



# चौधरी महादेव प्रसाद महाविद्यालय

## C. M. P. DEGREE COLLEGE

(A Constituent P.G. College, University of Allahabad)

Under the Strengthening Component of DBT Star College Scheme

Website: [www.cmpcollege.ac.in](http://www.cmpcollege.ac.in)



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◆ *Strategies for External Economic Sector*

◆ *Economic Thought of Kautilya and  
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Indian Economic Association

Foreign Institutional Investor and External Sector Challenges for Indian Economy

ADITI PANDEY\*

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Your 1991 new economic policies were adopted by Government of India, foreign investment slowly started gaining momentum. Actually India opened its doors to foreign investment only after 1991 seriously. Foreign Investment Promotion Board was established in 1991. India Investment centre was created for joint collaboration. India had signed MCA and invited foreign investors and companies to invest in India but in selected fields and with several restrictions. From September 14 1991 FII and Overseas Corporate Boards were permitted to invest in India. RBI (the controller of foreign exchange up to 1990) opted for LOKAM in 1991 and finally settled for FEMA in 1999. SEBI (the regulator of capital market in 1999) allowed and defined FII and FDI for India and created routes to allow to foreign investors in India's capital and debt market. The policy for foreign investment and foreign investors in India has now been evolving although with certain amount of caution since 1990s. It was the dawn of 21st century when more liberal policies were adopted by Government of India. In new classification investors have been given permission to invest better and caps in each sector is on day to day basis or the recommendation of different committees later being Arindra Majumdar committee. Foreign investment is truly well settled to stay in India. Programs like MCAE in India further promote various forms of foreign investment in India.

Foreign investment as a means of economic growth has been analysed by various researchers but its impact on external sector as a whole has not been analysed as seriously as it should have been done especially in the context of international events. By opening up economy the country puts itself on the merely of external economic events such as inflation, bank failures, trade wars.

The proposed study analyses the impact of FII Behaviour on external sector and is divided as follows. In the first part the FII investment is analysed its historical perspective. In 2<sup>nd</sup> the growth of FII since 21<sup>st</sup> century is being analysed. In 3<sup>rd</sup> part its relation with foreign exchange rate stability and inflation rate shall be observed and finding and suggestions would be made.

Keywords: FII, Depreciating Currency, Adjustment Amount, CAD

PART I

In 1991 India facing a serious BOP crisis moved away from inward look policies to integrating its economy to the rest of the world through trade and investment. In trade India adopted policies of liberalizing imports in phases and also removing various controls on foreign exchange in phases called different generation reforms i.e. first generation, second generation and so on. In the field of investment India opted for foreign capital. In the earlier phases of liberalization Government of India opted for such capital which would have lasting interest in the country i.e. FDI. Various regulatory institutions like RBI, SEBI, FIPB etc. were created to facilitate the foreign investment in various sectors via various routes with different caps to modernize India. During this period in the world various individuals and institutions had large reserve of liquid funds that they wanted to invest at a place where they could get secured high returns as the returns in OECD countries were quite low. They were

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### Hindi



#### हिंदूसनारी

प्रिमियम

पान-०१, अंड-१

जनवरी-मार्च, २०१८

गुजरात में बनाए गए परिकारों की सूची में सम्मानित  
मर्मी ने ग्रंथाङ्क—४०९३ है।

ISBN: 978-391X

प्रबन्धक

हिंदूसनारी एकेडमी

११ दि., नमता नगर योद, इलाहाबाद-२११००१ (उ.प.)

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बाजार चूपान हिंदूसनारी एकेडमी, इलाहाबाद के नव मर्मी आई/वैक्षणिक द्वारा दिए गए।

पृष्ठ-१ पक्ष रु. ३०,००, पार्टिक : रु. १२०,००

विशेषांक : रु. ५०,००

पता: आसना पेयर कल्चर्स, इलाहाबाद

प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट की गोति-नीति वा विवरों में हिंदूसनारी एकेडमी की सहभागीता  
नहीं। उन्होंने नहीं हो। यामन कानूनी विवादों का न्यायसेव इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय, उत्तर प्रदेश  
दिल्ली।

### चैत्रहि के तिथि नवमी त नौबति बाजै

डॉ० सरीज सिंह

तिथि वा दिन को ब्रह्म के वार्षिक विष्वामी तक समाजिक इतिहास के अध्ययन हेतु  
प्राकृतिक वा तत्त्वज्ञानी अध्ययन है। अतएव प्राकृत का संस्कृतिक और वार्षिक द्वाष्ट ते महाल  
विष्वामी ही इतिहास के युगों में अत्यन्त वा वैष्णव, विष्णु प्रश्नक द्वारा है। इत्यार्थ वर्षाशेष में  
ब्रह्म विष्वामी या विष्वामी है। अत्यन्त संकृति का संक्षण उत्तर भैरव के देवतावाद, गोवा,  
वर्षों (हरेता तत्त्वदीन), प्रत्यापाद, मुन्नामपुर, बन्नामपुर, ओशामपी, बाक्सरी तक निकल है।  
संख्या वा संख्या विष्वामी के छिले रूप में वार्षिक लेनदेन से है। अतः इनकी संकृति वर्षों के  
मात्र ही ही नहीं है। ये संख्या हमारे सामुदायिक धर्म के आधार हैं। संकृति को जीने के लिये  
इन्हें यात्रा वर्षों आवश्यक है। पार्वीन आवारों ने बोद्धश शस्त्रों वा विष्वामी अवधि का  
इत्यार्थ यात्रा, पूर्व वर्ष, उठन, योग्यावेत, विष्वामी तक गौमा बद्धुत शस्त्रों वाले जाने जाते हैं। अतएव  
इन्हें इन संख्यों के वर्षों को अवधि स्वाक्षर परम्परा है।

तिथि युग वे ही भारतीय संवैष्णवी तक यामनालयों ने वृत्तिक के जन्म से गाँग तक  
ही संख्या कर्म का विष्वामी विष्वामी है, जिसका यात्रा करने से जीव का कल्याण होता है।  
पार्वीन आवारों में इन संख्या कर्मों की कही ब्रह्म और इत्यास के भाव लग्बन्धन किया जाता था।  
वे क. वर्षों में ही जीव का संख्या यात्रा शुरू ही जाता था। जाज वे इन संख्यों में। मात्राहृ  
है। यामी इनका यात्रा में जाने दीमी मध्यांत नहीं रह गई है। जोवारों तुलसीदास : ये इन  
संख्या विष्वामी और उनके यात्रा अनेक इत्यार्थों के दूर वे भारतीय लेन विष्वामी वे विष्वामी  
है। ये कार्य कालानिक विष्वामी नहीं वे इनके जीव की अन्तर्वेत्ता के विष्वामी वे व्याप्ति ते विष्वामी  
है। इनका यात्रा सान्धूहिक जीवन पर गढ़ता था। यूपा यामी गोव और समुद्राय द्वारा गृह वे अवधारो  
या एकाग्र लेकर पार्वतीकामा की शुरू करते हैं।

'भारतीय संकृति में ब्रह्मीय की पूर्णता यात्रा वे मर्मी गयी है, अतः जीव वे : तिथे वे  
ब्रह्मे का अवधार अव्याप्ति महालक्ष्मी एवं जाहानारोगी होता है। साथ ही भारतीय : संख्या में  
पूर्वांश का इत्यार्थ भी ब्रह्म है कि वह कुत का दीप्त भव्यत कुत को इत्यार्थ। करने वे  
उत्तरों पर्वते वर्षों वाला होता है। यही कारण है कि स्त्री के व्याप्ति के सम्बन्ध में : प्रश्ना और  
शुभकालय के रूप में वे द्वारा जाने वा क्षमना पूर्विमित अहूद सेहर खिंते में मूलियि

वर्ष ११, अंक १

| २७ |

डॉ० सरीज सिंह



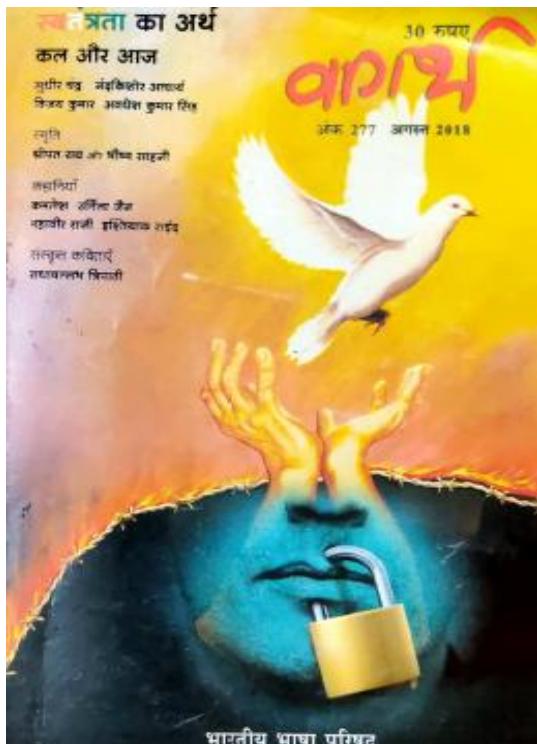
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### उपचारास छित्रित्ये केण लाए आयाम

सरोज सिंह

उपचारास वर्षमात्र लघाव में सहीरियक विकास की दीड़ बनाने गए हैं। यास का सीकरण करने वाले ने जो उपचारास लिखे हैं उनमें जबते कुछ विकास की ही हूँ दृष्टि से ऐसे नहीं लगते हैं। यासान यादे विश्व चक्रम के साथ बदलकर भी हैं। उनके नए उपचारास महावास ने का लोकों पात्रक को अकर्तव्य बदला है। यह उपचारास यासान की लैटी में लिखा गया है जिसे पद का संरक्षण के लिए यास युग की सूखी मासाने आ जाती है। इस उपचारास की बदलावन्तु काढ़े रामराम के लेखर भी हैं— अनेक बातों का, लैटी से बाही बदल, हृषि-उपचारास लिखित-प्राचिन सामग्री और जागरूकीयों को एकत्र करके उन्हें उपचारास में सिरोन लगाया है। उपचारास के प्राचीन में वह यों विवरित करता है, 'महेश या, आ लिखि तारी, साम सुनक के भेद सुनाई, जन्म-वर्ष का याता न धूक, उपचारि विलों तो विचारि व जाहि, सहान तो।' इस उपचारास के लाप्ता 42 चर हैं जो क्रमानुसार तारा, तिरा तारी, तारा दुर्द...संतीर, हुनवान, सुकुमर वाप, कुरुक जी को संबोधित करके लिखे गए हैं।

ऐसा लगता है कि उपचारास यादे संकाय को जीती है। संकाय की दुलिक को अप्राप्यतावाल विवर में उपचारास देखकर अपने यात्रा की जाता है। उन्होंने अपने उपचारास में एक बाती उपचारास के लिए यात्रा की, जो बाही बदलावन्तु और लाप्तानामों का अल्पावल करती थी। उपचारि विवराः है कि विकास के केंद्र उपचारास यात्राना में वहाँ एक सम्मान हासिल नहीं कर गयी। उन्होंने बाही बदलावन्तु विकास के केंद्र उपचारास की दीड़ भूमि बदली है।

उपचारास के नेटू में है— अबती बाई और उमड़ी ना होय। दोनों मालूम यात्रियां ही। हीरा एवं अंगोज अक्षस को चढ़ाय अ नहीं थी, नद में उमड़ी हुई देखी हुई। अक्षस की मूल के बार मै-देखी बातान अ जाती है और यह अबती बाती एवं विवरण पाती है। उपचारास लिखाता है कि ये उम दौर से दोनों विकास नहीं हैं, कुन्ते कर अपने यात्रा याती उपचारि के, अस्ति गहराई से मालूम बदलावन्तु भी करती है। यह उपचारास में एकों के सब में संरक्षित विवरणों को बदल एक नया अनुष्ठान है। मृगल जी



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**हिन्दुस्तानी**  
गणिक  
शास्त्र-७१, डॉक-२  
भैंसल-जून, २०१६

SSN - 0378-391X

**हिन्दुस्तानी एकेडमी**  
१२ छोड़, कमला नेहरू रोड, इलाहाबाद-२४१००५ (उ.प्र.)  
ट्रॉफ़ि : ०५२३-२४०७६२५  
website : <http://hindustaniacademy.com>  
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प्रधान सूत्रानां हिन्दुस्तानी एकेडमी, इलाहाबाद के नाम मरीआंडर/बैंक ड्राम्प द्वारा भेजें।  
शुल्क : एक प्रति रु. ३०.००, वार्षिक : रु. १२०.००

प्रक्रक : आम्या पेपर कन्वर्टर्स, इलाहाबाद

सकारात्मक रचनाओं की शिक्षा-नीति द्वारा चिकित्सा से हिन्दुस्तानी एकेडमी या समादाक की सहायता अनिवार्य नहीं है। समर्पण कानूनी विधायी का न्यायिक इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय, उत्तर प्रदेश

### पढ़ावत—लोक भाषा अवधी में लोक संस्कृति का आख्यान

दॉ॒ जामा विष्णवारी

पढ़ावत लोक संस्कृति का लोक भाषा में आख्यान है। गाम्भृत जब लोक प्रयोगम् भर विषय करते हैं तब इसम् इयोग्य 'या' के रूप में विद्विष्ट करते हैं। लोक सूत्रम् लोकम् लोकान् भी लोक का प्रयोगम् भी या। लोक की अवधी के रूप में स्मृत करते हुये कहते हैं, "अदी यादि यादि लोकिं लोकिं यह बोना। मकु ए एही बोन यह चौका।"

