



St. Thomas College, Bhilai
*Affiliated to Hemchand Yadav Vishwavidyalaya,
Durg, Chhattisgarh*

Criterion- 3: Research, Innovations and Extension

3.3: Research Publications and Awards

3.3.2: Number of Research Papers per Teachers during the last Five Years



Submitted to National Assessment and Accreditation Council
2016 - 2021

3.3.2 Number of research papers per teachers during the last five years

Session 2016-17									
	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN Number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal /Digital Object Identifier (DOI) number		
							Link to website of the Journal	Link to article/paper/abstract of the article	Is it listed in UGC Care list/Scopus/Web of Science/other, mention
1.	Nidhi Avam Shaskiya Vidhyalay ke Vidhyathiyon ki Tark Yogyata ka Adhyayan ka Prabhav	Sonia Popli & Rupa Shrivastava	Education	Indian journal of research	2016	2250-1991	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	UGC CARE
2.	Uchhatar Madhyamik Vidyalay ke Vidhyarthiyon ki Upladhi Abhiprerana par Unke Sampratyay ke Prabhav ka Adhyayan	Jyotsna Gadpayle	Education	An international registered and referred journal _ Research link	2016	0973-1638			UGC Care
3.	Uchhatar Madhyamik Vidyalayon me Adhyayanrat Vidhyathiyon ki Tarki Yogyata ka Prabhav ka Adhyayan	Sonia Popli & Rupa Shrivastava	Education	Indian Journal Of Research	2016	2277-2715	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	UGC CARE
4.	<i>In vitro</i> characteristics of callus induction of <i>Bryonia laciniola</i> - A medicinal plant	Ujjwala Supe	Biotechnology	International Journal of innovation in engineering and science	2016	2456-3463	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	Google Scholar
5.	Establishment of callus and cell suspension culture of <i>Bryonia laciniola</i>	Ujjwala Supe	Biotechnology	Deccan Current Science.	2016	0975-3044			UGC Care

6.	The Effect of Smart Class on Academic Achievement	Fr. Joshi Varghese	Education	International Journal on Recent and Innovation Trends in Computing and Communication	2016	2321-8169	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	Scopus
7.	Uchhatar Madhyamik Vidyalay ke Vidhyarthiyon ki Uplapdhi Abhiprerana par Unke Samvegatmak Budhhi ke Prabhav ka Adhyayan	Jyotsna Gadpayle	Education	An international registered and referred journal _ Research link	2017	0973-1638			UGC Care
8.	Isolation and Optimization of Xylanase Production from Newly Isolated Bacillus species	V Shanthi & M G Roymon	Microbiology	Deccan Current Science	2016	0975-3044			UGC Care
9.	Psychic motives Behind Yoga'	Dr. Debjani Mukherjee	Psychology	The Journal of Psychosocial Research	2016	0973-5410	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	UGC CARE
10.	Home: Architectural design and human Psyche	Dr. Debjani Mukherjee	Psychology	International Journal of Psychosocial Research	2016	2320-6381	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	UGC Care
11.	A Study of Marketing Process and implementation of Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited (With Special Reference to Durg District of C.G.)	Dr Sheeja Varkey	Commerce	Asian J. Management	2016	2321-5763	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	Google Scholar
12.	Cooperative Marketing Management of IFFCO	Dr Sheeja Varkey	Commerce	Research Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences	2016	0975-6795	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	Google Scholar

13.	Evaluation Of Hypoglycemic Effect Of Aloe Vera On Allaxon Induced Diabetic Rats	Joyamma John	Zoology	International Journal of Information Research and Review	2017	2349-9141	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	Google Scholar
14.	Evaluate The Hypoglycemic Activity Of Trigonella Foenumseed Extract In Allaxon Induced Diabetic Rats	Joyamma John	Zoology	Global Journal of Bioscience & Biotechnology	2017	2278 – 9103	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	UGC Care
15.	Evaluate The Hypoglycemic Effect Of Vinca Rosea Leaf Extracts In Alloxan Induced Diabetic Rats	Joyamma John	Zoology	International journal of science & Nature	2017	2229 – 6441	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	UGC CARE
16.	Arsenic Compound Induced Alteration in Protein Metabolism and Chelating Effect of Zeolite in Heteropneustes fossils	Jayashree Balasubramanian	Zoology	International Journal of Science and Research	2017	2319-7064	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	UGC Care
17.	Host-Parasitoid Interaction And Behavior Of Gonoizus Legneri (Gordh), An External Parasite Of The Mango Leaf Webber, Orthaga Exvinacea (Hampson)	Jayashree Balasubramanian	Zoology	Indian Journal of Scientific Research	2017	2250-0138	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	INFLIBNET Centre, Gandhinagar
18.	Isolation, Optimization and Purification of Endoxylanase from Newly Isolated Bacillus sp.	V Shanthi & M G Roymon	Microbiology	Research Journal of Biotechnology	2017	0973-6263	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	Web of Science
19.	Drivers of Job satisfaction among sail employers with special reference to BSP	Aditi Acharya	Commerce	International Journal of research in social science	2017	2249-2496	Link to Journal Website		UGC Care

20.	Lignocellulolytic Fungal isolation & screening for their laccase producing ability	M.G. Roymon	Microbiology	Indian Journal of Scientific Research	2017	2250-0138	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	INFLIBNET Centre, Gandhinagar
21.	Antibiotic potential of soil actinomycetes under influence of physical & nutritional parameters	M. G. Roymon	Microbiology	Indian Journal of Scientific Research	2017	2250-0138	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	INFLIBNET Centre, Gandhinagar
22.	Antibacterial activity of root of Senna alata from Ambikapur against standard MTCC strains	M. G. Roymon	Microbiology	Indian Journal of Scientific Research	2017	2250-0138	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	INFLIBNET Centre, Gandhinagar
23.	Review on current Techniques in isolation & characterization of Streptomyces from Soil	M.G. Roymon	Microbiology	Indian Journal of Scientific Research	2017	2250-0138	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	INFLIBNET Centre, Gandhinagar
24.	Utilization of E-Government Services	Preeti Jain	Computer Science	Imperial Journal of Interdisciplinary Research	2017	2454-1362	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	UGC Care
25.	Influence Of Emotional Maturity, Gender And Their Interaction On Aggressive Behavior Of Students	Sonia Popli	Education	Epitome: International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research	2017	2395-6968	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	UGC Care
	Session: 2017-18								
	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal /Digital Object Identifier (DOI) number		
							Link to website of the Journal	Link to article/paper/ abstract of the article	Is it listed in UGC Care list/Scopus/Web of Science/other, mention

26.	Reactive oxygen species, lipid per oxidation, protein oxidation and ant oxidative enzymes in dehydrating Karanj (<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>) seeds during storage	Vinita Thomas	Botany	South African Journal of Botany	2017	0254-6299	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	Web Of Science
27.	Effect of Sucrose, Agar and pH on in vitro on plant regeneration of <i>Bryonia laciniosa</i>	Ujjwala Supe	Biotechnology	Flora and fauna	2017	0971-6920	Link to Journal Website		UGC CARE
28.	An Algorithm to Quantify Sentiments of Product Reviews for a Given Feature using Text Mining	Smita Suresh Daniel	Computer Science	International Journal of Engineering Sciences and Computing	2017	2321 -3361	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	Google Scholar
29.	Impact of Social media marketing on business exposure & customer Response: A study of Educational institutes of Chhattisgarh	Bhuvana V	Commerce	Asian Journal of Management	2017	2321-5763	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	Google Scholar
30.	Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana in Chhattisgarh : A perspective	Ashok Mishra	Commerce	Zenith International Journal of Multidisciplin ary Research	2017	2231-5780	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	UGC Care
31.	Effect Of Methods of Teaching, Class And Their Interaction on Learning Styles of Students	Fr. Joshi Varghese & Dr. Sonia Popli	Education	Epitome : International Journal of Multidisciplin ary Research	2017	2395-6968	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	UGC CARE
32.	Antibacterial. Activity Of Streptomyces Isolated From Rhizospheric Soil Of Kairagarh, Chhattisgarh	M.G. Roymon	Microbiology	Flora And Fauna	2017	0971-6920	Link to Journal Website		UGC Care

33.	Assessment Of Antibacterial And Synergistic Effect Of T. Cordifolia Ethanolic Extracts With Various Antibiotics Against Three MTCC Bacterial Strains	M. G. Roymon	Microbiology	Flora And Fauna	2017	0971-6920	Link to Journal Website		UGC Care
34.	A Study of Degenerating Emotional Maturity in the Aged Adults due to Financial Insecurity	Dr. Debjani Mukherjee	Psychology	The Journal of Psychosocial Research	2017	0973-5410	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	UGC CARE
35.	Isolation & Characterization of antibacterial actinomycetes from soils of Bastar Block of Chhattisgarh	M. G. Roymon	Microbiology	Flora And Fauna	2017	0971-6920	Link to Journal Website		UGC Care
36.	Isolation & Screening of Laccase producing Fungi from coconut waste soil	M.G. Roymon	Microbiology	Flora And Fauna	2017	0971-6920	Link to Journal Website		UGC Care
37.	Quantifying Sentiments of Amazon Reviews	Smita Suresh Daniel	Computer Science	International Journal of Scientific Research in Computer Science Applications and Management Studies	2018	2319-1953	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	UGC Care
38.	Isolation, Identification and partial Optimization of Novel Xylanolytic Bacterial Isolated from Bhilai-Durg Region, Chhattisgarh, India	V Shanthi & M G Roymon	Microbiology	Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	2018	1728-3043	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	Web Of Science

39.	Understanding the perceptions of Indian College students towards life insurance & their preferences on researching & purchasing the same	Aditi Acharya	Commerce	International journal of Research in Social Sciences	2018	2249-2496	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	UGC Care
40.	Semantic Analysis For Text Dataset From Amazon Reviews	Smita Suresh Daniel	Computer Science	International Journal of Advanced in Management, Technology and Engineering Sciences	2018	2249-7455	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	UGC Care
	Session: 2018-19								
	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal /Digital Object Identifier (DOI) number		
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41.	Women investors and financial literacy	Bhuvana V	Commerce	International Research Journal of Social sciences	2018	2319-3565	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	Google Scholar
42.	An Empirical study on innovations in Indian retail banking industry	Bhuvana V	Commerce	International journal of Research in Commerce, IT & management	2018	2231-5756	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	Google Scholar
43.	Performance of Innovative products of Indian Banking Industry: An Analytical Study	Bhuvana V	Commerce	International journal of Research in Commerce, IT & management	2018	2250-0588	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	Google Scholar

44.	A comparative study of risk taking ability of children of working and non-working mothers	Shabnam Khan	Education	<i>International Education and Research Journal</i>	2018	2454-9916	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	UGC Care
45.	Alzheimer: A disease of Brain	Ujjwala Supe	Biotechnology	Int. J. Engineering and creative science	2018	2456-3463	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	Google Scholar
46.	Direct rhizogenesis, phytochemical analysis and antimicrobial activity of <i>Bryonia laciniosa</i>	Ujjwala Supe	Biotechnology	Int J of advances in Science Eng, and Technology	2018	2321-9009	Link to Journal Website	Link to Paper	Google Scholar
47.	Comparative study of reasoning Ability of male and female students	Shabnam Khan	Education	<i>International Education and Research Journal</i>	2018	2454-9916	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	UGC Care
48.	A comparative study of Reasoning Ability of Rural and Urban area students	Shabnam Khan	Education	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	2018	2349-5138	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	UGC Care
49.	Effect Of Methods Of Teaching, Gender And Their Interaction On English Language Competency	Sonia Popli	Education	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research	2019	2349-5162	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	UGC Care
50.	Adhigam Shaili ka Kaksha Aathvi me Adhyayanrat Aadaton par Prabhav ka Tulnatmak Adhyayan	Sonia Popli	Education	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research	2019	2349-5162	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	UGC Care
51.	Uchhatar Madhyamik Vidhyalayon me Adhyayanrat Vidyathiyon ki Tark yogyata ka Unke Samay Niyojan par Prabhav ka Adhyayan	Sonia Popli & Rupa shrivastava	Education	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research	2019	2349-5162	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	UGC Care

52.	Impairment of Scavenging Enzymes mediated Seed Ageing in Jamun (<i>Syzygium cuminii</i>) seeds	Jyoti Bakshi	Botany	International Journal of Life Sciences	2019	2320-7817	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	UGC Care
53.	Membrane Perturbations in ageing Jamun (<i>Syzygium cuminii</i>) Seeds	Jyoti Bakshi	Botany	International Journal of Scientific Research and Reviews	2019	2279-0543	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	UGC Care
54.	Study of relationship between social maturity & aggressive behavior	Jyotsna Gadpayle	Education	International journal of research and analytical reviews	2019	2349-5138	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	UGC Care
55.	Feature Selection And Classification For Sentiment Analysis of Amazon Product Reviews	Smita Suresh Daniel	Computer Science	International Journal of Computer Sciences and Engineering	2019	2347-2693	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	UGC Care
56.	Sentiment Quantification Approaches For Customer Reviews of Amazon Products	Smita Suresh Daniel	Computer Science	International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology	2019	2207-6360 (Online)	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	Scopus
57.	Mobile Data Offloading Challenges and Solution	Smita Suresh Daniel	Computer Science	International Journal of Control and Automation	2019	2005-4297	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	Scopus
58.	HSES Knowledge Portal: Invention of Counting System	Santosh Miri,	Computer Science	International Journal of Computer Sciences and Engineering	2019	2347-2693	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	UGC Care
59.	Design ND Development of Knowledge Portal: Higher Secondary Education Sector	Santosh Miri,	Computer Science	International Journal of Computer Sciences and Engineering	2019	2347-2693	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	UGC Care

60.	Study of digital behavior & preferences of college students in a tier 2 city in India	Aditi Acharya	Commerce	Research Review interdisciplinary Journal of Multidisciplinary	2019	2455-3085	Link to Journal		UGC Care
61.	A study on the post GST Scenario of real estate sector in Chhattisgarh state	Bhuvana V	Commerce	Research Journey	2019	2348-7143	Link to Journal		UGC Care
62.	Effect of direct display of product and Advertisement on Buying behavior of consumers in shopping mall in Bhilai city of Chhattisgarh	Ashok Mishra & Bhuvana V	Commerce	Research Journey	2019	2348-7143	Link to Journal		UGC Care
Session: 2019-20									
	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal /Digital Object Identifier (DOI) number		
							Link to website of the Journal	Link to article/paper/abstract of the article	Is it listed in UGC Care list/Scopus/Web of Science/other, mention
63.	Cost Effective Natural Adsorbent for the Removal of Fluoride A Green Approach	ChandaVerma ,	Chemistry	Rasayan Journal of Chemistry	2019	0974-1496	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	Web Of Science
64.	Enhancing Positive Mental Health among Adolescents: Role of Yoga'	Dr. Debjani Mukherjee	Psychology	Journal of Psychosocial Research	2019	0973-5410	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	UGC CARE
65.	Uchh Madhyamik Vidyathiyon ke Mansik Swasthya par yog ke Prabhav ka Prayogatmak Adhyayan	Anupama Gangrade	Education	SHOSH-SAMPRASANA	2020	097-6459			UGC Care

66.	Sentiment Quantification Model using Gaussian Mixture Model and K-Means Clustering Technique	Smita Suresh Daniel	Computer Science	International Journal of Analytical and Experimental Modal Analysis	2020	0886-9367	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	UGC CARE
67.	Superstitious Beliefs and its relations to other Psychological factors: A Literature Review	Dr. Debjani Mukherjee	Psychology	Juni Kyat	2020	2278-4632	Link to Journal		UGC CARE
	Session: 2020-21								
	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal /Digital Object Identifier (DOI) number		
							Link to website of the Journal	Link to article/paper/abstract of the article	Is it listed in UGC Care list/Scopus/Web of Science/other, mention
68.	A Study of factors driving brand selection & switching behavior among college students and effective advertisement appeals for this segment	Aditi Acharya	Commerce	Paripex-Indian Journal of Research	2020	2250-1991	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	UGC CARE, GOOGLE SCHOLAR
69.	Source and application of cellulose and pectin lyase- A review	Ujjwala Supe	Biotechnology	Research J Pharma andTech	2020	0974-360X	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	Scopus, Google Scholar
70.	k-Means Clustering on the Performance Evaluation of Faculty using Data mining Technique	Preeti jain	Computer Science	International Research Journal On Advanced Science Hub	2020	2582-4376	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	Google Scholar
71.	A Study On Career Decision Making Among Adolescents	Dr Sumita Singh	Education	Juni Khyat	2020	2278-4632			UGC CARE
72.	Education During Covid-19	Dr Sumita Singh	Education	Juni Khyat	2020	2278-4632			UGC CARE

73.	Homesickness In Jayanta Mahapatra's Poetry	Dr. Shiny Mendonce	English	Research Journal of English Language and Literature	2020	2321-3108	Link to Journal		UGC Care
74.	The Poetry Of Earth, The Funeral Song	Dr. Shiny Mendonce	English	Literary Herald	2020	2454-3365		Link to Paper	UGC Care
75.	Effect of Methods of Teaching, Locale and their interaction on English Language Proficiency	Sonia Popli	Education	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research	2021	2349-5162	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	UGC Care
76.	A Study Of Effectiveness Of Emotional Intelligence Training Programme On The Emotional Intelligence Of Juvenile Delinquents"	Anupama Gangrade	Education	Shodh-Samagam	2021	2581-6918(E) 2582-1792(P)	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	UGC Care
77.	Faculty performance evaluation and data mining	Preeti Jain	Computer Science	The Journal of oriental research madras	2021	0022-3301	Link to Paper		UGC Care
78.	Shikshakon ki Bhumika Dwandh par Unke Karya Santushti ke Prabhav ka Adhyayan	Dr. Jyotsna Gadpayle	Education	Shodh Sarita	2021	2348-2397	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	UGC Care
79.	Impact of Parental Involvement on Moral Development of School Students of C.G.	Ekta Saxena	Education	International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts	2021	2320-2882	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	UGC Care
80.	The Relationship Between Parental Involvement and Children Moral Development Which Prevent Them From Behavior Deviance	Reema Dewangan	Education	International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts	2021	2320-2882	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	UGC Care

81.	Madhyamik Star ke Vidyathiyon ki Atmasankalpana Ling, Kshetra avam Unki Antahkriya ka Samasya Samadhan yogyata par Padnewale Prabhav ka Adhyayan	Reema Dewangan	Education	Sodh Sarita	2021	2348-2397	Link to Journal		UGC Care
82.	Uchhatar Madhyamik Vidyalay me Adhyayan Vidyarthiyon ki Tark Yogyata ka Unki Samay Niyojan Kshamta par Prabhav ka Adhyayan	Sonia Popli & Rupa Shrivastava	Education	Journal Of Emerging Technologies And Innovative Research	2021	2349-5162	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	UGC Care
83.	Snatak Mahavidyalayon me Karyarat Shikshakon ki Seva me Bhagidhari ka Unki Karya Akriyasheel par Prabhav ka Adhyayan	J Maju	Education	Shodh Sarita	2021	2348-2397	Link to Journal		UGC Care
84.	Impact of Workplace Influencer on Faculty Performance- A Study on Indian Management Education Institution	Dr. Aparna Ghosh	Economics	Saarth E-Journal of Research	2021	2395-339X	Link to Journal		UGC Care
85.	A study of tax saving instruments of individual tax payers	Sunita Kshatriya & Rincy Abraham	Commerce	Shodh Sarita	2021	2348-2397	Link to Journal		UGC Care
86.	The Impact of M-Commerce in India	Sunita Kshatriya	Commerce	Shodha Sanchar	2021	2229-3620	Link to Journal		UGC Care
87.	Role of women self help group of 21st century now a days	Neelam Gandhi	Commerce	Wesleyan Journal of Research	2021	0975-386	Link to Journal		UGC Care
88.	Pattern & effect of advertisement on consumer buying behavior during & post Covid 19 pandemic	Neelam Gandhi	Commerce	Shodh Sanchar	2021	2229-3620	Link to Journal		UGC Care

89.	A study on consumers choice before investing their money in SBI systematic investment plan	Neelam Gandhi	Commerce	Shodh Sarita	2021	2348-2397			UGC Care
90.	Effect of advertisement and direct display of products in mall on purchase behavior of consumers	Neelam Gandhi	Commerce	International Journal of Research in commerce & management	2021	0976-2183	Link to Journal	Link to Paper	UGC Care, Google Scholar
91.	Study on comparison of cashless systematic investment plan & lump sum investment plan in mutual funds	Neelam Gandhi	Commerce	Shodh Sarita	2021	2348-2397			UGC Care
92.	Online shopping VS offline shopping	Neelam Gandhi	Commerce	Shodh Sarita	2021	2348-2397			UGC Care
93.	Mahashweta Devi ka sahitya aur anuwad	Dr Surekha Jawade	Education	Shodh Samagam	2021	2582-1792			UGC Care
94.	Aadiwasiyon ki Sacchi Sangarsh ghathaon me samaj ki chinta	Dr Surekha Jawade	Education	Bohal Shodh Mamjusha	2021	2395-7115			UGC Care
95.	21 Vi Sadi me bhi dyan, bhayon, tohni ku-prathon me prathadit hai nari	Dr Surekha Jawade	Education	Vidhyawarta	2021	2319-9318			UGC Care
96.	Adhunik yug me andhvishwas va ku-pratha se pidith, bharatiya nari	Dr Surekha Jawade	Education	Shodh Samagam	2021	2582-1797			UGC Care
97.	Bhuk aur Gharibhi	Dr Surekha Jawade	Education	Jijnasa	2021	0337-743X			UGC Care
98.	Manviya samvedana ko parasth karti kshudha	Dr Surekha Jawade	Education	Vidhyawarta	2021	2394-5303			UGC Care
99.	Samajik Awasthaon ka darpan: Mahasweta Devi ka sahitya	Dr Surekha Jawade	Education	Jijnasa	2021	0337-743X			UGC Care

100	Snatak Mahavidyalayon me Karyarat Shikshakon ki Seva me Bhagidhari ka Unki Karya Akriyasheel par Orabhav ka Adhyayan	Dr J Maju	Education	Shodh Sarita	2021	2348-2397			UGC CARE
101	Anxiety and mental health of Higher Secondary School Teachers	Dr Sumita Singh	Education	Mind and Society	2021	2277-6907			UGC Care



ST. THOMAS COLLEGE

RUABANDHA, BHILAI – 490 006, DURG (DIST.) CHHATTISGARH
(A Post Graduate College, Affiliated to Hemchand Yadav Vishwavidyalaya, Durg)

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Criterion- 3: Research, Innovations and Extension

3.3: Research, Publications and Awards

3.3.2 Number of Research Papers per Teachers in the Journals Notified on UGC Website During the Last Five Years



ST. THOMAS COLLEGE

RUABANDHA, BHILAI – 490 006, DURG (DIST.) CHHATTISGARH
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Website : www.stthomascollegebhilai.in

Number of Research Papers per Teachers in the Journals Notified on UGC Website during the Academic Year

2016-17



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March 2002

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उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों की उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा पर उनके संवेगात्मक बुद्धि के प्रभाव का अध्ययन

प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र में उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों की उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा पर उनके संवेगात्मक बुद्धि के प्रभाव का अध्ययन किया गया है। अध्ययन हेतु न्यादर्श के रूप में छत्तीसगढ़ के बेमेतरा जिले के ग्रामीण परिवेश से 465 विद्यार्थियों (266 छात्रों व 199 छात्राओं) का चयन किया गया है। उपकरण के रूप में उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा के मापन हेतु डॉ. बीना शाह द्वारा निर्मित उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा मापनी (1986) तथा संवेगात्मक बुद्धि के मापन हेतु एस.के. मंगल (2005) द्वारा निर्मित संवेगात्मक बुद्धि मापनी का उपयोग किया गया। सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषण हेतु 2X2 द्विदिश प्रसरण विश्लेषण का प्रयोग किया गया। परिणाम पाया गया कि विद्यार्थियों की उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा पर संवेगात्मक बुद्धि एवं लिंग का सार्थक व मुख्य प्रभाव पाया गया तथा संवेगात्मक बुद्धि एवं लिंग का सार्थक अंतःक्रियात्मक प्रभाव नहीं पाया गया।

श्रीमती ज्योत्सना गढ़पायले*, डॉ. (सुश्री) पद्मा अग्रवाल** एवं डॉ. (श्रीमती) शोभा पुरकर***

भूमिका :

