refers to a severe disorder beginning within four weeks postpartum, with delusions, hallucinations and gross impairment in functioning. Postpartum depression begins in or extends into the postpartum period and core features include dysphoric mood, fatigue, anorexia, sleep disturbances, anxiety, excessive guilt and suicidal thoughts (American Psychiatric Association, 1994). The diagnosis requires that symptoms be present for at least one month and result in some impairment in the woman's functioning (O'Hara, 1997). Women who have


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Original Article | [Published: 07 August 2020](#)

Assessing subsidence susceptibility to coal mining using frequency ratio, statistical index and Mamdani fuzzy models: evidence from Raniganj coalfield, India

[Sufia Rehman](#), [Meheebub Sahana](#), [Shyamal Dutta](#), [Haroon Sajjad](#) , [Xuang Song](#), [Kashif Imdad](#) & [Jie Dou](#)

Environmental Earth Sciences **79**, Article number: 380 (2020)

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Abstract

Raniganj, an important coalfield in India, is

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Rainfall induced landslide susceptibility mapping using novel hybrid soft computing methods based on multi-layer perceptron neural network classifier


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Do Xuan Thu, Rabin Chakraborty , Neelima Satyam, Huu Duy Nguyen,
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Pages 2747-2771 | Received 06 Jun 2020, Accepted 29 Sep 2020, Accepted author version posted online: 16 Oct 2020, Published online: 30 Oct 2020

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Abstract

In this study, we have investigated rainfall induced landslide susceptibility of the Uttarkashi district of India through the development of different novel GIS based soft computing approaches namely Bagging-MLPC, Dagging-MLPC, Decorate-MLPC which are a combination Multi-layer Perceptron Neural Network Classifier (MLPC) and

Structural and wavelength dependent optical study of thermally evaporated Cu_2Se thin films

Brijesh Kumar Yadav , Pratima Singh, Chandreshvar Prasad Yadav , Dharmendra Kumar Pandey and Dhananjay Singh

From the journal Zeitschrift für Naturforschung A
<https://doi.org/10.1515/zna-2020-0098>

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
Abstract

The present work encloses structural and optical characterization of copper (I) selenide (Cu_2Se) thin films. The films having thickness 85 nm have been deposited using thermal evaporation technique in initial step of work. The structural and morphological studies of deposited thin films are then done by X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscope (SEM), and surface profilometer measurements. Later on, ultraviolet-visible-near-infrared (UV-VIS-NIR) spectrophotometer and Raman spectroscopic measurements are performed for optical characterization of films. The structure and morphology measurements reveal that deposited material of films is crystalline. The optical band gap estimated from the optical transmission spectra of the film has been found 1.90 eV. The mean values of refractive index, extinction coefficient, real and imaginary dielectric constant are received 3.035, 0.594, 9.623, and 3.598, respectively. The obtained results are compared and analyzed for justification and application of Cu_2Se thin films.

Keywords: copper (I) selenide; Raman spectroscopy; thin films; transmittance; XRD

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Ultrasonic study of Si-oil based magneto-rheological fluid

Chandreshvar Prasad Yadav , Dharmendra Kumar Pandey and Dhananjay Singh

From the journal *Zeitschrift für Naturforschung A*

<https://doi.org/10.1515/zna-2020-0065>

Citations 2

Abstract

The present study is devoted to ultrasonic characterization of Si-oil based magneto-rheological (MR) fluid. Initially, the structural, morphological and magnetic properties of carbonyl iron powder have been carried out by its X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscope (SEM), SEM-energy dispersive X-ray analyser (SEM-EDX) and vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM) measurements. The cubic structure with lattice parameter 2.841 \AA of powdered material is confirmed by XRD study while spherical particle content is confirmed by SEM measurement. The VSM measurement of powder endorses the smooth magnetization and demagnetization with no remnance and coercivity. The rheological and ultrasonic properties are measured for pure Si-oil and four synthesized MR fluids having 10–40 wt% of carbonyl iron powder. The density and viscosity of synthesized MR fluid is found to enhance with weight percentage of carbonyl iron powder. In absence of magnetic field, the longitudinal ultrasonic velocity is found to decay with temperature and concentration. In presence of magnetic field, the longitudinal ultrasonic velocity is found to enhance while velocity measured at transverse magnetic field is found to decay for each MR fluid. The change in ultrasonic velocity with concentration at fixed temperature or magnetic field resembles the magnetization characteristics of disperse powder in MR fluid. The study opens a new dimension for its characterization through ultrasonic non-destructive technique.

Keywords: carbonyl iron powder; density; magnetorheological fluid; ultrasonic properties; viscosity



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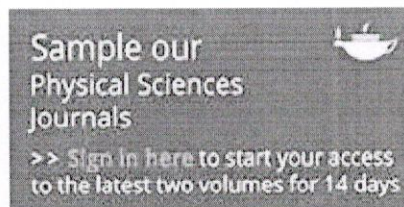
Thermophysical and ultrasonic properties of GdCu under the effect of temperature and pressure






Dharmendra Kumar Pandey  & Chandreshvar Prasad Yadav


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“ Cite this article  <https://doi.org/10.1080/01411594.2020.1727904>

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ABSTRACT

The characteristics of heavy rare earth intermetallic GdCu are investigated by the theoretical evaluation of thermophysical and ultrasonic properties at different temperature and pressure. Initially, second-order elastic constants (SOECs) are determined in the temperature range 300–900 K and pressure range 0–40 GPa using the potential model approach. The elastic moduli and anisotropy factor are also

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Published: 26 February 2020

Mechanical and Thermophysical Properties of ScM (M: Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag) Intermetallics

 [Jyoti Bala](#) , [Devraj Singh](#), [D. K. Pandey](#) & [C. P. Yadav](#)

International Journal of Thermophysics **41**,

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Abstract

In this paper, we have investigated the elastic, mechanical, ultrasonic, and thermophysical properties of B2 structured scandium based


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Ultrasonic study of Si-oil based magneto-rheological fluid

Chandreshvar Prasad Yadav , Dharmendra Kumar Pandey und Dhananjay Singh

Aus der Zeitschrift Zeitschrift für Naturforschung A

<https://doi.org/10.1515/zna-2020-0065>

Citations



2

Abstract

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Keywords: copper (I) selenide; Raman spectroscopy; thin films; transmittance; XRD