कवि की इस अवधी के अतिविश्व एक अन्य प्रयोगम् भी इस रूप में विनिर्दित होता है जहाँ में इन्द्रिया-वायामी-ज्ञानी-स्त्रीमेन भी लोक का वायामय लोक विद्ये वे दोहा-चौपाई की शीर्षों में "भाषा" में लिखते हैं। तुष्टीन नामा पूर्ण निष्ठायम् भयम् लोकान् भी लोकम् जन के लिए "भाषा" में लिखते हैं और जायदी लोक के प्रयातित देवालयम् "भाषा" में रखते हैं जिसमें लोक का यो स्वरूप सज्जन में आख्यान प्रसिद्धि है उसे बोना की भाषा में लेय और काव्यालय का में प्रस्तुत विचार जो यहे लोकोंकि गोपी लोकोंको बोन के लोक अधिक याहु होमें के माध सूर्योदय होने की समावेशी की गहरी है। वे लिखते हैं—"अदी अन लोकि कव्य आहै, लिखि भाषा चौपाई आहै।" इस सम्बन्ध में डॉ॑ गोपींद का ज्ञान है कि, "सम्भवतः लोकों को यह बोनी किसी इन्द्रियालय भाषा में उपलब्ध हुई थी। डॉ॑ गोपींद बहारी ने यकृत साहित्य का इतिहास में लोकों से बहुत पूर्व लोकत में गीतित रसेश्वर कवि का परिचय दिया है जिम्मेदार कवायदम् प्रयाति को कवि में याहु सम्ब रखती है।" आख्यान रामचन्द्र शुक्ल एक विदाट उद्देश्य की परिकल्पना करते हैं। वे लिखते हैं, "हिन्दू हृदय और युगलमयन हृदय भास्मने सम्मने करके अवसरोप्तम निरुप्तम बाली में 'इन्हीं' का नाम लेना पड़ेगा। इन्हें युसलतयान लोक हिन्दुओं की कवायित्रि हिन्दुओं को होनी में पूरी मानदण्डता से कवायद उनके लोकन की समीक्षायात्रा अवधीकों के माध आमे उडा हृदय का पूर्ण सम्बद्ध दिया दिया। कवीर ने केवल यह द्वारा होनी हुई परोष गता की बोकता का अध्याय दिया था। इन्हें जीवन की एकता का एवं समर्पण की आवश्यकता बनी थी। यह जायसी द्वारा पूरी हुई।"

इन्हें में रत्नमेन-एष्टवती को देमहा, नगमही का विष्ट, मिदो-योगियों के वर्षण,



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प्रकाशित संस्कारी की दीन-हीनि या विद्यार्थी से हिन्दुसामी एकडेरी का सम्पादक की सम्बन्धित अनिवार्य नहीं है। सम्पादन कार्यालय की विद्यार्थी का नामांकन इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय, उत्तर प्रदेश है।



डॉ. दीनानाथ

### भोजपुरी लोकगीतों में दलित छिंटन

लोक साहित्य एक ऐसा साहित्य जैविकता है जिसमें सामाजिक और राजनीतिक अनुभव से बोली का प्रभाव जब लिखित है जो उस साहित्य का बोल कागज है जहाँ समझने सहेज कीखन-यात्रा होता है। यह साहित्य हमें लिखित से अलग होने का लोप करता है जबकि जहाँ लिख लिखित लिखित होता है, वही लोक साहित्य जो ऐतिहासिक रूपमा जारी रहती है। ऐतिहासिक पापाएं जो अलग होने के कारण हमें संक्षिप्त की समझना अवश्यक नहीं होती है। जिस तरह से संक्षिप्त की समझना लोक लोकिक संस्कृत (अर्थात् लोक) जारी रहती है, उसी तरह लिख साहित्य के समझना लोक साहित्य जो उपर्युक्त दर्शाता रहता है।

जॉ. रवीन्द्र प्रभाने ने उसके कुछ लक्षणों के बाबत पर इसे घोषित करते का प्रयत्न किया है—“लोक साहित्य लोक-मानस की भवत और स्मारकिक अवधारणा है। वह बहुत अविनियत ही रहता है और अपनी ऐतिहासिक संरचना इस एक दोहरी संस्कृत तक अपने बहता रहता है। इस साहित्य के लक्षणों का नाम प्रायः अकाल रहता है। लोक का जीवी जो कुछ बहता—सुनाता है, उसे साहू वही काली बदक और साहू में सून-मिल कर ही लड़ा है।” बहता में लोक साहित्य अल्प लिखित के बहत पर उनका विनाशन की अपन सब कुछ भवान है जिसमें जारी की पापाएं याद रखती हैं। लिखित अपरेंट विद्यार्थी जो इसी दोहरी की तरह अविश्वेत रहते हैं। ऐतिहासिक रूपमें लोकगीतों के नाम कई उल्लेख नहीं रहत हैं।

अपार्व द्वारा प्रसाद द्विवेदी ने लोक साहित्य पर अपना विचार अस्त करते हुए लिखा है—“ऐसा मान लिया जा सकता है कि जो भी वे लोकगीत से सीधे उत्तम होना संक्षिप्ततम और अदीरित, चालित और प्रचलित करते हैं, वे ही लोक-साहित्य, लोक-सिल, लोक-नाट्य, लोक कथनक अदि नामों से पुकारी जा सकती है।” इस परिभाषा में ‘लोक साहित्य’ लोक लिखित भवत का है जिसमें आम जनता, गरीब जनता, अनानुकूल जनता, अदीरित लोक लोकिनों जनता जो देखा जा सकता है। इन जनिनों के नाम पर लोक नार्त्य और लोक संस्कृत के नाम पढ़े हैं जो लोक अविक रहता है। इन जनिनों के नाम पर लोक नार्त्य और लोक संस्कृत का संकलन और किसी जगति से दूर हुए नाम प्रसिद्ध है। इन लोक संस्कृतों का संकलन और

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### Mathematics



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### Saddle Point Criteria for Semi-infinite Programming Problems via an $\eta$ -Approximation Method



Yadvendra Singh and S. K. Mishra

**Abstract.** In this paper, we consider a semi-infinite programming problem involving differentiable max functions. We construct an  $\eta$ -approximated semi-infinite programming problem associated with the original semi-infinite programming problem and establish its relationship between its saddle point and an optimal solution. We also establish relationship between an optimal solution of original semi-infinite programming problem and saddle point of  $\eta$ -approximated semi-infinite programming problem. Examples are given to illustrate the obtained results.

**Keywords** Semi-infinite programming · Generalized convexity · Optimality conditions

#### 1 Introduction

In semi-infinite programming problems, the term semi-infinite means finitely many variables appear in infinitely many constraints. In recent years, semi-infinite programming problems have been an active field of research. Vaz et al. [1] have described how robot trajectory planning can be formulated as a semi-infinite programming problem. Tong et al. [2] have solved an optimal power flow problem with transient stability constraints by converting it to a semi-infinite programming problem. Vaz and Ferreira [3] have shown that air pollution control problems can be posed as semi-infinite programming problems. Winterfeld [4] has discussed semi-infinite programming problem in gemstone cutting industry.

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## Psychology



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ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Open Journal of Psychiatry & Allied Sciences

### Psychological well-being and weight efficacy lifestyle of adults with obesity

#### Abstract

**Background and aim:** Obesity is a growing phenomena and various psychological constructs need to be addressed in obesity as psychological aspects play an important role in the development and maintenance of obesity. Psychological constructs related to obesity such as weight efficacy lifestyle play a dynamic role. There is a dearth of studies on weight efficacy lifestyle and psychological well-being among obese adults especially in the Indian setting. The aim of the present study was to examine the differences in psychological well-being and weight efficacy lifestyle in obese and normal weight Indian adults. **Methods:** The sample involved 200 obese adults aged 18 to 42 years and 100 normal adults belonging to age group 18 to 42 years. Body mass Index, Weight Efficacy Lifestlye (WELL) scale and Ryff's Psychological Well Being (PWBR) scale were used to collect the data. t-test was used to study the differences between the two groups of obese adults and normal weight adults. **Results and conclusions:** The findings revealed that there were significant differences in WELL score for two subs domains (negative emotion,  $t=3.133$ ,  $p<0.01$  and social pressure,  $t=2.234$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) between the obese adults and the normal adults. Obese adults scored higher than the normal weight adults in negative emotion and social pressure as compared to the normal weight adults. On the PWBR scale there were significant differences in three subs domains such as autonomy ( $t=2.725$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), environmental mastery ( $t=2.495$ ,  $p<0.02$ ), and self-acceptance ( $t=3.186$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) between the obese adults and the normal weight adults indicating that obese adults had lower autonomy, poorer environmental mastery, and lesser self-acceptance than the normal weight adults.

**Keywords:** Body Mass Index, Autonomy Rating

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#### Introduction

Despite medical advances in the treatment of obesity, it is an increasing phenomena in the world. Obesity cannot resolve only addressing physical health aspects but psychological aspects related to obesity as well need to be looked into. If only the physical aspects are addressed the vicious cycle of gaining and losing weight could continue for many obese individuals.[1] Psychological issues play a significant role in the development and consequences of obesity and hence obesity is as much a psychological problem as a physical problem.[2] To look at the psychological aspects in obese adults it would be interesting to see the psychological well-being of obese adults. Psychological well-being has been defined as "The striving for perfection that represents the realisation of one's own true potential".[3] Psychological well-being of an individual is influenced by other psychological variables such as weight efficacy lifestyle.

Lifestyle of an individual influences obesity however weight efficacy lifestyle is related specifically to the weight of an individual. It is a relatively newer concept and needs to be researched further. Weight efficacy lifestyle has been hardly researched in India. Self-efficacy is defined as an individual's

ability to perform on a task so as to modulate the performance on future tasks.[4] To address this concern in obese adults, the concept of weight efficacy lifestyle was developed that assesses an individual's confidence to abstain from eating in a variety of different situations.[5]

To gain insight on role of psychological well-being and weight efficacy lifestyle in obesity, it is important, first to establish if there are significant differences in these aspects among obese and normal weight adults. Hence in the present study psychological well-being and weight efficacy lifestyle are compared between obese as well as normal weight Indian adults.

#### Method

##### Objectives

To study the difference in psychological well-being and weight efficacy lifestyle between obese adults (study group) and normal weight adults (comparative group).

##### Hypothesis

Psychological well-being and weight efficacy lifestyle of obese adults would be poorer than normal weight adults.



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2019

### Botany

**Status of AM association in certain medicinal plants of Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh**

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**Abstract**

The beneficial role of rhizosphere VAM fungi is to increase the tolerance to various biotic and abiotic stresses, thereby increase the growth of medicative plants. In this study we report preliminary observation on positive effect on chlorophyll content in leaves in relation with VAM association. Thus, present study strongly suggests that VAM should be applied while culturing medicinal plants for sustainable productivity.

**Key words:** Chlorophyll, Fungi, Medicinal plants, Rhizosphere, VAM

**Introduction**

In recent years, the cultivation of medicative and herbal plants has greater importance due to their immense potential in modern and traditional medicines. Medicinal plants are now gaining much attention all over the world for their natural healing power. So, it is necessary to promote the production of medicinal plants by using eco-friendly technology i.e. VAM technology. Mycorrhiza is mutualistic association between the higher plants root and fungi in specifically known as a term of "Mycorrhizal". Whereas, plants share their photosynthetic products and starch and fungal partners help in absorption of nutrients and water anchorage.

Vesicular arbuscular Mycorrhiza (VAM) has gained importance as a biological tool in improving the performance of forest trees and different varieties of other plants and the most important for medicinal plants. Present work is an observation on increase in the growth and yields of plants by improving the physiological activity of plants with the use of Vesicular arbuscular Mycorrhiza (VAM).

**Material and methods**

**Study sites**

The medicinal plants collected from nursery situated at district Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh.

**Study plants materials**

Plants which were selected for experiments are *Eudica elegans* L., common name (Avil), *Aloe barbadensis* L., common name (Aloe vera), *Withania somnifera* L. common name (Ashwagandha), *Psidium guajava* L. common name (Guava), *Trichospermum amplexicaule* (Ashwagandha).

**Methodology**

Root colonization was studied by "Rapid Colouring and Counting Method" of Phillips and Hayman (1970). The percentage of mycorrhizal root colonization was measured by using following formula:

$$\text{percentage root colonization} = \frac{\text{Number of root segments infected}}{\text{Total number of root segments}} \times 100$$

**Estimation of pigments**

Determination of the optimum density and nature of photosynthetic pigments in the leaves is one of the best ideas to studying about plants productivity, photosynthesis and others. So, we studied chlorophyll 'a' at wavelength of 645nm, chlorophyll 'b' at 662nm and carotenoids at 450 nm wave length. After calculating the VAM association *in situ* reduction ratio, we calculated chlorophyll contents in each plant leaf. We calculated chlorophyll 'a', chlorophyll 'b' and carotenoids at wave length of 663 nm, 647 nm, and 450 nm respectively.