शिक्षा मानव जीवन के विकास की महत्वपूर्ण प्रक्रिया है, जो शैशवावस्था से लेकर प्रौढ़ावस्था तक चलती रहती है। यह व्यक्ति और समाज दोनों के विकास में अपना योगदान देती है। शिक्षा का कार्य मानवीय जीवन को सुखमय, सम्पन्न और समृद्ध बनाना है। यह उनकी आवश्यकताओं, आकांक्षाओं, मूल्यों और उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देती है। शिक्षा की इस प्रक्रिया में शिक्षक की भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। शिक्षक का यह कर्तव्य है कि बालक की कुशलता एवं दक्षता के मापन के आधार पर ही उन्हें उपलब्धि प्राप्त करने के समुचित अवसर प्रदान करें। अभिप्रेरणा का जीवन की संपूर्ण उपलब्धि के साथ घनिष्ठ संबंध होता है। विद्यार्थी की योग्यता, कौशल, संवेगात्मक बुद्धि, इच्छा, प्रयास एवं आत्म-सम्प्रत्यय ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण कारक हैं जो उपलब्धि को प्रभावित करते हैं।

उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा :

बालक के जीवन की सफलता कई प्रकार के कारकों से प्रभावित होती है। यही कारक जीवन के क्षेत्र में उपलब्धि प्राप्त करने हेतु एक महत्वपूर्ण अभिप्रेरक का कार्य करते हैं। अधिगमकर्ता की महत्वाकांक्षा एवं उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा के स्तर पर भी अधिगम प्रक्रिया की सफलता काफी सीमा तक निर्भर करती है। उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा एक प्रमुख सामान्य सामाजिक अभिप्रेरक है, जिसका तात्पर्य ऐसे अभिप्रेरक से है जिससे प्रेरित होकर व्यक्ति अपने कार्य को इस ढंग से करता है कि उसे अधिक से अधिक सफलता प्राप्त हो सके। उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा किसी उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिये प्राणी में व्यवहार उत्पन्न करके उसे निश्चित दिशा प्रदान करती है तथा लक्ष्य

प्राप्त होने तक उसे बनाये रखती है। रिली एवं लेविस (1983) ने उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा को परिभाषित किया कि "किसी चीज को अपने से करने, उसे अच्छे ढंग से करने तथा उसमें विशिष्टता दिखाने की स्वीकारात्मक इच्छा को उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा कहा जाता है।" संवेगात्मक बुद्धि :

व्यक्ति की वह योग्यता है, जिसके द्वारा वह अपने संवेगों, मनोभावों और क्रियाओं को समझता है, जानता है, पहचानता है और उन पर नियंत्रण रखने के साथ-साथ दूसरे लोगों के संवेगों, मनोभावों और क्रियाओं को समझता, जानता, पहचानता है जिसमें वह भी संतुष्ट हों और दूसरों भी संतुष्ट हों। मेयर एवं सालोवे (1993) ने संवेगात्मक बुद्धि को परिभाषित करते हुए स्पष्ट किया कि "संवेगात्मक बुद्धि अपने एवं अन्य के अनुभवों तथा संवेगों के बीच विभेदन के लिए मूल्यांकन की एक योग्यता है, व्यक्ति इस समझ का उपयोग अपने चिंतन तथा क्रिया को सांवेगिक तथा बौद्धिक विकास हेतु निर्देशन में उपयोग करता है।"

सलीम (1998) ने पाया कि शैक्षिक उपलब्धि पर उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा, लिंग एवं परिवेश का सामूहिक प्रभाव पाया गया। भारसाक्ले (1965) ने बताया कि सामान्य जाति एवं जनजाति वर्ग के लड़के एवं लड़कियों की उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा में सार्थक अंतर था तथा लड़कियों की अपेक्षा लड़कों में उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा उच्च थी। दर्सना (2007) ने उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों की उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा व संवेगात्मक बुद्धि के संदर्भ में अध्ययन कर निष्कर्ष पाया कि संवेगात्मक बुद्धि एवं उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा के मध्य सार्थक संबंध पाया गया। सरिता एवं रीना (2015) ने कार्यरत व अकार्यरत माताओं के

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उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों की उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा पर उनके आत्म सम्प्रत्यय के प्रभाव का अध्ययन

प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र में उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों की उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा पर उनके आत्म-सम्प्रत्यय के प्रभाव का अध्ययन किया गया है। इस अध्ययन के लिए न्यादर्श के रूप में बेमेतरा जिले के ग्रामीण परिवेश के 465 उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यार्थियों का चयन किया गया। उपकरण के रूप में उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा के मापन हेतु डॉ.बीना शाह द्वारा निर्मित उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा मापनी (1986) तथा आत्म-प्रत्यय मापन के लिए डॉ.एस.पी.अहलुवालिया (रिवाइस्ड 2005) द्वारा निर्मित सेल्फ कॉन्सेप्ट स्केल को चयनित किया गया। सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषण के लिए 2 X 2 प्रसरण विश्लेषण का प्रयोग किया गया। परिणाम में पाया गया कि विद्यार्थियों के उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा पर आत्म-सम्प्रत्यय एवं लिंग का सार्थक मुख्य प्रभाव नहीं पाया गया तथा आत्म-सम्प्रत्यय एवं लिंग का सार्थक अंतःक्रियात्मक प्रभाव नहीं पाया गया।

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भूमिका :

शिक्षा एक निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है। शिक्षा को जीवन से पृथक नहीं किया जा सकता है। यदि प्रगति ही जीवन है, तो शिक्षा इस प्रगति को उचित दिशा में नियंत्रित एवं संचालित करती है। शिक्षा की इस प्रक्रिया में शिक्षक की भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। शिक्षक का यह कर्तव्य है कि बालक की कुशलता का एवं दक्षता के मापन के आधार पर ही उन्हें उपलब्धि प्राप्त करने के समुचित अवसर प्रदान करे। अभिप्रेरणा का जीवन की संपूर्ण उपलब्धि के साथ घनिष्ठ संबंध होता है। विद्यार्थी की योग्यता, कौशल, संवेगात्मक बुद्धि, इच्छा, प्रयास तथा उसका आत्म-सम्प्रत्यय ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण कारक हैं, जो उपलब्धि को प्रभावित करते हैं। शिक्षा चाहे औपचारिक हो या अनौपचारिक बालक की मानसिक क्षमताओं का परिमार्जन करती है, नए-नए अनुभव प्रदान करती है, जिससे प्रत्यय निर्माण प्रभावित होता है।

उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा :

अधिगमकर्ता की महत्वाकांक्षा एवं उपलब्धि और प्रेरणा के स्तर पर भी अधिगम प्रक्रिया की सफलता काफी सीमा तक निर्भर करती है। उचित सफलता के लिए महत्वाकांक्षा उपलब्धि प्रेरणा के स्तर का न तो अपनी सामर्थ्य और शक्तियों से बहुत अधिक होना अच्छा सिद्ध हो सकता है और न ही बहुत कम होना। रिली एवं लेविस (1983) ने उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा को इस प्रकार परिभाषित किया है, "किसी चीज को अपने से करने, उसे अच्छे ढंग से करने तथा उसमें विशिष्टता दिखाने की स्वीकारात्मक इच्छा को उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा कहा जाता है।"

आत्म सम्प्रत्यय :

आत्म सम्प्रत्यय से आशय है कि एक व्यक्ति अपने आंतरिक गुणों तथा व्यवहार आदि के संबंध में जो मत रखता है, वहीं उसका आत्म-सम्प्रत्यय कहलाता है। व्यक्ति का आत्मप्रत्यय उसके चिंतन पर आधारित होता है। डोनाल्ड फेकर (1974) के अनुसार "आत्म प्रत्यय व्यक्ति का स्वयं के आत्म के प्रति संपूर्ण दृष्टिकोण है, वह प्रत्यक्षीकरण, विचारों तथा अभिवृत्तियों का एक अपूर्व समूह है, जो व्यक्ति के प्रति अन्य व्यक्तियों की विचारधाराओं की मात्रा की भिन्नता को स्पष्ट करता है।"

ज्ञानानादेवन, नीमावती (2007) ने पाया कि हाई स्कूल में अध्ययनरत छात्रों, विद्यालय प्रकार, विद्यालयों की स्थिति के संदर्भ में उपलब्धि प्रेरणा एवं चिंता के मध्य सार्थक संबंध पाया गया एवं छात्रों की उपलब्धि प्रेरणा एवं चिंता के मध्य सार्थक संबंध नहीं पाया गया। विद्याधर (2008) ने पाया कि माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के सामान्य वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों की अपेक्षा जनजाति वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों में मानसिक योग्यता एवं उपलब्धि अभिप्रेरणा कम पाई जाती है। सिंग एवं कौर (2009) ने पाया कि उच्च बुद्धि स्तर के किशोरों में उच्च उपलब्धि प्रेरणा पाई गयी तथा बालक किशोरों में उपलब्धि प्रेरणा अधिक पाया गया। देशमुख (2000) ने पाया कि उच्च व निम्न आत्मसम्प्रत्यय समूहों के छात्रों में दुश्चिंता, अभिप्रेरणा, उपलब्धि, बौद्धिकता में भिन्नता है। इन समूहों में लक्ष्य विसंगति और शैक्षिक उपलब्धि में कोई भिन्नता नहीं है। कोबल एवं मुसेक (2001) ने बताया कि शैक्षणिक उपलब्धि और आत्मसम्प्रत्यय की विभिन्न अनुक्रमिकाओं के बीच महत्वपूर्ण सहसंबंध है। हरबर्ट एवं लिंडा (2006) ने निष्कर्ष निकाला कि आत्मसम्प्रत्यय तथा लिंग दोनों एक

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The Effect of Smart Class on Academic Achievement

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Abstract:- The study explores the effect of Smart class on the Academic Achievement of students. The sample consisted of 60 students (15 boys & 15 girls in each group) from two higher secondary schools of Bhilai city, Durg (C.G.). The samples were taken from class VIII students having academic achievement of 60% to 65% of scores in the formative assessments and first Summative assessment. An academic achievement test developed by both the subject teachers was used as data collection tool. The thirty students, fifteen boys and fifteen girls, from the first school formed the experimental group and same number of boys and girls from the second school was treated as control group. The experimental group was taught a topic from Science subject through smart class and the control group was taught the same topic through the traditional method of teaching. An achievement test was administered to both the groups after the completion of topic. Scores were analysed to find out which group fared better.

Key words: Smart Class, Academic Achievement, Achievement in Science, Traditional Method

I. Introduction:-

Education is the process of developing the capacities and potentials of the individual so as to prepare that individual to be successful in a specific society or culture. The concept of smart class serves not just as an interactive audio-visual aid, but also makes it easier to understand theoretical concepts in a livelier fashion. This study is in tandem with that conducted by Quashie (2009), Elharr (2010), Zittle (2004) and Rekha and Kumar (2009). The next generation feeds on technologies such as Facebook, whatsapp, Google, etc. demands a more interactive teaching learning process with a focus on 'why and how' than traditional method of focusing on 'what'. Similarly, the teachers also realise the potential of these digital classroom as "the charts, diagrams and props are replaced with beating hearts and animated stories" - something which is far more engaging to students. As Schroeder (2007) puts it, the Smart Class takes whole classroom instruction to another level because it potentially heightens students' emotions and encourages greater participation owing to students being able to directly interact with materials available on the interactive white board.

The significant effect of Smart Class on the academic achievement of students in science can also be explained through the study by Hennessy et al. (2007) which states that a better understanding of science concepts stems from the fact that students evaluated and developed scientific ideas on their own during the course of the lesson through the use of the interactive capabilities of the IWB. But the real challenge is to strike a balance where the 'smart classes' do not remain the marketing tool or envisioned as a substitution of teacher. Instead, it should be seamlessly

incorporated in the education system where the teacher remains the epicentre and the digital content of the smart classes a method of providing a more multi-dimensional learning. Academic achievement has become an index of child's future in this highly competitive world. Academic achievement has been one of the most important goals of the educational process. It is also a major goal, which every individual is expected to perform in all cultures. Academic achievement is a key mechanism through which adolescents learn about their talents, abilities and competencies which are an important part of developing career aspirations.

II. Hypothesis:-

The hypotheses for the study were formulated as-

H₀ There exists no significant difference in the academic achievement of students of Smart Class and Traditional Class.

H₀₋₁ There exists no significant difference in the academic achievement of male students of Smart Class and Traditional Class.

H₀₋₂ There exists no significant difference in the academic achievement of female students of Smart Class and Traditional Class.

III. Methodology:-

Sample:-

In the present study the samples are taken from class VIII students having academic achievement of 60% to 65% of scores. The sample consisted of two groups (15 boys & 15 girls in each group) - one experimental and the other control group.



Isolation and Optimization of Xylanase Production from Newly Isolated *Bacillus* sp.

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Abstract:

Xylanase is an industrially important enzyme which serves multipurpose uses in food and other industries. The objective of the present study was to isolate an indigenous and potential xylanase producing bacteria from soil of Bhilai-Durg region. The isolation and screening was followed up in three stages and on the basis of clear zone formation on xylan agar medium and enzyme activities in liquid xylan medium, a potent xylanase producing bacterial strain was isolated. The isolate was identified as *Bacillus* sp. on the basis of morphological, biochemical and molecular characterization. Experimental reports reveal that the isolate is thermotolerant and alkali stable xylanase producer. Optimization studies of various nutritional parameters for optimum xylanase production were carried out. It was observed that the novel isolate showed highest activities with wheat bran and yeast extract as carbon and nitrogen source respectively. Xylan proved to be an efficient supplement for wheat bran in enhancing xylanase production. These results conclude that *Bacillus* sp. is a novel and unique thermoalkalophilic xylanase producing bacterial isolate capable of enhanced xylanase production which makes it suitable for use at industrial scale.

Keywords: Xylanase, *Bacillus* sp., Alkalophilic, thermotolerant, optimization

Introduction:

Hemicellulose is the second most abundant polymer present in nature after cellulose. Hemicellulose consists of xylan as the major component. Xylan is a heteropolymer with the backbone structure consisting of β -1,4 linked D-xylose units. The branching pattern varies with the plant species mainly consisting of arabinose, glucuronic acid, mannose or acetyl residues (Virupakshi *et al.*, 2005). Xylan is attacked by a class of hydrolytic enzyme;

Xylanases (EC 3.2.1.8) which randomly hydrolyze the backbone to produce xylooligosaccharides of different lengths (Vikarii *et al.*, 2007). This ability of xylanase to act on xylan renders it to be used as a potential biotechnological tool for using the abundantly present xylan in nature as biomass. Although xylanases are produced by plants, insects and microorganisms (Anuradha *et al.*, 2007) but microbial xylanases have found a unique position for industrial purposes. Among

HOME: ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND HUMAN PSYCHE

Dr. Debjani Mukherjee

ABSTRACT

The word home brings about a cool comfort in our mind. It is the comfort zone for a human being. Home is where heart is. Home, is part of our self-definition an explanation on what one is. People display their home as an extension of themselves. Architectural psychology focuses on the aspect of how we can design buildings better for occupants. Architect should turn on his instinctive, emotional brain and comprehend the need of the occupant and design a space that facilitates mental health positively.

Introduction

Susan Lee Painter a design psychologist, says, "My knowledge of psychology and human behavior gave me a new way to create spaces for people that focuses on fulfilling the psychological needs of clients and users of space."

In the second poem of the Four Quartets, T.S. Eliot writes that "Home is where one starts from." Our earliest psychological memories, our childhood formulations regarding who we are, inseparable with our sense of home. We arrive as infants and in the mind of an infant, home is all about safety and security, and these early stirrings form some of the most basic truths about ourselves and the world around us. Home, for most people is part of their self-definition. This is why we decorate our houses, tend to our garden spaces, landscape the surrounding areas and make the entrance attractive. Apart from giving vent to the aesthetic and creative mind, these efforts are part of a public face people put on, displaying their home as an extension of themselves.

Architectural psychology focuses on the aspect of how we can design buildings better for occupants. House can be a home if the space matches with the temperament of its occupants. By understanding more about how occupants experience built form, an architect should take on a more occupant-centered approach. It is this type of approach that will lead to more truly innovative architectural designs that absorbed the ideas of the client into his own aesthetic theory and correlate it to the nature and needs of the occupant.

Peter Sear(2011) observed that, Psychologists regularly employ architectural metaphors. They talk of structures, levels, depths, building blocks and windows to the soul. This shared language hints at an intimate relationship.' Architecture has been found to affect human behavior. Architecture can be perceived as purely functional, although some, but certainly not all can be the aesthetically pleasing, similar to the affect of any art form. It can also be an

expression of cultural pride, societal passion, or national esteem (Ayers, 2007). Research supports the idea that architectural design and the structure of space, the number and spacing of windows, and lighting affect people. Furthermore, "architectural design has strong but modifiable effects on social behavior and users' mood and productivity and, to some extent, design features also affect health and wellbeing" (Ayers, 2007). According to Joye (2007), "our surroundings influence not only the way we think but our intellectual development"

Gestalt psychology says that humans perceive objects as a whole that is the overall effect gets imprint in the brain, missing out small aspects. Gestalt psychology suggests humans experience the influence of architecture as their brains have a proclivity to infer rhythm and patterns of space and structure, which influences behavior (Joye, 2007).

Carl Jung(1963) described a building as 'a structural diagram of the human psyche.' Like art, architecture offers a vehicle for conveying our deepest thoughts. Jung rarely wrote explicitly about architecture, but demonstrated how important surroundings were to him by carefully building his own tower at Bollingen, and subsequently dedicating a whole chapter of his book, *Memories Dreams and Reflections*, to it. (Jung 1963). The tower was 'an expression of Jung's inner world.' Jung confessed that it represented a 'psychic wholeness'. The tower became a place where Jung felt at home, a space in which he could thrive. The building climbed up from the depths of his unconscious to become a shelter precise for him and his work.

Architecture has been found to control the human behavior. Movement gets restricted because of the architects design. "The structural design or arrangement of space imposes restrictions on behavior. Doorways determine our access to a room and room dimensions restrict the kinds of behaviors that can take place inside a room" (Ayers, 2007). A building's interior must create the appearance of space, regardless of its actual size because space makes inhabit-

DRIVERS OF JOB SATISFACTION AMONG SAIL EMPLOYEES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BHILAI STEEL PLANT

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Dr.Shabana²

Abstract :

The study sought to identify the main drivers of job satisfaction among the employees of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) which is one of the first basic industries of Indian public sector. Specifically, it focused its attention on Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) as an employer & examined the extent of employee job satisfaction, together with its nature & degree of variation. A survey was conducted among 1000 employees working in the company irrespective of their age group, gender & job profile. A total of 23 independent variables with the dependent variable of job satisfaction were taken in the study. Both descriptive & inferential statistical techniques were used to analyze the data collected. The employees were found to be quite content with their job with overall satisfaction level of officers being 72% & that of workers being 74%. Some drivers of job satisfaction were found to be common for all employees like the level of salary, intra departmental cooperation, clear work instructions, safe working conditions and interpersonal relations with peers. Apart from that, both the groups of executives & non-executives had their specific set of variables influencing their job satisfaction.

Keywords: Job satisfaction, Bhilai Steel Plant, Job Security, Interpersonal Relations, Work environment, Level of salary

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HOST-PARASITOID INTERACTION AND BEHAVIOR OF *GONIOIZUS LEGNERI* (GORDH), AN EXTERNAL PARASITE OF THE MANGO LEAF WEBBER, *ORTHAGA EXVINACEA* (HAMPSON)

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ABSTRACT

Goniozus legneri (Gordh), a Hymenopteran parasitoid, is an ectoparasite on the caterpillars of *Orthaga exvinacea* (Hampson), the leaf webber of the mango tree, *Mangifera indica*. The tree is attacked by many insect pests in all stages of its development. The leaf webbers of *O. exvinacea* make nests by joining leaves by means of webs constructed by the caterpillars and causes destruction to young shoots and inflorescence. *Goniozus* species are effective biological control agents against the caterpillars of *O. exvinacea*. Bethylids are exclusively entomophagous insects, parasitizing various Lepidopteran and Coleopteran species of economic importance. A brief study on host-parasitoid interactions and behavior of *G.legneri* was undertaken in this study. A laboratory culture of the parasitoid was maintained for undertaking the work. These were reared on the larvae of *O. Exvinacea* collected from mango trees. *Gonoizus* sps. has been used as an effective bio-control agent against *O. exvinacea* and other leaf webbers of the oriental region.

KEYWORDS: Hampson, Webber, Entomophagous insects

The Hymenopteran parasitoid *Goniozus legneri* is ectoparasitic on the caterpillars of *Orthaga exvinacea* (Hampson), the leaf webber of the mango tree, *Mangifera indica*. The tree is attacked by many insect pests like hoppers, borers, fruit flies, weevils and leaf and blossom webbers, in all stages of its development. *O. exvinacea* make nests by joining leaves by means of webs constructed by the caterpillars and causes destruction to young shoots and inflorescence. Biological control is the most important and cheapest element in avoiding pest outbreaks. In integrated pest management strategy; every effort is made to increase natural mortality. Entomophagous insects are primary mortality agents. Bethylids are exclusively entomophagous insects. *Goniozus* species are effective biological control agents against the caterpillars of *O. exvinacea*.

The genus *Goniozus* belongs to the family Bethyloidea, super family Bethyloidea and order Hymenoptera. The genus is erected by Foester (1986). Earlier *Parasierola* and *Goniozus* were

considered as different genera; but Evans in 1978 synonymised *Parasierola* with *Goniozus*. Family Bethylidae is potentially important from the point of comparative structure and behavior (Evans, 1964). The family consists of about 40 valid genera and about 2000 nominal species (Gordh *et al.*, 1983).

Bethylidae are evolved from Aculeata to exploit small larvae occurring in cryptic situations. They exhibit various adaptations for entering the habitat of hosts. Some are adapted to attack larger hosts, subduing them by repeated stinging and laying several eggs on them. Clausen (1940) has pointed out that they show an exceptional uniformity in host preferences. The larvae of Coleopteran form the major hosts. Bethylids attack the larvae of Lepidoptera, chiefly borers, seed feeders case bearers and leaf rollers. Usually the host is paralyzed permanently and the larvae develop externally. Adults feed on the body fluids of the host. The study by Voukassovitch (1924) on *G. claripens* shows that the attack caterpillars, feeding at the oviposition

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EVALUATE THE HYPOGLYCEMIC EFFECT OF VINCA ROSEA LEAF EXTRACTS IN ALLOXAN INDUCED DIABETIC RATS

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ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out to evaluate the antidiabetic activity of aqueous leaf extract of *Vinca rosea*. The aqueous extract at high dose (300mg/100g) body weight showed a significant hypoglycemic activity. Improvement in the body weight and water and food consumption is also observed after the treatment with herbal extract.

KEYWORDS: Alloxan, Hypoglycemic effect, Phyto chemicals, Diabetes mellitus, Alkaloids, *Vinca rosea*.

INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus is one of the common metabolic disorders that result in significant morbidity and mortality. It is considered as one of the five leading cause of death in the world (Kameshwara 91, 97, Vats *et al.*, 2004). Modern medicines do not provide satisfactory cure to diabetes mellitus many of modern medicines are having side effects also. Because of these reasons, there is an increasing demand of herbal products with antihyperglycemic activity. Large number of traditional plants reported to have anti diabetic properties (Joseph and Jini, 2011). Products obtained from traditional plants such as *Azadirachta indica* (neem) *Triogonella foenum* (Fenugreek), *Momrdica charantia* (Bitter gourd), *Syzygumcumini* (Black berries), *Ocimum sanctum* have anti hyper glyceemic properties. Many of these are less effective in lowering blood glucose levels in severe diabetes. (Baily and Day 1989, Chopra *et al.*, 1956, Holman and Turner, 1991). *Vinca rosea* (Apocynaceae) is an herbaceous plant, belonging to the Apocynaceae family, commonly known as periwinkle. This plant is cultivated mainly for its alkaloids which are having anti cancer properties (Ranganathan and Sridharan 2001, Shrotri *et al.*, 1963, Sumona and Suryawanshi, 2001). The leaves are used traditionally in various regions of the world including India, West Indies *etc* (Cowely and Bennet, 1928). Significant hypoglycemic activities of leaf extract (both aqueous and alcoholic) have been reported in laboratory animals. Fresh methanolic leaf extract of *Vinca rosea* has been reported to have hypoglycemic effect in normal and alloxan induced diabetic rats. Leaves and twigs of *Vinca rosea* have been reported to have hypoglycemic activity in streptozotocin induced diabetic rats (Singh *et al.*, 2001, Vats *et al.*, 2004)

The present study is an attempt to evaluate the prolonged effect (30 days) of aqueous leaf extract of *Vinca rosea* in alloxan induced diabetic and non diabetic rats.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Plant material: The leaves of *Vinca rosea* used for present study were obtained from herbal garden of St. Thomas college Bhilai Chhattisgarh India.