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सारांश

आजाद भारत ने जिस प्रकार की नीति विकास और पुनर्निर्माण की अख्तियार किया उसमें दो विकल्प एकदम स्पष्ट थे कि विकास ग्रामाधारित या शहरों को केंद्र मानकर किया जाए। स्पष्टतः गांधी प्रथम के और नेहरू द्वितीय के पक्षपोषक थे। परन्तु प्रश्न सही और गलत का है, उपयुक्तता और अनुपयुक्तता का है, भारतीय और अ भारतीय का है, देशज और व ह्याधारित का है, है तो स्वावलंबन और परावलंबन का भी। विभिन्न वैचारिक आयातों से देखने पर यह प्रमाणित है कि आज जो प्रवासन के संकट पूरे राष्ट्र के समक्ष उपस्थित है उसमें उपनिवेशवादी दृष्टि पूर्णतः अप्रासंगिक हो जाने क्र बाद भी प्रभावी है। सरकारें बदलती रही, संकट के अवसर बदलते रहे परंतु अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मजबूरी का हवाला देते हुए हमारा राष्ट्र अपने स्वत्व को अपनाकर अपनी राह नहीं अपना सका। आज इस संदर्भ में "लोकल के प्रति वोकल" की अवधारणा एक स्वाभाविक घोषणा है। प्रवासन का वर्तमान का संकट सभ्यतायी संकट है, यह आत्मविनाशी आधुनिक सभ्यता जिसे गांधी जी चाण्डाल सभ्यता कहते थे, यह उसकी उपज है। पूरे विश्व को काल कवलित करने की क्षमता से युक्त ऐसे संकट इस विकासधारा के साथ आते रहेंगे, ऐसी मनीषी भविष्यवाणी करते हैं। इस शोधपत्र में मैं अपनी विचार विवेचना के पक्षों का पृष्ठपोषण उपनिवेशवादी दृष्टि बनाम हिन्दू दृष्टि के विचारों को आधार मानकर करूँगा। मेरी दृष्टि में तथाकथित व्यावहारिक नेहरू की उपनिवेशवादी दृष्टि भारत के लिए अव्यावहारिक है, विशेषकर बहुसंख्यक श्रमजीवी समाज के लिए तो श्रापतुल्य है। समाजवाद और मार्क्सवाद की वाममार्गी दृष्टि और उसके चालाक इरादे उजागर भी हो चुके हैं और विनाशकारी भी साबित हो चुके हैं। हिन्दू सनातन दृष्टि ही अंतिम आशा की किरण है, इस शोधपत्र में यह मेरी स्थापना है। प्रवासन के स्वावलंबी समाधान हेतु गांधी, अरविंद घोष, तिलक, आनन्द कुमारस्वामी, बट्टीसाह तुलधारिया और दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जैसे मनीषी हमारे मार्गदर्शक बन सकते हैं। सावरकर की आत्मगौरव की सर्वव्यापक हिन्दूदृष्टि भारत की अस्मिता की रक्षा हेतु बुनियादी आवश्यकता है। हिन्दूदृष्टि और भारत राष्ट्र की चिति के उन्नयन हेतु हिन्दू दृष्टि के नेतृत्व की दीर्घजीवी आवश्यकता है। साथ ही हजारों वर्षों की गुलामी और उस पर पिछले सौ वर्षीय विनाशकारी कम्युनिस्ट दृष्टिवाद से राष्ट्रीय चिति को मुक्त कराना होगा।

सूचक शब्द: प्रवासन, सभ्यतायी, उपनिवेशवादी, हिन्दूदृष्टि, स्वावलंबन।

वर्तमान विषय का चयन जिस सन्दर्भ में किया गया है, वह है वर्तमान का कोरोना संकट तथा भारत सहित दुनिया में इससे उपजे अनेक प्रकार के भौतिक और मानसिक संकट, 24 मार्च 2020 को पहली बार सम्पूर्ण भारत पर तालाबंदी लगायी गयी और प्रधानमंत्री मोदी की घोषणा के अनुसार यदि जीवन को चुनना है तो घरों में संयम के साथ रहना होगा। लोगों ने सर्वप्रिय प्रधानमंत्री की इस अपील का स्वागत और पालन किया। परन्तु भारत जैसे अति-सघन और अति-जनसंख्या वाले राष्ट्र में जहाँ शहरों में "29% जनसंख्या देहाड़ी वालों की है, जहाँ 2011 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार 45 करोड़ लोगों का आन्तरिक विस्थापन होता है। 1 इन लोगों का साहस

जुलाई-अगस्त, 2020

(1061)



राजनीति की पुनर्रचना और जय प्रकाश नारायण

डॉ० अनुज कुमार मिश्रा*

शोध सारांश

17वीं लोकसभा के चुनाव में सत्ता-स्वार्थ की आँधी में दलगत कटुता और अनियंत्रित शब्द-प्रयोग का ऐसा चलन देखने को मिल रहा है जिससे राजनीति और राजनीतिक जनमानस दोनों कमे दिवालियेपन को स्पष्ट समझा जा सकता है। ऐसी राजनीति समग्र रूप से अनिष्टकारी है। सांस्कृतिक नैतिक मानवसमाज के सृजन को प्रयत्नशील भारत की आवश्यकता पूर्ति ऐसी राजनीति द्वारा कभी नहीं हो सकती। इसी आशंका की कल्पना करते हुए भारतीय मनीषी राजधर्म के श्रेष्ठ होने की वकालत करते रहे हैं। भारत के राजनीतिक जीवन की विवेचना का कोई प्रयास उसकी सुदीर्घ राजनीतिक परम्परा की संक्षिप्त भूमिका के बिना न्यायोचित नहीं है। जिन्होंने बहुत सारे नैतिक मानकों से युक्त मूल्यों का सृजन किया। यही मूल्य ऐतिहासिक मानव के मूल्य बनकर सदियों तक मानव समाज के जीवन संचालन, नियमन और निर्देशन में मुख्य भूमिका निभाते रहे। इस लेख के माध्यम से मैंने प्रथमतः स्वतंत्रता उपरांत भारतीय राजनीति की परिचयात्मक भूमिका को उकेरने का प्रयास किया है। द्वितीयतः स्वतंत्रयोत्तर भारतीय राजनीति के अन्तर्द्वन्द की समीक्षा करने का प्रयास किया है, तृतीयतः राजनीतिक पुनर्रचना हेतु प्रदत्त जो विकल्प हैं उनकी व्याख्या और विश्लेषण का प्रयास किया गया है। चतुर्थतः इस सन्दर्भ में प्रमुखतः जे०पी० के विचारों का मूल्यांकन करते हुए मैंने अपने विश्लेषण का सार प्रस्तुत किया है।

Keywords: स्वतंत्र भारत, राजनीति, पुनर्रचना, जयप्रकाश नारायण, विकेंद्रीकरण।

भारतीय समाज का स्वरूप सनातन है। सनातन काल से ही राज्य भी अस्तित्व में रहा है। सनातन काल से ही समाज और राज्य दोनों अपने-अपने धर्म से अनुशासित होते रहे। यह भी स्पष्ट है कि धर्म समाज और राज्य दोनों के केंद्र में रहा। राज्य समाज के आंतरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करता, धर्मानुशासन के लिए दोनों के अपने-अपने उत्तरदायित्व थे। राज्य का मुख्य कार्य वर्णाश्रम धर्म की मर्यादा का पालन और बनाए रखना था। राज्यानुशासन का लक्ष्य धर्मानुशासन को बनाए रखना था। जय प्रकाश नारायण ने आधुनिक भारत की वैचारिक परम्परा के आवश्यक मूल्यों को असाधारण स्पष्टता एवं सरलता से व्यक्त किया, इसलिए उनके सिद्धान्तों की व्याख्या को इस परम्परा के परिणाम के तौर पर देखा जा सकता है। "ऐसा केवल राजनीति और सत्ता के संदर्भ में उनकी अवधारणाओं के बारे में नहीं है, बल्कि यह बात उनके समस्त विचारों के संदर्भ में कही जा सकती है। अन्य सभी अराजकतावादियों की तरह जे०पी० ने भी मानव प्रकृति के सिद्धान्त के साथ अपनी अवधारणाओं की शुरुआत की थी।" भारतीय शासन व्यवस्था के सन्दर्भ में "धर्म ही प्रत्येक क्षेत्र और दिशा में व्यक्ति और समाज के जीवन का नियमन और नियंत्रण करता था" धर्म के अर्थावलोकन हेतु जे०पी० गोपीनाथ धवन के शब्दों में लिखते हैं कि, जर्मन से मिलते-जुलते धर्म शब्द से अभिप्राय मत-विशेष से नहीं, अपितु सांस्कृतिक और