**Results**

We took total seven medicinal plants for the study of vesicle arbuscular mycorrhiza, which is shown in table 1, Figure 1. All these seven plants collected from the Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh colonization was indicated by the presence of typical arbuscules, vesicles and elongated hyphae. In previous table described the colonization and the presence of vesicle arbuscules in different medicinal plants. These seven medicinal plants belonging to different family as follows-

1. *Acacia catechu* (Family Meliaceae)
2. *Aloe guineensis* (Family Asphodelaceae)
3. *Oroxylum indicum* (Family Lamiaceae)
4. *Alocasia macrorhiza* (Family Araceae)
5. *Withania somnifera* (Family Solanaceae)
6. *Psidium guajava* (Family Myrtaceae)
7. *Eudica elegans* (Family Phyllanthaceae)



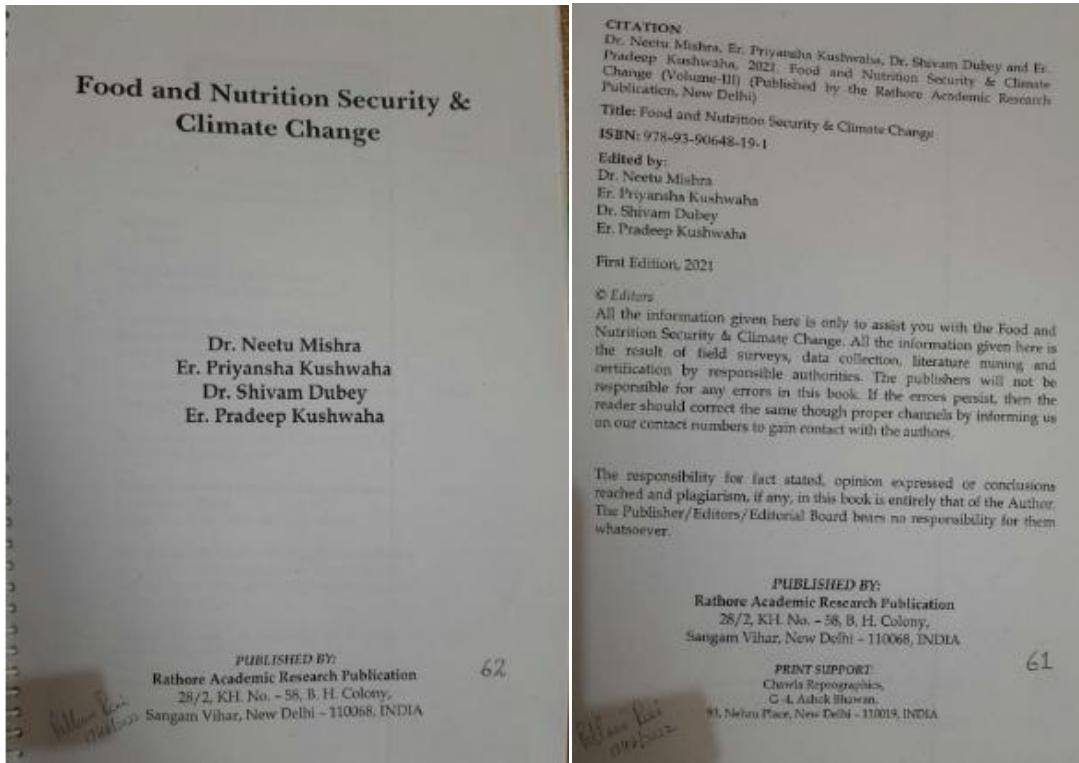
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**6**      Role of Arbuscular Mycorrhiza (AM) in Stress Tolerance of Plants

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**Abstract**

A mycorrhiza is a mutual symbiotic association between a fungus and a plant. The term mycorrhiza refers to the role of the fungus in the plant's rhizosphere, its root system. Mycorrhizae play important roles in plant nutrition, soil biology and soil chemistry. In a mycorrhizal association, the fungus colonizes the host plant's root tissues, either intracellularly as in arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF or AM) or extracellularly as in ectomycorrhizal fungi. The association is sometimes mutualistic. In particular species or in particular circumstances, mycorrhizae may have a parasitic association with host plants. The main importance of the AM to agricultural field is that they provide the resistance to plant in stress condition in both biotic and Abiotic stress.

**Keywords:** Abiosis, Agriculture Field, AMF, Biotic, Stress.

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## Education



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#### Attitude of Student-Teachers towards Four Year Integrated Teacher Education Programme

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**Abstract:** This research aimed to study the attitude of student-teachers towards Four-year Integrated Teacher Education Programme. The study was conducted at Gaya, Bihar and Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh on a sample of 292 student-teachers. Standardized attitude scale was developed by the researchers to study the attitude of student-teachers. On the basis of findings it was concluded that students-teachers of different areas/camps have positive attitude towards four year integrated teacher education programme. There was no significant difference between male and female rural and urban, ECR-BI and ECR-BII student-teachers towards Four Year Integrated Teacher Education Programme but significant difference was found between student-teachers of Central University of South Bihar and Regional Institute of Education, NCERT, Bhadohi.

**Key Words:** Attitude, Student-Teachers, Four Year Integrated Teacher Education Programme

#### Introduction

Education is an instrument for preparing younger generation for which efficient teachers are needed. Teachers are considered to be agents for change, when these agents enter teacher education institution through central admission process (CAP) they form a heterogeneous class with regard to various factors like subject, age, gender, socioeconomic status, working efficiency etc. We teach our trainees the value of fostering strong relationships between adults and children. We believe in learning together. Teachers should be taught to take responsibility for establishing the environment based on the ongoing inputs derived from children. Through our teacher training education programmes in India, teachers learn to develop links between the person in the environment and the personality of the children. Our trainees learn that by observing, questioning, supporting and being a model, teachers challenge and encourage children, sharing in their enthusiasm, excitement and their desire to learn. We teach our trainees that activities should be planned, child-centred, spontaneous, self-paced, project-based and innovative. A strong component of our teacher training program is the development of empathetic thinking among children whereby our trainees are taught to generate in children an understanding of another person's thoughts and feelings as well as the development of problem-solving skills including helping, turn-taking, co-operating with others and sharing.

#### Teaching

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### Mathematics

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On Lagrange Type Duality Theory for Nonsmooth Optimization  
Problems with Equilibrium Constraints

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#### Abstract

In this paper, we consider a special class of optimization problems known as the mathematical problem with equilibrium constraints (MPEC). We formulate Lagrange type dual problems for the MPEC and establish weak and strong duality results under convexity assumptions. Further, we discuss the saddle point optimality criteria for the MPEC. An example is given to illustrate the obtained results.

AMS Subject Classification: 90C30, 90C33, 90C46

Key words: Mathematical programming problems with equilibrium constraints, Non-smooth analysis, Duality, Saddle points.



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### Political Science

#### Projecting Rising China's Soft Power : A Strategy for Global Influence

*Sanjay Srivastava and Govind Gaurav*

##### Introduction

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, China is poised to become a major power of the world. China intends to achieve this goal by expanding its economic and military power which it believes will allow China to better shape its security environment, defend its core interests, propel its economic strength and create opportunities to enable it to attain the great power status. Hence, China has been consistently pursuing three major foreign policy goals at world stage-first; China wants to maintain an environment that promotes its robust economic growth, second; China aims to carefully manage its growing economic power to advance its military prowess, and third, China desires to extend its global influence and preeminence around its periphery (Gill 2005:248). In the pursuit of these goals China devoted all its endeavours to enhance its economic and military strength till 2007. But these endeavours only helped China to attain first two goals of its foreign policy and was failed to achieve the third one-to extend its global influence as the growing military and economic power of it, developed a threat perception of China for the world.

But thanks to the farsighted Chinese leadership who understood the challenges and the increasing role of the image-building in the changing scenario of world politics. 2008 Beijing Olympic was the event which gave an overwhelming opportunity to China to alter its image across the world, "from threat to opportunity; from danger to benefactor" (Kurlantzick 2007:5). The year 2008 marks a new high-point in China's international reputation. The huge success of the Olympic game was certainly a visible marker of the China's rise to power and prestige.

China understands the effectiveness of soft power in comparison to hard power in acquiring the global influence. And, it certainly started exercising soft power offensively around the world. Shanghai World Expo 2010 put another feather in the cap where China demonstrated soft power by design, tourism and culture at the best. In the last decade, the Chinese government has committed to boosting its appeal abroad. China has been developing an international media network and establishing cultural study centers around the world to promote China's traditions, values, language, and culture with the aim to win more friends and to enhance the country's image (Albert 2018).

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*Govind Gaurav*





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### Bhugol Swadesh Charcha (Multidisciplinary International journal)

Paper ID: BhugolSC-2017

#### COVID-19—A STUDY

Dr. Neerajita, Dr. Aksh Singh

Associate Professor, Department of Education, C.M.P. College, University of Allahabad.

[Punjab]

Corona viruses are a large family of different viruses. Some of them cause the common cold in people and others infect from animals, like bats, camels and cattle. Corona virus enters in human cells through membrane ACE-2 receptor. WHO and ECDC advised - Avoid, possible place, follow social distancing, and close contact to infected persons and animals. COVID-19 is a corona virus but it has changed all human life.

##### 1. CORONA VIRUS HISTORY AND ORIGIN

Corona viruses were first discovered in the 1930's when an acute respiratory infection of transmissible chorioretinitis was shown to be caused by infectious bronchitis virus (IBV). According to CDC, the first direct evidence of the presence of the virus was identified in 1956 in 17-18 cases of these were confirmed as infected with Corona virus strain by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. WHO and ECDC advised - Avoid, possible place, follow social distancing, and close contact to infected persons and animals. COVID-19 is a corona virus but it has changed all human life.

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During 2002 and 2003, this time Corona was treated as simple non-fatal virus because it was not fatal. It spread rapidly throughout the world in many countries, like United States America, Hong Kong, Singapore, Vietnam, Thailand, Taiwan, etc. Several case of severe acute respiratory syndrome caused by corona and their mortality more than 1000 patient was reported in 2003. Name is SARS—COV.

During 2004, 2005, 2010 and 2014-This was the black year for mankind against. After those years, we started thinking about this problem. And after researchers they correlate and understand the pathogenesis of disease and discovered as Corona virus. But till total 8000 patient was confirmed an infected with HCoV-HNL23 virus so in 2004, HCoV-HNL in 2005, World Health Organization and centers for disease control and prevention declared as “State Emergency”. Another study report of Hong Kong was confirmed 30 patient of severe acute respiratory syndrome. Most of them were confirmed as Corona Virus infected in 2012. MERS-CoV reported in Saudi Arabia in 2012. Almost all at the nearly 2,500 cases have been in people who live in or travel to the Middle East.

This Corona Virus is less contagious than its SARS cousin, but more deadly killing 85% also causes infectivity failure. May of 2014 patients had recent traveled to Saudi Arabia suffered from Corona Virus disease. As per the WHO report, the exact way of transmission will unclear how the virus is transmitted from camel to humans. Its spread is unconfirmed outside of hospitals. Thus, its rise in the global population is currently deemed to be fairly low.

Corona virus disease COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered Corona. Very people can get this infection through close contact with a person who has symptoms from the virus was spread via airborne droplets. Direct contact was replicated iniliated epithelial cells that caused cellular damage and infections rate.

Many people with Covid-19 Experience only mild symptoms. This is particularly true in the early stages of the disease it is possible to catch Covid-19 from some reports have indicated that people with symptoms can transmit the virus it is not yet known how often it happens.

A novel Corona virus outbreak was first documented in Wuhan, Hubei province, China in December 2019, it has now been confirmed on six continents and in more than 1000 countries.

##### 2. ANTHROPOGENIC FACTORS SPREADING COVID-19

There are many anthropogenic factors cause viral mutation as we have seen in case of Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19) probably same are below:-

Wet market in China



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Pages Nos. 243-251**  
**AN INTERNATIONAL BILINGUAL PEER REVIEWED REFERRED RESEARCH JOURNAL**

## A STUDY OF UNDERSTANDING ATTITUDE OF STUDENTS ABOUT E-LEARNING

**ABSTRACT**  
E-learning is a systematic learning and teaching process using electronic media and technology via internet. E-learning and "e-learning" is as an approach to internet or learning that utilize information and communication technologies to communicate and collaborate in an educational milieu. In the present scenario, e-learning is an important issue for every level of education. E-learning study provider or platform for acquisition of knowledge and many more skills using different electronic technologies such as computer, internet, web, etc. Study shows a strong connection between attitude and behavior. It is found that students' family background and other factors have a strong impact on students' understanding attitude towards e-learning which affects the adoption of e-learning. Observed results show that students favor and like blending of e-learning and face-face learning.

**Keywords:** Animals, E-learning, Students, Behavior, Online

## Introduction

E-learning is an effective method of teaching and learning process especially in rural and remote areas. Knowledge and attitude is important to use electronic technology which is basic requirement for e-learning. Process time is time of ICT. To improve learning process e-learning technology is frequently used by teacher and as students are in first year<sup>1</sup>. E-learning is a learning process that integrates any form of technology, it describes an educational setting in which teaching and learning takes place within an internet based environment<sup>2</sup>. E-learning technology help students and teachers to complete their syllabus. Many universities consider variety of online courses that may be degrees, diplomas or certificates courses since long time. But for rural students or in traditional mode of learning e-learning was not frequently used, teachers and students both were mostly depending on face to face class-room education.

In e-learning lessons may be delivered via internet

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Associate Professor - C M E Design College, Prasannapura

from somewhere else other than traditional class-room. E-learning is innovative process where students and teachers can communicate with each other. Sometimes the students can raise hand and interact live. Sometimes pre-prepared lectures and videos can be uploaded and students can view them during off-communication modes like WhatsApp, SMS, phone etc. Learning is not a one-dimensional via a DVD or CD-ROM, video tape or over a television channel! It means learning is very useful when it is interactive where students can communicate with teachers and other elements.