Preparation of aqueous extract: Fresh leaves were collected from the garden, homogenized, and filtrate was obtained by using a whatsmann filter paper. The extract containing 300mg /100g body weight is given to both diabetic and non diabetic rats as drinking water.

Animals: Albino rats (8-10 weeks) of both sexes were obtained from a commercial supplier.

Before and during the experiment rats were provided with free access to food and water. Efforts were made to minimize animal suffering and to reduce the number of animals. All experiments complied with guidelines on ethical standards, for the investigations in animals. The study was approved by Institutional animal ethical committee for the care and use of animals. After randomization in to various groups and before initiation of experiments rats were acclimatized for a period of 7 days under normal laboratory conditions of temperature, humidity, dark and light cycles. The experiments were started at the same hour (10 AM)

Experimental design: Groups of animals five in each received following treatment schedule

Group I Normal control (non diabetic)

Group II Alloxan treated (Diabetic) control

Group III Alloxan treated rats with aqueous leaf extract of *Vinca rosea*

Group IV Normal rats with leaf extracts

Control group of both diabetic and non diabetic received only distilled water during the period of experiments.

Induction of Diabetes in Experimental Animals

Rats were made diabetic by a single intraperitoneal injection of alloxan (60mg/kg bodyweight) (Alloxan hydrate, CDH, India). Alloxan was weighed, and then dissolved in saline just prior to the injection.

Hyperglycemia was observed in rats after two days. Rats with plasma glucose level \geq to 180 mg/dl were selected

Arsenic Compound Induced Alteration in Protein Metabolism and Chelating Effect of Zeolite in *Heteropneustes fossilis*

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Abstract: The toxic effect caused by arsenic to humans and other organisms due to their occurrence in ground water and surface water is a serious health issue worldwide and many millions of people drink water containing unacceptably high arsenic levels. Industrial processes, mining, pesticides, fertilizers, paints and medicines can cause arsenic contamination. In the present work the effect of different concentrations of sodium arsenite in the liver of *Heteropneustes fossilis*, in terms of biochemical and histopathological aspects, and the chelating effect of zeolite was studied. Fishes were exposed to two different concentrations of sodium arsenite alone, and also two different concentrations of sodium arsenite along with zeolite for 3 different durations (3days, 7days and 15 days). Concentration of total protein, albumin and globulin from liver was estimated. A Significant decrease in total protein, albumin and globulin concentrations on exposure to sodium arsenite and recovery of the conditions, when the fishes were treated with zeolite along with sodium arsenite, was observed. The results of the histopathological study showed significant alterations in liver and zeolite treated arsenic did not cause any significant histopathological alterations in liver cells.

Keywords: Sodium arsenite, Synthetic zeolite, *Heteropneustes fossilis*, protein metabolism, histopathology

1. Introduction

Arsenic is probably, the environmental contaminant that is responsible for the highest risk of mortality worldwide, mainly because of its toxicity and number of people affected. Unlike other chemical contaminants that are found in limited locations and point sources, high levels of arsenic have been identified in many water supplies around the world. Globally, many millions of people drink water that contained unacceptably high arsenic levels, causing many health problems. Arsenic contamination is caused mainly by the use of arsenic pesticides, industrial activities and mining operations [5].

Arsenicosis causes different types of skin disorder such as skin lesions, hyperkeratosis and melanosis [30, 31]. Arsenic is classified as a group A and category 1 human carcinogen by the USEPA, [32] and the international association of research on cancer [12] respectively. Arsenic contamination and consequent ill health of people have been reported by many researchers. It is postulated that skin cancer, conjunctivitis, melanosis, hyperkeratosis, renal dysfunctions, hepatic and respiratory disorders and hematological alteration are common health problems caused by arsenic intoxication [25, 30].

Exposure to inorganic arsenic can cause various health effects, such as irritation of the stomach and intestines, decreased production of red and white blood cells, skin changes and lung irritation. It is suggested that the uptake of significant amounts of inorganic arsenic can intensify the chances of cancer development, especially the chances of development of skin cancer, lung cancer, liver cancer and lymphatic cancer[3].

A very high exposure to inorganic arsenic can cause

infertility and miscarriages with women, skin disturbances, declined resistance to infections, heart disruptions and brain damage in both men and women and can damage DNA. Studies have shown that arsenic can induce biochemical changes in the liver tissues of fish [19].

Zeolites are microporous materials made of aluminosilicates commonly used as commercial adsorbents. Zeolite is introduced in 1954 as adsorbent for industrial separations and purifications. It is well known for its ion exchange capacity. The role of zeolite in the conversion of solid and liquid hazardous wastes into environmentally acceptable products has also been demonstrated by Shevade *et al.* [23]. Several zeolites, namely clinoptilolite, chabazite, SZP1, 13X and 5A have been identified as having potential for arsenic removal from water. Synthetic zeolites are useful because of their controlled and known physico-chemical properties relative to that for natural zeolites. It has been observed that the H⁺ and NH₄⁺ forms of the synthetic zeolites are capable of removing arsenate to 50 ppb within 15 minutes, which is the current permitted maximum contaminant level (MCL) for arsenic in the United States [23].

It is considered as effective adsorbent because it can adsorb heavy metals from the wastewater sample. The fact that zeolite exchangeable ions are relatively innocuous (sodium, calcium, and potassium ions) makes them particularly suitable for removing undesirable heavy metal ions from industrial effluent waters [7,13].

In the present study the effect of arsenic in causing protein metabolism alteration and histopathological alteration in *Heteropneustes fossilis* and the efficiency of synthetic zeolite, type Y, in removing arsenic toxicity was carried out.



EVALUATE THE HYPOGLYCEMIC ACTIVITY OF TRIGONELLA FOENUM SEED EXTRACT IN ALLAXON INDUCED DIABETIC RATS

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ABSTRACT

In the present study, hypoglycemic effects of aqueous extract of *Trigonella foenum* have been carried out. The aqueous extract at a dose of 1.5ml /100gm body weight for a prolonged period significantly reduced blood sugar levels and rise in liver glycogen content in allaxon induced diabetic rats. Aqueous extract of seeds also showed improvement in the body weight, food and water consumption in allaxon induced diabetic rats. More over prolonged treatment did not show any toxic effect.

KEYWORDS: Hyperglycemia, Allaxon, Diabetes mellitus, Antidiabetic.

INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus has been recognized as clinical syndrome, since ancient times and remains as a crippling global health problem today. Current estimate suggest that approximately more than 150 million people suffer from diabetes mellitus (Muhammad and Ojewole, 2003). Type II diabetes is a heterogeneous disease for which both genetic and environmental are contributing. Diabetes mellitus is one of common metabolic disorder involving pancreas. This disease is considered as one of five leading cause of death. Though many modern medicines are available for the treatment of diabetes mellitus, they do not provide a satisfactory cure. Most of them are having severe side effects also. Because of these reasons demand for herbal formulations with anti diabetic activity is increasing (Kameshwara *et al.*, 2001). From ancient times herbal extracts are used for the treatment of various ailments, including diabetes mellitus (Akash and Okafar 1995 1980, Jia *et al.*, 2003). Many commonly available plants like *Azadirachata indica* (neem), *Momordica charantia* (Bitter gourd), *Syzygium cumini* (Jamun), having hypoglycemic effect many of these are less effective in lowering blood glucose levels in severe diabetes mellitus (Dixit *et al.*, 1986, Nagappa *et al.*, 2003). *Trigonella foenum-graecum*, (leguminaceae) is cultivated commonly in India, Bangladesh and China. Seeds of plants are commonly used as a condiment; more over leaves are also edible. Many reports have shown that *Trigonella foenum* seeds can lower the blood sugar levels experimental animals and diabetics (Khosla *et al.*, 1995). In the present study effort is made to evaluate the hypoglycemic effects *Trigonella foenum* seeds (aqueous extract) on blood sugar, level, muscle and liver glycogen content of both non diabetic and allaxon induced diabetic rats.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Plant material

Seeds of *Trigonella foenum graecum* were obtained commercially from local market of Bhilai (Chhattisgarh). Seeds washed properly with water, dried and finely powdered. The extracts were prepared by dissolving in distilled water, filtered through Whatman's filter paper. Freshly prepared extract was given to experimental animals orally (A dose of 1.5ml of aqueous suspension/100gm body weight).

Animals

Albino rats weighing 250-350gm of both sexes was obtained from a commercial supplier were used for the present study. Before and during the experiments rats were fed with normal diet. The animals were acclimatized for a period of 7days under normal laboratory conditions of temperature and humidity, with free access to food and water. Efforts were made to maintain a fixed starting time for the experiment (10 am). The rats were randomized in to following groups before starting the experiments

Experimental design

Group I Non diabetic control

Group II Diabetic control (Allaxon treated rats)

Group III Non diabetic rats with seed extract.

Group IV Allaxon treated diabetic rats with aqueous seed extract of *Trigonella foenum*. Minimum of five animals were used for the study. Control animals from both group received only distilled water.

Efforts were made to reduce the animal suffering and to reduce the number of animals. All experiments were conducted by following the ethical standards for the investigation in animals, and the study was approved by institutional Animal Ethical committee, for the care and use of animals.

Induction of diabetes in experimental rats:

Rats were made diabetic by single intra peritoneal injection of allaxon hydrate (60 mg/kg body weight.CDH, India). Allaxon was weighed and dissolved in saline just



Research Article

EVALUATION OF HYPOGLYCEMIC EFFECT OF ALOE VERA ON ALLAXON INDUCED DIABETIC RATS

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ABSTRACT

Aloe vera is used worldwide for several medical purposes as alternative medicine. The present study, is an attempt to evaluate the hypoglycemic effects of aqueous leaf extract of Aloe vera. Allaxon injection (65mg/kg body weight) induced hyperglycemia. Oral administration of aqueous extract of Aloe vera at a dose of 0.5ml/100gm body weight for a prolonged period (30 days) significantly reduced blood sugar levels and rise in liver glycogen content in allaxon induced diabetic rats compared with control group. The treatment with aqueous extract of leaves also showed improvement in the body weight, food and water consumption in allaxon induced diabetic rats. Prolonged treatment of rats with Aloe extract did not show any toxic effect.

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INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus is a group of metabolic disorder which is characterized by hyperglycemia. This results from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both. The chronic hyperglycemia or diabetes is associated with long-term damage, dysfunction and failure of various organs, especially the eyes, kidney, nerves, hearts and blood vessels (American Diabetes Association, 2004). Hyperglycemia and hyperlipidemia are two important characters of diabetes mellitus in which diabetic patients experience various vascular complications such as atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease, diabetic retinopathy, nephropathy and neuropathy (Sheetz, 2002). Several hypotheses have been put forward to explain the genesis of diabetes. These include auto oxidation processes of glucose, the non-enzymatic and progressive glycation of proteins with the consequently increased formation of glucose-derived advanced glycosylation end products, and enhanced glucose flux through the polyol pathway (Tiwari, 2002). Though many modern medicines are available to control diabetes but many of them are having severe side effects. Management of diabetes without any side effect is still a challenge to the medical system.

This lead to increasing demand for natural products with antidiabetic activity and lesser side effects. Many herbs and plant products have been shown to have anti diabetic property. Aloe vera is one of these plants with anti diabetic property (Grover *et al.*, 2002). Aloe vera, commonly known as aloe or Gwar patta (Hindi), is belonging to the family Asphodelaceae or aloe family. The biological activities of Aloe vera include wound healing, antifungal activity, hypoglycemic or antidiabetic effects, anti inflammatory, anticancer, immunomodulatory and gastro protective (Hamman, 2008). The plant is a store house of many phytochemicals, vitamins, nutrients and anti-oxidants (Maenthalsong, 2007). Fresh aloe juice from the inner leaf parenchyma contains 96% water, polysaccharides (mucilage). The main constituent of this mucilage are D-glucose and D-mannose, tannins, steroid, enzymes, plant hormones, amino acids, vitamins and minerals (Samulsson, 2004). Many of the health benefits associated with Aloe vera have been attributed to the polysaccharides contained in the gel of the leaves.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant Material

Fresh leaves of Aloe vera were used in the present study were collected from the garden of St. Thomas college. The aqueous

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Research Article

EVALUATION OF HYPOGLYCEMIC EFFECT OF ALOE VERA ON ALLAXON INDUCED DIABETIC RATS

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ABSTRACT

Aloe vera is used worldwide for several medical purposes as alternative medicine. The present study, is an attempt to evaluate the hypoglycemic effects of aqueous leaf extract of Aloe vera. Alloxan injection (65mg/kg body weight) induced hyperglycemia. Oral administration of aqueous extract of Aloe vera at a dose of 0.5ml/100gm body weight for a prolonged period (30 days) significantly reduced blood sugar levels and rise in liver glycogen content in alloxan induced diabetic rats compared with control group. The treatment with aqueous extract of leaves also showed improvement in the body weight, food and water consumption in alloxan induced diabetic rats. Prolonged treatment of rats with Aloe extract did not show any toxic effect.

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INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus is a group of metabolic disorder which is characterized by hyperglycemia. This results from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both. The chronic hyperglycemia or diabetes is associated with long-term damage, dysfunction and failure of various organs, especially the eyes, kidney, nerves, hearts and blood vessels (American Diabetes Association, 2004). Hyperglycemia and hyperlipidemia are two important characters of diabetes mellitus in which diabetic patients experience various vascular complications such as atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease, diabetic retinopathy, nephropathy and neuropathy (Sheetz, 2002). Several hypotheses have been put forward to explain the genesis of diabetes. These include auto oxidation processes of glucose, the non-enzymatic and progressive glycation of proteins with the consequently increased formation of glucose-derived advanced glycosylation end products, and enhanced glucose flux through the polyol pathway (Tiwari, 2002). Though many modern medicines are available to control diabetes but many of them are having severe side effects. Management of diabetes without any side effect is still a challenge to the medical system.

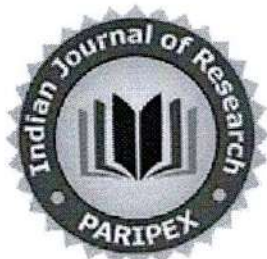
This leads to increasing demand for natural products with antidiabetic activity and lesser side effects. Many herbs and plant products have been shown to have anti-diabetic property. Aloe vera is one of these plants with anti-diabetic property (Grover *et al.*, 2002). Aloe vera, commonly known as aloe or Gwar patta (Hindi), is belonging to the family Asphodelaceae or aloe family. The biological activities of Aloe vera include wound healing, antifungal activity, hypoglycemic or antidiabetic effects, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, immunomodulatory and gastro-protective (Hamman, 2008). The plant is a store house of many phytochemicals, vitamins, nutrients and anti-oxidants (Maenthalsong, 2007). Fresh aloe juice from the inner leaf parenchyma contains 96% water, polysaccharides (mucilage). The main constituent of this mucilage are D-glucose and D-mannose, tannins, steroid, enzymes, plant hormones, amino acids, vitamins and minerals (Samulsson, 2004). Many of the health benefits associated with Aloe vera have been attributed to the polysaccharides contained in the gel of the leaves.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Plant Material

Fresh leaves of Aloe vera were used in the present study were collected from the garden of St. Thomas college. The aqueous

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Asst. Professor, St. Thomas College, Bhilai Chattisgarh, India.



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**Mrs. Rupa
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Asstt. Professor

ABSTRACT

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KEYWORDS

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ANTIBIOTIC POTENTIAL OF SOIL ACTINOMYCETES UNDER INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL AND NUTRITIONAL PARAMETERS

PRIYAMBADA SINGH^{a1} AND M.G. ROYMON^b

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ABSTRACT

A total of 19 soil Actinomycetes were isolated from forest area of Bastar region of Chhattisgarh and screened for antibacterial activity. Among them, the isolate BS 46 exhibited broad spectrum antibacterial activity against gram positive bacterial pathogens, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Bacillus subtilis* and gram negative bacterial pathogens, *Escherichia coli* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* obtained from MTCC, IMTECH, Chandigarh, India. It was gram positive, filamentous, producing diffusible pigment on starch casein agar medium. In order to increase its efficiency, the effect of temperature, pH, carbon and nitrogen sources were optimized and its antibacterial activity was examined by agar well diffusion method. The maximum antibacterial activity was observed at 30° C and 7 pH, whereas maltose and malt extract were proved to best carbon and nitrogen sources, respectively. Thus, the results of this study confirmed that the antibacterial substances produced by Actinomycetes isolate BS 46 were found to be more effective after optimization of physical and nutritional parameters.

KEYWORDS: Actinomycetes, Antibacterial Compound, Bacterial Pathogens, Zone of Inhibition

Actinomycetes are proved to be most promising strains for production of various bioactive secondary metabolites, especially the genera *Streptomyces* holds a prominent position of producer of different classes of antibiotics and other pharmaceutically and industrial important compounds (Pereira and Kamat, 2013). There are around one million known natural products and approximately 50000 microbial metabolites including both bioactive and inactive compounds, therefore, there is a need of reinvestigation of microbial products by applying more selective and improved methodologies (Berdy, 2005). Microbial pathogens are increasing their efficiency and resistance to many drugs day by day and becoming more dangerous to the living forms of life, therefore new and potential antibiotics are needed through proper development strategies (Chaudhary *et al.*, 2013).

Actinomycetes are gram positive, spore forming, filamentous bacteria, characterized by aerial and substrate mycelium and belonging to order Actinomycetales (Lechevalier and Lechevalier, 1981). The Actinobacteria class holds some resilient species which can grow and survive in variety of habitats including the extreme environments and these adaptations make them capable of synthesizing and producing such important natural compounds which could be useful medical and industrial purposes (Ballav *et al.*, 2012). A total of, 19 actinomycetes were isolated from soil sample collected from forest area of Bastar region of Chhattisgarh and screened for antibacterial activity. The isolate BS 46 had shown broad spectrum antibacterial activity against gram positive and gram negative bacterial pathogens, therefore, in this study various physical and nutritional parameters were

optimized for increasing the efficiency of BS 46. So that maximum antibiotic substances could be produced from it and used for extraction, purification and identification of new bioactive metabolite.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Isolation Actinomycetes from Soil

The Actinomycetes isolate BS 46 was isolated from soil sample collected from forest area of Bastar region of Chhattisgarh. The isolation was done after collection and pre-treatment of soil sample by wet heating method (Hayakawa, 1991). The pre-treated soil sample was serially diluted to 3 folds and spread over Starch casein nitrate agar and incubated at 28 °C for three weeks. After incubation morphologically distinct colonies were purified and sub cultured on ISP 2 Slants (El-Naggar *et al.* 2006).

Screening of Antibacterial Activity

The isolates were grown in 50 ml Starch casein broth in 250 ml conical flask and incubated for 14 days. After the incubation the culture broth was centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 30 minutes. The resulting supernatant was used for antibacterial activity against the test organisms by agar well diffusion method (Barry & Thornsberry, 1985).

Test Organisms

Antibacterial activity of Actinomycetes were tested against 4 bacterial pathogens, *Staphylococcus aureus* (MTCC 7443), *Bacillus subtilis* (MTCC 1789), *Escherichia coli* (MTCC 3221) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (MTCC 3163) obtained from Microbial Type Culture Collection & Gene Bank (MTCC), IMTECH, Chandigarh.

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ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF ROOT OF *Senna alata* FROM AMBIKAPUR AGAINST STANDARD MTCC STRAINSPRANITA SHARMA^{a1}, M.G. ROYMON^b AND RANJANA SHRIVASTAVA^c^aGovt. V.Y.T.P.G. Autonomous College, Durg, Chhattisgarh, India^bDepartment of Microbiology & Biotechnology, St. Thomas College Bhilai, Chhattisgarh, India

ABSTRACT

Plants produce large amount of drugs comprising to different groups such as antispasmodic, anti nauseant, anti-cancer, antimicrobials etc. A huge number of the plants are claimed to acquire the antibiotic properties in the traditional system and are also used widely by the tribal people worldwide. Interest has also been highlighted to the antimicrobial properties of plants and their metabolites due to the increasing prevalence of drug resistant pathogens of clinical importance. Medicinal plants have their natural ability to resist pathogenic microorganisms and this led to investigate their mechanism of action and isolation of active compounds. Here we have selected an important medicinal plant, *Senna alata* (family Caesalpinaceae; local name, Dadmardan or Hinglaj) the root was extracted with hexane, chloroform, ethyl acetate, acetone, methanol and aqueous respectively antibacterial activity was tested against standard MTCC isolates and preliminary phytochemical screening was done. *Senna alata* is an underutilized shrub in Chhattisgarh region. This plant is known to contain various phytochemicals and possess biological activity against a number of diseases which reveals the need of future research with *Senna alata*.

KEYWORDS: *Senna alata*, Antibacterial Activity, Medicinal Plant and Phytochemical

Medicinal plants are known to be an initial line of defense against various diseases. In the recent years, there has been enduring revival of interest to use medicinal plants in developing countries. This is due to fact that herbal medicines are found to be safe without any adverse side effect as compared to synthetic drugs. Therefore, search of new drugs with better and cheaper substitutes from the plant origin are a natural choice. Some plants have shown the ability to overcome resistance in some organisms and this has led to researchers to investigate their mechanisms of action and isolation of active compounds. Particular, focus is on establishing the effect of the plant extracts in terms of their microstatic and microbicidal action and the spectrum of organisms affected. This has enabled to utilization of plants for the treatment of microbial infections and in the development of new antimicrobial agents. Since ancient times, medicinal plants have always been the principle sources of medicine in India. Herbal medicines also playing a crucial role in health care for a large part of the population living in developing countries. Present study is designed to understand antibacterial potential of eco-friendly plant *Senna alata* (Family - Fabaceae) from Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh against some bacterial strains viz., *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Salmonella enteric*, *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Micrococcus luteus*.

METHODOLOGY

Collection and Identification of Plant

The plant material (*S. alata*) was collected from Ambikapur (Latitude 23.1355° N, Longitude 83.1818° E) Chhattisgarh, India. (Figure: 1). A voucher specimen has been deposited in Herbarium of BSI Allahabad, India. Collected root were cleaned, dried under shade at room temperature then grounded and stored till use (Figure 1).

Extraction of Plant Material

The dried powder material was extracted sequentially in six different solvents based on their polarity index viz., hexane, chloroform, ethyl acetate, acetone, methanol and aqueous. 15 g powdered material was extracted with 150 ml of solvents using soxhlet apparatus for 6-8 hours. The crude extract obtained was concentrated in rotary evaporator at 40°C until the solvent evaporated completely and later stored at 4°C till use.

Test Organisms

Test bacteria viz. *Aeromonas hydrophila* MTCC 1739, *Salmonella enteric* MTCC 3219, *Listeria monocytogenes* MTCC 1143 and *Micrococcus luteus* MTCC 7950.

Antibacterial Susceptibility Test

The antibacterial assay of the extracts was performed using agar well diffusion method (Sen and Batra, 2012). The 1000 µl of inoculum was spread on

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Psychic Motives Behind Yoga.

- **Source:** Journal of Psychosocial Research . 2016, Vol. 11 Issue 2, p303-313. 11p.
- **Author(s):** Mukherjee, Debjani
- **Abstract:** Yoga has always been an oriental practice. Since ancient days it was a science of personal discovery and self-inquiry. This meaning has taken a leap to a more modern definition and is considered to be a regime for physical fitness as well as mental hygiene. Healthy mind is an outcome of a healthy body. Young working executives are getting pulled into yoga as a means of releasing their corporate stress. This study is an attempt to trace the changes in perceptions of people practicing yoga over the years, their motive when initiated to yoga and their journey of sustenance in this activity. The implications of this study is that it makes us understand that as conditioning of body happens due to regular practice of yoga, religiosity and spiritualism engulfs our mind and our way of thinking.
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LIGNOCELLULOLYTIC FUNGAL ISOLATION AND SCREENING FOR THEIR LACCASE PRODUCING ABILITY

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ABSTRACT

The current study includes isolation and screening of laccase producing lignocellulolytic fungi from banana waste soil. In this study twenty three fungal isolates were isolated by serial dilution technique. They were cultivated on Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) plates. For their laccase producing ability isolates were qualitatively screened by guaiacol plate assay on Potato Dextrose Agar medium plates which contains 0.02% Guaiacol in the medium. Guaiacol is a substrate for laccase producing fungi. After 5 days incubation eight fungal isolates were shown laccase producing ability. Fungi oxidize Guaiacol and produce reddish brown color halo on the plates. Five fungal isolate (BWC, BWJ, BWM, BWV and BWY) had shown maximum quantitative laccase production in Potato Dextrose Broth after 15 days of incubation at room temperature.