अनुशासित जीवन से है। व्यक्ति की अन्तःप्रेरणा द्वारा प्रेरित नैतिकता विषयक मान्यताओं से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध न होने से यह व्यक्ति-निष्ठ तो है ही नहीं, राज्य के किसी विधान द्वारा जारी न होने के कारण यह बाह्यरूपात्मक भी नहीं है। धर्म को हम तर्कहीन नियमों का संग्रह भी नहीं कह सकते हैं। यह वस्तुतः वह जीवित भावना है, जो समाज के साथ बढ़ती और विकसित होती रहती है। धर्म का कार्य है, समाज की व्यवस्था को निश्चित विधान में बांधे रखना और व्यक्ति का मार्गदर्शन करना, जिसमें वह अपनी योग्यता और क्षमता पहचान सके धर्म की यह व्यापक समझ जो भारतीय जनजीवन में रची-बसी रही, इसी लक्ष्य के परिरक्षण का दायित्व राज्य का माना गया। इस दृष्टिकोण से राज्य की भूमिका भारतीय समाज में बहुत सीमित मानी गयी।

आजादी के बाद भारतीय राजनीति ने जो रूप अख्तियार किया वह उपरोक्त के एकदम विपरीत रहा। धर्मप्राण भारत की राजनीति का स्वरूप धर्मनिरपेक्षता माना गया। स्वशासी और स्वायत्त संस्थाओं की परिधि से निर्मित राज्य रूपी क्रोड, राज्याधारित संस्थाओं की श्रेष्ठता के मानक के रूप में बदल गया। राज्य की विकेंद्रित भूमिका 'सत्ता के केंद्रीकरण में परिवर्तित हो गयी। यह सब कुछ बिना दीर्घकालीन परिणामों को सोचे विचारे घटित हो रहा है। पश्चिमी शिक्षा से पोषित हमारे बुद्धिजीवी वर्ग ने मातृभूमि की स्वस्था, सुदृढ़ता एवम् दीर्घजीविता

*असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर राजनीति विज्ञान, पी०पी०एन० (पी०जी०) कॉलेज, कानपुर, उ०प्र०

संकटों का मूल आधुनिक सभ्यता

डा० अनुज कुमार मिश्रा*

शोध सारांश

आज पूरी मानव जाति जिस संकट के दौर से गुजर रही है उसे नामरूप में 'कोरोना त्रासदी' के नाम से चिन्हित किया जा रहा है। विस्तार और भयावहता के सन्दर्भ में यह नवीन है। मैंने इस लेख में कुछ ऐसा नहीं खोज निकाला है जिसे आप अभी नहीं जानते, मेरी कोशिश सिर्फ उस पुराने कहे को पुनः प्रस्तुत करने मात्र की है जिसे आज की वैज्ञानिक सोच वाली पीढ़ी दकियानूसी मारकर दरकिनार कर चुकी है और सीखने के कारण और अपरिहार्यता होने पर भी इसे जीवन में पुनः अपनाने की शक्ति-क्षमता भी क्रमशः खोती जा रही है। आज का संकट इस बात का प्रमाण है कि दुनिया के सभी देश भौतिक रूप में ज़रूरत से बहुत अधिक एक-दूसरे से जुड़े हैं, कोरोना वायरस का प्रसार इसका प्रमाण है। दुनिया का यह जुड़ाव 'महायंत्रों' पर आधारित है। व्यक्ति और स्थान के मध्य यांत्रिक जुड़ाव का कारण 'लिप्सा' में सन्निहित है। जब तक इस 'आपाधापी' को मर्यादित नहीं किया जाता, विनाश और मृत्यु के अलावा कोई राहत नहीं मिलने वाली। भारत की सनातन संस्कृति में इसका उपचार "वर्ण, आश्रम और पुरुशार्थ चतुष्टय" की मर्यादा से आबद्ध किया गया है। मेरा लक्ष्य उरसी शाश्वत मेधा की स्मरण-शक्ति को पुनः जगाना है जिसने दुनिया के झंझावातों के परे वसुधा और कुटुम्ब दोनों के कल्याण का चिंतन प्रस्तुत किया। इस शोध आलेख में मेरा मुख्य निश्कर्ष यह रहा कि आधुनिक सभ्यता के दार्शनिक आधारों ने सभ्यता के भौतिक आधार को तो और विस्तार और गहनता अपने चरम बिन्दु तक प्रदान की, परन्तु उसके अंतर्निहित संकटों से निकलने की क्षमता को समाप्त कर दिया, यही मानवता की मुख्य पीड़ा है और कोरोना इसका उदाहरण है।

Keywords: आधुनिक सभ्यता, कोरोना त्रासदी, राज्य, समाज, संस्कृति और मानवजाति।

"आधुनिक सभ्यता शारीरिक सुखों की वृद्धि पर केंद्रित है, पर इसमें भी बुरी तरह विफल है। यह सभ्यता अधर्मी है, और यूरोप के लोग इसके मोहपाश में पागलपन की हद तक जकड़ चुके हैं।.....बस थोड़ा धैर्य रखने की ज़रूरत है यह स्वयं ही (आत्मघात से) विनश्ट हो जाएगी"

आधुनिक सभ्यता अब अपने अन्तिम छोर पर पहुँच गई है।¹

आधुनिक पाश्चात्य सभ्यता इस समय स्वयं मरणासन्न है, और फीनिक्स की भाँति अपनी ही राख से पुनः जीवित होने के प्रयत्न में सन्नद्ध है।²

अब तीर्थ स्थान पर्यटन, मनोरंजन, हनीमून, विलासिता और नशेबाजी के अड्डे बन चुके हैं।³ "गति जीवन का लक्ष्य नहीं है। अपने कर्तव्य पर पैदल चलकर जाता हुआ मनुष्य कहीं ज्यादा देख पाता है और ज्यादा से जी पाता है"⁴

(कोरोना)"लॉकडाउन की इस परिस्थिति में हमारे पास एक ऐसा पुख्ता-तंत्र होना चाहिए था कि सरकार सबकी यूनिक आईडी के माध्यम से उन्हें चिन्हित कर पाती....."⁶

प्रस्तावना

उपरोक्त उद्धरण आधुनिक सभ्यता की वस्तुस्थिति, दशा एवं दिशा को व्यक्त करते हैं। उपरोक्त प्रथम पाँच उद्धरण और छठा उद्धरण दो भिन्न दृष्टियों के प्रतीक हैं। पहले पाँच आधुनिक सभ्यता को विनाशक मानते हुए उसका समाधान सहज समशिटवादी आध्यात्मिक जीवन में मानते हैं जबकि छठा उद्धरण विफल हुए आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकीय मानव को पुनर्प्रतिष्ठित करने का प्रयास है। कोरोना वायरस के कारण आज दुनियाँ की सबसे बड़ी महाशक्ति अमेरिका में मृत्यु का ताण्डव हो रहा है, इटली, चीन, रूस, भारत, जापान, स्पेन, फ्रांस, इंग्लैण्ड, जर्मनी, तुर्की, ईरान, अरब जगत सहित सर्वत्र मृत्यु के भय से त्राहि-त्राहि मची है। दुर्भाग्य यह है कोई उसके मूल में जाने को न तो तैयार है न ही उस दिशा में सोचना चाहता है। पिछले 200 साल की सभ्यता आज एक वायरस की वजह से कैद में है, इस कैद का जन्म अतिशय उपभोग और प्रकृति के गुह्यतम में हुए मानवीय हस्तक्षेप में छिपा है। प्राणी जगत के जीवों की उलटफेर अब भी जारी है, वास्तव में यह नवीन आपदाओं के आमंत्रण के कारण बनेंगे। अभी

*सहायक आचार्य राजनीतिशास्त्र पी०पी०एन० कॉलेज, कानपुर (उ०प्र०)

अर्वाचीन संस्कृत काव्य भाति में भारतम् में राष्ट्रीय भावना

डॉ० मीना गुप्ता

एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर एवं अध्यक्ष, संस्कृत विभाग, पी०पी०एन० कालेज, कानपुर