Present time is time of pandemic COVID-19 as no doubt very crucial and tough. In the present scenario government's focus is still on life saving. Government decided to close all types of institutions including educational too. COVID-19 is identified as new type virus. COVID-19 was first identified at Wuhan city in China in Dec. 19. It is a very infectious respiratory disease. It has infected people of many countries. To

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**SHOON SARITA**  


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**Page Nos. 39-4**

**AN INTERNATIONAL BILINGUAL PEER REVIEWED REFERRED RESEARCH JOURNAL**

कोविड-19 महामारी के सन्दर्भ में भारतीय दृष्टिकोण परं जीवनशैली

સુર્યાંગ

**Keywords:** विद्या-वाची वाक्य विवरण विधि

www.merriam-webster.com/thesaurus/antonym

अमेरिकी वित्तीय संसद (WHA) से अमेरिका को लेकर एक बड़ी चुनौती पूछी गई है। यह चुनौती को अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनल्ड ट्रम्प ने अपनी राजनीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा घोषित किया है। इस चुनौती को अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनल्ड ट्रम्प ने अपनी राजनीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा घोषित किया है। इस चुनौती को अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनल्ड ट्रम्प ने अपनी राजनीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा घोषित किया है। इस चुनौती को अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनल्ड ट्रम्प ने अपनी राजनीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा घोषित किया है।

विवरणीय प्रकार है। अब जापनकर्ता है। भारतीय

କାନ୍ଦିଲା - ପିଲାଖାରୁ କାଳି କୁଣ୍ଡଳିଟି କାହା କୁଣ୍ଡଳ  
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QUARTERLY BILINGUAL RESEARCH JOURNAL

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT



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This Corona Virus is less contagious than its SARS cousin, but more deadly killing 858 also causes infectivity factor. May of 2014 patients had recent traveled to Saudi Arabia suffered from Corona Virus disease. As per the WHO report, the exact way of transmission will unclear how the virus is transmitted from camel to humans. Its spread is unconfirmed outside of hospitals. Thus, its rise in the global population is currently deemed to be fairly low.

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Alochana Chakra Journal

ISSN NO:2231-3866

### RASHTRIYA TICCHHATTAR SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RTSA) AND ITS PROVISIONS FOR GIRL'S EDUCATION

Dr. Bindu Kaur<sup>1</sup> & Ms. Sharad Srivastava<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of Education

CMP College, University of Allahabad (A Central University), Uttar Pradesh, India

**Abstract:** It is well known that education is a strong and effective weapon to survive in life. More admissions are going on education like at SSA (at elementary level), RMSA (at secondary level), RTSA (at higher education level) etc. In this respect, in the 12th Plan period, RMSA has a financial outlay of Rs. 29,813 crore, of which Rs. 14,237 crore will be for the Central Scheme. In addition, allocations of Rs. 1,800 crore in the 13th Plan for the existing scheme, Sub-Medical education could also be enhanced by RTSA. This Act total central share, including the existing scheme of polytechnics will be Rs. 18,827 crore during the 12th Plan. RTSA is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme spread over two plan periods, for improving access, equity and quality in the state higher education sector. With over 90 percent of students enrolled in the state higher education sector, there is a need for State colleges and universities to be strengthened through strategic central funding and implementing certain much-needed reforms. RTSA also aims to encourage States to step up their investments in higher education.

RTSA made so many provisions for girl's education and to this manner, college and universities are getting funds from this scheme. In this paper, we will know the facilities for girl's/women education under RTSA.

**Key Words:** Girl's Education, Higher Education, Gender Disparity, SSA, RMSA & RTSA

#### 1. Introduction

The success of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has laid a strong foundation for primary and secondary education in India. However, the sphere of higher education has still not seen any concerted efforts for improvement in access or quality. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RTSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for reforming the state higher education system.

Today, the higher education system as a whole is faced with many challenges such as financing and management, access, equity, relevance and modernization of policies and programs for laying emphasis on values, ethics and quality of higher education together with the assessment of institutions and their accreditation. These issues are of vital importance for the country, since higher education is the main powerful tool to build a knowledge-based society for the future. The intensity of the challenges of providing equal opportunities for quality higher education to an ever-growing number of students is also a historic opportunity for reorienting sectoral and social inequalities, reinvigorating institutions, crossing international benchmarks of excellence and extending the frontiers of knowledge.





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Studies in Indian Child Nurture  
(UGC-Care Approved)

ISSN-0973-4840

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### A Study of the Parental Pressure and Its Influence on Students Academic Achievement at Secondary Level

Dr. Hemendra Kumar & Ms. Sharmila Srivastava,

Assistant Professor

CMP College, University of Allahabad (A Central University), Uttar Pradesh, India.

**Abstract:** The study is focused on early adolescents since pressurization tends to mount up during this period and their urge for autonomy can nullify their parent's control. This in turn can lower their academic interests as well as their academic performances. Parental pressurization in studies can be disastrous to the self-esteem of children. Also, too much emphasis on marks, forcing opportunities for self-aggrandizement and aggression might extinguish the spark of Creativity in adolescents. The age from 10 to 14 years is considered as one of the critical periods in life during which creative ability can be cultivated most effectively. aim of the present study is to determine the parental pressure and its influence on student's academic achievement at secondary level. For this investigation, a sample consisted of 200 students of secondary level from Delhi region. The results of the study find the need for extracurriculars while working in children's studies and extra-curricular activities. This is especially important to children from the low socio-economic status, because of the high pressure they are found to perceive in the present study. The high positive link between Self-esteem and academic interest noted in the study has contributed to the existing literature on self-esteem and children's education. The study suggests that improved self-esteem accompanying better academic interest along with low levels of stress or the extenuation and vice versa. The prediction of creativity stems by academic achievement shows a high positive link between creativity and academic achievement findings that reveal significant positive relationships among academic achievement, creativity, and self-esteem and its varying dimensions. Relative the excessive pressurization, the study provides evidence to the stress-related problems of adolescents.

**Key Words:** Parental Pressure, Academic Interest, Actual Academic Achievement, Self-esteem, Creativity.

#### Introduction

Academic pressurization by parents to a certain extent, serves as a motivating factor facilitating better academic performance by the children. Unfortunately, many Indian parents fail to keep up the golden mean of academic pressurization. They tend to be very demanding and controlling, forcing their children to assimilate much more than they can, without realizing their potentialities and limitations. The curricula have become examination-oriented, promoting rote learning and overburdening the children. The problem of parental

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Parishad Journal

ISSN NO:2347-6648

### WAYS OF SEXUAL ABUSE AND PREVENTING TECHNIQUES

Dr. Jitendra Kumar<sup>1</sup> & Ms. Sharmila Sebastian<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of Education  
CMP College, University of Allahabad (A Central University), Uttar Pradesh, India

**Abstract:** Sexual abuse may involve touching private parts, asking him or her to touch himself or others, forcing together, showing the child sexually explicit photographs or films, taking pornographic photographs, making sexually gratifying sexual comments in front of, or with reference to the child, forcing the child to indulge in oral or anal sex and sexual intercourse. The body of a girl child is not the private or public domain of ours where all acts by their father or he is allowed alone.

By sexual assault, men assert power over the most private aspects of a child's life, her body. Sexual assault is an attack against children on a physical, emotional, psychological, mental and social level. Sexual abuse is a signature subject and people do not like to talk about it. Concerned efforts are made to conceal the subject. Girl children, irrespective of their social and ethnic background, economic status, caste, creed and religion have sexually abused. These 'abusers' and 'perpetrators' position are taken advantage of by the abuser who enjoys his power to satisfy his desires. The unpredictable abuse is as hidden under layers of guilt, shame and intense pressure that it goes undetected and unpunished. Hence in writing this will the concern of all their lives. In this paper, investigators tried to discuss about sexual abuse and preventing techniques.

**Key Words:** Sexual Abuse, Sexual Harassment, Sex-Training, Preventing Sexual Abuse, Prevention Techniques, Education

#### E. Introduction

In 2007, Ministry of Women and Child Development study adds that over 50 percent of our children are sexually abused. In half of those cases, the abuser is perpetrated by persons in positions of trust and majority of the children do not report it. The sex education can overcome this initial silence, supply our young people tools to report and resist sexual abuse, negotiate with their feelings and fears.

It is indeed ironical that while sex is such an integral part of one's life, parents and elders including teachers in India hardly play any significant role in providing sensible knowledge about sexuality. Generally, they avoid any mention to the sex in their day to day relationship with their children. This is because it is still treated as a taboo subject in Indian society and secondly as they themselves lack scientific knowledge about it. The result is that most of our adolescents learn about sex in an almost clandestine manner thereby giving rise to all sorts of myths and misconceptions. Major internal and external changes like, changes in body size and proportion, maturity of sex organs and appearance of secondary sexual characteristics develop during adolescence. These changes in turn will lead to doubts, confusion and uncertainties. There is always a sense of shame and guilt, and a feeling that the problems they experience are





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Yukt Shabd Journal

ISSN NO : 2347-3158

### SEXUALITY EDUCATION IN MODERN ERA

Dr. Atendra Kumar<sup>1</sup> & Ms. Sharmila Srivastava<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of Education  
CMP College, University of Allahabad (A Central University), Uttar Pradesh, India

**Abstract:** Girls are also more likely to experience intimate partner violence (sexual and/or physical); rape by acquaintances or strangers; child or early forced marriage, neglecting for the purpose of sexual exploitation and child labour. Such violence occurs in many settings, including those where girls should be safe and nurtured — at home, travelling to, from and within schools, in their communities, and in situations of humanitarian emergencies, displacement, or post-conflict settings. Globally, nearly one in three adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 (84 million) have been the victims of emotional, physical and/or sexual violence. A report of nationally representative survey data on the prevalence of violence against children in 86 countries estimates that 1 (and) billion children globally — over half of all children aged 2–17 years — have experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence in the past year. Despite its high prevalence, violence against children is often hidden, unreported or under-reported. Its hidden nature is well documented – for example, a meta-analysis of global data finds only reported child sexual abuse is 10 times higher and physical abuse 25 times higher than official reports would suggest. Girls are particularly susceptible to sexual violence. For example, the life-time prevalence of childhood sexual abuse is 18% for girls, compared to 8% for boys. Prevalences of sexual violence against girls are predominantly under. In this paper, we are trying to write the need of sexuality education of the students are. Hopefully, this paper will be given a right direction to think about the need of sexuality education.

**Key Words:** Sexuality Education, Violence, Displacement, Educational Programmes

#### Introduction

Emotional or psychological violence and witnessing violence includes restricting an adolescent girl's movement, denigration, ridicule, threats and intimidation, discrimination, rejection and other non-physical forms of hostile treatment. Witnessing violence can involve forcing a girl to observe an act of violence, or the incident, witnessing of violence between two or more other persons. When directed against girls or boys because of their biological sex or gender identity, any of these types of violence can also constitute gender-based violence. Sexual violence includes non-consensual completed or attempted sexual contact; non-consensual acts of a sexual nature not involving contact (such as voyeurism or sexual harassment); acts of sexual trafficking committed against someone who is unable to consent or refuse; and online exploitation. Multidimensional (including violent punishment) involves physical, sexual and psychological; emotional violence and neglect of adolescents by parents, caregivers and other authority figures, most often in the home but also in settings such as schools, colleges and workplaces.

Bullying (including cyber-bullying) is unwanted aggressive behaviour by another





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Studies in Indian Peacekeeping  
(UGC-Care Approved)

ISSN-0974-4420

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### A Study of the Parental Pressure and Its Influence on Students Academic Achievement at Secondary Level

Dr. Hemendra Kumar & Ms. Sharmila Srivastava,

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**Abstract:** The study is focused on early adolescents since pressurization tends to mount up during this period and their urge for autonomy can nullify their latent potential control. This in turn can lower their academic interests as well as their academic performances. Parental pressurization in studies can be disastrous to the self-esteem of children. Also, too much emphasis on marks, forcing opportunities for self-aggrandizement and aggression might extinguish the spark of Creativity in adolescents. The age from 10 to 14 years is considered as one of the critical periods in life during which creative ability can be cultivated most effectively. aim of the present study is to determine the parental pressure and its influence on student's academic achievement at secondary level. For this investigation, a sample consisted of 200 students of secondary level from Delhi region. The results of the study find the need for extracurriculars while working in children's studies and extra-curricular activities. This is especially important to children from the low socio-economic status, because of the high pressure they are found to perceive in the present study. The high positive link between Self-esteem and academic interest noted in the study has contributed to the existing literature on self-esteem and children's education. The study suggests that improved self-esteem accompanying better academic interest along with low levels of stress or the extenuation and vice versa. The prediction of creativity stems by academic achievement shows a high positive link between creativity and academic achievement findings that reveal significant positive relationships among academic achievement, creativity, and self-esteem and in writing directions relating the academic pressurization, the study provides evidence to the stress-related problems of adolescents.

**Key Words:** Parental Pressure, Academic Interest, Actual Academic Achievement, Self-esteem, Creativity.

#### Introduction

Academic pressurization by parents to a certain extent, serves as a motivating factor facilitating better academic performance by the children. Unfortunately, many Indian parents fail to keep up the golden mean of academic pressurization. They tend to be very demanding and controlling, forcing their children to assimilate much more than they can, without realizing their potentialities and limitations. The curricula have become examination-oriented, promoting rote learning and overburdening the children. The problem of parental

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Parishad Journal

ISSN NO:2347-6648

### WAYS OF SEXUAL ABUSE AND PREVENTING TECHNIQUES

Dr. Jitendra Kumar<sup>1</sup> & Ms. Sharmila Sebastian<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of Education  
CMP College, University of Allahabad (A Central University), Uttar Pradesh, India

**Abstract:** Sexual abuse may involve touching private parts, asking him or her to touch himself or others, forcing together, showing the child sexually explicit photographs or films, taking pornographic photographs, making sexually gratifying sexual comments in front of, or with reference to the child, forcing the child to indulge in oral or anal sex and sexual intercourse. The body of a girl child is not the private or public domain of ours where all acts by their father or he is allowed alone.