KEYWORDS: Laccase, Guaiacol, Indicator, Qualitatively, Quantitative

Laccase (p-diphenol: Oxygen oxidoreductase EC 1.10.3.2) enzyme degrades many phenolic compounds (Hoegger *et al.*, 2006; Alcalde, 2007). It is also known as multi-copper blue oxidase, it belongs to the oxidoreductase group of enzymes. 50 kDa and 130 kDa are their biochemically glycoprotein carrying molecular mass (Morozova *et al.*, 2007). A fungus produces more than one isoform of laccase (Hoshida *et al.*, 2001). Fungal laccases are multinuclear, extracellular, mostly inducible, monomeric glycoproteins with 10-20% of carbohydrate contents. It makes laccase to be highly stable (Mayer and Staples, 2002). Fungal laccases have played more important roles in fungal plant pathogen/host interaction, stress defense, morphogenesis and lignin degradation (Thurston, 1994). Fungi belonging to deuteromycetes, basidiomycetes and ascomycetes are known to be laccase producers of biotechnological importance and as well as ecologically important such as bioremediation and biodegradation (Mayer and Staples, 2002; Morozova *et al.*, 2007; Desai and Nityanand, 2011; Shraddha *et al.*, 2011). Laccases are used as new biocatalysts for organic synthesis (Milstein *et al.*, 1989; Mayer and Staples, 2002). They are applied for the modification and appearance of beverages or foods. It eliminates the undesirable phenolic compounds, which are responsible for the haze formation, turbidity and browning in clear beer, wine and fruit juice (Rodriguez and Toca, 2006). It is capable of depolymerizing and de-lignifying wood pulp fiber and use in chlorine-free in bio-pulping process (Camarero *et al.*, 2004; Rodriguez and Toca, 2006; Vikineswary *et al.*, 2006). Their potential application in textile and dye industries for the enzymatic modification of bleaching dye (Abadilla *et al.*, 2000;

Kunamneni *et al.*, 2008). Laccase degrades recalcitrant and xenobiotic compounds, it is a major contamination source in soil (Rodriguez and Toca, 2006). Laccase also degrades PHAs, which shows mutagenic, carcinogenic and cytotoxic properties that are responsible for risk to human health (Bamforth and Singleton, 2006).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials

The reagent grade chemicals Potato Dextrose Agar, Potato Dextrose Broth, Guaiacol, Sodium Acetate Buffer and Streptomycin were procured from Hi-Media, Mumbai (India).

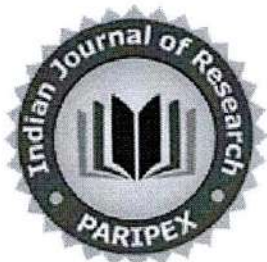
Collection of Soil Sample and Isolation of Fungi

Sample of banana waste soil was collected in a sterile plastic bag from Purai Road Utai, District Durg (C.G.) and subjected to isolation of fungi by serial dilution method. 1 gram of soil sample was added into 10 ml sterile water and mixed. The suspension was serially diluted 10^{-1} to 10^{-5} dilution. After dilution 1 ml of each dilution was spread on a sterile plate and added Potato Dextrose Agar medium which contained 0.01% Streptomycin poured in plates and plates rotated clockwise and anti-clockwise. Streptomycin was used for inhibition of bacterial contaminants. After solidification of medium plates were incubated at 28°C for 7 days (Waskman, 1922).

Qualitative Screening

The fungal strains were inoculated in 0.02% Guaiacol containing Potato Dextrose Agar plates. The plates were incubated at 30°C for 5 days. After 5 days of incubation the laccase producing fungal strains showed

¹Corresponding author



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Asstt. Professor

ABSTRACT

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glkHga fH;HkZdhrdZ;Hrkdsfy, mdHkHfHjd ,oalHkd d orkHj.H vHkZ IrjH ifHdHk vHkHed loldH ,oavHkHed
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KEYWORDS

rdZdkvkij, d idij dhlhksdhihe lZlZgsko tle lsyaj
o) MlHkd u; srdZdkvkij lHrkgs, oaijksdki; k djrkgs
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REVIEW ON CURRENT TECHNIQUES IN ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF *Streptomyces* FROM SOIL

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ABSTRACT

Streptomyces genus of actinomycetes is Gram-positive, filamentous bacteria are most potent source of antibiotic production. To achieve novel, safer and more effective antibiotics from *Streptomyces* necessitate systematic information about *Streptomyces* and use of high throughput techniques. Different chemical and physical pretreatment methods are available for selective isolation of *Streptomyces*. Morphological differentiation of *Streptomyces* based on morphological, physiological and biochemical characterization but conventional methods are not reliable at genus/ species/strain level therefore molecular characterization methods including Restriction fragment length (RFLP), Amplified ribosomal DNA restriction analysis (ARDRA), Random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD), Pulse field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) and use of genus specific primers are applied. Production of antimicrobial compound greatly influenced by nutritional parameters: carbon and nitrogen source and physiological parameters: pH, temperature, oxygen availability. Maximum yield require formulation of culture media by means of carbon and nitrogen source at different concentration.

KEYWORDS: *Streptomyces*, soil, characterization, Morphological differentiation

Streptomyces dominant genus of actinomycetes are mycelium producing, aerobic, gram positive, spore forming bacteria usually distributed in soil containing high G+C content (> 55%) in their DNA. The genus *Streptomyces* produce wide varieties of natural bioactive metabolites such as antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, antitumor, anti-hypersensitivity and immunosuppressive (Omura *et al.*, 2001; Bentley *et al.*, 2002; Paradkar *et al.*, 2003; Patzer *et al.*, 2010; Khan 2011). *Streptomyces* produces 75 % of commercially and clinically valuable known bioactive compound which are broadly used in industries (Miyadoh 1993). Resistance of wide range of bacteria and fungi to many antibiotics and appearance of new diseases and effect of antimicrobial compound on immune system imposed the discovery of effective, new and safer and broad spectrum antimicrobial compound (Wise 2008; Demain and Sancheze 2009). Antimicrobial compound production greatly influenced or completely lost under different nutritional and environmental condition (Waksman *et al.*, 1961). High yield of bioactive compound depends on successfully formulation of culture medium with accurate carbon and nitrogen sources (Goodfellow and Fiedler 2010) and different cultural conditions, pH, temperature, oxygen availability, medium volume, incubation time and inoculum size (Srinivasan *et al.*, 1991; Mehdi *et al.*, 2006; Ruiz *et al.*, 2010). *Streptomyces* are already known genus for production of bioactive metabolites although collection of broad information about *Streptomyces* and systematic use of methods and techniques are useful to produce even more

profitable, safer, and effective bioactive compound (Nett *et al.*, 2009).

BIOPROSPECTING FOR ANTIMICROBIAL COMPOUND

Antibiotic producing bacteria particularly *Streptomyces* extensively present in soil and through antibiotic production they inhibit their competitors and pathogens. Discovery of bioactive compound from soil *Streptomyces* decrease in past two decades because search of new compounds directed towards unexplored environments (Ramazani *et al.*, 2013). Pharmaceutical industries uses product of soil *Streptomyces* since fifty years but merely a minuscule fraction of earth is exploited for isolation and production of bioactive secondary metabolite from this genus (Takahashi and omura 2003). Thus, there is a chance of finding new *Streptomyces* species and new bioactive compounds from this genus from unexplored region of earth. However, the frequency of rediscovery of known antimicrobial compounds from *Streptomyces* fairly high (Huck *et al.*, 1991). *Streptomyces griseus* was first *Streptomyces* isolated from soil produced the first antibiotic streptomycin, after development of penicillin from *Penicillium chrysogenum*, this was first antibiotic used in treatment of tuberculosis (Procopio *et al.*, 2012).

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INFLUENCE OF EMOTIONAL MATURITY, GENDER AND THEIR INTERACTION ON AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOUR OF STUDENTS



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****Dr. Sonia Popli, St. Thomas College, Bhilai**

ABSTRACT

A study of the influence of emotional maturity, gender and their interaction on aggressive behaviour of students was carried out on middle school students of Chhattishgarh. The emotional maturity scale developed by Dr Yashvir Singh and Dr Mahesh Bhargava (2012) was used to assess the emotional maturity of the students the data collected was subjected to statistical

Analysis and the findings were collected.

KEYWORDS

Aggressive behaviour, high emotional maturity, low emotional maturity, gender, equal extent.

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Isolation, optimization and purification of endoxylanase from newly isolated *Bacillus* sp.

Shanthi V. and Roymon M.G.

A new endoxylanase producing bacteria was isolated from forest soil of Bhilai-Durg region of Chhattisgarh (India) and was identified as *Bacillus* sp. MCC2728. Optimization of both cultural and nutritional factors was done for maximizing xylanase production. Maximum xylanase production was observed after 72 hours of incubation. The optimum pH and temperature were 9.0 and 55°C respectively. 5% inoculum size with a shaking speed of 150 rpm produced optimum levels of xylanase. Wheat bran served as the best carbon source, a combination of peptone and yeast extract proved to be the optimum nitrogen source. Pre-treatment of wheat bran using 0.5N NaOH increased the enzyme yields. Among the different supplements tested, xylose was found to be the most suitable supplement capable of inducing maximum xylanase production. K₂HPO₄ was the best metal salt. The enzyme was purified by a two-step purification process using 80% saturated ammonium sulfate solution. The total activity was 4430 U. The specific activity was determined as 518.13 U/mg and the purification fold was 5.47 with yield 34.50%. SDS-PAGE analysis showed two protein bands of 25-30 KD and 38-40KDa. The ability of purified xylanase from *Bacillus* sp. MCC2728 to hydrolyze birch wood xylan was confirmed by zymogram analysis.

Full Text

Partial molecular characterization of the Fig latent virus 1 (FLV-1) infecting figs in Western Saudi Arabia

In Vitro characteristics of callus induction of Bryonia Laciniola– A medicinal plant

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Abstract – The present study deals with the In Vitro Callus induction of *Bryonia Laciniola* which is an important medicinal plant which belongs to the family Cucurbitaceae. It is widely used for inflammation, cough, flatulence and skin diseases. The efficient in vitro Callus induction of *Bryonia Laciniola* was achieved from internode and leaf explants on MS medium with different concentrations and combinations of 2,4-D and Kin. The highest rate of Callus induction was observed from the leaf explants on MS medium with 2,4-D (3 mg/l) + Kin (1 mg/l). The regenerated callus were transferred in to half strength MS medium fortified 2,4-D for Callus elongation. The elongated Callus was successfully the current study showed efficient in vitro Callus induction capabilities of *Bryonia Laciniola*.

Keywords- In Vitro Callus induction, MS medium, 2,4-D and Kin.

INTRODUCTION

Bryonia laciniola syn *Bryonopsis laciniola* (Cucurbitaceae) plant is distributed throughout India and locally known as “Shivlingi” and “Gargumaru.” It is an annual climber with bright red fruits and is reported to be highly medicinal [1]. Locally in India its seeds are being used for promoting conception in women. Plant as a whole is bitter, tonic and mild laxative. Its leaves are used on inflammations. Roots are given against asthma and promotes conception. In India, Gond and Bharia tribes of the Patalkot Valley, Madhya Pradesh worship this plant. According to them, this herb is a boon for the childless parents. The herbal healers (Bhumkas) prepare certain combination of herb and prescribe it to the needed person. *B. laciniola* is widely employed as a herbal drug for the treatment of gastrointestinal, respiratory, rheumatic and metabolic disorders, as well as for liver and infectious diseases [2]. The leaves, roots and seeds extracts of the plant were studied on various health problems in women like infertility and menstrual disorders. The whole plant of *Bryonia laciniola* is recommended traditionally for inflammation, controlling fever, inducing diuresis and as a tonic. Plant is also used

against snake-bite (part not specified). From leaves a bitter principle, bryonin, has been reported [3]. *Bryonia alba* is well established homeopathic medicine, while *B. laciniola* is being used as trivial medicine since long in India, but not much work has been done on the plant except fatty acids from fruit, sugars and a glucomannan from seeds [4] have been reported.

The present investigation was carried out to develop a simple and efficient protocol for callus induction of *bryonia laciniola*. This is an alternative and cost effective method to conserve the medicinal plant.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Plant Material

Bryonia laciniola plants were collected from Bhilai region Dist- Durg Chhattisgarh, India and were successfully planted in St. Thomas College herbal garden for further use.

The plant specimens are maintained in the Department of Microbiology and Biotechnology, St. Thomas College. For the initial experiments, healthy internodal and leaf explants were collected from two months old plant.

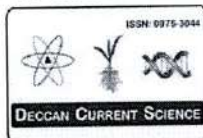
B. Selection and Surface Sterilization of Explants

After selection of nodal segment and leaves as ideal explants for our experimentation, we have chosen them for further studies on the effect of growth hormones 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2, 4-D) and Kinetin (Kin). All explants were first washed under running tap water for 30 min and then washed distilled water and transferred to Laminar air flow chamber. The explants were surface sterilized with 0.1 % (w/v) HgCl₂ solution for 4 min, and then washed with sterilized distilled water. The 70% ethanol was added and waits for 5 min and then explants were washed with sterilized distilled water for 5-7 times. Now the explants were cut to the required size and inoculated onto culture medium. All the explants were placed horizontally on the medium, and the leaves were placed with their dorsal side in contact with the medium.

C. Culture Medium and Conditions

The culture medium used for the explants selection was MS medium [5] supplemented with 3% (w/v) sucrose

Research Article



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Establishment of Callus and Cell Suspension Cultures of *Bryoniaciniosa*, A Medicinal Plant

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ABSTRACT

An efficient procedure has been developed for callus induction and cell suspension cultures of *Bryoniaciniosa* for the first time. Explant selection was carried out among leaf, stem and root to select a suitable type of explants capable of higher callus formation. Leaf explants thus selected showed maximum response to callus induction (67.1%). Modified B5 medium supplemented with 0.5 mg/l 2,4-D plus 2 mg/l BA was the most favorable medium for callus formation with the highest induction rate (94.8%) and greatest fresh weight of callus (1.7 g per explant). Cell suspension cultures were established by transferring 2-8 g fresh callus to 80 ml liquid B5 medium. An inoculum size of 8 g produced the greatest biomass accumulation which was 13.1 g/l. In response to various sucrose concentrations from 10 g /l to 80 g/l, cultures with 60 g sucrose lg/l not only produced the highest dry biomass (18.5 g/l). These prepared cell suspension cultures provided a useful material for further regulation of Secondary metabolite biosynthesis and for enhanced production of valuable products on a large scale.

Keywords: BA- 6-benzyladenine; DW- dry weight; 2,4-D- 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid; B5- Gamborg's medium.

Introduction:

Bryoniaciniosa syn *Bryonopsis laciniosa*

(Cucurbitaceae) locally known as 'Shivlingi' and 'Gargumaru' is distributed throughout India. It is an annual climber with bright red fruits and is reported to be highly medicinal (Supe, 2011). Locally in India its seeds are being used for promoting conception in women. It was thought that seeds may be containing some hormone like substance or substances that may help in the secretion of hormones in the human system or may be possessing substance which may be

having strengthening effect on uterine muscle. Ayurvedic literature survey indicated the use of entire plant is bitter tonic, hepatoprotective, antipyretic, laxative and used to correct the metabolic abnormalities. Plant is also used against snake-bite (Paul and Raychaudhuri, 2010). Its leaves are used on inflammation (Nadakarni 1982; Kirtikar and Basu, 1987). Fruits are recommended in liver disease, leucoderma, inflammation and abdominal disease (Rai, 1989, Sathish Kumar 2010) Fruits are used as blood purifier. Root extract is having

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A Study of Marketing Process and Implementation of Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (With Special Reference to Durg District of C.G.)

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Online published on 18 October, 2016.

Abstract

Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), a premier fertilizer cooperative in India is engaged in production and marketing of fertilizers. Since fertilizer is necessary input to increase production of various crops in the state, a very much scientific management approach is needed to make available the fertilizers to the farmers in the crops season when needed. Since the state of Chhattisgarh is an agricultural state only supply of the fertilizers is not the aim of the IFFCO management but proper utilization of the fertilizers is the field for sustained development of the production too. Because careless utilization may lead to increase the consumption gap among different fertilizers which can cause deflection of nutrients from soil and decrease the yield (Kg/Hectare). The marketing universe has undergone tremendous change in the economic, technological, social and political sphere in a fast changing environment. Marketing Management has to meet the challenges of the change, achieve progress and prosperity through marketing innovation considering also the social aspects too. The consumer (farmers) and IFFCO will require the ultimate in strategies to produce profit sufficient for their survival under certain responsibilities to each other. The essence of IFFCO management concept will be based on two fundamental ideas

1. Consumer's satisfaction is not only a means to earn profit, but also the socioeconomic justification for the survival of the industry.

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Cooperative Marketing Management of IFFCO

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²Retired Principal, Govt. College, Utai, Durg

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Online published on 2 February, 2017.

Abstract

When some people join hands to solve some common difficulties, they are said to be working in cooperation. It may be defined as that form of organization in which some people combine for some common economic purposes. Cooperative marketing are formed voluntarily. A cooperative market works on some fundamental principles. First, members join it of their own sweet will. Secondly, all the members are treated as equals. Thirdly, cooperative markets work according to democratic constitution. Four, they are meant to bring members closer to each other. For these reasons such societies are started in small localities so that all the members of a particular locality may know each other well. Lastly cooperation teaches economy. Cooperative marketing helps the farmers in getting credit at a low rate of interest. Moreover, the members work very economically as they know that the gain of the society will be their own gain.

Keywords

Constitution, Cooperative, Leadership, Agriculture, Manufacturer, Supply, Channels.

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Reactive oxygen species, lipid peroxidation, protein oxidation and antioxidative enzymes in dehydrating Karanj (*Pongamia pinnata*) seeds during storage

B. Sahu ^a, A.K. Sahu ^a, V. Thomas ^b, S.C. Naithani ^a

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Highlights

EFFECT OF SUCROSE, AGAR AND PH ON *IN VITRO* PLANT REGENERATION OF *BRYONIA LACINIOSA*

UJJWALA SUPE

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ABSTRACT

Bryonia laciniosa is locally known as "Shivlingi" or Gargumar. This herb is a boon for the childless parents. Due to its therapeutic activity and diversified uses, demand of *B. laciniosa* is increasing in Indian and international market. The aim was to study the effect of sucrose, agar and pH on *in vitro* Plant regeneration of *Bryonia laciniosa*. The selected leaves explants were sterilized with 1% Mercuric chloride for 20 min and rinsed five times with autoclaved distilled water. For shoot induction and regeneration MS medium containing different concentrations of sucrose (1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0 and 5.0% w/v) were used to optimize carbon source. BAP and KIN (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 mg/ml) singly as well as in combination with different concentrations of IAA and NAA (3, 4 and 5 mg/ml) for induction and multiplication of shoots were used. MS Medium supplemented with either IBA or α -naphthyl acetic acid (NAA) at various concentrations including 0.5, 1.0 and 2.0 mg/l were used for maximum root induction. Apart from this for solidification agar (2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 gm/l) were used among different level of pH. The rooted plantlets were successfully transferred to green house for hardening process. For optimum shoot induction and multiplication in MS medium containing BAP with NAA, Sucrose 30 gm/l, agar 6 gm/l and pH 5.5 – 6.0 proved more effective. The medium having 30 gm/l sucrose showed the highest percentage of explant responded to shoot proliferation and that was 100%. The proliferation response of the explant was observed on MS medium having 6 gm/l of agar (100%). The highest percentage of explant showing proliferation was observed on the medium adjusted to pH 5.5 and 6.0. The results presented here proved to be suitable for the *in vitro* shoot multiplication of *Bryonia laciniosa*.

Figure: 01

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Tables:05

KEY WORDS: Agar, *Bryonia laciniosa*, Callus, Plant regeneration, Sucrose,

Introduction

The Shivlingi plant, *Bryonia laciniosa* is a genus of family cucurbitaceae comprises about 12 species distributed throughout the Europe and West India. The members of *Bryonia laciniosa* are herbaceous with tuberous root and flowers in racemose¹. *B. laciniosa* is an important medicinal plant². In India, Gond and Bharia tribes of the Patalkot Valley, Madhya Pradesh worship this plant. According to them, The herbal healers (Bhumkas) prepare certain combination of herb and prescribe it to the needed person. The plant has been used in bilious attacks fevers with flatulence³. The plant shows many pharmacological activities like

analgesic, antipyretic, anti convulsant, antimicrobial, cytotoxic, antiasthmatic, anti-inflammatory and anti fertility. Many traditional uses are also reported like adenopathy, ague, asthma, bronchitis, carbuncles, cholera, colic, consumption, convulsions, cough, delirium, fertility, headache, megalosplen, paralysis, phthisis, snake bite which are being studied till today and further research has to be done. The fruits are reported to be highly medicinal and used by tribal people of Bastar for the birth of male child since many years but only little work has been done on this plant⁴.



An Algorithm to Quantify Sentiments of Product Reviews for a Given Feature using Text Mining

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 Bhilai Institute of Technology, Durg, C.G, India³

Abstract:

Quantifying sentiments of customer reviews of E-Commerce sites based on given features provide a convenient way to analyse large unclassified online text. Every product has many features but if reviews on specific features are to be analyzed then it becomes easier for manufacturers and producers to take a decision. In this paper we propose a system that extracts reviews based on given features and quantifies the sentiments in it.

Keywords: Quantify Sentiments – Product review, Quantification, Text Mining.

I. INTRODUCTION

Sentiment Analysis, studies people's sentiments towards certain entities. It is the process of computationally identifying, categorizing and quantifying opinion expressed in a piece of text, in order to determine the measure of the writer's attitude towards a particular product. The feedback of consumers is important for business, because it enables to plan marketing strategies based on the consumers' reception so it is necessary to understand their sentiments about its distinctive features as overall sentiment of a product is a collective one and does not provide information about the goodness or badness of a particular feature. Our model aims to quantify the sentiments of the text about a particular product feature provided and pictorially represent the overall sentiments. It mainly concentrates on finding out the sentiments of the various features of a product separately and quantifies them. For example, if the manufacturer wants to analyze the fabric feature of their product bags then all reviews related to the feature fabric is extracted into a file and the sentiments are classified as positive or negative at sentence level first and then at document level. Finally quantify the sentiments at entity level and graphically represents it. A review like "The fabric of the bag is very good.", can be classified under positive sentiments.

II. THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

Within Sentiment Analysis, quantification plays a major role, since in many applications we are interested in estimating sentiment not at the individual level, but at the aggregate level as it is the sentiment of the crowd, and how it is distributed. It attempts to make sentiments definable and measurable. Given a piece of written text, the problem is to categorize the text into one specific sentiment polarity, positive or negative (or neutral). We calculate the sentiment score at three levels, First each sentence of a review is categorized at sentence level, then at document level and finally at the entity level. The document level concerns whether a document, as a whole, expresses negative or positive sentiment, The entity level then

targets the exact measure of people's likeness or dislikeness about a product feature.

III. THE BASIC STEPS

1. Preprocessing Database
2. Accept Feature for Analysis
3. Extract Specific Reviews
4. POS Tagging
5. Sentiment Sentence Extraction
6. Sentiment Word and Phrase Identification
7. Calculate Total Positives and Negatives in each sentence
8. Sentiment Score Computation at document level
9. Sentiment Score Computation at Entity level
10. Result Interpretation

1) PRE PROCESSING REVIEW DATABASE

The database has to be cleaned so that we get proper text review on which analysis can be performed. Here we are to remove all unwanted characters like! () * and emoticons etc which can meddle with our results. It is suggested by Pang and Lee that all objective content should be removed for sentiment analysis.

2) EXTRACT FEATURED REVIEWS ONLY

Each review is parsed for the given feature. Only those reviews are collected whose words most closely match with the features provided. This is done by finding the feature words or its synonyms in the review. The word or its synonyms can be searched for in a sentence in a review and if found the review can be extracted else rejected. Each feature review will be stored in separate database file.

3) POS TAGGING

The subjective content consists of all sentiment sentences. A sentiment sentence is the one that contains, at least, one positive or negative word. All of the sentences were firstly

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Impact of Social Media Marketing on Business Exposure and Customer Response: A Study on Educational Institutes of Chhattisgarh

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ABSTRACT:

This study aims to determine the impact of social media marketing on business exposure and customer response of educational institutes of Chhattisgarh. Business Exposure and Customer Response are considered as the dependent variables and social media marketing is considered as the independent variable. A survey-based exploratory and causal research design was used. A research instrument of 28 items was generated comprising of 10 items for three antecedents of independent variable i.e. peer communication, perceived product innovativeness and product involvement and 6 items for dependent variable i.e. business exposure and 5 items for customer response. The data was collected from prospect customer i.e. students and their parents of selected educational institutes of Chhattisgarh through structured questionnaires. Factor analysis with principal component extraction method with promax rotation was used to determine the validity and cronbach's coefficient alpha to determine the reliability of the instrument. Regression analysis was used to determine the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. The study also aims to suggest strategies to increase the Business Exposure and Customer Response of the Education Institutes.