“या संस्कृति प्रथमा विश्ववारा”

विश्व साहित्य के प्राचीनतम वाङ्मय वेदों में राष्ट्रीय भावना एवं लोक कल्याण की भावना का सर्वप्रथम निदर्शन प्राप्त होता है। राष्ट्रीय भावना को अभिव्यक्ति राष्ट्र और समाज के प्रति व्यक्ति के कर्तव्य, उत्तरदायित्व तथा समर्पण की भावना, राष्ट्र के प्रति गौरव का बोध तथा राष्ट्र के प्रतीक चिह्नों द्वारा होती है।

राष्ट्र भावनात्मक एवं एकात्मकता से बनता है राष्ट्रीय पहचान की स्थापना, देश में रहने वाले लोगों को एकजुट महसूस करने में मदद करता है। संस्कृत से ही संस्कार है, संस्कृत राष्ट्रभावना को प्रेरित करने वाली भाषा है। डॉ० महावीर अग्रवाल ने इस सम्बन्ध में कहा है कि संस्कृत भाषा ने ही राष्ट्र धर्म की बात की है।

“भारतस्य प्रतिष्ठे द्वे संस्कृतं संस्कृतिस्तथा”

प्रो० अभिराज राजेन्द्र मिश्र ने राष्ट्रीय भावना के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रकट करते हुए कहा है कि संस्कृत का समग्र साहित्य राष्ट्रीय भावना में धरा पड़ा है राष्ट्रीयता को इस साहित्य में भौगोलिक सीमा के बंधन में नहीं बांधा गया है हमारी संस्कृति ने ईराक-ईरान तक के क्षेत्र में अपनी पताका फहराई है रोम से लेकर अन्य सभ्यताओं में इसकी स्पष्ट छाप दिखाई पड़ती है। संस्कृत के प्रसिद्ध कवि कालिदास जैसे महाकवियों ने इसे स्थापित करने में महान भूमिका निभाई है। यदि संस्कृत नहीं होगी तो भारत नहीं होगा और फिर विश्व की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती। अर्थात् भारत की सत्ता उसकी प्राणभूता संस्कृति पर ही प्रतिष्ठित है और संस्कृति संस्कृत पर आधृत है। सम्पूर्ण देश को भारतमाता जैसे पवित्र शब्द प्रदान करने वाली भी संस्कृत भाषा है। सम्पूर्ण धरती में परिवार का भाव भरने वाली भी संस्कृत है।

अयंनिज परोवेत्ति गणना लघुचेतसाम्,

उदार चरितात्रां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्।

‘माता भूमि पुत्रोऽहं पृथिव्या’

की विचारधारा से युक्त हमारे देश की संस्कृति ने सदैव अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सद्भावना का व विश्वबन्धुत्व का आदर्श उपस्थापित किया है और विश्व के समस्त प्राणियों के कल्याण की कामना करते हुए सर्वेभवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः की मंगलभावना भी अभिव्यक्त की है। वैदिक साहित्य से लेकर अधुनातन साहित्य तक यदि हम दृष्टिपात करें तो पग-पग पर हमें राष्ट्रीय एकता व लोक कल्याण की भावना दृष्टिगत होती है जिसका वंदन, आचरण, भारत देश के हर प्राणी के सर्वांगीण विकास में निहित है - हम सभी राष्ट्र के उत्थान में सहायक बनें ऐसा वेदों का कथन है -

वयं राष्ट्रे जाग्याम् पुरोहिताः।

वैदिक काल से लेकर 19वीं शताब्दी में और 20वीं शताब्दी में भी उच्च कोटि के संस्कृत साहित्य सृजन की परम्परा अबाध गति से प्रवाहमान हो रही है 19वीं शताब्दी में संस्कृत गीति काव्यों में राग काव्य, सन्देश काव्य, दूत काव्य आदि विधाओं में रचनाएं लिखी गईं कवियों ने अपनी बहुमुखी प्रतिभा से प्रकृति के वैविध्यमयी रूप राष्ट्रभक्ति, ईश्वरभक्ति, प्रिया-विरह आदि को अपनी सहज भाषा में अपने गीतिकाव्यों में मुखरित किया है इसका प्रादुर्भाव जयदेव के ‘गीतगोविन्द’ से माना जाता है किन्तु स्वतंत्रता पूर्व काव्यों में जो देश-प्रेम की भावना व्याप्त थी वह गीतिकाव्यों के माध्यम से ही अभिव्यक्ति को प्राप्त हुई इसका बहुत ही सुन्दर उदाहरण हमें बंकिम चन्द्र के ‘आनन्द मठ’ के गीत से प्राप्त होता है -

वन्दे मातरम्,

सुजलां सुफलां मलयज शीतलाम्,

शस्य श्यामलां मातरम् वन्दे मातरम्।

संस्कृत बंगला मिश्रित गीत (आनन्दमठ) प्रकाशन 1882, रचना 1876

(1940)

नवम्बर-दिसम्बर, 2020

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में संस्कृत पत्र-पत्रिकाओं की स्थिति

डॉ० मीना गुप्ता

एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर एवं अध्यक्ष, संस्कृत -विभाग, पी.पी.एन कालेज कानपुर

पत्रकारिता सूचनाओं का स्रोत एवं संचार का माध्यम है यह सम्पूर्ण दिवस में घटित होने वाली घटना का अत्यंत बारीकी से अध्ययन का वास्तविक रूप में हमारे सामने उपस्त कर सजग रक्षकवत् समाज में व्याप्त कुरीतियों, विसंगतियों को हटाकर मानव मूल्यों तथा राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं को स्थापित कर संगठित रूप से प्रस्तुत करने की कला है। पत्रकार विशिष्टा वृत्ति: पत्रकारिता महाभारत में 'का वार्ता किमाचर्यमिति नैकत्र वार्ता शब्दः प्रयुक्तोऽस्ति'। शब्द कल्पद्रुम तथा अमरकोश में वृत्तं, संवाद, वार्ता, प्रवृत्ति, उदंत, श्रुति, इत्यादि अर्थों में वार्ता शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया हिंदी शब्द सागर के अनुसार- पत्रकार का काम या व्यवसाय ही पत्रकारिता है।

डॉ. अर्जुन तिवारी के अनुसार- ज्ञान और विचार को कलात्मक ढंग से लोगों तक पहुंचाना ही पत्रकारिता है। यह समाज का मार्गदर्शन भी करता है। प्रसिद्ध संपादक प्रभाष जोशी के अनुसार- न्यायपालिका, कार्यपालिका, विधायिका और प्रेस में यदि चौथा खंभा हूँ तो पत्रकार होने के नाते मेरा अपना अधिकार और कर्तव्य है कि मैं इन 3 खंभों को जज करूँ अतः स्पष्ट होता है कि पत्रकारिता लोकतंत्र का महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभ है, इसमें बहुत शक्ति है और इस पर महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मेदारियाँ हैं अतः पत्रकारिता का सम्मान अवश्य किया जाना चाहिए।

पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में वार्ताओं का संकलन लेखों का एकत्रीकरण और उन वार्ताओं और लेखों का संपादन और फिर उनके प्रकाशन की व्यवस्था पत्रकारिता कही जाती है यह मानव जीवन के विविध पक्ष से एकत्रित संबंधित है और यह मानव को समाज से, समाज को राष्ट्रों से, राष्ट्र को विश्व से संयोजित करने का प्रयास करती है साथ ही लोगों को जागरूक करने का भी प्रयास करती है हम कह सकते हैं कि पत्रकारिता का उद्देश्य सूचना को फैलाना, जीवन में आनंद मनोरंजन का संचार करना, साथ ही जनता को शिक्षित करना या जन जागरण करना तथा लोगों की अनंत वैविध्य पूर्ण जिज्ञासा को शांत करना है पत्रकारिता का प्रयोजन यह है कि विद्वानों के विनोद के लिए तथा शोध के अनुसंधित्सुओं के हित के लिए, छात्रों के ज्ञान वर्धन के लिए लिखना जाता है इसकी विकास यात्रा पर दृष्टि डालें तो हमें संस्कृत पत्रकारिता की स्थिति अत्यंत कष्टप्रद दिखाई देती है यह धनाभाव लेखक का अभाव मुद्रणाभाव तथा ग्राहक भाव से जूझती हुई अपने अस्तित्व को बचाय रखने में पूर्णतः समर्थ रही है। विद्योदय, संस्कृत चंद्रिका, उषा, सहृदया, मित्रगोष्ठी, मञ्जुभाषिणी, मूनृतवादिनी, शारदा, श्री, सारस्वती सुषमा, सागरिका आदि अनेक ऐसी पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ हैं इनमें महनीय शोध निबंधों का भी प्रकाशन हुआ है तथा संपादकीय द्वारा संपादकों के रचना कौशल एवं तत्व विवेचनी बुद्धि का परिज्ञान होता है। ईसा पूर्व तीसरी शताब्दी के अशोक के शिला लेखों का निर्माण पत्र कारिता की भाँति जन सामान्य के लिए हुआ था यह लेख विभिन्न स्थानों पर उत्कीर्ण कराने का यह प्रयोजन था कि यह पत्रकारिता अनंत काल तक होगी। लेखों की भाषा उस काल के लोगों के अनुरूप थी।

19वीं शताब्दी में पत्र-पत्रिकाओं का प्रादेशिक तथा अंग्रेजी भाषा के क्षेत्र में प्रकाशन शीघ्रता से बढ़ रहा था इसी प्रणाली में प्रभावित होकर संस्कृत के विद्वानों ने सर्वप्रथम पत्रिकाओं का प्रकाशन प्रारंभ किया क्योंकि संस्कृत को मृत भाषा से अभिहित किया जाने लगा 'मूनृत वादिनी' पत्रिका में अप्पा शास्त्री की घोषणा प्रकाशित की जाती

थी 6 19वीं शताब्दी में अनेक पत्र पत्रिकाएँ प्रकाशित हुई संस्कृत के अनेकों श्लोक उनमें प्रकाशित होते थे हिंदी का पहला पत्र उदंत मार्तंड था 7 जिस के प्रधान संपादक जुगल किशोर शुक्ला जी थे उन्होंने इसमें अनेकों श्लोक प्रकाशित किए जो संस्कृत में थे साथ ही पत्र का नाम भी संस्कृत में था। किंतु संस्कृत के क्षेत्र में शुद्ध संस्कृत मासिक पत्र काशी विद्या सुधा निधि नाम से प्रकाशित हुआ 1 जून 1866 को इसका दूसरा नाम पंडित भी था और यह लगातार 1917 तक प्रकाशित होता रहा यह मासिक पत्र था इसके प्रकाशक ई जे लाजरूस थे।

इसके प्रकाशन का उद्देश्य अप्रकाशित और अप्राप्य पुस्तकों को प्रकाशित करना था तथा अनेक उच्च कोटि के प्राचीन प्रामाणिक ग्रंथों का प्रकाशन भी करना था। 1947 में सुरभारती पत्रिका का प्रकाशन मुंबई से प्रारंभ हुआ यह 32 पृष्ठात्मक पत्रिका थी इसके संपादक श्री गोविंद बल्लभ शास्त्री थे। 1951 संस्कृत भवितव्यम्यत्र का प्रकाशन प्रारंभ हुआ इसके संपादक श्रीधर भास्कर वर्णकर इसके 4 वर्षों तक प्रकाशित किया तत्पश्चात् वराड पांडे इसका संपादन कर रहे हैं का वार्षिक मूल्य रु. 5 प्रकाशन स्थल हिंदी भवन नागपुर है। इसमें समाचारों के साथ-साथ भाषण भी प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं समान्तर पत्र की भाषा सरल है बालकों के लिए भी कुछ सामग्री इसमें प्रकाशित होती है और आधुनिक विज्ञान के लिए भी पत्र में स्तम्भ बना रहता है छोटी-छोटी रुचिकर कहानियों का भी प्रकाशन इसमें किया जाता है। पण्डित पत्रिका 1953 में इसका प्रकाशन किया गया यह पत्रिका अखिल भारतीय पंडित महापरिषद् धर्म संघ दुर्गा कुंड वाराणसी से प्रकाशित है एक उच्च कोटि का पत्र है और लगातार प्रकाशित हो रहा है। इसमें धार्मिक निबंधों का वाद-विवाद तथा संस्कृत विद्यालय की परीक्षा फलों का प्रत्येक सोमवार को प्रकाशन होता था। 1955 में भाषा साप्ताहिक पत्रिका का संपादन गौ0सा0 श्री काशी कृष्ण आचार्य और सोमया जी के द्वारा किया गया। गूढ़र से प्रत्येक सोमवार को इसका प्रकाशन होता था।

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The Study of Resilience and Hope among Elderly People

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ABSTRACT

This study was intended to investigate the relationship between Resilience and hope in elderly people. The study sample comprised of 151 elderly people, age varying from 60 to 80 years, were selected using purposive sampling technique from different old age homes and families in Kanpur and Lucknow (U.P.). All the participants were measured individually with the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale and Adult Hope Scale. T-test and Anova and Pearson correlation coefficient were used to analyse the data. The finding revealed that resilience and hope were significantly positively correlated among the elderly. Age, Education, Marital status, Elderly living status, numbers of a family member, spouse living status, occupation, and income were found associated with resilience and hope. Gender and duration in old age homes were not found a significant relationship with resilience and hope.

Keywords: Demography of elderly, Resilience, Hope

Ageing, progressive physiological and psychological changes in an organism that lead to senescence. This is very interesting that where old age is a stage of many difficulties and challenges for some, on another side it is an opportunity to live in their terms for those who have the family and social support. In the age of globalization, the

Psychological well-being and self-efficacy in adolescents of employed and non-employed mothers

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ABSTRACT

In this materialistic and economic age, it is the need that women have to work and make the existence of them. Even the whole world has been recognizing the power and potential of women. However, on the one side, employed mothers have achieved high positions; on the other side, they have to pay the cost of their employment in the form of their children's health, psychological well-being, and self-efficacy. The present study aims to analyze the effect of mothers' employment on psychological well-being and self-efficacy among their adolescent children. The present study used the survey method. The sample of the study consisted of 200 adolescents of employed and non-employed mothers. The study used Ryff's Psychological Well-being Scale and Self-efficacy scale. Techniques used in the present study were T-test and Pearson correlation technique. Psychological well-being was significantly higher in the group of non-employed mothers, and self-efficacy was better in the group of employed mothers. Psychological well-being and self-efficacy were found to be positively correlated in employed and non-employed mothers. Psychological well-being and self-efficacy both are important for personality growth and development. The balanced approach of an employed mother may enhance the psychological well-being and self-efficacy in adolescents.