By sexual assault, men assert power over the most private aspects of a child's life, her body. Sexual assault is an attack against children on a physical, emotional, psychological, mental and social level. Sexual abuse is a signature subject and people do not like to talk about it. Concerned efforts are made to conceal the subject. Girl children, irrespective of their social and ethnic background, economic status, caste, creed and religion have sexually abused. These 'abusers' and 'perpetrators' position are taken advantage of by the abuser who enjoys his power to satisfy his desires. The unpredictable abuse is as hidden under layers of guilt, shame and intense pressure that it goes undetected and unpunished. Hence in writing this will the concern of all their lives. In this paper, investigators tried to discuss about sexual abuse and preventing techniques.

**Key Words:** Sexual Abuse, Sexual Harassment, Sex-Training, Preventing Sexual Abuse, Prevention Techniques, Education

#### E. Introduction

In 2007, Ministry of Women and Child Development study adds that over 50 percent of our children are sexually abused. In half of those cases, the abuser is perpetrated by persons in positions of trust and majority of the children do not report it. The sex education can overcome this initial silence, supply our young people tools to report and resist sexual abuse, negotiate with their feelings and fears.

It is indeed ironical that while sex is such an integral part of one's life, parents and elders including teachers in India hardly play any significant role in providing sensible knowledge about sexuality. Generally, they avoid any mention to the sex in their day to day relationship with their children. This is because it is still treated as a taboo subject in Indian society and secondly as they themselves lack scientific knowledge about it. The result is that most of our adolescents learn about sex in an almost clandestine manner thereby giving rise to all sorts of myths and misconceptions. Major internal and external changes like, changes in body size and proportion, maturity of sex organs and appearance of secondary sexual characteristics develop during adolescence. These changes in turn will lead to doubts, confusion and uncertainties. There is always a sense of shame and guilt, and a feeling that the problems they experience are





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Yukt Shabd Journal

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Dr. Atendra Kumar<sup>1</sup> & Ms. Sharmila Srivastava<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of Education  
CMP College, University of Allahabad (A Central University), Uttar Pradesh, India

**Abstract:** Girls are also more likely to experience intimate partner violence (sexual and/or physical); rape by acquaintances or strangers; child or early forced marriage, neglecting for the purpose of sexual exploitation and child labour. Such violence occurs in many settings, including those where girls should be safe and nurtured — at home, travelling to, from and within schools, in their communities, and in situations of humanitarian emergencies, displacement, or post-conflict settings. Globally, nearly one in three adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 (84 million) have been the victims of emotional, physical and/or sexual violence. A report of nationally representative survey data on the prevalence of violence against children in 86 countries estimates that 1 (and) billion children globally — over half of all children aged 2–17 years — have experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence in the past year. Despite its high prevalence, violence against children is often hidden, unreported or under-reported. Its hidden nature is well documented – for example, a meta-analysis of global data finds only reported child sexual abuse is 10 times higher and physical abuse 25 times higher than official reports would suggest. Girls are particularly susceptible to sexual violence. For example, the life-time prevalence of childhood sexual abuse is 18% for girls, compared to 8% for boys. Prevalences of sexual violence against girls are predominantly under. In this paper, we are trying to write the need of sexuality education of the students are. Hopefully, this paper will be given a right direction to think about the need of sexuality education.

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Bullying (including cyber-bullying) is unwanted aggressive behaviour by another





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Alochana Chakra Journal

ISSN NO:2231-3596

### RASHTRIYA TICCHHATTAR SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RTSA) AND ITS PROVISIONS FOR GIRL'S EDUCATION

Dr. Bindu Kaur<sup>1</sup> & Ms. Sharad Srivastava<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of Education

CMP College, University of Allahabad (A Central University), Uttar Pradesh, India

**Abstract:** It is well known that education is a strong and effective weapon to survive in life. More admissions are going on education like at SSA (at elementary level), RMSA (at secondary level), RTSA (at higher education level) etc. In this respect, in the 12th Plan period, RMSA has a financial outlay of Rs. 29,813 crore, of which Rs. 14,237 crore will be for the Central Scheme. In addition, allocations of Rs. 1,800 crore in the 13th Plan for the existing scheme, Sub-Medical education could also be enhanced by RTSA. This Act total central share, including the existing scheme of sub-medical will be Rs. 18,827 crore during the 12th Plan. RTSA is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme spread over two plan periods, for improving access, equity and quality in the state higher education sector. With over 90 percent of students enrolled in the state higher education sector, there is a need for State colleges and universities to be strengthened through strategic central funding and implementing certain much-needed reforms. RTSA also aims to encourage States to step up their investments in higher education.

RTSA made so many provisions for girl's education and to this manner, college and universities are getting funds from this scheme. In this paper, we will know the facilities for girl's/women education under RTSA.

**Key Words:** Girl's Education, Higher Education, Gender Disparity, SSA, RMSA & RTSA

#### 1. Introduction

The success of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has laid a strong foundation for primary and secondary education in India. However, the sphere of higher education has still not taken any concerted efforts for improvement in access or quality. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RTSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for reforming the state higher education system.

Today, the higher education system as a whole is faced with many challenges such as financing and management, access, equity, relevance and modernization of policies and programs for laying emphasis on values, ethics and quality of higher education together with the assessment of institutions and their accreditation. These issues are of vital importance for the country, since higher education is the main powerful tool to build a knowledge-based society for the future. The intensity of the challenges of providing equal opportunities for quality higher education to an ever-growing number of students is also a historic opportunity for reorienting sectoral and social inequalities, reinvigorating institutions, crossing international benchmarks of excellence and extending the frontiers of knowledge.





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वर्ष : 12 अंक : 1 □ जनवरी-फरवरी, 2020

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अपारदेशीय सम्पर्कः

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जिसे विद्यार्थी अपनी जीवनी के लिए बनाता है वह उसकी जीवनी का अद्भुत विनाशक हो सकता है।

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સાધુવી જાત્કી 2020 - ૨૦૨૦

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## हिन्दी साहित्य और सिनेमा का अंतःसंबंध

१० अप्रैल २०२४

हिन्दी विद्यालय, एस.एस.पी. विज्ञि अविसेष, प्रसारणालय, कड़ा, भारत

जब ये एक जैव विद्युत इनियोन का विनियोग होता है तो यह विद्युत अपनी जलवाया विद्युत की तरह बहुत अचूक रूप से उत्पन्न किया जाता है। इसकी विद्युत विद्युत की तरह बहुत अचूक रूप से उत्पन्न किया जाता है।

जिस समय से यह विदेशी और इसका संबन्धित नाम को बोलने के लिए विदेशी भूगतान व इन जगह वाले हुए उसी समय सुनौरी के द्वारा है, उसका मतलब है कि बाहरी। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विदेशी भूगतान में इसका नाम अप्रूव वाला है।

जहाँ से आपका हिन्दू विशेष अद्वितीय के रूप में जन्मता कर दिया है। एसी कामा भवित्वात् को बढ़ाव देने वाला वह है। एसी विकास



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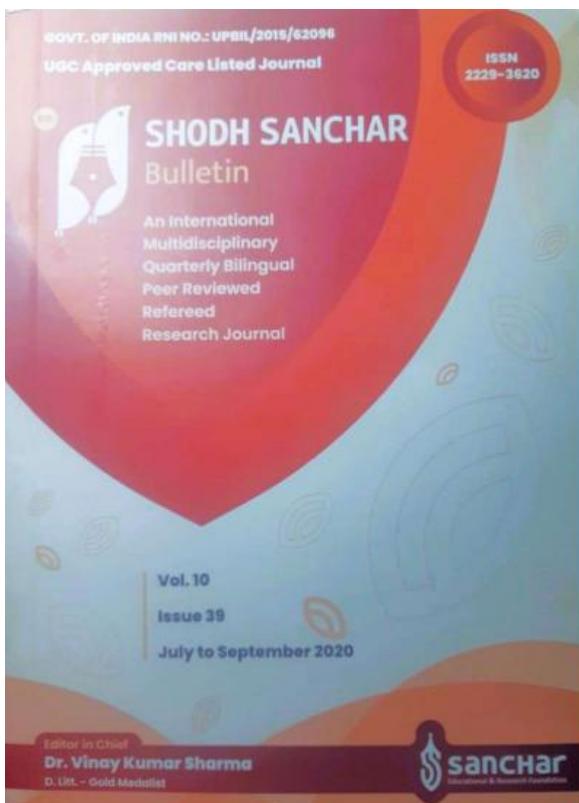
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### Political Science



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AN INTERNATIONAL BILINGUAL PEER REVIEWED REFERRED RESEARCH JOURNAL  
MODI'S STRATEGIC FOREIGN POLICY : ACCELERATING  
INDIA'S RISE AS A GLOBAL POWER

Govind Gaurav\*

#### ABSTRACT

The emergence of Narendra Modi on world stage has given a new pace to India's foreign policy. Style and substances of Modi's foreign policy is slightly different from his predecessors. The vision and mission of 'India First' has directed his foreign policy towards pragmatism and proactive diplomacy. Hence, there are unprecedented expectations that the "Modi doctrine" has now been introduced in Indian foreign policy to meet the demands of new geopolitical realities those were not emphasised earlier. Thus, the aim of this paper is to explore and investigate those strategic initiatives and innovative transformations which came into the Indian foreign policy since the emergence of Modi and how his strategic initiatives would be effective in accelerating India's rise as a global power?

Keywords : Indian foreign policy, Modi doctrine, Strategy, India first, Global Power

#### Introduction

The advent of Narendra Modi as Indian prime minister aroused a great expectation about India's rise as a global power. Despite having the potential to become a major player in global politics due to the robust economic growth and increasing military and technological capacities, India appeared to be indecisive and reluctant in its global presence during the Manmohan Singh's government. Modi's election in May 2014 was widely viewed as signifying a more decisive phase in the India's foreign policy due to his charismatic leadership, strongman image (56-inch chest rhetoric) and candid foreign policy goals to make India a global power.

As a prime minister, Narendra Modi showcased a new pace in foreign affairs space, which seems to be unique since the very first day of the swearing-in ceremony in May 2014 that was evident by the presence of almost all heads of government from South Asia. Also, with a flurry of overseas visits to large and small powers alike, he has brought a greater speed and intensity to the pursuit of foreign policy objectives. In fact, this extraordinary emphasis has led some commentators, such as Mohan (2015a) to suggest that 'Modi's foreign

policy has been so revolutionary, Modi's energy and intensity have generated new opportunities for India's relations with the major stakeholders in the region'. Hence, Modi's attempts to end India's defensiveness on the world stage, injected greater flexibility into India's position on global issues and constructed a new framework of pragmatism to make India a "leading power".

Mukherjee (2016) stated that 'Modi's Foreign Policy has also not only taken much greater notice of the ordinary Indian abroad, in need of help, assistance or rescue, recognising their contribution towards India's foreign exchange reserves, and rekindled many dormant relationships. Hence, there is a buzz around the world and excitement and expectancy in the air about the launch of "Modi Doctrine" in the Indian foreign policy with the emergence of Narendra Modi on the world stage. Although, there has been a considerable scholarly debate over the existence of any such doctrine as well on the question whether there is any change or continuity in Modi's foreign policy. For some scholars, such as

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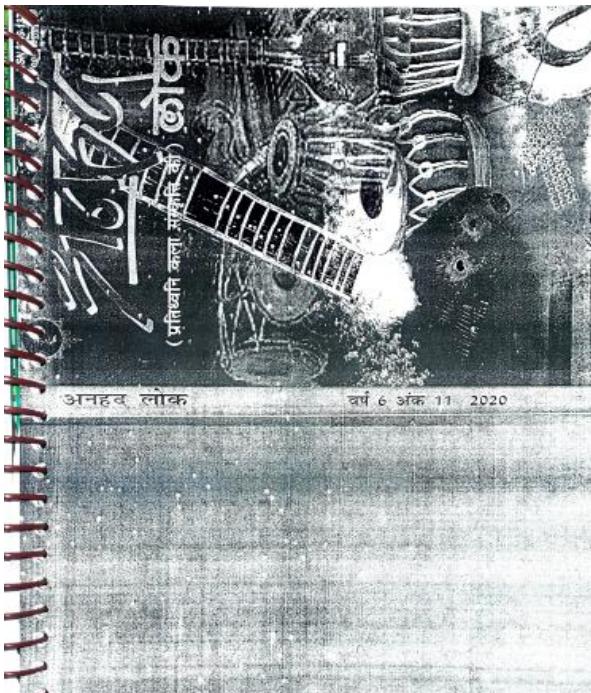
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### Sanskrit



#### कला, विन्दन एवं साहित्य में-नटराज शिव

दा. शीरिंद्र विण्डु

असि. प्रोफेसर (मैट्ट्रिक), सी.एम.पी. विश्वविद्यालय, इलाहाबाद

कृत्यपञ्चांशक्लियोगिप्रस्तरेवतः।

नान्योक्तावपेत्ते यथा ता नीनि शाक्तिर्मुः।

(अधिनग्यत-व्याख्यातोक्तीर्त्ता तुरुष्य उद्धार)