KEY WORDS: Social Media Marketing, Business Exposure, Customer Response, Educational Institutions.

INTRODUCTION:

Education industry needs entire new system to fulfill the students' requirements and expectations of their parents, which is now being the central issue for discussion. High competition and changing social environment are two important aspects that forced educational institutions both public and private, to become more proactive and more market-oriented. Educational institutions have been using traditional media to promote their services, which can be categorized as a one-way communication.

There primary customers and target group are students which must be segmented and targeted differentially as there can be: mature students, high-school graduates and international students, and each group has different needs and expectations. Nowadays, institutions face a plethora of issues and challenges in the current era of education system, which is turning more technological. In this respect, institutions are "being urged to provide high quality education, exist as a well-reputed institute/university, achieve enrolment success, improve competitive positioning, provide contemporary and well-designed academic programs, and maintain financial strength" (Cetin, 2003). This has forced administrators at institutions to begin to recognize that they need to function more like a business and market their offerings utilizing effective strategies (Hancock and McCormick, 1996). In this context, it appears rather ironic that many institutions may preach the virtues of marketing to their

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RASTRIYA SWASTHAYA BIMA YOJANA (RSBY) IN CHATTISGARH A PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT:

Health is an important aspect for economic growth and development. It is an essential component of social sector. To ensure "Health for all" is a huge challenge that confronts the authorities in India, given the country's size and the diversity of its population in socio-economic, regional, and cultural terms. Adequate provision for health financing is essential for strengthening healthcare. Chhattisgarh is one amongst the Highest performing state has come up well in health care system and hence is trying to meet the health care needs in the most equitable & efficient manner to the poor & weaker sections while remaining financially strong, so for this the state is adapting various strategies. To ensure "Health for all" is a huge challenge that confronts the authorities in India, given the country's size and the diversity of its population in socio-economic, regional, and cultural terms. Adequate provision for health financing is essential for strengthening healthcare.

KEY WORDS: RSBY (Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana), SNA (State Nodal Agency), TPA (Third party administrators), NGOs (Non-Governmental organizations), BPL (Below Poverty Line)

INTRODUCTION

The *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY) is a national health insurance scheme launched in 2008 by government of India to provide health insurance to households living below poverty line (BPL) in order to protect them from major health shocks that involve hospitalization. The *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* has been implemented by Government of Chhattisgarh across 18 districts of the State to provide health insurance coverage to BPL families for the first time in the history of the State. This scheme breaks new ground on different fronts in providing health insurance to large chunk of rural populations. The scheme has achieved tremendous success in terms of penetration into remote and outreach areas and benefiting large section of poorest of the poor within span of three years. Providing health insurance or health security to poor people continues to be one of the



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EFFECT OF METHODS OF TEACHING, CLASS AND THEIR INTERACTION ON LEARNING STYLES OF STUDENTS



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ABSTARCT

The study explores the effect of Smart class on the Academic Achievement of students. The sample consisted of 443 students of Class VI, VII and VIII from two higher secondary schools of Bhilai city, Durg (C.G.). The tool used to collect the data with regard to learning styles is Grasha - Riechmann Student Learning Styles Scale (GRSLSS). The learning styles scale was developed by Grasha, A.F. and Riechmann, S.W (1974) GRSLSS depicts six primary learning styles, which are present in each learner in different degrees. One of the schools followed traditional method of teaching while the teachers of the second school taught students with the help of Smart Class. Scores were analysed to find out the effect of Smart class and Traditional Method of teaching on learning styles of the students.

KEYWORDS

Smart Class, Learning Styles, Grasha-Riechmann Student Learning Styles Scale, Traditional Method, Methods of teaching

ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF *STREPTOMYCES* ISOLATED FROM RHIZOSPHERIC SOIL OF KHAIRAGARH, CHHATTISGARH

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ABSTRACT

The present work was carried out to assess the antibacterial activity of *Streptomyces* isolated from rhizospheric soil of Khairagarh of Rajnandgaon district, Chhattisgarh; India. Seventeen *Streptomyces* with distinct characteristics were isolated on Starch casein nitrate agar media by serial dilution method. All *Streptomyces* isolates were screened for their antibacterial activity against *E. coli*, *B. subtilis*, *K. pneumoniae*, *P. aeruginosa*, *B. cereus*, *S. aureus*, *M. luteus*, *L. monocytogenes*, *S. enterica*, *A. hydrophila*. Ten *Streptomyces* isolates exhibited antibacterial activity against at least one of the test organisms. Out of ten, one *Streptomyces* isolate (V5) exhibited broad spectrum activity.

Figures: 02

References: 20

Tables: 02

KEY WORDS: Antibacterial Activity, Rhizospheric Soil, *Streptomyces*.

Introduction

Wide range of bacteria and fungi are responsible for life threatening infection to humans and of which many are resistant to antibiotics inhibition^{2,3}. In recent years antimicrobial resistance emerged as a serious problem. Some pathogens are resistant to many different types of antibiotics and are required to control immediately as they are responsible for the spread of single or multidrug resistance^{6,14,19}. The main reason of antibiotic resistance is inappropriate prescription; irregular and improper use of antibiotics since their availability in the market^{1,17}. Increasing antimicrobial resistance, occurrence of new diseases and toxicity in some antimicrobial compounds necessitates the discovery of new antimicrobial compound¹⁸. Soil harbors diverse range of microbial community, working as a nutritional medium for microorganisms. On the basis of soil texture and nutrition availability, soils hold many types of microbes in variable number and composition. *Streptomyces*, member of actinomycetes are widely distributed in various types of soils⁹. Earthy smell of soil is

due to geosmin produces by *Streptomyces*, indicating that *Streptomyces* prevalently found in soils⁸. *Streptomyces* are aerobic, gram positive, mycelium producing bacteria, dominant genus of actinomycetes constituting more than 55% of G+C content in their DNA. Actinomycetes produces more than 50% of known antibiotics and 80% of this is produced by *Streptomyces* sp^{4,5,13}. *Streptomyces* produce wide range of clinically important antibiotics and are broadly used in industries due to their bioactivities. Secondary metabolites produced by *Streptomyces* include antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, antitumor, anti-hypersensitivity and immunosuppressive^{11,15}.

Material and Methods

Collection of soil sample:

Soil samples were collected from rhizosphere of plants in Khairagarh of Rajnandgaon district, Chhattisgarh; India. Soils were taken from up to depth of 25 cm, after removing 5 cm of surface soil. The soil samples were collected in sterile plastic bags¹⁰.

ASSESSMENT OF ANTIBACTERIAL AND SYNERGISTIC EFFECT OF
T. CORDIFOLIA ETHANOLIC EXTRACTS WITH VARIOUS ANTIBIOTICS
AGAINST THREE MTCC BACTERIAL STRAINS

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ABSTRACT

Present study focused on assessment of antibiotic resistance pattern of three MTCC bacterial strains viz. *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae* & *P. aeruginosa* and analysis of synergistic potential of ethanolic extracts of *Tinospora cordifolia* with various classes of antibiotics. Antibacterial activity of antibiotics was assessed by disc diffusion method. Antibacterial effect of hot and cold ethanolic extracts was analysed by agar dilution method. Cold extraction was performed in 1:8 dilution while hot extraction was performed using 1:12 dilution of dried plant parts in ethanol. Synergistic activity of plant extracts was analysed using concurrent administration of extracts (by agar dilution method) and antibiotics (Disc diffusion method). Zone of inhibition (mm) was calculated in triplicates and results were analysed by standard error, mean and ANOVA. In present study synergistic interaction among antibiotics and ethanolic extract of *T. cordifolia* Results are acceding previous findings and literature reported in Ayurveda & other primitive medicine system.

Figure: 02

References: 10

Table: 06

KEY WORDS: *E. coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, MDR, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, Synergism,

Introduction

Environmental bacterial strains are able to acclimatize themselves to unfavorable conditions & develop resistance among them. Among gram negative bacteria emergence of antibiotic resistance is increasing and thus multidrug resistance is accruing. This is a major concern of researchers now days. Prediction of antibiotic resistance among bacterial strains before they emerge at clinical settings is a novel approach for preventing super bugs and their spread endemically.

Ancient civilians treat various ailments by their knowledge of herbal formulations. Back to nature is becoming necessity for researchers so that treatment of various ailments becomes more effective, less time taking and with lesser side effects.

As every treatment has some active principle behind their activity, researchers are trying to acquaint about active ingredients/ principle behind antibacterial activity of medicinal plants. Present study is performed to understand antibiotic resistance pattern of MTCC *E. coli*, MTCC *P. aeruginosa* and MTCC *K. pneumoniae* for eleven antibiotics and synergistic potential of ethanolic extracts of leaf, fruit, root & stem of *Tinospora cordifolia* with seven antibiotics.

Material and Methods

Preparation of crude extracts:

Fresh leaf, fruit, root and stem were washed with running tap water followed by surface sterilization with HgCl_2 (0.01%) solution⁶. Leaves were shade dried and pulverized to

A Study of Degenerating Emotional Maturity in the Aged Adults due to Financial Insecurity

Debjani Mukherjee

ABSTRACT

Few studies document the efficacy of primary prevention efforts in preventing depressive disorders in the elderly. The author argues that the attainment of positive mental health depends in considerable part upon an individual's financial status in old age. In countries like India where there is no care and help given by the state in terms of financial and medical, elderly are totally dependent on their lifetime savings or their family members for sustenance. The concept of joint family system that was the backbone of the older generation is slowly taking a westward turn and shrinking into single unitary family. The cost of living and the inflation are on the rise. The savings that looked like a big amount at the official retiring age of 60 is a paltry amount by the time he reaches 70. An effort has been made in this study to unearth the relation between financial status - independency or dependency on other family members and the emotional maturity of the elderly.

Key Words: Emotional Maturity, Financial Status, Emotional Instability, Emotional Regression, Social Maladjustment, Personality Disintegration, Lack of Independence

INTRODUCTION

Maturity can be described as a pathway of development from the parasitic dependence of being a foetus to independence from the parental care. This is the increased capacity in an individual for responsibility and productivity and its decrease in receptive needs. Another characteristic of maturity is relative freedom from the well-known constellation of inferiority, egotism and competitiveness. Conditioning and training necessary for socialization and domestication, sense of reliability, flexibility and adaptability are few features of a mature mind.

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ANTIBACTERIAL ACTINOMYCETES FROM SOILS OF BASTAR BLOCK OF CHHATTISGARH

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ABSTRACT

In the present work, a total of 32 actinomycetes were isolated from soil samples of Bastar block of Chhattisgarh by serial dilution and spread plate method on starch casein agar & actinomycetes isolation agar. These actinomycetes were screened for their antibacterial activity by agar well diffusion method against 6 bacterial pathogens obtained from Microbial type Culture collection and Gene Bank (MTCC) IMTECH, Chandigarh. All actinomycetes isolates were morphologically distinct on the basis of colour of substrate and aerial mycelium and diffusible pigment. Among all actinomycetes isolates, thirteen isolates showed antibacterial. Out of 13 isolates, 8 isolates (61.5%) exhibited antibacterial activity against at least one of the tested pathogenic bacteria, 4 isolates (30.7%) exhibited antibacterial activity against three gram positive bacterial pathogens and only 1 isolate had shown broad spectrum antibacterial activity against all the gram positive & gram negative bacterial pathogens used in this study. On the basis of morphological and biochemical characters, all actinomycetes were found belonging to *Streptomyces* genera.

Figures: 02

References: 26

Tables: 02

KEY WORDS: Actinomycetes, Antibacterial activity, Pathogens

Introduction

Actinomycetes are prokaryotic spore forming gram positive bacteria with high G + C content in their DNA ranging from 51% in *Corynebacteria* to more than 70% in *Streptomyces* and *Frankia*²². They are free living, saprophytic bacteria and due to their filamentous nature, branching pattern and conidia formation as similar as fungi they are also known as ray fungi¹. They are most widely distributed group of microorganisms in nature and due to their diversity and ability for the production of most of the discovered bioactive secondary metabolites, mainly antibiotics^{7,19}, enzymes¹¹, enzyme inhibitors¹⁶, immunosuppressive agents⁵, holds a prominent position as targets in screening programs. The class Actinobacteria includes some of the resilient species which can easily adapt in various conditions making them capable of growing in extreme, hostile and polluted

environment and because of this adaptability, they are renowned in medicinal and industrial fields². There is great variation in selective antimicrobial activity of actinomycetes, both qualitative and quantitatively, which could be demonstrated through their antibiotic spectra²³. The rate of discovery of new species and new compounds from common species of actinomycetes has declined, therefore, improved methodologies for isolating the uncommon and rare actinomycetes from the diverse habitats is required to avoid the re isolation of same strains and to improve the quality of natural products screened^{5,20}. The present study is designed to isolate the potential actinomycetes from forest soils of Bastar region and screening them for their antibacterial activity against bacterial pathogens.

ISOLATION AND SCREENING OF LACCASE PRODUCING FUNGI FROM COCONUT WASTE SOIL

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ABSTRACT

Laccase (p-diphenol: Oxygenoxidoreductase EC 1.10.3.2) enzyme degrade many phenolic compounds. It is found in fungi, higher plants, bacteria and insects. Deuteromycetes, Ascomycetes, Basidiomycetes and many white-rot fungi contain laccase. This study describes the isolation and screening of laccase producing fungi from coconut waste soil sample. Thirteen fungi were isolated from soil sample by serial dilution technique on Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) and qualitatively screened for their laccase producing ability on guaiacol containing potato dextrose agar medium. Of these, three isolates were laccase producers. Guaiacol is a compound indicator for laccase producing fungi. Three isolates had produced laccase qualitatively by forming reddish brown zone around colony and two isolate had shown maximum quantitative laccase production in Potato dextrose broth.

Figures: 02

References:13

Table:01

KEY WORDS: Guaiacol, Indicator, Laccase, Qualitatively, Quantitatively

Introduction

Laccase was discovered in the effluence of Japanese lacquer tree *Rhus vernicifera* (Yoshida, 1883). It is broadly distributed in fungi, higher plants, bacteria and insects. Deuteromycetes, Ascomycetes, Basidio-mycetes and many white-rot fungi contains laccase. It is divided into three types, type I, type II and type III. Each type of laccase plays an important role in the degradation of lignin⁷. Laccase belong to multi-copper oxidase family^{1,8}. Laccase oxidizes only lignin model compounds (with free phenolic group). It is first ligninolytic enzyme secrete by fungi surrounded in the medium. ABTS [2, 2-azino-bis-(3- ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulphonic acid)] are firstly described laccase mediator^{4,5}. Fungal laccase are multinuclear, extracellular, monomeric glycoproteins with 10-20% of

carbohydrate contents¹¹. It requires oxygen as a second substrate for enzymatic action. It is capable to catalyze the ring cleavage of aromatic compounds⁶. Over 60 fungal strains of phyla especially Basidiomycota, Ascomycota and Zygomycota show laccase activities^{3,9}.

Material and Methods

The reagent grade chemicals Potato Dextrose Agar, Potato Dextrose Broth, Guaiacol, Sodium Acetate Buffer and Streptomycin were procured from Hi-Media, Mumbai.

Collection of soil sample and isolation of fungi

Sample of coconut waste soil was collected in sterile plastic bag from DPS Chowk Bhilai, District Durg (C.G.) and subject to isolation of

SEMANTIC ANALYSIS FOR TEXT DATASET FROM AMAZON REVIEWS

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ABSTRACT :

Sentiment analysis is a study of human sentiments over certain entities. The customer often uses reviews of e-commerce sites to analyse positive and negative sentiments regarding any product. It helps in decision making criteria's to evaluate the effectiveness and utility of any product. There are several features of a product but, if reviews of about important features are to be analysed, then it becomes easier for the owner to take a decision. Henceforth, a system is necessary that extracts featured reviews using sentimental analysis.

The overall analysis is based on the weights of positive and negative remarks found in more than one review about a common product. The reviews are obtained in unstructured text formats from the comments of the common man, which requires a lot of noise detection and pre-processing activities. To analyse text, the semantic processing of text is done with the help of natural language processing facilities available in python. Sentiment Analysis is the task of analyzing all this data, retrieving opinions about these products and services and classifying them as positive or negative, in other words good or bad. The key parts of any review of any product are the numeric rating and the textual description provided along with this product. In our project we will take into consideration both these vectors for product reviews to conclusively decide on a classifier that is best suited to analysis of product reviews. We have gathered reviews and based on the features that best describe the sentiment for each review, we have created a feature set of 1000 features, and with this limited set we will determine the accuracy of the classifier to give the best result on review type.

Keywords: Sentiment Analysis, Amazon Reviews, Text Classification, Feature based, Bag of words approach

1. INTRODUCTION

Sentiment analysis is a process in which we study the sentiments of a human towards certain entities. It aims to obtain the feelings of writer which is expressed in positive or negative comments, questions, etc. by analysing large number of documents. We computationally identify, categorize and quantify the opinion expressed in given text, in order to determine the measure, writers view towards a particular product.



Isolation, Identification and Partial Optimization of Novel Xylanolytic Bacterial Isolates from Bhilai-Durg Region, Chhattisgarh, India

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Background: Plant biomass and agricultural waste products disposal is a serious problem in agriculture based countries. These wastes, usually rich in xylan can be satisfactorily converted to industrially important and useful products by efficient biotechnological application of potent xylanase producing bacteria which generally have high temperature and pH optima. **Objective:** The aim was to isolate and identify xylanolytic bacterial isolates from Bhilai-Durg region of Chhattisgarh, India which was otherwise unexplored for isolation of thermoalkalophilic xylanase producing bacteria. Partial scale up of process development was performed.

Materials and Methods: Xylanase producing bacteria were isolated from probable samples following three stages of screening procedures. The potent isolates were identified and various parameters affecting xylanase production were optimized using the conventional one-factor-at-a-time approach.

Results: Two potent indigenous bacterial isolates belonged to genus *Bacillus* and designated as *Bacillus sp.* MCC2728 and *Bacillus sp.* MCC2727 were isolated from forest soils with the ability to degrade xylan. Significant differences were observed in their morphology and phenotypic characters amongst themselves and with its closest type strains implying the novelty of the two isolates. After optimization, maximum xylanase levels were obtained at pH 9.0, 55 °C for *Bacillus sp.* MCC2728 and 50 °C for *Bacillus sp.* MCC2727, 5% inoculum, agitation speed (150 rpm). Yeast extract and peptone are best nitrogen sources and wheat bran, the best carbon source. The GenBank/EMBL/DBJ accession numbers of strains *Bacillus sp.* MCC2728 and *Bacillus sp.* MCC2727 are KP742971 and KT444621 respectively. Wheat bran, Yeast extract and peptone proved to be the best carbon and nitrogen sources respectively and xylose as an additive was found to be contributing to maximize the xylanase yields.

Conclusion: Two potent thermoalkalophilic novel bacterial isolates were successfully isolated with xylan degrading ability which may be used as promising xylanase producing candidates for various industrial purposes using agricultural based waste residues.

Keywords: *Bacillus sp.*, Optimization, Phylogenetic analysis, Thermoalkalophilic bacteria, Xylanase.

1. Background

Hemicelluloses are considered as the second most abundant polysaccharide in nature after cellulose, which represents 20-35% of plant biomass on earth. The most common hemicelluloses found in plants and trees are xylan (1). This common hemicellulosic polysaccharide is distributed in many types of tissues and cells in a variety of plant species but found abundantly in woody and annual plants (2). In case of cell walls of land plants, xylan represents about 30% of

dry weight in hardwoods from angiosperms and about 12% of dry weight in softwoods from gymnosperms (3). Xylan being one of the abundant materials in plant biomass is also found in solid agricultural and agro industrial residues (4) which can be potentially used to produce various industrially useful products like biofuels, animal feed, enzymes etc. (5). Xylan has many uses in industries such as production of numerous value added products (6). Moreover, the ever growing human population has propelled mankind to use

UNDERSTANDING THE PERCEPTIONS OF INDIAN COLLEGE STUDENTS TOWARDS LIFE INSURANCE AND THEIR PREFERENCES ON RESEARCHING & PURCHASING THE SAME

Ms. Aditi Acharya¹

Abstract:

With the ushering of the economic reforms and the establishment of Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority, the insurance industry in India became more open for the companies and consumer friendly for the people. Private players emerged in the insurance space, and several banks in both the public and private sector adopted the bancassurance model of operation.

The study conducted a survey among college students to analyze their perception & preferences for life insurance, along with examining their banking activities to check for impact of banking experience on insurance related decisions. The survey responses revealed the dominance of Life Insurance Corporation (LIC), the largest public-sector player, in the life insurance market, with the banks slowly gaining ground.

Youngsters preferred advice from friends, family and agents over online research, for future life insurance purchase. Though comfortable in making online payments & using net banking services, they didn't prefer online mode for buying life insurance. When it came to banks, a good branch experience increased the chances of youngsters accepting a life insurance policy from their banks.

Keywords: Life Insurance, LIC, Bancassurance, Students, India

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SEMANTIC ANALYSIS FOR TEXT DATASET FROM AMAZON REVIEWS

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The overall analysis is based on the weights of positive and negative remarks found in more than one review about a common product. The reviews are obtained in unstructured text formats from the comments of the common man, which requires a lot of noise detection and pre-processing activities. To analyse text, the semantic processing of text is done with the help of natural language processing facilities available in python. Sentiment Analysis is the task of analyzing all this data, retrieving opinions about these products and services and classifying them as positive or negative, in other words good or bad. The key parts of any review of any product are the numeric rating and the textual description provided along with this product. In our project we will take into consideration both these vectors for product reviews to conclusively decide on a classifier that is best suited to analysis of product reviews. We have gathered reviews and based on the features that best describe the sentiment for each review, we have created a feature set of 1000 features, and with this limited set we will determine the accuracy of the classifier to give the best result on review type.

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Short Review Paper

Women investors and financial literacy

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Abstract

Finance is a key to major decisions in any economic system. The surplus saved out of the income when invested for multiplying the savings is called investment in a layman's language. There are various investment options left for an investor. But to choose the right investment option is the matter of concern. Here comes the usage of the word "financial literacy". Financial literacy is the ability to process the financial information and make informed decisions about personal finance. When people are financially literate, they are more likely to explore the products and services offered by banks and use them for multiplying their surplus. But the fact is that in India, one can find that investing in stock markets are considered too risky a job and people are ready to invest in banks as fixed deposits although they are hardly getting any amount as interest on their savings. This is because an investor feels that he deposits in a bank although he would get any percentage as interest still he would not lose his money as it is not risky as compared to stock market investments. In India, women although educated is dependent on the family, friends or financial advisors to handle the investments. This research article is an attempt to know the financial awareness of the women folk and the effort taken by authorities to educate and provide financial literacy to the masses.

Keywords: Financial literacy, financial inclusion, financial institutions, financial knowledge, women, decisions.

Introduction

Savings constitute an important part of the progress of the economy of any nation. Women play an important role and contribute largely to its development. When we talk of investments in India, the trend in the past years had been in majority cases in the form of bank deposits followed by investments in Household gold (in the form of Jewellery), insurance sector, pension and provident funds. But now one can witness the contribution to pension and provident fund by way of investment has gone deep down. Today's Investors are showing interest in investing in financial market which is at the same time considered very riskier with new and complex financial products. Investment with lack of knowledge but lots of interest is senseless. So financial literacy is a must.

What is financial literacy? It is nothing but the knowledge about finance in simple terms. Financial literacy is the ability to process the financial information and make informed decisions about personal finance¹. If a person is financially literate he will know how to earn money, manage money, save money and invest money. He will have the curiosity and urge to know the upcoming and the trendy financial products in the stock market and will try to apply his financial knowledge to make the best out of it. In other words, Financial Literacy is not just about stock and financial markets and investing, but also savings, budgeting, financial planning, basics of banking and meeting the emergency financial needs like medical expenses through

planning². It is basically the state of being "Financially Smart". Most of the people who have surplus and have the idea of investing in the stock market first feel that to be an investor in stock market one needs to be an expert. As a result they feel unsettled about investing in the stock market. On such occasions, financial literacy is a must. It emphasises on expanding the knowledge on financial matters and products so as to make the investors know and understand as to how to use money and minimise risk and earn maximum profit in the long term.