Keywords: Psychological well-being, Self-efficacy, Adolescents, Employed Mothers, Non-employed Mothers

INTRODUCTION

The world is changing now; everybody wants quality of life and a good standard of living. Modern India is progressing in every front. Women are coming with their high abilities and dynamism. They are achieving new heights, but raising a child is a tremendous challenge by combining their career and family responsibilities. They want to give a better life to their kids and to prove their existence as well. Adolescence is a transient phase in which significant changes occur in different areas such as physical, psychological, and emotional. Adolescents being are easily affected by these sensitive phases. Finkernauer et al. (2002) reported that adolescence, the period of transition from childhood to adulthood, is crucial for developing lifelong perceptions, beliefs, values, and practices. During a child's development, the impact of a mother's employment may significantly affect their life. Maternal employment may negatively affect child development in two different ways. First, a reduction in maternal time investments during the initial years of a child's life could interrupt mother-child attachments and deny the child's stimulation required for cognitive development (Belsky, 1988). Hill and et al. (2005) found that when a mother works in the first year of a child's life, it may negatively affect a child's later development. Second, job-holding may lead to stress, reducing the quantity and the quality of time invested (Hoffman, 1980). However, the magnitude of these effects may vary depending on household and child characteristics. Researchers of developing countries found that working women spent less time on childcare than non-working women (Basu & Basu, 1991; Sivakami, 1997).

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Original Paper | [Published: 08 February 2019](#)

Ultrasonic study of Laves phase compounds ScOs_2 and YOs_2

[Chandreshvar Prasad Yadav](#) , [Dharmendra Kumar Pandey](#)

& [Devraj Singh](#)

Indian Journal of Physics **93**, 1147–1153 (2019)

237 Accesses | **10** Citations | [Metrics](#)

Abstract

The paper presents computation of second- and third-order elastic constants of Laves phase compounds ScOs_2 and YOs_2 at room temperature using Lennard-Jones potential model. The thermal

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Chandreshvar Prasad Yadav*, Dharmendra Kumar Pandey and Devraj Singh

Elastic and Ultrasonic Studies on RM (R = Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm; M = Zn, Cu) Compounds

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Abstract: The present article comprises computation of elastic, ultrasonic, and thermo-physical properties of RM (R = Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm; M = Zn, Cu) compounds at 300 K. The second-order elastic constants (SOECs) and elastic moduli are evaluated initially, using potential model approach considering interaction up to second nearest neighbours. The ultrasonic velocities are obtained for wave propagation along $\langle 100 \rangle$, $\langle 110 \rangle$, and $\langle 111 \rangle$ crystallographic directions using evaluated SOECs. The Debye temperature, specific heat at constant volume, thermal energy density, thermal conductivity, and thermal relaxation time are also calculated. The obtained results are compared and analysed for justification and application of materials.

Keywords: Elastic Properties; Rare-Earth Intermetallic Compounds; Thermal Conductivity; Thermal Relaxation Time; Ultrasonic Velocity.

PACS No.: 43. 35. +d; 62. 80. +f; 62. 20. dq.

1 Introduction

The intermetallics are homogeneous and composite materials comprising two or more types of metal atoms that differ in structure in comparison to the constituent metals. The binary rare-earth intermetallic compounds (RM; R: rare-earth element, M: transition metal) have many practical applications due to their superior mechanical, thermodynamical, electrical, and magnetic properties in comparison to ordinary metals. These materials possess high strength, ductility, melting point, good corrosion resistance, and low specific heat, which make them important for aerospace and commercial aircraft

turbines applications. Most of the rare-earth intermetallic compounds exhibit B2/CsCl-type structure [1–5]. The rare-earth elements have electron occupancy in f-shell with a regular change in atomic dimension and electronegativity on moving along rare-earth group.

The study of binary rare-earth intermetallics represents an important part of the metallic phases [6, 7]. The elastic and mechanical behaviours of rare-earth intermetallic compounds TbCu and TbZn, using first principle calculation have already been reported in literature [1]. Similarly, elastic and mechanical behaviours of Cu- and Zn-based rare-earth binary intermetallic compounds have also been studied using the full-potential augmented plane waves plus local orbital within density-functional theory [3]. The experimental studies of Au-, Ag-, Cu-, and Al-based rare-earth intermetallic compounds are reported elsewhere [2, 6, 7]. The survey of literatures indicates that, despite the technological importance of these rare-earth intermetallics, a systematic theoretical study of structural, elastic, ultrasonic, and thermophysical properties of these materials is still needed for futuristic applications. Therefore, the present work is focused on characterisation of elastic, ultrasonic, and thermophysical properties of RM (R = Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm; M = Zn, Cu) compounds. The second-order elastic constants (SOECs) and elastic moduli (bulk modulus, B ; Young's modulus, Y ; shear modulus, G ; Lamé moduli, λ & μ ; B/G ratio; and Poisson ratio, σ) of chosen binary intermetallics have initially been determined using potential model approach considering interaction up to second nearest neighbours. Subsequently, the ultrasonic velocities along three crystallographic directions ($\langle 100 \rangle$, $\langle 110 \rangle$, and $\langle 111 \rangle$) and thermophysical properties (Debye temperature, specific heat at constant volume, thermal energy density, thermal conductivity, and thermal relaxation time) are determined.

2 Theory

2.1 Theory of Elastic Constants

The elastic energy density (F) of undeformed crystal is function of the components of strain tensor (η_{ij} ; i or $j = x, y, z$). There are nine components of strain tensor, which

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Synthesis and Non-Destructive Characterization of Zinc Selenide Thin Films

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Abstract: The present work encloses the deposition of three zinc selenide (ZnSe) thin films of thickness 175 nm, 243 nm, and 286 nm using thermal evaporation technique under a vacuum of 5×10^{-5} mbar. The deposited ZnSe thin films are characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscope (SEM), surface profilometer, ultraviolet (UV)-visible (Vis)-near-infrared (NIR) spectrophotometer and Raman spectroscopic measurements. The structure and morphology measurements reveal that the deposited ZnSe material is nanocrystalline having a cubic structure whose crystallinity increases with an increase in film thickness/evaporation rate. The optical band gap estimated from the optical transmission spectra of the films is found to be 2.62 eV, 2.60 eV, and 2.57 eV, respectively, which decreases with an increase in film thickness. The estimation and polynomial curve fit analysis of refractive index, extinction coefficient, and dielectric constant indicates that these physical quantities are fifth-order polynomial function of wavelength. The obtained results are compared and analysed for justification and application of ZnSe thin films.

Keywords: Optical Spectrum; Raman Spectrum; SEM; Thin Film; XRD; Zinc Selenide.

1 Introduction

Metal chalcogenide thin films attracted considerable attention as promising linear and nonlinear optical (NLO) materials due to their novel properties such as wide band gap, significant absorption coefficients, high chemical, thermal stability, and environment-friendly applications.

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The optical study of the ZnSe thin film is found to be of keen interest to researchers due to their wide applications in various optoelectronic devices such as blue-green light-emitting diodes, laser diodes, solar cells, thin-film transistors, etc. [1–7]. It is a crystalline semiconducting material and has a direct band gap of ~ 2.70 eV at room temperature with high optical transparency. The ZnSe thin film is non-toxic in nature. Because of having a comparable conduction band with other window layer materials of solar cells, it transmits higher energy photons towards the absorber layer for the enhancement of light absorption [8, 9]. It also possesses a high refractive index and shows less optical absorptions in the visible (Vis) and infrared (IR) regions, which makes it also suitable for blue, green, and red light emitters, laser screens, ultrasound transducers, etc. It is a widely valuable material for optoelectronic applications at large scale in the photovoltaic industry as replacement of CdS window layers in the preparation of highly absorbed CdTe- and Cu(In, Ga)Se₂-based thin-film solar cells for reducing environmental problems because ZnSe is a less toxic buffer layer material than CdS [8–11]. The thin films can be prepared by different methods such as electrodeposition [12], spray pyrolysis [13], sputtering [14], atomic layer deposition [15], thermal evaporation under vacuum [16] methods, etc. Among these methods, the thermal evaporation method is an effective and costless method to prepare the thin films at room temperature. This method produces stable, ordered, defectless, and good bonding materials.