आनन्दकुमार न्यायी, ई.वी. डेवेल, आचार्य शुक्र,

नयनीकर प्रसाद, सर मोहितर विलियम्स, पर्सी ग्राउन्ड

आदि हैं।

आपोनी भारतीय परम्परा में कला को 'साहित्य और सांसारिक कलाओं के सम्प्रदाय माना गया है। भृशीर ने तो 'साहित्यसंगीतकलात्मविदीः: साक्षात् पृष्ठुच्छ-विवाहाहाः।' कहकर इन्हें विद्विन् व्यक्ति को पृष्ठुत्तमाना है। प्रत्येक भारतीय प्राचीन में 64 कलाओं का उल्लेख विद्विन् है जिनका ज्ञान तथा ताप्त्य एवं सुरक्षात् व्यक्ति के लिए आवश्यक याता जाता था। कला ज्ञान की विड्डि सच्चिदात् के ✓कलात्मकालान्वय-यजु-यजु से हुई है जिसका अंत कोऽन्नं-संज्ञानम् अवलोकण, चम्पाना का 10वीं अंत आसि विद्विन् नाम है। 'अंत लाति' द्वितीय कला इह व्युत्पत्ति के अन्तर्गत कला का 'आवानदाताकः' यह अर्थ भी होता है।

भनुष्य के ऊपर दारा निर्मित लाय, सत्तुलन, अनुपात, भृशीरां से तुक्त कुत्ति, जी माना संदेशवाजी एवं बनामादी को अनन्द पूर्णाएँ उत्ते कला कहा जा सकता है।

असि भाषीनकाल से ही भारतीय ननीविद्याः ने कला के विषय में व्याख्या विन्दन लिखा है। उनके अनुसार संगीतकला तथा शास्त्र का उद्घाट स्वयम्भू परमावधार से हुआ है। भारतीय परम्परासुनार नवराज विषय चूनकलता के अन्त खलत है ब्राह्म नारद के ले भगवन् सरस्वती गीत तथा वायोकाळी की अधिकारियाँ हैं। ऋग्वेद से लेकर आदिगां, उपनिषद्, सुधारात्म, लक्षणग्रन्थ, कामसूत्र, बुद्धीविकास, पूरण, काव्य, नाट्य, आदि में कला के विविन्दन स्तरों के दर्शन होते हैं। साथ ही कला विद्वान् के अनुष्ठान भारतीय लाया अपार्थीय विचारकों में रखने नाय लात्तुर,

भगवन् विषय नृप के जन्मदाता होने के कारण

नटराज, नवदी अद्या नवीनविद्वर के नाम से जाने जाते हैं। नव अवधि बला अवाका नुब्र जो का रसा या देवता। नटराज विषय की अवधारणा भारतीय संस्कृति की महानकाम उपलब्धि है जो शुद्धि के रहस्य पर एक तपाम आपणों को हटाकर हमें अपूरुष रहस्य से

पर्याप्ति करती है। माना जाता है कि रहस्य भवान विषय ने 108 नुरुदी का सुनान लिया था। यही नृप

सुद्धि के अनादि-अनन्द नृप को स्वाधित करता

है। नटराज के रहस्य में केवल सुद्धि का ही नहीं अपूरुष जीवन के भी रहस्य का सम्पूर्ण दर्शन अनन्दपूर्णता है, इसी नृपनुभूति पर तो पुरुष ठीकर रायण का भवत

हृष्य शोल उठाता है—

अनन्द-लोक

187

वर्ष-6, अक्ट-11



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### Sociology



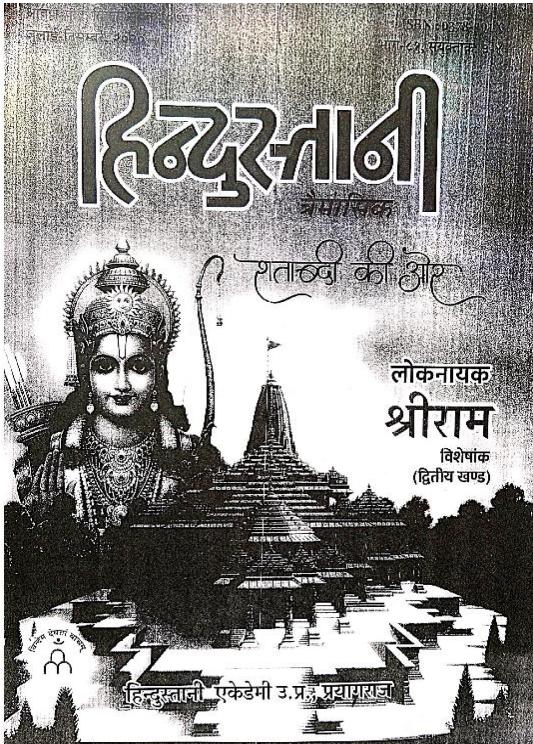
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## आदि महाकाव्य महाभारत एवं पौराणिक ग्रन्थों में भगवान् श्रीराम

अनंत सिंह जेलियाँग

भारतीय साहित्य में गणवत् श्रीमान के अवतरण को एक लम्बी गाथा मिलती है। वैदिक साहित्य से प्रारंभ होकर अधिनन्दन साहित्य तक में राम अनेक रूपों में दिखलाया पड़ते हैं। ऋग्वेद में “रामं सब्द तत् प्राप्नो एक वर भिलति है। वर्यं उत्कर्षं गणना एक राजा एवं प्रतीपी वचनामों की श्रेणी में कोई गायी है।” वाल्मीकि रामायण में उर्वे विष्णु का अवतार कहा गया है कि विष्णु अंक स्तरों पर विभिन्न वाल्मीकि रामायण के अनुसार विभिन्न रूपों से तो अवतार सम्पूर्ण देवता ब्रह्म को साध कर विष्णु के पास गये और यथा ने उनसे यह प्रार्थना की कि लोकान्तरित में वे दशरथ के पुत्र के रूप में अवतार हों। विष्णु ने उर्वे आशान दिव्य ओर कोशलया के गर्भ से बै राम के रूप में अवतरित हुए। अवतारीत श्रीमान ओर चलकर अहस्या का भी ढड़ार करते हैं। अच्छायक रामायण में राम को शिव, विष्णु और शक्ति का अविनाशीलन भी है। कृतिवास रामायण में यथा और शिव का विवेच निरा दिया गया है—“यथा के अवतार का विवेच आओ और राम एक हो चुके थे और दोनों के मध्य अभिन्नता याहौ हो चुकी थी।

धारातीय साहित्य में भविष्य वालीतीक को आदि कवि की संज्ञा से अभिहित किया गया है और उनका वालीतीक रामायण आदि महाकाव्य के नाम से जाना जाता है। आलोच्य काव्य के प्रारंभ में मध्यस्थीक नारद मुनि से प्रश्न करते हैं—“कौन दिव्य चरित्र वाला और प्रसिद्ध है ?” कौन दिव्य चरित्र वाला और प्रसिद्ध है ? कौन धर्मवान्, सत्यवान् और द्विष्टकीय है ? कौन दिव्य चरित्र वाला और प्रसिद्ध है ? कौन आत्मवान्, क्रोधघटी और तेजोमय है ?” वालीतीक के स्तुति का उत्तर देते स्वर्वं नारद मुनि ने इत्याकृत वेश में उत्तर करना के नाम का उद्देश्य विद्या तुमके सर्वज्ञ नारद मुनि से इत्याकृत वेश में उत्तर करना की नाम और काहा—“वे महावीर, शूतिप्राप्त हैं, शैक्षणिक तथा विशासा, उड़के कंके विशासा और भूजाएं बड़ी-बड़ी हैं। वे सत्य-



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2021

Chemistry

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ACTIVATED FLY ASH PROMOTED COST-EFFECTIVE AND GREEN SYNTHESIS OF HEXAHYDROACRIDINE-1,8(2H,5H)-DIONES IN AQUEOUS MEDIUM

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**Abstract:** A simple approach to the synthesis of hexahydroacridine-1,8(2H,5H)-dione via one-pot three-component condensation of aromatic aldehydes, dimedone, and ammonium acetate in water using activated fly ash (an industrial waste pollutant) as an efficient catalyst is described. Excellent yields, catalyst recovery and reusability, easy work-up, environmentally benign clean and green processes are attractive features of this protocol. All the synthesized hexahydroacridine-1,8(2H,5H)-dione were characterized on the basis of their melting-points, elemental analysis and spectral data.

**Keywords:** Activated Fly ash, Green synthesis, multicomponent reactions, hexahydroacridine-1,8(2H,5H)-dione, 1,4-dihydropyridine.

**Introduction**  
The development of an environmentally benign and efficient protocol for the synthesis of complex molecules and heterocycles privileged moieties has been a challenging task for synthetic chemists.<sup>1</sup> Furthermore, multi-component reactions (MCRs) are one of the most versatile method in advanced synthetic organic chemistry, as they have all the features that lead to an ideal synthesis, high atomic performance, quick and easy implementation, time and energy savings, eco-friendly, target oriented synthesis for variety of molecules.<sup>2</sup> hexahydroacridine-1,8(2H,5H)-dione are a nitrogen-containing heterocycle containing a 1,4-dihydropyridine nucleus is used as laser dyes with very high efficiencies of photo initiators<sup>3</sup> and a wide range of biologically active properties.<sup>4</sup> The latest literature reviews reveals that these skeletons shows many biological activities such as anti-HIV,<sup>5</sup> including resistance modulators,<sup>6</sup> anti-tumor,<sup>7,8</sup> anti-cancer,<sup>9</sup> anti-glucurone<sup>10</sup> and anti-tubercular<sup>11</sup> etc. Their application in photochemical and electrochemical properties have been examined in details by various researchers.<sup>12</sup> The Typical synthetic route for the synthesis of hexahydroacridine-1,8(2H,5H)-dione requires multicomponent condensation of two molecules of dimedone (5,5-dimethyl-1,3-cyclohexadiene) and specific aromatic aldehydes in the presence of ammonium acetate as a nitrogen source. A variety of metals and compounds were used as catalysts, in



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Hindi

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2009

तराया शब्द भवतीय शब्दोंमि मात्रान् लगावा उन्हांची उपर दीर्घिया उपर सोंदी उपर

四百四

इतनका विश्वासीय राजनीतिकी में पहली बार युगानी तत्त्व का प्रयोग इदिश लाल के द्वारा मैं 1970-80 के दशक में सीधीकरण के द्वारा किया गया पर्याप्त विवेचन संज्ञानीयों के बीच सोची लाल की इसी लाल के द्वारा विभिन्न सिद्धान्तों की विवेचनीयता की अपेक्षा अधिक प्रमाणीय बनती है। ताकथाएँ इदिश लाल और सोची लाल के एंड-वालालाएँ सरकारी देखती हैं दालों की विवेचनीयता के दबाव के प्रभावान्वाली और युक्त नेतृत्व की महत्वान्वयनीयता की। इदिश लाल जैसा 'इदिश-ए-विवेचनीयता' का इन्डिकेटर जैसे नाम गढ़ वाले उन्हें लाल मारी, पर-पर मारी' भाषी लाल का विवेचन कर लालों। राजनीतिक विवादों की विवरणोंको का विवेचन और विवरणोंको के नेतृत्व पूर्ण और जीवनान्वयक रूपी विवेचन करने की अपेक्षा अधिक प्रमाणीय बनती है।

\* You may modify these forms as much as you like, or use them as they are.

\*\* which gives results from the first three years of operation.



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## Psychology

ANVESAK  
ISSN : 0378 – 4568

UGC Care Group I Journal  
**COLLECTIVE ACTIONS, SOCIAL DISTANCING AND BELIEF IN SCIENCE IN THE AGE  
OF COVID-19: A CORRELATIONAL STUDY**

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**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of the study was to investigate the patterns of relationships between collective actions, social distancing and belief in science among general population in India. The study was conducted on a sample of N=225 (167 male and 68 female) general population in India. Participants' responses were obtained on questionnaires, which measured collective actions, social distancing and belief in science. Results indicated that collective actions were significantly, positively correlated with their belief in science and collective actions significantly, positively predicted 6.1 percent of variance in belief in science. Findings also showed that social distancing was significantly, positively correlated with their belief in science and social distancing significantly, positively predicted 17.6 percent of variance in belief in science among general population in India.

**Keywords:** Collective Actions, Social Distancing, Belief in Science

**Introduction**

**Collective Actions, Social Distancing and Belief in Science**

Moreover, this millennium has already suffered three pandemics (Namely, Swine Flu in 2009, Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)) and Covid-19 may not be the last. Yet, the global community has failed to develop a comprehensive, concerted plan of action, to combat this terror. Global war against the virus will require much more global collective efforts. This is because, as long as the virus is alive in some corner of the world, it can strike back and turn into a pandemic again. Further, national shutdowns have saved lives from the assault of Covid-19, but it poses the risk of losing lives to starvation and malnutrition, somewhere in the world if adequate steps were not taken. However, global collective action has been until now remained inadequate. Speaking of focus -east, west, north and south – COVID-19 has dominated and is dominating conversations at all levels of society. The trickle-down effect from high and inter-governmental dialogue to finding medical, economic and social solutions is being discussed by family and friends as well.

As the COVID-19 outbreak in India enters the community transmission phase, the country needs to introduce community-wide steps to increase physical distancing; government and media should clearly, transparently and regularly communicate the risks, health advice and response measures, including postponing gatherings and curtailing movement; as well as a continuation of essential health services and socioeconomic support for those in need, especially the most vulnerable. Again we would expect to see people in situation COLLECTIVE ACTIONS to get block or lessen virus spreads through destroy or kill them using hand sanitizers and face mask.