Financial literacy: India with other countries

According to the various surveys and researches conducted worldwide, the following can be outlined in a broader perspective about the financial literacy position of India with other countries of the world. In India, majority of the population lives in the rural belt and as a result many of them are not aware of the various aspects and management of finance: i. Over 70% of Indian adults lack basic financial knowledge and do not understand the most basic key financial concepts³. ii. India stands low in rank when it comes to global financial literacy rate. iii. As per the survey conducted by the IIM-A, it was found that there is lack of understanding among Indians in the areas of household finance, basic financing principles, compound interest, inflation impact, rate of return, role of diversification in investments, etc⁴. iv. The number of savings account opened through the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON INNOVATIONS IN INDIAN RETAIL BANKING INDUSTRY (A CASE STUDY OF ICICI BANK IN LUCKNOW DISTRICT, INDIA)

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ABSTRACT

In retail banking all the needs of individual customers are taken care of in well integrated manner. Indian retail banking is characterized by multiple products, multiple channels and multiple customer groups. ICICI Bank is India's largest private sector bank with total consolidated assets of Rs. 9,860.43 billion and profit after tax of Rs. 98.01 billion in 2017. This paper consists of various products and services offered by ICICI Bank. It also deals with the various innovative techniques used by ICICI Bank and its impact on the Indian retail banking. ICICI Bank is a leader in leveraging technology to provide best-in-class experiences to its retail customers.

KEYWORDS

Indian retail banking industry, ICICI bank, Lucknow.

JEL CODES

G20, G21.

INTRODUCTION

ABOUT INDIAN RETAIL BANKING

Retail banking is typically mass –market banking where individual customers use local branches of larger commercial banks. Services offered include savings and checking accounts, mortgages, personal loans, debit cards, credit cards and so on.

- Retail banking refers to provision of banking services to individuals and small business where the financial institutions are dealing with large number of low value transactions. This is in contrast to whole sale banking where the customers are large, often multinational companies, governments and government enterprises and the financial institution deal in small number of high value transaction.
- Retail banking and retail lending are often used as synonyms but in fact, the latter is just the part of retail banking. All the needs of individual customers are very well taken care in a retail banking.
- Retail banking in India is characterized by multiple products, multiple channels and multiple customer groups. This multiplicity of the roles to be played by the retail bankers adds to the excitement as well as the challenges faced by the bankers.

ABOUT ICICI BANK

- ICICI Bank, stands for Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, is an Indian multinational banking and financial services company headquartered in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, with its registered office in Vadodara.
- In 2017, it is the third largest bank in India in terms of assets and third in terms of market capitalisation.
- It offers a wide range of banking products and financial services for corporate and retail customers through a variety of delivery channels and specialised subsidiaries in the areas of investment banking, life, non-life insurance, venture capital and asset management.
- The bank has a network of 4,850 branches and 14,404 ATMs in India, and has a presence in 19 countries including India. ICICI Bank India is the largest private bank in India and the second largest in the entire banking sector.
- Only State Bank of India (SBI), controlled entirely by the Government of India has a bigger business than ICICI Bank.
- ICICI Bank, founded in 1955 as Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, ICICI Limited was established by the Government of India in the 1960s as a Financial Institution like Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) to finance large industrial projects.
- ICICI then, was not a bank and hence could not take retail deposits and was not required to comply with Indian banking requirements for liquid reserves. ICICI borrowed funds from various agencies like the World Bank, often at concessional rates. These funds were deployed in large corporate loans. However, the scenario changed drastically in 1990s when ICICI founded a separate legal entity and named it "ICICI Bank".
- ICICI Bank, as the name would suggest, undertook normal banking operations like accepting deposits, issuing credit cards, providing car loans etc. The experiment was so successful that ICICI merged into ICICI Bank and this "reverse merger" happened in 2002.

Performance of Innovative Products of Indian Banking Industry: An Analytical Study

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Abstract: "The Indian Banking Sector is rapidly globalizing, and it is very important for the banks operating in India to ensure that their practices match those of the best banks in the world. The banks function in the interactive and dynamic environment in which the economic conditions, RBI policies, customer preferences, etc keep on changing. Thus, the banks need to adapt themselves to the most dynamic and flexible scenario. Subsequently, the banks need to bring in something new and innovative to meet the changing trends in the world banking practices. Banking industry in India has traditionally been one of the most regulated ones in India. Without a sound and effective banking system in India it cannot have a healthy economy. The banking system of India should not only be hassle free but it should be able to meet new challenges posed by the technology and any other external and internal factors. Banks today are aggressively adopting the latest trends in order to improve product offerings, customer service, operational efficiency and risk management systems. This is not only a source of competitive advantage but is increasingly become a necessity for the banks. 'Create something new to retain the market share'. This is applicable to the banking sector in India as well, since it is the most interactive and customer oriented sector of Indian Financial system.

Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are banks where a majority stake (i.e. more than 50%) is held by a government. The shares of these banks are listed on stock exchanges

Keywords: Innovations, adaptation, interaction and Public sector banks.

I. INTRODUCTION

Banking in India, in the modern sense, originated in the last decade of the 18th century. Among the first banks were the *Bank of Hindustan*, which was established in 1770 and liquidated in 1829-32; and the General Bank of India, established in 1786 but failed in 1791.

The largest bank, and the oldest still in existence, is the State Bank of India (S.B.I). It originated and started working as the Bank of Calcutta in mid-June 1806. In 1809, it was renamed as the Bank of Bengal. This was one of the three banks founded by a presidency government; the other two were the Bank of Bombay in 1840 and the Bank of Madras in 1843. The three banks were merged in 1921 to form the Imperial Bank of India, which upon India's independence, became the State Bank of India in 1955. For many years the presidency banks had acted as quasi-central banks, as did their successors, until the Reserve Bank of India was established in 1935, under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

In 1960, the State Banks of India was given control of eight state-associated banks under the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959. These are now called its associate banks. In 1969 the Indian government nationalised 14 major private banks, one of the big bank was Bank of India. In 1980, 6 more private banks were nationalised. These nationalised banks are the majority of lenders in the Indian economy. They dominate the banking sector because of their large size and widespread networks.

The Indian banking sector is broadly classified into scheduled and non-scheduled banks. The scheduled banks are those included under the 2nd Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The scheduled banks are further classified into: nationalised banks; State Bank of India and its associates; Regional Rural Banks (RRBs); foreign banks; and other Indian private sector banks. The term commercial banks refers to both scheduled and non-scheduled commercial banks regulated under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Generally the supply, product range and reach of banking in India is fairly mature-even though reach in rural India and to the poor still remains a challenge. The government has developed initiatives to address this through the State Bank of India expanding its branch network and through the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) with facilities like microfinance.



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RISK TAKING ABILITY OF CHILDREN OF WORKING AND NON-WORKING MOTHERS

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ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to compare the Risk taking ability of children of working and non-working mothers. Objective of the study was to compare the risk taking ability of working and non-working mothers. Sample for the study constitute 200 students, 100 belonging to the working mothers and 100 belonging to non working mothers. Risk taking questionnaire (RTQ) constructed by Dr. Virendra Sinha and Dr. Prem Nath Arora was used for collection of data. Results of the study revealed that there exist no significant difference in risk taking ability of the students belonging to the working mothers and risk taking ability of the students belonging to non-working mothers.

KEY WORDS: Risk Taking Ability.

INTRODUCTION:

Risk is an uncertain event or condition that, if it occurs, has an effect on at least one [project] objective.

A growing area of research has been to examine various psychological aspects of risk taking. Researchers typically run randomized experiments with a treatment and control group to ascertain the effect of different psychological factors that may be associated with risk taking. Thus, positive and negative feedback about past risk taking can affect future risk taking. In an experiment, people who were led to believe they are very competent at decision making saw more opportunities in a risky choice and took more risks, while those led to believe they were not very competent saw more threats and took fewer risks. [Another study showed that decision makers who feel highly capable are more likely to invest effort in an issue that is negatively, rather than positively, framed. Conversely, with low capability, they are more likely to invest effort in an issue that is positively, rather than negatively, framed. Interestingly, the study showed this occurred because of the differential focus on upside potential and risk taking among decision makers. There are also studies that show that people's emotional states can affect their level of risk taking. More recently, research has shown differences in risk taking between males and females. Specifically, for decisions that are mainly driven by achievement of gains (e.g., investment decisions), men's risk-taking propensity is more influenced by their levels of issue capability than women's because the nature of the decision task is consistent with men's agentic orientation focused on the self; conversely, for decisions that are mainly driven by avoidance of losses (e.g., insurance decisions), women's risk taking is more sensitive to issue capability than men's because the nature of such decisions is consistent with women's communion orientation.

Present century is the age of competition, in which human being is busy to keep him in a leading position. This competitive spirit bounds him to opt the risk. It is evident now that a risk-taker is more successful and leading position holder in the society.

Risk, as layman understands, may be an act where an individual undertakes to earn his livelihood. Generally the term 'risk' means a dangerous element or factor, where an individual is put in willingly/unwillingly in that situation. Hobrin (1974) is of the opinion that 'risk' is a condition that there is a possibility of occurrence of loss as result of deviation from the intended or expected situation. Kogan and vallach (1967) described the risk taking behavior on the basis of kind situation in which it is likely to be elicited. They stated that behavior reflective of risk taking disposition occurs in situation where there is a desirable goal and lack of certainty that can be attained. Wallach and Kogn (1964), in their book 'Risk-Taking: A study on cognition and personality' concluded that the risk element is based on subject's assessment of his own tolerance and is clearly explicit whether the decisions occurs in a hypothetical success-failure context or in a situation involving gain-loss consequences. Bern and others (1962) also meant the term 'risk' to the extent at which the decision maker is willing to expose himself to possible failure in the pursuit of desirable goal.

Chaube (1974) believe that risk is a condition where both the aspects of a thing are clearer to individual and the outcome clearly defines the success and failure. Knight and Shackle (1971) in the 'Insurance Theory' explode a distinction between 'measurable' and 'non measurable' risk. According to them the measurable risk is the situation which can be fairly and accurately estimated, as it can be predicted on the basis of past experiences. The non measurable risk, on the other

hand cannot be predicted with any degree of accuracy.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

To compare the risk taking ability of children of working and non-working mothers.

HYPOTHESIS:

There will be no significant difference in risk taking ability of children of working and non-working mothers.

TOOLS:

To find out the level of risk taking ability of the students, Risk taking questionnaire (RTQ) constructed by Dr. Virendra Sinha and Dr. Prem Nath Arora was used. RTQ was to be made workable for six types of testees i.e. Urban Literate Adolescents, Urban Literate Adults, Urban Literate olds, Rural Literate Adolescents, Rural Literate Adults and Rural Literate olds, the reliability and validity of RTQ was computed for each of six stratum. Test- Retest Reliability of RTQ for three age groups is given in the following table:

Nature of Ss	N	R	P	Range
Adolescents	37	.79	.01	
Adults	55	.83	.01	.66 to .83
Olds	17	.66	.01	
Total N	109	.785	.01	

POPULATION AND SAMPLE:

The population of the present study includes all the higher secondary school male students studying in different higher secondary schools, in Durg District, during the session 2014-2015. Out of these schools 200 students, 100 belonging to the working mothers and 100 belonging to non working mothers formed the sample for the present study.

STATISTICAL ANALYSES:

The statistical techniques used for analysis of data are:

- Mean
- Standard Deviation
- t-test

ANALYSIS OF DATA AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS:

To compare the Risk Taking ability of Rural and Urban area students 't' test was calculated. Summary of this analysis has been presented in the table below:

Risk Taking Ability	Mean	t-value
Working Mothers	153.9	0.74
Non-working Mothers	151.31	

FINDING:

Results revealed that there exist no significant difference in risk taking ability of the students belonging to the working mothers and risk taking ability of the students belonging to non-working mothers.

Alzheimer: A disease of brain

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Abstract – Reviewed here are certain main causes, effects and preventions of this deadly disease within our scope of general observation. To start with the interesting story of describing this disease first in 1906 and subsequently, discussed are main causes, risk factors involved and different early warning signs of Alzheimer. A few simple symptoms, causes and some effective treatment is concluded in this article.

Keywords- Alzheimer disease, Amyloid plaques, Apolipoprotein E 14 gene, Huperzine

I- INTRODUCTION

Alzheimer, is the most widespread Alzheimer's disease of a large category of disorders known clinically as dementias. The main features of dementia are a progressive deterioration of thinking and memory. Common symptoms include a gradual loss of memory, problems with reasoning or judgment, disorientation, difficulty in learning, loss of language skill etc². People with dementia also experience changes in their personalities and behavioral problems. It has recently been shown that Alzheimer is the leading cause of dementia – in fact 70% of dementias are due to Alzheimer. Apart from deterioration of thinking, in Alzheimer there can also be behavioral changes such as agitation, aggression and an inability to find the way even in familiar surroundings¹. The cumulative effect of these changes becomes distressing both to the individual and their families. According to statistics, as many as 2-4 % of global population of 65 years of age and older have Alzheimer. As many as 20% of population over 85 years age have the disease. It should be stressed that Alzheimer's disease knows no social, economic, ethnic or geographical boundaries; eventually those affected are unable to care for themselves and need help with all respects of daily life. The magnitude of this disease is so huge that it is estimated to be 18 million people affected worldwide with Alzheimer³.

II- HISTORY

Year	Discoveries related Alzheimer
1898	Austrian neurologist Emil Redlich relates senile plaques with senile dementia.
1906	At the 37 th annual conference of German psychiatrists, physician Alois Alzheimer describes the case of patient Auguste Deter, who has Alzheimer's disease profound memory loss, unfounded suspicions about her family, and other worsening psychological changes. In her brain at autopsy, Alzheimer sees dramatic shrinkage and abnormal deposits in and around nerve cells ⁴ .
1910	German psychiatrist Emil Kraepelin, a colleague of Alzheimer, first names "Alzheimer's Disease" in the eighth edition of his book <i>Psychiatrie</i> .
1931	German electrical engineer Max Knoll and German physicist Ernst Ruska co-invent the electron microscope, which can magnify up to 1 million times.
1968	Researchers develop the first validated measurement scale for assessing cognitive and functional decline in older Alzheimer's disease ults.
1976	Alzheimer's disease is recognized as the most

DIRECT RHIZOGENESIS, PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF BRYONIA LACINIOSA

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Abstract - Efficient rhizogenesis was established for *Bryonia laciniola* using leaf derived calli. The maximum morphogenic callus induction rate (80%) was observed from leaf explant by culturing in MS medium supplemented with 2.0 mg/l IAA + 2.0mg/l IBA. Calli size and fresh weight increased substantially through subculturing. The highest percentage of root induction (70%) and highest mean number of roots (12.33) per culture were obtained with 2.0 mg/l IAA + 2.0 mg/l IBA. Phytochemicals like alkaloids, tannins, flavonoids, saponins and glycosides were also found present. The study indicates the presence of nutritional and chemical components that are beneficial in addition to the numerous medicinal values of the plant. Antibacterial effect of *Bryonia laciniola* was evaluated on bacterial strains like *Bacillus cereus*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas Enterobacter aerogenes*, *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. The solvents used for the extraction of plants were water and methanol. The in vitro antibacterial activity was performed by agar disc diffusion. The most susceptible bacteria was *K. pneumoniae*. The extracts of callus and plant material could not inhibit any of the bacterial strains investigated.

Keywords - Rhizogenesis, Antimicrobial, *Bryonia Laciniola*, Phytochemical Analysis

I. INTRODUCTION

Interest in plant tissue culture so far has been greatest in the area of rapid clonal propagation of selected species of crops and ornamental plants however the most conspicuous advantages of micropropagation are reflected in the rapid multiplication of medicinal plants which grows slowly or which cannot be stored by conventional methods.

Cultivation of medicinal plants especially high value medicinal plants is creating new dimension in the field of agriculture. Indian herbal industry is at blooming stage; however, cultivation of medicinal plant is not so easy. It is challenging task because less is known about their seed biology. Due to its therapeutic activity and diversified uses, demand of *B. laciniola* is increasing in Indian and international market. Its seeds have poor germination percentage (5-11%), low viability and long dormancy period. Due to large scale and indiscriminate collection of its parts for gainful trade and insufficient attempts either to allow its replenishment or its cultivation. There is a greater need for commercial cultivation of this species (Kirtikar, 1987; Rai, 1989).

II. DETAILS EXPERIMENTAL

2.1 Collection, Identification of Plants and Explant Sources

The *Bryonia laciniola* plants were collected from Bhilai area, Durg District and Identified. Young leaves were collected, washed under running tap water for at least 10-15 min, followed by soaking in 5% (v/v) detergent solution (Teepol Qualigen, India) for 5 min. After thorough washing in sterilized distilled water, the explants were surface sterilized with freshly prepared 0.1% (w/v) aqueous mercuric chloride solution for 3 min. Followed by repeated

washing with sterile distilled water, the explants were cut in to 0.5-1 cm segments then inoculated on MS medium (Murashige and Skoog, 1962).

2.2 Culture Conditions

The callus culture medium consisted on MS basal medium supplemented with sucrose 3% (w/v). The pH of the media was adjusted to 5.7 using 0.1N NaOH or 0.1N HCl prior to adding 0.8% agar (Hi-media, Mumbai). Medium was dispensed in 20 ml aliquots in to culture tube (25x150 mm), which were covered with an aluminum foil. Media were steam sterilized at 121°C and 1.05 kg cm⁻² s⁻¹ for 20 min.

2.3 Callus Induction and rhizogenesis

Callus cultures were established from different explants of *Bryonia laciniola* grown aseptically as described above. Callus cultures were maintained at 27°C in darkness. For root differentiation, the callus tissues that formed on the initial explants were transferred to the root induction medium and cultured under dark conditions, 25 ± 2°C and 60% relative humidity. Every four week, the callus tissues were transferred to fresh medium for callus maintenance and root differentiation. All tests were repeated at least thrice using newly established cultures. Culture medium supplemented with different concentrations of 2,4-D, IAA, IBA and BAP with 3% (w/v) sucrose tested individually for root initiation.

2.4 Phytochemical screening

The leaves were washed with distilled water, oven dried at 80°C for 2h to obtain a constant weight. The samples were then finely ground and stored in plastic containers at ambient temperature.

Five grams of each sample was placed into two conical flasks containing 100 ml water and ethanol respectively. The mixtures were covered and allowed to soak for 3h, after which they were filtered. The preparations were covered and labeled. Khandelwal



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF REASONING ABILITY OF MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

In the present study a comparative study of reasoning ability of male and female students has been made. Sample for the study consists of 200 students (100 male and 100 female), studying in B.Com final year. Shailja Bhagwat Reasoning Ability Test (2010) was used to measure the reasoning ability of the sample. Results revealed that reasoning ability of the male students was higher than the reasoning ability of female students.

KEYWORD: Reasoning Ability.

INTRODUCTION:

Man is a rational animal. He takes decisions in everyday life on the basis of reasoning. Reasoning refers to drawing conclusions or inferences from informations. Reasoning always requires going beyond the information that is given (Bruner, 1957). In logic, an inference is called deductive if the truth of the initial information guarantees the truth of the conclusions. The inference is called inductive if the truth of the premises makes the conclusion probable but not certain. Distinction between deductive and inductive reasoning can be important in understanding logic but in practice, these distinction may exist more in the mind of the researcher developing a task than in the performance of examines on that task. Many researchers have found that performance on deductive and inductive test is strongly related (Wilhelm, 2005). Reasoning is closely allied with other domains of inquiry in psychology. Reasoning, problem solving and decision making represent different but overlapping aspects of human intelligence. Although interrelated, research on each of these three aspects of thinking is enormous (e.g., Holyoak and Morrison, 2005).

Reasoning refers to the process of drawing conclusions of inferences from information. Reasoning always requires going beyond the information that is given (Bruner, 1957).

It is a fact that girls are more hard working than boys, some researches shows that the boys have better academic achievement, aptitude, social ability etc. but for years it is a topic of debate that who amongst both of the gender is better in terms of academic excellence. Reasoning ability is one of the important determining factors of academic excellence. The present study aims to compare the reasoning ability of male and female students.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

To compare the reasoning ability of male and female students.

HYPOTHESIS:

There will be no significant difference between reasoning ability of male and female students.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

1. The study is delimited to the students studying in B.Com final year.
2. The study is delimited to the students studying in different colleges of Durg District.

TOOLS:

For the present study the data were collected with respect to reasoning ability of the children. For assessing the reasoning ability of the students, Shailja Bhagwat Reasoning Ability Test (SBRAT) (2010) constructed by dr. (Smt.) Shailja Bhagwat was used. The reliability by test re-test and split half method was 0.74 and 0.79 respectively.

POPULATION AND SAMPLE:

All the students studying in B.Com final year, during the session 2014-2015 in Durg District constitute the population for the present study.

Stratified Random sampling technique was employed to select the sample for the present study. Sample for the study consists of 200 students (100 male and 100 female) studying in B.Com final year in different colleges of Durg District.

ANALYSIS OF DATA AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS:

The data collected with respect to the present study were treated statistically. The obtained means, standard deviation and t value has been presented in the table below:

Gender	N	Mean	T	Level of significance
Male students	100	61.97	4.22	Significant at 0.05 level
Female students	100	56.17		

The t- value of 4.22 employed between reasoning ability scores of male and female students was found to be significant at .05 level of significance. This shows that the mean reasoning ability score of male and female students differ significantly. Therefore, the null hypothesis stated as, "There will be no significant difference between reasoning ability of male and female Students," is rejected. Thus it can be concluded that there exist a significant difference in the reasoning ability of male and female Students.

Further, to find out whether male or female students have higher level of reasoning ability, means was calculated. Mean of reasoning ability scores of male students was found to be 61.97 which is higher than the means reasoning ability scores female students i.e. 56.17, this reveals that the reasoning ability of the male students was found to be higher than the reasoning ability of the female students.

FINDING:

Reasoning ability of the male students was found to be higher than the reasoning ability of the female students.

DISCUSSION:

Reasoning ability of the male students was found to be higher than the reasoning ability of the female students. Boys generally spend more time outside their home as a result they spend more time with the peoples outside their home and they meet different people and interact with more number of peoples and learn different things from the peoples they meet as compared to the girls. Girls generally spend more time at home with their family. As a result girls have less interaction area as compared to boys. This would be the reason that the reasoning ability of male students was found to be higher than the reasoning ability of the female students.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF REASONING ABILITY OF RURAL AND URBAN AREA STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT: In the present study a comparative study of reasoning ability of rural and urban area students has been made. Sample for the study consists of 200 students (100 children of rural area and 100 from urban area), studying in B.Com final year. Shailja Bhagwat Reasoning Ability Test (2010) was used to measure the reasoning ability of the sample. Results revealed that reasoning ability of the children of urban was higher than the reasoning ability of the children of rural area.

Index Terms: Reasoning Ability

INTRODUCTION

Man is a rational animal. He takes decisions in everyday life on the basis of reasoning. Reasoning refers to drawing conclusions or inferences from informations. Reasoning always requires going beyond the information that is given (Bruner, 1957). In logic, an inference is called deductive if the truth of the initial information guarantees the truth of the conclusions. The inference is called inductive if the truth of the premises makes the conclusion probable but not certain. Distinction between deductive and inductive reasoning can be important in understanding logic but in practice, these distinction may exist more in the mind of the researcher developing a task than in the performance of examines on that task. Many researchers have found that performance on deductive and inductive test is strongly related (Wilhelm, 2005).

EFFECT OF METHODS OF TEACHING, GENDER AND THEIR INTERACTION ON ENGLISH LANGUAGE COMPETENCY

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ABSTRACT

The present research was taken up with an objective to compare the effectiveness of Smart class versus Traditional class on English Language competency of VIII class students studying in middle schools of Durg district of Chhattisgarh state. Along with the methods of teaching, the effect of Gender and its interaction with Methods of Teaching was also investigated by the researcher. The study executed on four hundred VIII class students, revealed that Methods of teaching had a significantly differential effect on English Language Competency, but neither Gender nor the interaction between Gender and Methods of Teaching did not produce any significantly differential effect on English Language Competency of the students.

INTRODUCTION:-

In an educationally backward state like Chhattisgarh, where taking good teachers to interior and tribal area is a very big problem, there any other method of teaching with or without the physical presence of teacher is always welcome. Hence the present investigation was taken up with an objective of verifying the effectiveness of Smart class over Traditional class, as well to find the influence of Gender and the interaction of the two variables on English Language Competency of VIII class students.

OBJECTIVE:-

To compare the effect of Gender, Methods of Teaching and their interaction on English Language Competency VIII class students.

HYPOTHESIS:- There will be no significant effect of Gender, Methods of Teaching and their interaction on the English Language Competency of VIII class students.

TOOL:-

English Language Proficiency test developed by Mishra, K.S. & Dubey, Dr. R. was used to assess the English language proficiency skills of the students. The test covers fourteen sub-areas of the language. The test possesses high face validity and the split-half reliability of the test is 0.85.