The structural and optical properties of the ZnSe thin films were investigated in detail by different researchers [17–20]. Hankare and co-workers studied the structural, optical, and electrical properties of the ZnSe thin films and reported a comparison between the as-deposited and the annealed thin films [17]. They deduced that the thin films show good optical absorption and electrical conductivity with the n-type conduction mechanism. The effect of a reducing environment was studied on the chemically grown ZnSe thin films, and a slight change in the structural and optical properties [18] was found. However, the structural and optical properties of the thin film are also reported to be influenced by varying the concentrations of the Zn/Se contents [19]. Rusu and his co-workers reported that the values of roughness of the ZnSe thin films depend on thickness and post annealing temperature [20].





Pressure dependent ultrasonic characterization of nano-structured w-BN

Chandreshvar Prasad Yadav  , Dharmendra Kumar Pandey

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Abstract

The work includes evaluation of elastic constants of wurtzite Boron nitride (w-BN) at different particle-size (5–40 nm) and pressure (0–60 GPa) at 300K using potential model approach. Size and pressure dependent thermo-physical and ultrasonic parameters are also calculated using evaluated elastic constants. It is found that the elastic constants, ultrasonic velocities and Debye temperature of nanostructured w-BN enhance with increase in pressure and reduction in particle size. The size variation of thermal relaxation time resembles the dependency of thermal conductivity with size. The thermal conductivity of nanostructured w-BN is found to increase with reduction in nanoparticle size.

Introduction


Boron nitride is low porosity white solid ceramic material that may possess different types of crystal structures (cubic boron nitride (c-BN), hexagonal boron nitride (h-BN), rhombohedral (r-BN), turbostratic boron nitride (t-BN) and wurtzite boron nitride (w-BN)) depending upon the arrangement of boron and nitrogen atoms. The h-BN is the stable phase under ambient conditions while c-BN and w-BN were synthesized from h-BN at high temperature and high pressure [1], [2]. The w-BN phase is metastable phase in nature. The keen interest for the study of this material is due to its technological features like extreme hardness, high melting point, interesting dielectric and thermal behaviour. Several works on structural, mechanical, electronic and acoustical properties of BN were done using first-principles calculations, X-ray diffraction, pseudo-potential, DFT methods [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8]. Thermal properties of h-BN, c-BN, t-BN, r-BN and its composites were reported elsewhere [1], [2], [9], [10]. This material has important applications in electronics as an insulator, substrate for semi-conductors, coating for refractory molds, fabrication of nanotransistors, robust nanocomposites, conducting polymers, storage components and field emission sources [11]. Being ceramic material, it has also application in the field of cosmetics [12]. Since reduction in particle size causes enhancement in effective surface area thus size dependent study of BN are useful in encapsulating cosmetics actives.

Very few works on pressure and size dependent structural and thermo-physical of nanostructured w-BN were reported in literature [12], [13], [14], [15], [16], [17]. The experimental study of thermal conductivity of different nanostructures of boron nitrides are reported in literature [18]. Both the pressure and size affect the thermo-physical properties of the material. Thus the essential characteristics of boron nitride under influence of different pressure and size are required

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Pressure- and orientation-dependent elastic and ultrasonic characterisation of wurtzite boron nitride

[Chandreshvar Prasad Yadav](#)  & [Dharmendra Kumar Pandey](#)

Pramana **92**, Article number: 5 (2019)

Abstract

The present study discloses the evaluation of second-order elastic constants of wurtzite boron nitride (w-BN) at room temperature and at different pressures using the many-body interaction potential model

[Keywords](#) Orientation and pressure dependent

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राष्ट्र : भारतीय दृष्टि

अनुज कुमार मिश्र

भारत और भारतीयों के लिए राष्ट्र की संकल्पना भारत की सांस्कृतिक अभिव्यक्ति ही रही है। भारतवर्ष का समृद्ध वाङ्मय इसी सांस्कृतिक राष्ट्रवाद को प्रतिध्वनित करता है। सांस्कृतिक राष्ट्रवाद से आशय है कि किसी राष्ट्र की पहचान उसकी सांस्कृतिक गहराई की उपज है, इसलिए वह अधिक स्वानुभूतिगम्य तथा जनमानस के लिए अधिक उपयोगी है। प्राचीन साहित्य से लेकर वर्तमान की राष्ट्रीय अभिकल्पना तक, जब कभी भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद की बात होती है, भारतीय संस्कृति की मान्यताएँ इसकी विवेचना के केन्द्र में रहती हैं। वैदिक, उपनिषदिक, पौराणिक साहित्य के साथ आधुनिक मनीषियों ने भी भारत और भारतीयता की संकल्पना इसकी संस्कृति के संदर्भ में की है। ऑक्सफोर्ड डिक्शनरी में राष्ट्र का अर्थ है, “वह जाति जिसके एक ही पूर्वज हों, जो एक ही भाषा बोलती हो, जिसका एक इतिहास-एक संस्कृति हो और जो एक ही शासित-सीमित राज्य-भूमि में बसती हो, राष्ट्र के अंतर्गत आती है।”¹ इस परिभाषा पर आज संसार का एक भी राष्ट्र खरा नहीं उतरता है। यद्यपि बेनेडिक्ट एंडर्सन ने राष्ट्रवाद को मार्क्सवादियों की तरह ही ‘राष्ट्रों के काल्पनिक समुदाय’ की संज्ञा दी। एंडर्सन के अनुसार, “राष्ट्र काल्पनिक है क्योंकि सबसे छोटे राष्ट्र के सदस्य भी अपने राष्ट्र के अधिकांश दूसरे सदस्यों के बारे में नहीं जानते, वे न कभी उनसे मिलते हैं और न कभी उनकी आवाज सुनते हैं। इसके बावजूद हर सदस्य के दिमाग में राष्ट्र की छवि बसी रहती है। हर राष्ट्र में कायम गहरी असमानता और शोषण के बावजूद राष्ट्र को गहरे और क्षैतिज (या समस्तरीय) बंधुत्व का पर्याय माना जाता है।”² परन्तु एंडर्सन महोदय का यह विचार उचित नहीं लगता, क्योंकि निष्ठाएँ सिर्फ काल्पनिक बिम्ब मात्र नहीं होतीं, बल्कि यह सभ्यता और संस्कृति का आधार होती हैं। सनातन संस्कृति के लिए यह सनातन आधार के रूप में हैं। भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद को इसी संदर्भ में समझा जाना चाहिए। कुछ लोगों की यह मान्यता है कि अंग्रेजों के आने पूर्व भारत में न कोई राष्ट्र था और न ही राष्ट्रीयता की कोई अवधारणा। इनका मानना है कि भारत में राष्ट्रवाद का विचार ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के शोषण के विरुद्ध उपजी प्रतिक्रिया का परिणाम है। वर्तमान की विश्लेषण-दृष्टि सूक्ष्म के स्थूल सामान्यीकरण की दृष्टि है, जबकि भारतीय दृष्टि

अर्वाचीन कवियित्री पंडिता क्षमाराव का संस्कृत साहित्य में योगदान

डॉ० मीना गुप्ता

एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर एवं अध्यक्ष, पी.पी.एन. कालेज, कानपुर