In the month of March, the Prime Minister had addressed the nation twice-on March 19 and Vol. 51, No.2 (I) July-December 2021



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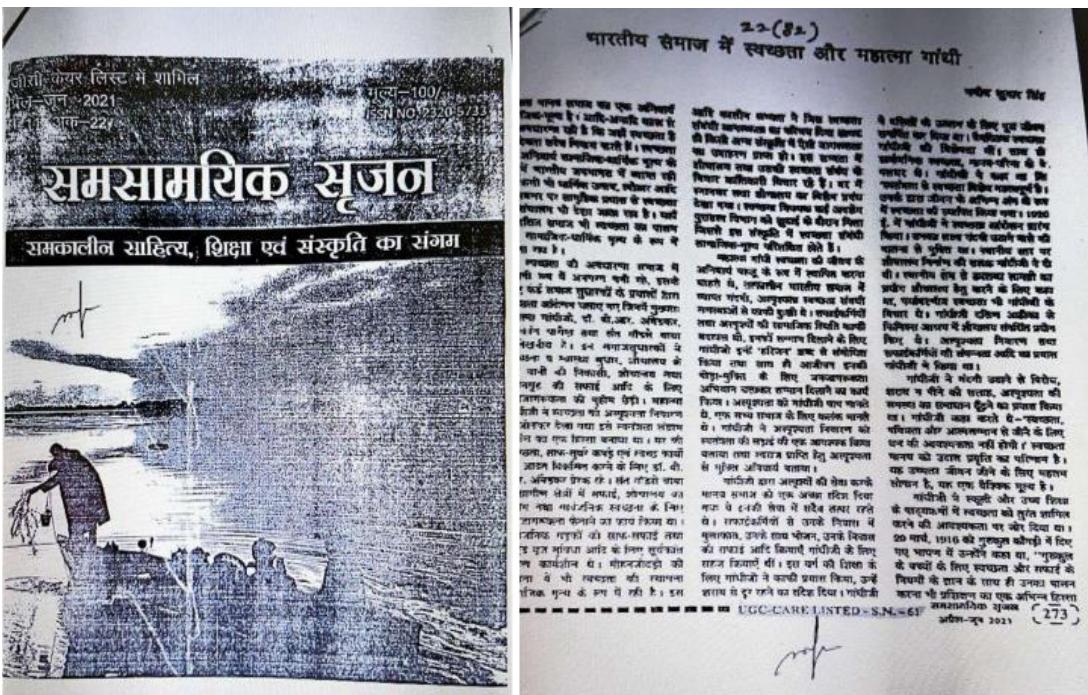
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Urdu

The image consists of two parts. The left side shows a photograph of a certificate distribution ceremony at SABAQUEURDU. A woman in a blue dress stands behind a podium, addressing a seated audience. The right side shows a page from a local newspaper in Urdu. The main title "سبقاردو" is at the top. Below it, there's a large list of news items (headlines) in Urdu, each with a number and a brief description. At the bottom, there's a footer with "UGC CARE LISTED, ISSN-2321-1601" and a date "26/04/2024".



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سپق اردو، ۲۰۲۱ء، جلد: ۲، شمارہ: ۶۹/۹  
UGC CARE LISTED, ISSN-2321-1601 11

2022

## Mathematics



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### On some classes of modules related to chain conditions

Surya Prakash and Avanish Kumar Chaturvedi

Communicated by Noureddat Touatek

MSC 2010 Classification: 16P20, 16P40, 16P90, 16P70.

**Keywords and phrases:** Iso-Artinian rings; Iso-Noetherian rings; non-Artinian modules; non-Noetherian modules. Abstract. We discuss some variants of ascending and descending chain conditions (see [2], [3] and [18]) analogously. We introduce the idea of iso-Noetherian and non-Artinian rings and rings. A right  $R$ -module  $M$  is said to be iso-Noetherian (non-Artinian) if for every ascending (descending) chain  $M_1 \leq M_2 \leq M_3 \leq \dots$  ( $M_1 \geq M_2 \geq M_3 \geq \dots$ ) of non-essential submodules of  $M$ , there exists an index  $n$  such that  $M_{i+1}$  embeds in  $M_i$  (embeds in  $M_{i+1}$ ), for every  $i \geq n$ . We characterize these modules such that  $M$  is iso-Artinian (non-Noetherian) if and only if every non-essential submodule of  $M$  is mono-Artinian (mono-Noetherian). Also, we study several properties of these modules.

### 1 Introduction

Let  $R$  denote a ring (associative with identity) and  $M$  a unitary right  $R$ -module. Neether and Artin studied the ascending chain conditions (ACC) and the descending chain conditions (DCC) on ideals in a ring (submodules in a module). Many authors realized the importance of these concepts and generalized them in various ways. In 2016, Faccini and Nazeem studied the modules with chain conditions upto isomorphism and discussed Artinian dimensions and iso-radical of modules in [6] and [5]. They call these modules by iso-Noetherian and iso-Artinian modules, respectively. Also, several characterizations and properties of these concepts have been investigated by them. Duman et al. [4] studied modules with epilocalizations on any chain of submodules. They generalize the notion of iso-Noetherian and iso-Artinian modules and call them as epi-ACC and epi-DCC. In [10], we discuss some properties of iso-Noetherian and iso-Artinian rings and modules. We have studied the classes of mono-Noetherian and mono-Artinian modules in [2]. These notions are dual to that of epi-ACC and epi-DCC on submodules. We have studied some new variants of chain conditions.

Recall [7], two rings  $R, S$  are said to be Morita equivalent if there exists a category equivalence  $F : M_R \rightarrow M_S$ . A ring theoretic property  $P$  is said to be *Morita invariant* if, whenever  $R$  has the property  $P$ , so does every  $S$  in  $R$ . Recall, a module  $N$  of a ring  $R$  is called  $R$ -semisimple if it is a sum of  $R$ -submodules, i.e.,  $N = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n M_i$  where each  $M_i$  is a submodule of a module  $M$ . It is said to be essential submodule if  $L \cap K \neq 0$ , for every nonzero submodule  $K$  of  $M$ , otherwise  $L$  is non-essential. An  $R$ -module  $U$  is uniform provided  $U \neq 0$  and  $V \cap W = 0$  for all nonzero submodules  $V, W$  of  $U$ . Recall [7], an  $R$ -module  $M$  has finite uniform dimension (also known as Goldie dimension) if there is an essential submodule  $L$  of  $M$  that is a finite direct sum of uniform submodules.

In [3], we generalized the notion of iso-Noetherian (iso-Artinian) modules to nsi-Noetherian (nsi-Artinian) and iso-Artinian (iso-Noetherian) modules. In the present work, we consider the class of non-essential and essential submodules, respectively. In the present work, we study the notions of nsm-Noetherian (sm-Noetherian) and nsm-Artinian (sm-Artinian) modules analogous to Definition 2.3 and Definition 2.4. We provide some characterizations and study many new properties of these classes of modules and rings. For undefined terms and notions, we refer [1] and [7].

### Essentially iso-retractable modules and rings

Chaturvedi A.K., Kumar S., Prakash S., Kumar N.

A.K. Chaturvedi et al. (2021) call a module  $M$  essentially iso-retractable if for every essential submodule  $N$  of  $M$  there exists a retraction  $f : M \rightarrow N$ . We characterize essentially iso-retractable modules, co-semisimple modules (V-rings), principal right ideal domains, simple modules and semisimple modules. Over a Noetherian ring, we prove that every essentially iso-retractable module is isomorphic to a direct sum of uniform submodules.

**Key words and phrases:** retractable module, iso-retractable module, essentially iso-retractable module, essentially compatible modules.

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### Introduction

In [3,4], first author introduced the notion of iso-retractable modules. A module  $M$  is called *iso-retractable* if for each nonzero submodule  $N$  of  $M$  there exists an isomorphism  $\theta : M \rightarrow N$ . A nonzero module is called simple if its every nonzero submodule is equal to the module; and a module is called semisimple if its every essential submodule is equal to the module. Observing that the class of iso-retractable modules is a generalization of simple modules, first and third authors in [5] introduced the notion of essentially iso-retractable modules which is a common generalization of semisimple modules and iso-retractable modules. They call a module  $M$  *essentially iso-retractable* if for every essential submodule  $N$  of  $M$  there exists an isomorphism  $\theta : M \rightarrow N$ .

The main aim of this work is to relate the classes of essentially iso-retractable modules and rings with other known classes in ring and module theory. Also, we provide some new properties and characterizations of the essentially iso-retractable modules and rings here.

This story begins by the idea of compressible modules. Following [2], an  $R$ -module  $M$  is compressible if for each nonzero submodule  $N$  of  $M$  there exists a monomorphism  $\theta : M \rightarrow N$ . In 1979, S.M. Khuri [8] defined the notion of retractable modules as a generalization of compressible modules. He called an  $R$ -module  $M$  *retractable* if for each nonzero submodule  $N$  of  $M$  there exists a nonzero homomorphism  $\theta : M \rightarrow N$ . In 2006, P.E. Smith et al. [15] defined the notion of essentially compressible modules as a generalization of compressible mod-

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### Gandhian Economic Philosophy in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

*Sanjay Kumar Pandey*

*"The day the power of love overrules the love for power, the world will know peace."*  
*Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi*

Mahatma Gandhi has been regarded as one of the most influential successful persons the world has ever seen. He was unique in the sense that he blended spirituality with politics. He did not advocate religiosity in the political sphere. In fact, he was opposed to the polities in the name of religion. On the contrary, he stood for moral values in politics and national life. Gandhi's mission was not confined to seeking independence from the British, but to seek Truth as the reflection of God. Gandhi's struggle for independence by means of Satyagraha was just one of the many experiments that he carried out with truth.

For Gandhi, Truth, and not merely political goals, was the end and the devices such as nonviolence that he employed were means to achieve the supreme goal in whatever field he worked, social, political and economic. Thus, truth and nonviolence were closely interrelated and inseparable.<sup>1</sup>

Gandhi believed that all problems, be it political, social, economic, environmental or social, arise from human conflict. Conflict resolution was an important aspect of rebuilding and reconstructing society in general and the community at large. The foundations of this rebuilding, according to Gandhi, were Truth and Nonviolence. Gandhi referred to this truth as Satyagraha. Satya is a Sanskrit word that means Truth. It doesn't only refer to being truthful and not lying but encompasses a deeper religious philosophy. This philosophy finds references in ancient Indian traditions of living in austerity in thought, speech and action. For Gandhi, Truth was the most important tool for creativity, for construction and for prosperity of any kind.

Religion for Gandhi was not what we see it today as bracketed, conforming, lethal but quite the opposite. For Gandhi, religion is not the dogmatic framework of an organised doctrine propounded with a certain name, but, on the contrary it is an experience that binds one to the truth within and purges one's actions to become truthful. He did not support those who were keen to re-establish the religious dogma. Instead, he often advised them to "carry God to the poor in a bowl of rice rather than a bundle of high dogmas and logic". Religion, as it meant to Gandhi, was the soul of all his social and political actions and also the ethical framework that Gandhi followed.

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## अधिगम

शैक्षिक शोथपत्रिका

अंक 24 : सितम्बर 2022



राज्य शिक्षा संस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश  
प्रयागराज।

अधिगम राज्य शिक्षा संस्थान उत्तर प्रदेश की अनिवार्य शैक्षिक शोथपत्रिका है। यह एक वार्षिक प्रतिक्रिया से जुड़े द्वितीय समस्त गाँव तक, देश व प्रदेश में किसी से जुड़े युवाओं से स्वीकृति जनावारियों युवाओं व विद्युत अधिगम प्रतिक्रिया, शैक्षिक नामांकन, प्रबन्धन, भूकृष्णान व वैश्व अधिगम से सम्बन्धित रक्षणीयों को प्रबोध में लाने हेतु उपलब्धी सामग्री प्रदान करता है।

प्रतिक्रिया में प्रकाशित लेख तथा विचार संख्यों के स्वयं के हैं विभिन्न उत्तराधिकारी भी उनका स्वयं का है। अतः प्रकाशित लेखों के माध्यम से संस्थान की नीतियों को व्यक्त करने वाला है और इसके लिए संस्थान का कोई उत्तराधिकार नहीं है। प्रतिक्रिया में प्रकाशित लेख वा उनका कोई भी जो उस संस्थान की अनुमति के प्रवाह की प्रकाशित किया जा सकता है।

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भारत की “नेबरहुड फर्स्ट” पोलिसी 2014 के बाद भारत-नेपाल सम्बन्ध का एक विश्लेषणात्मक अवलोकन