अधिगम शैली का कक्षा आठवीं में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों की अध्ययन आदतों पर प्रभाव का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन

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सारांश

प्रस्तुत शोधपत्र में अधिगम शैली का कक्षा आठवीं में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों की अध्ययन आदतों पर प्रभाव का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया गया है। इसके लिए न्यादर्श के रूप में कक्षा आठवीं में अध्ययनरत 600 विद्यार्थियों का चयन यादृच्छिक प्रतिचयन विधि द्वारा किया गया है। इसमें सरकारी एवं गैर सरकारी विद्यालयों से 300-300 विद्यार्थियों का चयन किया गया है। अध्ययन संबंधी अधिगम शैली मापन हेतु स्वनिर्मित तथा अध्ययन आदत मापन हेतु डॉ. एम. मुखोपाध्याय एवं डॉ. डी.एन. सनसनवाल द्वारा निर्मित अध्ययन आदत मापनी का प्रयोग किया गया है। शोधपत्र में सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषण हेतु एक चरिता विश्लेषण(One way ANOVA) का प्रयोग किया गया है। अध्ययन से प्राप्त परिणामों से स्पष्ट होता है कि विद्यार्थियों की अधिगम शैली का उनकी अध्ययन आदतों पर सार्थक प्रभाव होता है।

प्रस्तावना

अधिगम प्रक्रिया में विद्यार्थी की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी में पाठ्यवस्तु को ग्रहण करने की अलग-अलग शैली होती है। जैसे-देखकर, सुनकर, पढ़कर, लिखकर एवं क्रिया करके। प्रत्येक बालक की एक विशिष्ट शैली होती है जिसे वह प्रयोग कर उत्तम अधिगम करता है। बालक जब किसी कार्य को स्वयं करके देखता है तो वह उस कार्य को जल्दी सीख लेता है। जिससे बालक के मन में कार्य के प्रति जिज्ञासा उत्पन्न होने लगता है। यही जिज्ञासा बालक को गहन अध्ययन की ओर प्रेरित करता है। अतः अधिगम शैली का प्रभाव प्रत्यक्ष एवं अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से विद्यार्थियों की अध्ययन आदतों पर पड़ता है।

उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों की तर्क योग्यता का उनके समय नियोजन क्षमता पर प्रभाव का अध्ययन

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सारांश

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन छत्तीसगढ़ के सरकारी विद्यालय के उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों के तर्क योग्यता का उनके समय नियोजन पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना है। इस अध्ययन हेतु दुर्ग जिले के 600 विद्यार्थियों को विधि द्वारा लिया गया है। विद्यार्थियों के तर्क योग्यता के मापन हेतु श्री के बायनी द्वारा निर्मित मापनी तर्क योग्यता मापनी का उपयोग किया गया तथा समय नियोजन के मापन हेतु श्री डी. एन. सनसनवाल द्वारा निर्मित समय नियोजन मापनी का उपयोग किया गया। सांख्यिकी विप्लेषण हेतु प्रकरण विप्लेषण की गणना की गयी। अध्ययन का निष्कर्ष यह बताते हैं कि विद्यार्थियों के तर्क योग्यता का उनके समय नियोजन पर सार्थक प्रभाव नहीं पाया गया।

प्रस्तावना

शिक्षा ज्ञान का एक विषाल सागर है जिसके अध्ययन से मनुष्य की सम्पूर्ण शक्तियों का विकास संभव है। पाषविक शक्तियां का दमन कर उसे कल्याणकारी मार्ग की ओर से जाया जाता है और अपने जीवन में सत्यं शिवम् सुन्दरम् की स्थापना किया जाता है। मनुष्या शिक्षा के माध्यम से अपने जीवन के लक्ष्य को शीघ्रता से प्राप्त करता है।

तर्क चिंतन का उत्कृष्ट रूप और जटिल, मानसिक प्रक्रिया है इसे साधारतः औपचारिक नियमों से संबंध दिया जाता है, तार्किक चिंतन के द्वारा व्यक्ति अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करता है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में तर्क का महत्वपूर्ण, स्थान दिया जाता है। यही कारण है कि अध्यापक से अपेक्षा की जाती है। की बालको की तर्क शक्ति का विकास करे, विचार विमर्ष, वाद विवाद खोज अनुसंधान आदि तार्किक चिंतन को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं।

तर्क योग्यता एक ऐसा चर है जिससे विद्यार्थी किसी समस्या का हल खोजने में उपयोग करता है। तर्क योग्यता तथा समस्या हल करने में संबंध जोड़ा जा सकता है। इससे यह जानकारी मिल सकती है कि विद्यार्थी किस

Impairment of Scavenging Enzymes mediated Seed Ageing in Jamun (*Syzygium cuminii*) seeds

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Abstract: The present study was carried out to elucidate the mechanism of seed deterioration in ageing Jamun seeds. The naturally dried (Jamun) seeds with the decline in water content show a corresponding decline in % germination. The damage caused by water removal are due to the production of reactive oxygen species which when produced in large amount are the source of damage to membrane lipids, proteins and nucleic acids. As a consequence, desiccation tolerance and prolonged longevity in the desiccated state depend on the ability to scavenge the reactive oxygen species, by using scavenging enzymes. Battery of scavenging enzymes such as Superoxide dismutase (SOD), Catalase (CAT), Ascorbate Peroxidase (APX) and Guaiacol peroxidase (GPX) are playing vital role in protecting ROS induced cellular damage. The fresh Jamun seeds exhibiting absolute germination recorded highest level of scavenging enzymes SOD, CAT and APX both in the axis and cotyledons that were reduced gradually with decline in percent germination in response to ageing (slow drying). The decrease in germinability of Jamun seeds was correlated with the increased accumulation of total peroxides due to decrease in the activities of scavenging enzymes SOD, CAT and APX.

Keywords: Reactive Oxygen Species, Antioxidant Enzymes, Superoxide dismutase (SOD), Catalase (CAT), Ascorbate Peroxidase (APX).

1. INTRODUCTION

Seeds of *Syzygium cuminii* are categorized as true recalcitrant as they are shed with high water content (0.93 g H₂O g⁻¹ DM). The freshly plucked seeds exhibit 100 % germination but a fast loss of germinability (within a short period of 30 days during storage under natural condition) was discernible as the seed desiccated from 0.93 g H₂O g⁻¹ DM to 0.23 g H₂O g⁻¹ DM water content. Drying of these seeds below critical moisture content (below 47.71% moisture content) leads to imbalance in the levels of ROS e.g. of superoxide anion radical (O₂⁻) hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) and hydroxyl radical (OH⁻) which may initiate oxidative stress and thus contribute to viability loss during ageing [1],[2],[3],[4]. ROS are acknowledged as the main factors causing various damages in cells by means of oxidation, as it leads to cell death. The scavenging of free radicals and prevention of potential molecular damages are controlled by the defense mechanisms activated in plant cells. Those mechanisms involve low molecular and enzymatic antioxidants [5],[6],[7],[8]. Antioxidant enzymes such as Superoxide dismutase (SOD), Ascorbate peroxidase (APX) and Catalase (CAT) are considered to be the main protective compounds engaged in the removal of free radicals and activated oxygen species [9],[10]. Reduced cellular and membrane damage has been linked to increased enzymatic defence against toxic ROS [11],[12] in sunflower [13] seeds.

The axis and cotyledon of seed exhibited differential expression of antioxidant enzymes quantitatively and qualitatively. Comparatively higher level of SOD and CAT activities were recorded in the axis than the cotyledons of dry seeds of *Azadirachta indica* [14]. Differential magnitude of scavenging enzymes in the axis and cotyledon of dry seeds may be due to different extent of hydration level of these tissues (Wojtyla et al., 2006). The objective of this research was to follow changes in the activity of SOD, CAT and APX in ageing Jamun seed for unraveling the role of these scavenging enzymes in the maintenance of seed viability in desiccating sensitive seeds. Further activities of these enzymes were monitored separately in axis and cotyledon of dehydrating Jamun seeds.

International Journal of Scientific Research and Reviews

Membrane Perturbations in ageing Jamun (*Syzygium cuminii*) Seeds

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ABSTRACT

Recalcitrant seeds of *Syzygium cuminii* (Jamun) exhibit 100% viability upto 3 dh after maturity. The rapid loss of viability after 3dh is associated with reduction in moisture content below lowest safe moisture content (47.71% MC). Seed became nonviable after slow drying to 20% MC within a very short period of 27 dh during storage at ambient condition. Decline of percent germination in dehydrating Jamun seeds was strongly and negatively correlated with increased leakage loss of electrolyte and MDA accumulation during drying. Jamun seed of low vigor or quality can be recognized as increased leakage loss and MDA content. Thus the result suggests that Jamun seeds deterioration during natural ageing is closely related to lipid peroxidation which results in the accumulation of MDA.

KEY WORDS: Recalcitrant seeds, *Syzygium cuminii*, Membrane perturbation, Lipid peroxidation.

ABBREVIATIONS: Moisture content (MC), Malondialdehyde (MDA), CWC (Critical Water Content), dh (days after harvesting)

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Study of Relationship between Social maturity and Aggressive behavior

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Abstract: The present study aims to study the relationship between social maturity and aggressive behavior of higher secondary school students of Chhattisgarh state. The objective of the study was to find out the relationship between Social maturity and Aggressive behavior of Higher Secondary School Students. Sample for the study consists of 100 students (50 male and 50 female) studying in Government higher secondary schools, in Durg District. To measure Social maturity of the students Rao's Social maturity scale (RSMS) developed by Dr. Nalini Rao (revised version 2011) was used and for the assessment of Aggressive behavior of the subject's revised manual for aggression scale developed by Dr. R.L. Bharadwaj, Reader in psychology, D. S. College, Aligarh, was used by the researcher. The finding of the study reveals that that there exist a negative significant relationship between social maturity and Aggressive behavior of the students.

Keywords: Social maturity and Aggressive behavior

Introduction:

Social maturity is an ability of a person to adjust in the society efficiently. A person who is matures enough to know about his roles and responsibility in a society and able to accept others behavior towards him is known to be socially mature. If a person is not able to behave according to his age and nature of society in which he is living he will be consider as socially immature.

If a child's behavior is not according to the norms of the society i.e. if a child is socially immature, then he can be acceptable in the society but for a grown up person it is very difficult to accept. Therefore it is very necessary for a person to be socially mature so as to adjust in society, family, friends and workplace. If a person is not accepted in a society it adversely affects his behavior. It may cause depression, anxiety, Aggression etc. in his behavior, which will again hinder his adjustment in all areas of his life.

Some peoples react to their difficult feelings by showing their aggression to the people around him, they may be family, friends, partners or strangers. Anger in any form and for any reasons causes difficulties. These difficulties may be physical or mental.

Feature Selection and Classification for Sentiment Analysis of Amazon Product Reviews

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Abstract—Online reviews provide accessible and plentiful data for relatively easy analysis for a given product. This paper seeks to apply and extend the current work in the field of Natural Language processing and sentiment analysis to retrieve information from Amazon Product reviews classify them using Naïve bayes classifier. This work presents a methodology that shows how text data can provide insight into various features of a product found in the customer reviews and feature selection method.

Keywords—Feature selection, Sentiment classification, Categorization

I. INTRODUCTION

Sentiment Analysis is a current research area in text mining. It is an important source of decision making which is used to extract, and identify product reviews. However, the growing scale of data demands automatic data analysis techniques. Information Extraction aims to obtain writer's feelings expressed in positive or negative comments. By analyzing a large numbers of documents, it attempts to identify the opinion sentiment that hold towards an object. It makes use of natural language processing (NLP) and computational technique to automate the extraction or classification of sentiment from typically unstructured text.

Amazon is one of the largest online vendor in the World. We focused on understanding issues and problems faced by the customers on buying a product. Our main goal is to collect the online Amazon reviews for a product, extract the most important features of the product talked about by the reviewers in a given dataset and then quantify the polarity of these reviews as positive or negative for each of the features of the product.

The proposed system is implemented using Python 2.7.

The summary of this paper is as given.

- The extracted raw data are preprocessed using Natural Language Toolkit techniques.
- Extract the important features of the product.
- Naive Bayes classifier is used for training and testing. Feature selection and also evaluating the sentimental polarity using 1000 review for the product Kindle Store.

- In order to select the best features, frequency distribution is used. Based on these results, we implemented a multi-label classification algorithm to categorize them.
- The sentiments of each category was evaluated using polarity algorithm.

II. RELATED WORK

Sentiment Analysis is the most important research area in various various fields like political, educational, business etc. Pang et al. has first carried out the sentiment classification in different areas of product review using star ratings as polarity targets. A model for classification of reviews along with sentimental analysis is discussed in paper [6]. Some of the Machine learning Techniques like Naïve Bayes, Maximum Entropy and Support Vector Machines has been discussed in paper [1].

III. METHODOLOGY

This section explains the methodology of the proposed study as presented in Figure 1. First, the review documents were collected and pre-processed with basic natural language processing techniques like word tokenization, stop word removal, POS tagging and stemming. The residual tokens were arranged as per their frequencies or occurrences in whole documents set. Then feature selection method is utilized to pick out top n-ranked attributes of the product. Then these features are used for categorizing the reviews based on the attributes, Then we trained the Naïve Bayes Classifier and sentiment based classification was done. Sentiment analysis is to classify these reviews

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Sentiment Quantification Approaches For Customer Reviews Of Amazon Products

Smita Suresh Daniel et al.

[PDF](#)

Abstract

Quantifying various aspects of a product is important in understanding the sentiments of reviewers for a product. Our research helps to correctly estimate the prevalence of various sentiment classes for each aspect in a review accurately.

How to Cite

et al., S. S. D. (2019). Sentiment Quantification Approaches For Customer Reviews Of Amazon Products. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology*, 28(11), 462 - 476. Retrieved from <http://iserc.org/journals/index.php/IJAST/article/view/1160>

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Mobile Data Offloading - Challenges and Solution

Aradhana et al.

PDF

Abstract

Mobile cloud computing is emerging at the rapid rate with evolutions in IT industries but various challenges are also coming up during data and task migration from mobile devices to cloud. Major issue confronted by mobile cloud computing is security of data during offloading. It requires awareness of growing security threats associated with data offloading and strategic planning to resolve the issue. In this paper, we bring out various security issues subjected to mobile data offloading and challenges during computational data offloading on clouds. By virtue of our study on mobile cloud computing and its related threats and the avenues to tackle these issues we developed an agent based framework for data offloading in a secure and energy efficient manner. Using

How to Cite

et al., A. (2019). Mobile Data Offloading – Challenges and Solution. *International Journal of Control and Automation*, 12(4), 221 – 228. Retrieved from <http://sersc.org/journals/index.php/IJCA/article/view/1162>

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HSES Knowledge Portal: Invention of Counting System

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Abstract— The HSES Knowledge portal (www.hseshiksha.in) is designed and developed for the student, teacher and others who are teaching, learning and guiding in the higher secondary education sector of the India. In this portal, syllabus, eBooks, question papers and video lectures are ported for proving the study materials. Data is collected during the registration of new members and filling of feedback forms which is done online. A user can register anytime and anywhere all over India. Registered users can be filling the feedback form. Counting of users by locale, stream, board, gender, medium and state is difficult manually. It is possible with Microsoft Excel but time taking. Locale, stream, board, gender, and medium wise counting are possible through the counters which remove counting mistakes and saves time. In this portal, Counting of users have performed in this portal automatically which is the very challenging task. Invention of counting system for registered members of the HSES Knowledge Portal is beneficial for counting of users at locale, stream, board, gender and medium wise. It may aware green computing because persons take a lot of time to do it.

Keywords— Counting by Locale, Counting by Stream, Counting by Board, Counting by Gender, Counting by Medium

I. INTRODUCTION

The HSES Knowledge portal (www.hseshiksha.in) is designed and developed for the student, teacher and others who are teaching, learning and guiding in the higher secondary education sector. In this portal, syllabus, eBooks, question papers and video lectures are ported. It is available on the internet a free of cost. Open source software's are used for the development of this portal which is license free software. In this paper, we will discuss an implementation of portal and data analysis of collected data in this portal. Data is collected during the registration of new members and filling of feedback forms. Locale, stream, board, gender and member are taken as comparative parameters.

Counting of users by locale, stream, board, gender and medium are performed automatically. The counter for locale counts the number of local, semi-urban and urban users individually. The counter for stream counts the number of arts, commerce, science and other stream users separately. The counter for board counts the number of CBSE, CGBSE, ICSE, and other users individually. Individually, male and female users are counted by the counter for gender stream. Separately, English and Hindi medium users are counted by the counter for the medium stream. Finally, we study state wise and district wise data analysis.

The Invention of counting system for registered members of HSES Knowledge Portal is beneficial for counting of users

at the locale, stream, board, gender and medium wise. In this portal, Counting of users have performed in this portal automatically which is a very challenging task. It may aware of green computing because persons take a lot of time to do it.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The HSES databases of the HSES Knowledge Portal are managed inside phpMyAdmin in which Student, teacher, and others tables are created in the MySQL database management system under the XAMPP Control Panel. The student registration is a part of student table. The teacher registration is a part of teacher table. The other registration is a part of others table. The teacher registration requires Tid, Tname, Locale, Tsubject, Stream, Board, Gender, Medium, State, District, Email, Userid, Pwd and DOR where Tid is a primary key. The Student registration requires Stuid, Stuname, Locale, Class, Stream, Board, Gender, Medium, State, District, Email, Userid, Pwd and DOR where the Stuid is a primary key. The Others registration requires Oid, Name, Locale, Gender, State, District, Qualification, Occupation, Email, Userid, Pwd and DOR where Oid is a primary key. The Locale, Stream, Board, Gender and Medium are selected fields for the purpose of comparative data analysis. The Locale and Gender fields are common in student, teacher and others tables whereas a Board, Stream and Medium are the common teacher and student tables. The



Design ND Development of Knowledge Portal: Higher Secondary Education Sector

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Abstract—Day by day utilities of portals are increasing. Portal is better to the website. I decide that I will develop the knowledge portal for HSE sector. Higher secondary education sector is backbone of Indian education. Streams, syllabus, question papers, e-Books, Notes, video lectures, study tips etc. are major parts of the developing educational portal. The aim of this portal will share the knowledge to the students, teachers as well as parents. It will help to the learners of both Hindi and English mediums. HTML, PHP, CSS, Java scripts, XAMPP and My SQL are useful tools for design and development of this portal. The name of database is hses. sql. All web pages and images of this portal are stored in the CVRU directory. All secondary education requirements are arranging in this portal. In this research paper, we will identify the best higher secondary education.

Keywords—Streams; syllabus; question papers; e-Books; Video lecture.

I. INTRODUCTION

Higher secondary education sector is backbone of Indian education. Recently, 53 boards of education have been recognized by the Indian Government. India has primarily 4 boards of school education, namely Central board of secondary education (CBSE), Indian certificate secondary education (ICSE), State boards and International Baccalaureate (IB). CBSE was started in 3 November 1962. ICSE was founded in year 1956 in India. IB was founded in 1968 and now works with over 3000 schools in 141 countries.

The universal resource locator (URL) of my knowledge is <http://www.hseshiksha.in>. XAMPP control panel, My SQL, PHP and HTML, CSS and Java script are tools to design and development this portal. This portal is developed for my research purpose. Students, teachers and parents will be benefited to this portal. It also helps board as well as educational sector of the government.

A web portal is a website that works as a single source for all info on a particular domain. It is a specially designed website. It brings information from diverse sources together in a uniform way. Diverse sources can be emails, online forums and search engines etc. Web portals can be either horizontal or vertical. A portal that is used as a platform to several companies in the same economic sector or to the

same type of manufacturers or distributors is called horizontal portal. <http://www.yahoo.com>, <http://www.lycos.com>, and <http://www.netscape.com> are mega portals. A specialized entry point to a specific market or industry niche, subject area, or interest called vertical portal (also known as a "vortal"). An example of vertical portal is <http://www.wine.com>. Web Portal is different from Website.

Table 1

Web Portal	Website
Personal Login is required.	Personal Login is not required.
It is public/private interface.	It is a public interface.
It offers content from diverse sources	Content is generally focused in websites.
It supports the user in multiple tasks.	It supports the user in specific task.

II. KNOWLEDGE PORTAL DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

Knowledge portal for higher secondary education sector is developed by using tools. They are discussed below:

A. Basic Web Portal Languages

Hypertext Markup Language and Cascading Style Sheet are the two most basic web development languages. The HTML was firstly introduced in 1991 by Tim Berners-Lee. It is the

Study of Digital Behaviour and Preferences of College Students in a Tier 2 City in India

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ABSTRACT

Internet usage rate is witnessing rapid year-on-year growth in India, largely powered by smartphones. The government has made efforts to set up a strong digital infrastructure to bridge the digital divide. Network operators are making competitive offers to lure in subscribers to opt for their high-speed data services.

The study aimed to investigate the internet usage in a tier-2 city of India, among the youth. A survey was conducted among 151 graduate & postgraduate students of St. Thomas College, Bhilai to know about their preferences & usage patterns. Descriptive statistics in form of pivot tables were used to analyze the collected data.

The survey responses revealed the growing popularity of mobile internet for social networking & interacting with friends and family. Instant messaging emerged as the most preferred means of communication among the youth, with Whatsapp being the most popular messaging app & second most used app overall. Though entertainment apps are being readily embraced by the youth, the same cannot be said for news & music apps.

Youngsters were found to engage in digital shopping on a frequent basis but e-wallets have not yet gained their approval in terms of usage. Though they are habitual online users, their internet usage has not yet reached the point of addiction.

1. Introduction

The age of information was heralded by the digital revolution whereby computers & internet transformed both business & the society. Smartphone has nowadays become a necessity rather than a luxury. It has permeated all aspects of an individual's life including communication, entertainment, shopping, learning etc.

Mobile phones have emerged as the most popular medium for internet surfing around the world based on the data regarding internet usage via different platforms (In September 2018, 51% of global internet traffic in Sep 2018 was on mobile phones, 44% on desktops and 4% on tablets.)¹ Worldwide, internet penetration was 53% in 2017 & mobile internet users comprised of 49% of the total population.²

With second highest population in the world, India is also the second largest online market with over 460 million internet users.³ The smartphone market has expanded in the last decade due to the launching of affordable handsets & initiatives taken by the government in this sector, like Digital India, e-Wallets, Aadhaar projects etc. The mobile penetration in relation to the nation's population was 85% in 2017.⁴ During the year, India was the fastest growing market (witnessing an annual growth of 14%) among the top 20 smartphone markets around the world. Chinese vendors dominated the smartphone handset market in India with Xiaomi advancing to first place by beating Samsung. The nation retained its top spot in the

feature phone market on global basis & witnessed a 17% annual growth with RelianceJio launching large number of 4G enabled feature phones.⁵

The wireless subscriber base grew by 3.55% as compared to 2016. The number of rural wireless subscribers increased at a higher rate (7.36%) compared to their urban counterparts (0.88%). The spread of data enabled mobile phones led to sharp rise in internet access by the Indians. 2018 saw high demand in feature phone market with Reliance Jio launching its feature phone which provided dual benefits of 4G & cheap data plans to the customers.

As on 31st December 2017, there were 262 internet service providers in India. The total number of internet subscribers was 445.96 million with yearly growth rate of 13.91%. 95% of the users opted for the wireless option & within this category, people accessing internet via mobile & dongle have increased by 58.5% as compared to the previous year. Reliance JioInfocomm Limited, Bharti & Vodafone were the top three service providers in the country in 2017. The market share of these service providers was 35.9%, 22.12% & 15.68% respectively.

If the broadband internet subscription is segregated on the basis of wired & wireless option, then BSNL dominated the wired segment holding 52.53% of the market share and Reliance JioInfocomm Limited emerged as the leader with 37.7% of the market share in the wireless one.⁶

¹ <http://gs.statcounter.com/platform-market-share/desktop-mobile-tablet>

² <https://wearesocial.com/blog/2018/01/global-digital-report-2018>

³ <https://www.internetworldstats.com/top20.htm>

⁴ <https://www.mobilepaymentstoday.com/whitepapers/carrier-billing-in-india-2018-market-report/>

⁵ <https://www.idc.com/getdoc.jsp?containerId=prAP43569518>

⁶ TRAI Yearly Performance Indicators of Indian Telecom Sector (Second Edition) 2017



A Study on The Post GST Scenario of Real Estate Sector in Chhattisgarh State

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Abstract:

The Real Estate Sector is one of the major economic activity providing sector. The real estate generally comprises of the following segments: Housing, Rental, Office Complexes, Shopping arcades, business parks, EWS projects, Housing board complexes, Hotels & hospitality, retail markets, warehouses etc. The classifications are not exhaustive and many more avenues are forming part of the Industry. The new GST has already started to create an impact with all associated with the real estate sector like buyer, seller, promoter, builder, middlemen, investor and many others in different ways. This paper is an attempt to study the impact of GST in real estate sector of Chhattisgarh state with special reference to the Durg region.