संपूर्ण संस्कृत वाङ्मय सुविख्यात संस्कृत कवियों, ऋषिकाओं, कवियित्रियों के उत्कृष्टतम काव्य-कृतित्व के अवदान से समृद्धि एवं विश्व वाङ्मय के शिखर पर अधिष्ठित हुआ है। वेद कालीन ज्ञान-विज्ञान, सभ्यता संस्कृति, धर्म-दर्शन, सामाजिक, आर्थिक व्यवस्था तथा नैतिकता व शाश्वत जीवन मूल्यों के संस्थापन तथा संरक्षण व संवर्धन में ब्रह्मवादिनी ऋषि काओं रोमशा, लोपामुद्रा, विश्ववारा, घोषा, वागम्भृणी, गार्गी के अवदान आज भी हमारे लिए प्रेरणास्पद एवं धारण किए जाने योग्य है बृहदारण्यक का याज्ञवल्क्य मैत्रेयी-संवाद जिसमें मैत्रेयी कहती हैं यन्नु म इयम् भगो सर्वा पृथिवी वितेन पूर्णाक स्यात्कथं तेनामृता स्मृते? तथा येनाहं नामृता स्थान किमहं तेन कुर्या यदेव भगवन्वेद तदेवमे ब्रूहि इति। इन दो वाक्यों तथा याज्ञवल्क्य के उपदेशों के आधार पर मैत्रेयी की दार्शनिक उच्चता का मूल्यांकन कर सकते हैं मैत्रेयी की दृष्टि में अर्थ नामक पुरुषार्थ केवल गृहस्थों के लिए उपयोगी हो सकता है किंतु मोक्ष के साधक के लिए यह आवश्यक नहीं है -

मृत्योर्मांऽमृतं गमय।

जैसा कि हम सब जानते हैं कि संपूर्ण विश्व भारतीय सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों के ह्रास के कारण विभिन्न सामाजिक राजनीतिक व राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं जैसे छुआ-छूत दहेज, अशिक्षा, अंधविश्वास, आतंकवाद, उपनिवेशवाद, जातिवाद, महिला उत्पीड़न, संप्रदायवाद आदि से ग्रस्त है आधुनिक संस्कृत साहित्य में विविध प्रकार के साहित्य का सृजन आज भी हो रहा है जिनमें महाकाव्य, गीतिकाव्य, नाटक, कथा जीवनी, उपन्यास प्रमुख हैं आधुनिक युग में अपनी कृतियों से जिन कवियों ने संस्कृत साहित्य को समृद्ध किया उनमें क्षमा राव विशेष रूप से उल्लेखनीय हैं आपको अपनी रचना धर्मिता व पांडित्य के लिए लिए साहित्य चंद्रिका उपाधि से अलंकृत, मण्डित किया गया। पंडित क्षमा राव ने साहित्य की विभिन्न विधाओं पर अपनी लेखनी चलाई है। आधुनिक संस्कृत साहित्य के काल को यदि हम देखना चाहें तो उसका निम्न वत विभाजन प्राप्त होता है स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के पूर्व का काल 1800 से 1900, स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन का काल 1900-1950, स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काल 1950 से 20 वीं शताब्दी का काल।

पंडिता क्षमाराव के जन्म के विषय में हमें यह तथ्य प्राप्त होता है कि वह स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन से पूर्व 4 जुलाई 1890 को पूना में जन्मी थी आपकी माता का नाम ऊषा देवी तथा पिता स्वर्गीय शंकर पांडुरंग संस्कृत के महान विद्वान भाषा शास्त्री थे उन्होंने प्राचीन भारतीय साहित्य व संस्कृति को अपने जीवन का अभिन्न अंग बनाया था तथा अपने जीवन काल में ऋग्वेद वेदांतादि दर्शन तुकाराम के ग्रंथ सहित विभिन्न संस्कृत एवं प्राकृत तथा मराठी भाषा के ग्रंथों का संपादन किया पंडित आपकी उपाधि थी पंडिता क्षमा जी ने अपने पिता की इस अद्वितीय प्रतिभा-संस्कृत ग्रंथ निर्माण को अत्यंत दृढ़ता से संभाला। क्षमा जी ने महामहोपाध्याय भारत रत्न पी वी काणे तथा विद्यालंकार नगप्पशास्त्री से शिक्षा ग्रहण की पंडिता क्षमा राव की कृतियां आधुनिक बोध से अनुप्राणित थी कारण अपने समकालीन रचनाकारों से वह पृथक् थी इनकी रचनाओं में महाराष्ट्र के संत तुकाराम व ज्ञान देव की अमिट छाप दृष्टिगत होती है और दूसरी तरफ भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम भी प्रगति की ओर उन्मुख था अतः राष्ट्रीय चेतना व प्रेरणा का भाव भी उनकी कृतियों में हमें देखने को मिलता है अतः उन्होंने इन भावों को अपनी रचनाओं में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान प्रदान किया 11920 से 1930 के बीच सर्वप्रथम उन्होंने अंग्रेजी भाषा में ही ग्रंथों का निर्माण किया परंतु संस्कृत भाषा की गंभीरता, उदात्तता, मृदुता तथा भावाभिव्यंजना की शक्ति को देखते हुए उन्होंने संस्कृत भाषा में उत्कृष्ट साहित्य का सृजन किया 1931 से प्रारम्भ किया तथा महापुरुषों के जीवन चरित्र के माध्यम से गौरवशाली अतीत को स्मरण कराया उनसे प्रेरित होने का पाठ संपूर्ण जगत को दिया संस्कृत समाज को उन्होंने आधुनिक बोध से संपृक्त विभिन्न विधाओं से परिचित कराया तथा अपनी रचनाओं से देश को एकता के सूत्र में आबद्ध करने वाली भाषा संस्कृत के उपासकों में नई जागृति, नई लहर पैदा की। पंडित क्षमा राव ने 1931 में अंग्रेजों द्वारा भारतीय महिलाओं के ऊपर बर्बरता से लाठी से प्रहार करते हुए देखा तभी उनको सत्याग्रह गीता लिखने की प्रेरणा भगवद्गीता तथा महात्मा गांधी से प्राप्त हुई, क्योंकि उस समय कोई भी प्रकाशक ऐसी रचना का प्रकाशन करने का साहस नहीं कर सकता था अतः उन्होंने 1932 में पेरिस में सत्याग्रह गीता को प्रकाशित कराया यह ग्रंथ भी भगवद् गीता के समान ही अट्टारह सर्गों में उपनिबद्ध महाकाव्य है जिसके सर्गों में स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के समय महात्मा गांधी जी के प्रारंभिक जीवन से लेकर गांधी इरविन के समझौते तक का वर्णन है। सत्याग्रह गीता में राष्ट्रीय भावना की अभिव्यक्ति का निदर्शन प्राप्त होता है-

तथापि देशभक्त्याहम् जातास्मि विवशी कृता।

अत एवास्मि गातुमुद्यता मन्दधीरपि।।

भारतवर्ष में जनता पराधीनता के कारण सर्वत्र दुःख दारिद्र्य शोक आदि से ग्रस्त थी अतः उन्होंने परतंत्रता को मरण से भी अधिक निकृष्ट माना और उसको दूर करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय एकता तथा संगठन की शक्ति को महत्वपूर्ण माना।

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The Study of Subjective Well-Being and Hope Among Elderly People

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to find out the relationship between subjective well-being and hope and to compare the level of subjective well-being and hope among institutionalized and non-institutionalized elderly. 151 elderly persons, age varying from 60 years and above, residing in old age homes (N=79) and with family (N=72) were randomly selected from Kanpur city (U.P.). These elderly persons were administered individually the Subjective Well-being Inventory (1992) and Adult Hope Scale (1991). The findings of the study revealed that institutionalized elderly had more of overall subjective well-being and non-institutionalized had more of ill-being status. Institutionalized elderly scored more hope than non-institutionalized elderly. Among various age groups of elderly, no significant difference was found in subjective well-being in both populations but institutionalized elderly showed significant difference among various age group in hope. Finding disclosed that significant difference found in subjective well-being and hope between institutionalized and non-institutionalized elderly and there was positive correlation found between subjective well-being and hope.

Keywords: Institutionalized elderly, Family setting, Subjective well-being, Hope.