डॉ० संजय कुमार पाण्डेय\*  
अधिकारी भारती \*\*

### परिचय

2014 में भारतीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के चुनाव को पञ्जीयनों के साथ हिंदूपात्र राजनीति में शुरू करने के लिए भारत-नेपाल एक प्रमुख देश है। 2002 में स्थानीय शिक्षा सम्बन्ध में भारत लेने के लिए भारतीय प्रधानमंत्री की नेपाल यात्रा के बाद प्रधानमंत्री भी भारतीय प्रधानमंत्री का यह प्रधानमंत्री नेपाल का दौरा था। 2014 के शपथ ग्रहण समारोह में स्थानीय देशों को आमंत्रण तथा 17 वर्षों के बाद, 2014 में प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की नेपाल यात्रा हिंदूपात्र सम्बन्धों को प्राप्त करने की उनकी इच्छा तथा “नेबरहुड फर्स्ट” नीति में एक नए युग की शुरुआत का प्रयास व अपने पञ्जीयनों के प्रति उनकी नीति व नियम का प्रतिविवेद थी। उनकी इस यात्रा में विश्वविद्यालय “नेबरहुड-भारत शांति और नैत्री संघि, 1950” संठित संघी की समीक्षा के लिए नेपाल-भारत प्रतिविवेद व्यक्ति समूह (इंडीपी) का गठन करने का निर्णय लिया गया। दोनों देशों के प्रधानमंत्री के निर्देशन में गठित इंपीजी की शिरोपाल पर दोनों देशों के द्वीच पूर्ण सहमति आज तक नहीं बन पाई है और सम्बन्ध यही प्रमुख बहुजन रही है कि “ओली” के नेतृत्व वाली नेपाली सरकार के समय भारत की “नेबरहुड फर्स्ट” नीति को लेकर नेपाल बहुत ज्यादा आशाचित नहीं था। किंतु शो बहादुर लेउदा के प्रधानमंत्री बनने के बाद दोनों देश आशाचित है कि हिंदूपात्र सम्बन्ध नए सिरे से परिभाषित होंगे। नेपाल यात्रा के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री मोदी के वक्तव्य और धार्मिक धरोहरों का भ्रमण दोनों देशों के आम जननामास की सारंगृहितिक समन्वय के माध्यम से भावनात्मक सम्बन्धों को मजबूत करने का एक सोचा समझा

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ज्ञान गरिमा सिंधु

(त्रैमासिक पत्रिका)

अंक-75

जूलाई-सितंबर 2022

શૈખાલિક રાજ્ય એવી રિંગી પરાપરાની જગતે

नक्तथा तकनाका शब्द

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

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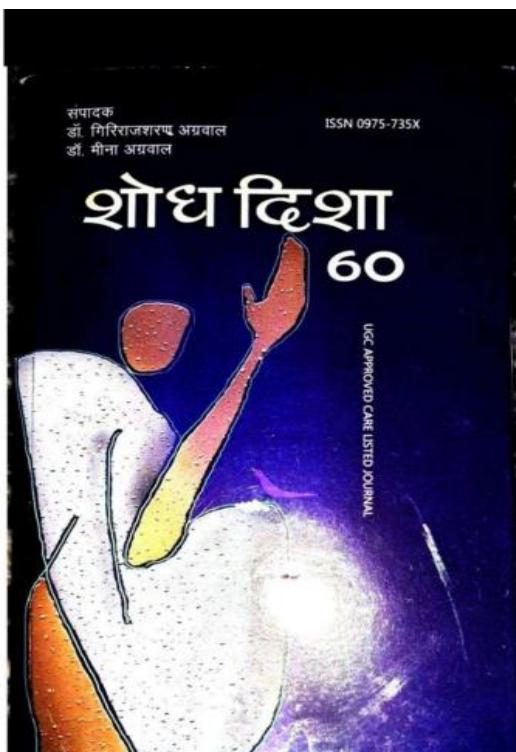
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Sociology





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### ऑनलाइन शिक्षा एवं बालकों का समाजीकरण

(वैयक्तिक अच्छयन पर आधारित एक समाजशास्त्रीय अव्ययन)

डॉ. रमेश्वरा चौधरी, असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, समाजशास्त्र विभाग

सौ-एवं-पी. डिप्पी कॉलेज, प्रसादगढ़

(इसाहाराम विद्यालय का एक संघटक समाजीकरण महाविद्यालय)

बालव ज्ञानम में जन्म होने के साथ ही बालक के समाजीकरण की प्रक्रिया शारीरिक हो जाती है। जन्म के समय बालक किसी भी प्रकार के सामाजिक तुरंत से असंभव होता है। यहाँ-यहाँ एवं अस्थिर वर्द्धन के संरक्षण के लक्षणके बालकमें सामाजिक तुरंत की प्रक्रिया परिवार से प्रारंभ होती है यही करने है कि परिवार में समाजीकरण की प्रथम प्रारंभिकता कहा जाता है जहाँ बालक में ऐसे, यथा, बालिका, बालपाल, रेशाम, सहिंशुता, आजाकारिता, अनुकूलता आदि तुरंत का विकास होता है। यह का फलां उत्तम-उत्तमित में खेल करने बालक बालिका यथा भी सीखत है।

समाजीकरण वह प्रक्रिया है जिसके द्वारा वह योगी होकर उस जन्म, उत्तिकारण और दूसरों को लाना है जिसकी दर्जे उत्तमक जागरूक बनने में आवश्यकता होती है। इसके जौने से जल्दी में समाजीकरण वह प्रक्रिया है, जिसके द्वारा बच्चा संस्कृति विशेषज्ञता, ज्ञानवान और स्मृतिवाली भी प्राप्त करता है। "जानवन के अनुसार, 'समाजीकरण शीखने की वह प्रक्रिया है जो सीखने वाले ने सामाजिक अधिकारों का विवरण ह करने योग्य करनती है।"

ऐसी गवान्ता है जिस सीखने को कोई उम्र नहीं होती है तथा सीखने की प्रक्रिया जीवनपर्याप्त जाती होती है। इस रूप में ज्ञानक के समाजीकरण की प्रक्रिया बहुत लंबी एवं जटिल है। इस जटिल में विभिन्न सामाजिक संस्थानों एवं समूहों का भी योगदान होता है। इन सामाजिक संस्थानों में समूहों में बालक अपने आयु वर्ग समूह एवं स्थिति के अनुसार साध-समाज एवं विभिन्न विवरण शीखता होती है। बालकों के समाजीकरण में योग देने वाले इन अधिकारों (संस्थानों) को ज्ञानित एवं दृष्टीयक संस्थानों में विभक्त कर सकता जा सकता है। समाजीकरण के प्रारंभिक अधिकारों में हैं जिनके संरक्षण में बालक प्रारंभिक एवं अनीपचारिक रूप में रहता है जैसे-परिवार, यथा, विकासकाली, विशाल एवं नवोदयारी समूह। दृष्टीयक संस्थानों में हैं जिनके संरक्षण में बालक दृष्टीय एवं अधिकारिक रूप में आता है जैसे-विद्यालय, अधिकारिक, संस्कृति, धार्मिक दृष्टीयक संस्थान आदि। परिवार के परिवार, विशाल एवं दृष्टीयक अधिकारण हैं जिनके साथ के समाजीकरण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। संस्कृति-विवरणों का योग्य है जिस दृष्टि-विवरण संस्थानों का उद्देश्य बच्चों और किसीकों का समाजीकरण करना है।

परिवार के परिवार, विशाल संस्कृति समाजीकरण को विवरणीत स्तरे हैं। कुछ समाजों में

जैसे भूमध्य संस्कृति, समाजीकरण लगभग पूरी तरह से परिवार के अंदर होता है लेकिन

अधिक विवरण समाजों में बच्चों का भी शीर्षक प्रणाली द्वारा समाजीकरण किया जाता है।

अन्त-दिनांक 2022 ■ 227

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## C. M. P. DEGREE COLLEGE

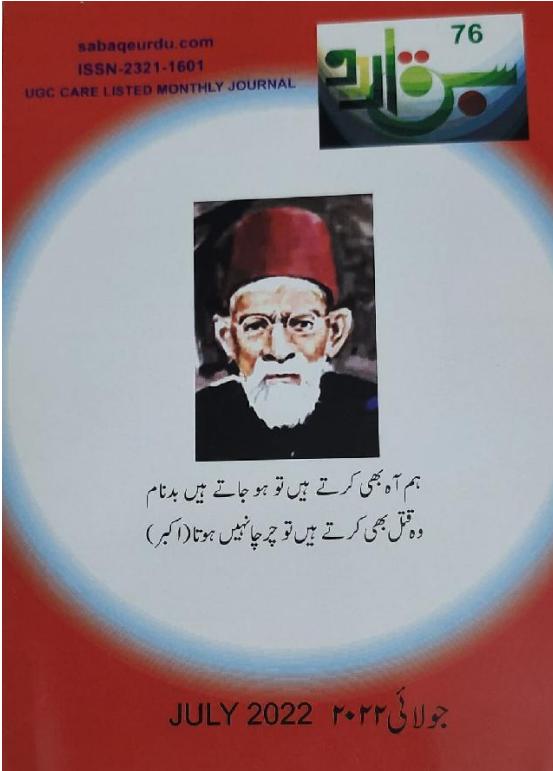
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اسرار الحق مجاز: نیا زاویہ، نظر

ڈاکٹر زیب النساء سعید

رس بے کو گلی ہے اسی لئے اپنی کارپول  
اسے کوئی تلاش نہ کریں اسی لئے اسی مدت سے  
اپنے کارپول کا جو ہم میں موت میں  
بہاری میری وہی میری جو اپنے سارے افغانی  
خیال ادا کرنے والے ہیں اسی پر اپنی ہماری  
جذبے شے سارے اسے اپنے سے رہنے کا ارادہ  
کر دیں اسی کی وجہ سے اپنے کارپول کا جو  
جذبے کی وجہ سے اپنے کارپول کا جو  
عصر میں کوئی کارپول کا جذبے کی وجہ سے اپنے  
کارپول کا جذبے کی وجہ سے اپنے کارپول کا جذبے

دریگی ملک اور حفیظ سے بے چار جا اپنے کام پر خدا  
بادیے اُخڑی جوں میں روانہ رات میں سے است. گھوڑے،  
میانچے، گلے اور کھنڈے کے ساتھ اپنے کام پر خدا  
کے نام سے عزیز ہے۔ اسی کے لئے اپنے کام پر خدا  
حرثیں اور جنگیں کرے گا۔ اسی کے لئے اپنے کام پر خدا  
جائز۔ اسی کے لئے کجا کوئی امراء خوشی کا کوئی  
حکم نہیں کرے گا۔ اسی کے لئے اپنے کام پر خدا  
جنگیں کرے گا۔ اسی کے لئے کجا کوئی امراء خوشی کا  
کوئی حکم نہیں کرے گا۔ اسی کے لئے اپنے کام پر خدا  
کے نام سے عزیز ہے۔ اسی کے لئے اپنے کام پر خدا

ان کی کوئی بھی اپنے انتہا نہ پہنچ سکے۔ اس کا سب سے بڑا مزیداری  
راہ کے سامنے اپنے اپنے داروں کی طرف جانے کا پیارا بھائی بھائی۔  
لکھنؤ کو جو دیکھ دیتا ہے، ان کا نہ کسی کو اپنے بھائی کا  
دیکھ سکتے۔ ان کی کوئی بھائی نہیں۔ اس کا بھائی تھا، لیکن اس کے  
درودیں اس کے بھائی کا پس پھر مٹوئی تھیں۔ اس کے بھائی تھا، لیکن اس کے  
بھائی کا پس پھر مٹوئی تھیں۔ اس کے بھائی تھا، لیکن اس کے بھائی تھا۔

اگر شہروں میں وہ بہم ہے ہمارا کام رہے  
بیان نے ۱۹۴۳ کا ۲۷ اجنبی شعبیری کی تعداد اور  
پاک تجارت اور اسے متعلق اخراجی کی پوچش وہ احمد شارف علامہ مقام پر  
وقت ان کے معاصرین کے سچے میں نہ کسی تحدیہ و زبان  
ہمیں سماحتی، مرغی اور ایک طرف ایک بھرپور بیان کی طبقہ

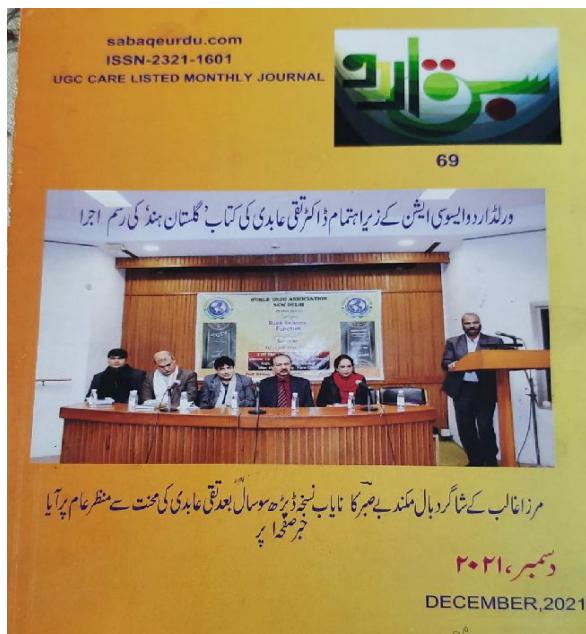
اس لے جائے جو کام ہے کہ اس کا  
مرے جائے غافل کی گل گا  
کیا کھینچیں جو کہ اپنے کا لفظ  
آرزو ہی سترت جو کہ حکم ہاتھا  
مکن کے سق میں سارے یا میں

نالے میں اپنی اداویں لوکی کا لے کر سامنے بیٹھا ہے اس کا دل خوشی میں ادا دیتے ہیں اور سماں شور ہے۔ اس کی شاخی میں رہنی والیں ادا دیتے ہیں اور سماں شور ہے۔ اس کا علاج اپنے اپنے ادا دیتے ہیں اور سماں شور ہے۔ اس کا دلخیل و صحت بھی شور کا عمل حصہ ہے۔ جیسا کہ جو کوئی پوچھ دے تو اس کا جواب یہ ہے۔

SARE LISTED ICON 2021 1521

سے کا نو مہماں روزا اپنی ملکا براز

سینک اردو، جولائی ۲۰۲۲ء / جلد: ۷، شمارہ: ۷





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