Key Words: GST, Real Estate, Implication, Impact, Chhattisgarh Market.

INTRODUCTION:

The Goods and Services Tax introduced in 2017, subsumed many taxes. The earlier taxation was very complicated for buyers mainly in terms of calculations. In the earlier indirect taxation system, buyers had to pay VAT, service tax, stamp duty, registration charges and local taxes of the state if the property is under construction. These are state levies and so there will be no uniformity from one state to another. The tax incidence under GST for the under construction Real estate properties is at a flat rate of 12%. But the builders will have the benefit of set off the input VAT on construction material like Cement, Steel and other items. According to one of the Crisil studies, the net benefit passed onto the buyers by the builders are only marginal as the input tax credits are available only on the cost of the project. However, the best part of GST is that the calculation part is very simple. GST is beneficial in simplifying the tax structure but the home buyers need to pay the State Stamp Duties, Court Fees and other local charges which are still under the respective state control and not withdrawn after GST. GST has only replaced the VAT and Service taxes charged earlier.

THE POTENTIAL OF THE REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY:

A report by CREDAI-JLL says that the market potential of Real estate is set to touch US\$180 billion by 2020 (in 2015-16 it is US\$150 Billion). In Indian Rupee Terms Rs. 126000 Crores. The potential is due to increase in economic activity, increase in the wealth and income levels of population and more and more population is joining the main stream economy. The general perception is that the Real Estate Growth is marginal in comparison to periods before 2017 due to various factors other than GST. The Demonitisation, Introduction of RERA have brought stricter transaction controls and implementation controls. The Demonitisation has restricted the Cash dealings done earlier period as the Cash becomes scarce. The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act commonly known as RERA Act is beneficial to the home buyers as it brought more accountability on the builders and project promoters.

NEED FOR THE STUDY:

This study will let us know the impact of GST after its implementation in India on whole and specifically in Durg District, it will make us understand the differences between the earlier indirect taxes and the present GST in the real estate industry and help us to identify the benefits and challenges after implementation in the real estate sector.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To know the impact of GST after its implementation in India on whole and specifically in Durg District.
- To understand the differences between the earlier indirect taxes and the present GST in the real estate industry.
- To identify the benefits and challenges after implementation in the real estate sector.

DATA COLLECTION:

Data was collected through both primary and secondary sources. Primary data was collected through face to face interviews with open ended questions with the authorities of District Registrar office. Records and data were obtained from the local authorities. Secondary data was obtained through newspapers, websites, research journals, magazines, etc.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

The study findings are restricted to Durg, Damdha and Patan regions of Chhattisgarh and does not represent the whole of Chhattisgarh state.

IMPLICATION AND IMPACT OF GST IN REAL ESTATE SECTOR:

GST on under construction property - Affordable housing:

Under the credit linked subsidy scheme, the GST Council had extended the concessional rate of 12 per cent GST, for construction of houses to promote affordable housing. The effective GST rate, however, comes down to eight per cent, after deducting one-third of the amount charged for the house/flat, towards land cost. As a result, the affordable homes may become cheaper under the GST regime.

GST on ready properties:

A CRISIL report points out that at present, a developer pays excise tax and VAT, on inputs like cement and steel, at 27.7 per cent and 18.1 per cent, respectively, which vary from state to state. Now, under the GST regime, cement and steel will be taxed at 28 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively, while other inputs like paint and white goods, will be taxed at 28 per cent. The final product will be taxed at 12 per cent, with credit for taxes paid on inputs. As the tax levied on the entire cost including the land will be 12 per cent, the amount would be sufficient to provide for the input credit for developers. Hence, a buyer opting for a ready-to-move-in apartment, is saved from the tax burden.

GST on property rentals:



Effect of Direct Display of Product and Advertisement on Buying Behavior of Consumers in Shopping Mall in Bhilai City of Chattisgarh

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Abstract:-

India is really having the largest number of retail outlets in the world. Urbanisation and India's growing population offers a huge market for organized retail. The retail sector in India is emerging as one of largest sectors in the economy, with total market size of US 425 billion dollar in 2010. Hypermarkets would be the largest retail segment, accounting for about 21 percent of the total retail space by 2013-14. The organized retail sector is expected to grow stronger than GDP growth in the next five years driven by changing lifestyles, burgeoning income and favorable demographic outline. In current scenario consumer is really said to be a Master of market and the whole activity revolves around only this centre point. Hence, no vendor would get successful without a study on purchase related activities of a consumer. Easy availability of credit by banks and the use of plastic money on account of digital India have contributed to a strong and growing customer culture in India. Talking of advertisement and marketing strategies, these days there is a popular slogan "Jo dikhta hi vo hi bikta hi". Departmental stores, shopping malls display their products outright, where customers have a direct access to products. Research shows that majority of the customers purchases more than, what they have planned due to effective display, easy approachable to customers and effective price. The present research has been done to study the effect of advertisements and direct display of products on consumer's purchase behavior. This study was done in a mall to know the effects of advertisement at purchase Zones. Data were collected through primary and secondary source. Structured questionnaire were distributed among 50 respondents to know their insight which were later analysed and interpreted to reach conclusion.

Key-Words:- Point of purchase, Advertisement, Direct display, Customer, Consumer buying behavior,

Introduction:-

India has one of the largest numbers of retail outlets in the world. The retail sector in India is emerging as one of the largest sectors in the economy, with total market size of US\$ 425 billion in 2010. Changes in the customer behavior lead to the growth of Indian organized retail market. Increased incomes, literate buying attitude, changing life style, favorable pattern of demography are some of the factors that have changed the buying behavior of consumers. In today's scenario customer are considered to be God. As such Today's era is an era of competition and every producer or merchant, seeks to attract consumer's concern towards his product by any means.

For this purpose he uses various techniques to retain customer. Among them advertisement is often used as the biggest weapon for this purpose. If proper and well decorated advertisement could be done at the buying places and item could be directly displayed to the consumers then it attracts the consumers at very last moment and consumer get's convince to left over his old brands and buys a new product. It was also noted that direct display of products appeals customers, and many times it results in purchasing many other products also which they have not planned before entering the market.

Present study is aimed to fetch information about consumer's interests regarding this subject.

Objectives:-

1. To study that advertising and product display has a psychological impact on buying behavior of consumers.
2. To study the frequency of conversion attitude towards buying goods and services due to product display and advertisement.
3. To study the buying tendency of customers in malls rather than traditional shop.
4. To study those advertisements alone in malls and special displaying techniques provoke consumers to purchase exceeding his budget.
5. To study the mental satisfaction level of consumers.

Scope of study:-

The Inferences of study are based on the responses got by the consumers at Surya Mall, situated in Bhilai. This study will be helpful in getting an insight into the perception of consumer's interests and convenience on purchase by



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2019-20

Enhancing Positive Mental Health among Adolescents: Role of Yoga

Debjani Mukherjee

Yoga, an ancient Hindu practice, is considered a mind-body type of complementary and alternative medicine practice. In this study, adolescent students are first clinically interviewed to diagnose if they had lingering traces of childhood trauma. They were then Pre-tested on different dimensions of emotional maturity like emotional instability, emotional regression, social maladjustment, Personality disintegration and lack of independence. The adolescents were made to do yogic and breathing exercises. After this post-tests were done on the adolescents. The results of the pre and post therapy were correlated. This analysis showcased the huge impact of yogic interventions.

Keywords : Mental Health, Adolescent, Yoga, Emotional Maturity

INTRODUCTION

Childhood trauma and stress can have huge impact on the growth of an adolescent. In India domestic violence generally go unreported where the children are also exposed to violence along with the elders. Perry reported children who survive a traumatic event and have persistence of this low-level fear state, may be behaviorally impulsive, hypervigilant, hyperactive, withdrawn or depressed, have sleep difficulties (including insomnia, restless sleep and nightmares) and anxiety. In general, these children may show some loss of previous functioning or a slow rate of acquiring new developmental tasks. Children may act in a regressed fashion. Children have been found to be having low attention span leading to lowering of examination grades.

Emotional maturity and sequential mental growth have also been found to be affected by latent childhood trauma. Maturity can be described as a pathway of development from the parasitic dependence of being a foetus to independence from the parental care. This is the increased capacity in an individual for responsibility and productivity and its decrease

SUPERSTITIOUS BELIEF AND IT'S RELATIONS TO OTHER PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS: A LITERATURE REVIEW.

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Abstract:

In this article researcher reviews on previous research are mentioned and these studies have been reviewed focusing on its origin, concept, methods, and the results, which provide its background and future aspects. Superstition can be influence by both social and psychological factors. All these reviews are the collection of both Indian and Western studies. And all the reviews focused on various dimensions like personality, psychopathological symptoms, locus of control, stress, coping strategy, anxiety, emotional intelligence, thinking styles, self-efficacy, socio-economic status.

Keywords: Superstitious belief, Psychological factors, Psychopathological factors, Social factors.

INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of the study is to review the researches on superstition and superstitious belief. We are living in the 21st century world and it is changing in its pace but still some things are still remaining unchanged, and it will remain same as before i.e., Poverty, Irresponsibility, Conflict, Corruption, etc. and Superstition is also among them. Superstition is a result of lack of education, but this isn't the case in India, because here many educated people also belief in the superstition. This shows the consistency of the belief developed by people and their ancestors we can say from one generation to another. Throughout the ages in India superstition plays a key role in every person one way or another. The Indian government has tried to put new laws and awareness to put an end to such practices and its effect. But due to the history of superstition these laws often face a lot of opposition from the public. Superstition is a belief or practice typically resulting from ignorance or a misunderstanding of science or false causality that is mistakenly attributed to fate or magic perceived supernatural influence or fear of that which is unknown. It is commonly applied to beliefs and practices surrounding luck, charms, astrology, fortune telling, phantoms and certain paranormal entities, particularly the belief that future events can be foretold by specific unrelated prior events.

Superstition and Superstitious Belief are normal in our Country. Most of the people usually believe in superstition and some of them follow different kind of superstitions. People of different age group, educational level, socio-economic status, culture, caste and religion etc. often practice superstitious rituals. Superstitious stayed as a root in our society form an ancient time. There are many researches have been conducted in this field. Researchers are doing their studies to bring an awareness to the society and here are some selected studies for this related review topic and they are discussed below.

LITERATURE SURVEY

The Serbian word *Sujeverje* (*Superstition*) derived from the Old-Slavic words: *Vsue* – "in vain" and *verje* – "belief". The English word *Superstition* is derived from Latin: *Super* – "over, above, upon" and *Sisto* – "stop, check, cause to stand, set up". The Latin etymology of *superstition* is difficult to disentangle, however some have claimed the meaning is "the one who over-stands" or "the one who is not progressive." Dictionary definitions of superstition mainly point out the irrationality of this phenomenon, superstitious people's ignorance, and a fear of unknown. There are number of definitions on superstition, but researchers agree on the fact that superstitions are beliefs or behavior that is contrary to rational norms within a specific society. According to Richard Webster's The Encyclopedia of Superstition "Superstitions are irrational fears of the unknown or blindly accepted irrational beliefs or practices which are not based on knowledge or facts". Superstition receive attention from several psychology fields like Abnormal Psychology (Devenport 1979; Brugger et al. 1994; Nayha 2002) and Popular Psychology (Shermer 1998; Vyse 2000; Wheen 2004). Superstitious

A Sentiment Quantification Model using Gaussian Mixture Model and K-means Clustering Techniques

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Abstract— Quantifying sentiments of various aspects of a product is important in understanding the emotions of reviewers towards a product. Sentiment Analysis and Quantification Model (SAQM) is an unsupervised model which accurately clusters product reviews to estimate the prevalence of various sentiment classes for each aspect of a product in a review dataset using Gaussian Mixture Model and K-means clustering methods, the results of which are better than the existing Quantification methods.

Keywords— Quantification, Sentiment Analysis, Gaussian Mixture Model, Unsupervised model.

I. INTRODUCTION

Sentiment Quantification is a new research topic in Machine Learning. While in sentiment classification we are interested in obtaining the class of individual observations, in quantification we focus on estimating the total number of instances that belong to each class. This minor difference has led to the development of several algorithms that corrects the consistent errors issued by a classifier [6]. For sentiment quantification it is very important to correctly estimate proportions of each sentiment expressed in the set of documents (quantification task) [7] than to accurately estimate sentiment of a particular document (classification). Generally a classifier, trained on a dataset does not provide the true a priori probabilities of the target classes on real-world data as shown in figure 1.1.

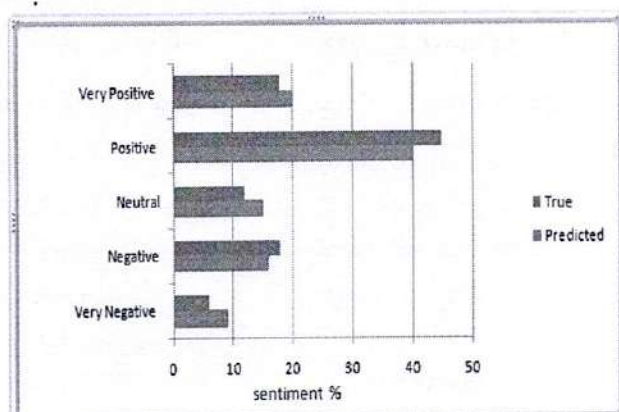


Figure 1.1 The difference between True and Predicted probabilities by a Classifier

This may result in poor quantification accuracy on the real-world dataset, as the classifier's decisions are based on the a posteriori probabilities of class membership, as they rely on the a priori probabilities of the training set [8]. Hence the outputs of the classifiers are to be corrected according to the new conditions [1][5].

Classifying and Counting and then adjusting the priority seems to be a practical solution for Quantification however research have shown that such a method generally produces poor quantification performances, it underestimates or over estimates the class prevalence as shown in [2]. Unsupervised model for sentiment classification is described in [9]. In this section a relatively new method to analyze and quantify sentiments based on Gaussian Mixture Model is formulated.

The main aim of this paper is to make more accurate predictions, in spite of inaccurate a priori probability estimations by a classifier. Here we present an unsupervised procedure to adjust the outputs provided by the K-means clustering model with respect to a new priori probabilities using Expectation Maximization(EM).

This iterative algorithm uses Gaussian Mixture Model(GMM) to maximizes the likelihood of the new data to a cluster. A statistical test is applied in order to find if the a priori class probabilities have changed from the training set to the real-word data after each iteration.

COST EFFECTIVE NATURAL ADSORBENTS FOR THE REMOVAL OF FLUORIDE: A GREEN APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Access to safe drinking water is not only fundamental to human development and well being but is also recognized as a human right. The provision of safe potable water is considered critical and pivotal to the achievements of overall development, including adequate nutrition, education, gender equality and especially the eradication of poverty in developing countries. Fluoride is one of the water quality parameters of concern, the excess (beyond 1.5 mg/L, the World Health Organization (WHO) guideline value of which contaminates groundwater resources in many parts of the world, and renders it not potable for human consumption, due to the related adverse health effects. Therefore knowledge of its removal, using the best technique with optimum efficiency is needed. Taking the severity of the problem into consideration, the present paper aims to provide a retrospective approach to the use of effective low -cost adsorbents for the removal of fluoride from water. The defluoridation capacity of certain low-cost natural adsorbents like Citron peel, Karanj, Parijaat, Neem, Rice husk, and Tulsi was added in the list and discussed in detail. The effect of contact time, pH and adsorbent dose were investigated. The adsorption isotherm and kinetics were studied conducting Batch and Column experiment.

Keywords: Fluoride removal, Natural adsorbents, WHO, Adsorption isotherms, Batch, Column

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INTRODUCTION

Water is known as a universal solvent because it dissolves almost all substance; that comes in its contact. the primary need of every human being is Safe drinking water . Pure water is inadequate and is not easily available at all. Water may be contaminated by natural sources or industrial effluents. One such contaminant is fluoride .

The natural presence of fluoride generally occurs through soil rock formation in the form of fluorapatite, geochemical deposits, natural water system and earth crust.^{1,2}

Due to rapid urbanization and of modern industrial growth (anthropogenic source of fluoride) as well as the geochemical dissolution of fluoride-bearing minerals (natural source of fluoride), fluoride concentration is increasing in the environment including water resources. In additional fluoride found in various industrial activities, especially semiconductor, electroplating, glass, steel, ceramic and fertilizers industries.³ The high concentration in the drinking water leads to the destruction of the enamel of teeth and causes a number of conditions referred to collectively as fluorosis. According to WHO standards, in drinking water, the Fluoride should be within a range that slightly varies above and below 1 mg/L.⁴ In low water level, fluoride level is up to 1.5mg/L and according to Bureau of Indian Standards, BIS (IS-10500)⁵, the desirable limit and permissible limit of Fluoride in drinking water is 1.0 and 1.5 mg/L respectively. The adsorption process is considered one of the most efficient methods for removal of fluoride from drinking water when compared to other techniques which are used for removal of fluoride based on initial cost, flexibility, and simplicity of design, ease of operation and maintenance. The

उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर योग के प्रभाव का प्रयोगात्मक अध्ययन

सारांश

प्रस्तुत लघु शोध उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य का प्रयोगात्मक अध्ययन करता है इसके लिए दुर्ग जिले के अंतर्गत नवमी कक्षा के 100 विद्यार्थियों को यादृच्छिक न्यादर्श विधि द्वारा न्यादर्श के रूप में चयन किया गया। इन विद्यार्थियों पर योग के पूर्व एवं पश्चात मानसिक स्वास्थ्य का परीक्षण किया गया। इन विद्यार्थियों से पूर्व में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य मापनी जो डॉक्टर अरुण कुमार सिंह एवं डॉक्टर कल्पना सेन गुप्ता द्वारा निर्मित है, भरवाया गया और फिर उन्हीं किशोरों को एक महीने तक योग करवाया गया और वहीं उपकरण फिर से भरवाया गया। प्राप्त प्रदत्त का विश्लेषण पी मूल्य द्वारा किया गया। प्राप्त परिणाम से यह ज्ञात हुआ कि विद्यार्थियों में योग के पूर्व मानसिक स्वास्थ्य एवं योग के पश्चात मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के मध्य अंतर है अतः योग के प्रशिक्षण का किशोरों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ता है। अर्थात् योग करने के पश्चात किशोरों में मानसिक एवं शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य की उन्नति पाई गई।

मुख्य शब्दः— योग, उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यार्थी एवं मानसिक स्वास्थ्य

भूमिका

योग शब्द संस्कृत धातु यूज से निकलता है जिसका मतलब है व्यक्तिगत चेतना या आत्मा का रूप से मिलना। यह वास्तव में केवल मनुष्य के मन और आत्मा की अनंत क्षमता का खुलासा करने वाले इस ग्रहण विज्ञान के सबसे सत्य ही पहलू है। योग सिर्फ व्यायाम और आसन नहीं है। यह भावनात्मक एकीकरण है।

मानसिक स्वस्थ या तो संज्ञानात्मक अथवा भावनात्मक सलामती के स्तर का वर्णन करता है या फिर किसी मानसिक विकार की अनुपस्थिति को दर्शाता है। मानसिक स्वास्थ्य हमारी भावनाओं की अभिव्यक्ति है और मांग की विस्तृत श्रृंखला के लिए एक सफल अनुकूलन का प्रतीक है।

बालकों को मानसिक रूप से स्वस्थ रखने के लिए एक उचित वातावरण प्रदान करना चाहिए जिसमें उनके माता-पिता, परिवारजन, मित्रों एवं विद्यालय की अहम भूमिका होती है। भारत में विभिन्न विद्यालयों में योगाभ्यास को एक निश्चित पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार जोड़ा जा रहा है जिसके माध्यम से विद्यार्थियों एवं किशोरों को मानसिक स्वास्थ्य एवं समायोजन सिखाया जा सके।

अध्ययन के उद्देश्य

उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर योग के प्रभाव को ज्ञात करना।

अनुसंधान प्रश्न

1. क्या योग के प्रशिक्षण का प्रभाव उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ता है?
2. क्या लिंग के आधार पर योग के प्रशिक्षण का प्रभाव उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ता है?

न्यायदर्श

अध्ययन के लिए छत्तीसगढ़ के दुर्ग जिले के अंतर्गत नवी कक्षा के 100 विद्यार्थियों का यादृच्छिक विधि द्वारा चयन किया गया।

बालकों को मानसिक रूप से स्वस्थ रखने के लिए एक उचित वातावरण प्रदान करना चाहिए जिसमें उनके माता-पिता, परिवारजन, मित्रों एवं विद्यालय की अहम भूमिका होती है। भारत में विभिन्न विद्यालयों में योगाभ्यास को एक निश्चित पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार जोड़ा जा रहा है जिसके माध्यम से विद्यार्थियों एवं किशोरों को मानसिक स्वास्थ्य एवं समायोजन सिखाया जा सके।

डॉ अनुपमा गंगराडे
सहायक प्रधायपाक
सेंट थॉमस कॉलेज भिलाई



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ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

A STUDY OF FACTORS DRIVING BRAND SELECTION & SWITCHING BEHAVIOR AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS AND EFFECTIVE ADVERTISEMENT APPEALS FOR THIS SEGMENT

Commerce

KEY WORDS: product discovery, product research, advertisement recall factors, brand perception, brand switching

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ABSTRACT

The paper intended to examine the effect of advertising appeals on brand switching of youngsters. A survey was conducted among 400 college students regarding their purchase in six product categories along five dimensions of product discovery, product research, purchase drivers, advertisement recall factors & brand perception. It was found that brand switching was not limited by frequency of usage & pricing of product. Online presence was found to be significant in converting interest into actual purchase. Brand perception & familiarity with the brand were more important than product's features or its monetary value. Visuals & celebrity endorsements of the advertisements were the key factors recalled by the respondents with the exception of practicality being emphasized in case of mobile phones & shampoo. Advertisements were reported to reveal the quality as perceived by the respondents.

INTRODUCTION

Advertising seeks to change perception and thereby the behaviour of the people. Its form & focus have evolved drastically since the time of its inception i.e., after the industrial revolution. From interruption to engagement, from functionality to experience, from stimulating rational thought to encouraging impulsive behaviour, from information to emotion; the focus has shifted to the customer from the product and the industry has become more intrusive and data driven.

Over the years, with new channels/mediums & audiences, advertisements have changed both in terms of content, frequency, platform & personalization. The biggest change was brought in by the advent of internet which made both studying of consumer behavior & its usage for boosting sales quite convenient. Consumers have now become the brand ambassadors & their reviews affect customer base of an organization thus making brand engagement more important than ensuring brand awareness.

With greater use of technology in production & distribution of goods & services, the number of manufacturers & mediums for promoting products have proliferated. Though this provided increased opportunities for companies (behavioral profiling, data points, cookies, programmatic buying), it empowered consumers as well. With the choice & ease to reject advertisements, they now wield same power as that of companies. This together with advertising fatigue & advertising avoidance has made targeting customers difficult. Social media platforms can secure attention of people via likes & shares but they can't guarantee the conversion of that engagement into actual purchase. Other challenges for companies while using such platforms include difficulties in measuring ROI, keeping track of performance across different platforms, developing suitable content & developing comprehensive strategy.

Several factors determine the effectiveness of advertising of a product, like advertising budget, type of message, media used, frequency of advertisement, market threats, time of advertising, interactivity, incentive, advertiser's credibility, advertisement appeal, product involvement, size, language & content of advertisement etc.

Advertisement appeals stem from the rhetorical triangle of Aristotle in context of communication wherein he discussed the appeals of credibility, emotion & logic. Berkman and Gilson (1987) defined advertising appeal as an attempt at creativity that inspires consumers' motives for purchase and affects consumers' attitude towards a specific product or service. The significance & influence of advertising appeals has been investigated in several studies. Mattila (2001)

examined the effectiveness of rational appeals as compared to emotional ones in advertisements of hotel brands specifically for potential new customers. Ruiz and Silicia (2004) studied the relationship between individual preferences for information processing and effectiveness of types of advertisement appeals. Moon and Chan (2005) tried to ascertain whether cross cultural differences between Hong Kong & Korea affected the advertisement appeals used there. Leonidou and Leonidou (2009) explored the effectiveness of rational & emotional appeals in print medium, focusing on differences in advertisement copy, art & layout of newspapers. Lin (2011) studied how advertising appeals and advertising spokespersons affect advertising attitudes and buying intentions of people. Geuens, De Pelsmacker and Fasseur (2011) analyzed the effectiveness of emotional appeals in four different product categories.

The paper intends to analyze the effect of advertisement appeals on brand switching of youngsters with special emphasis on the factors of product, people & promotion. Six product categories are chosen with differing nature (personal vs social), purchase frequency, price, utility & value, as people's choice in brands & advertisement elements may be impacted by them. Then the consumer behavior has been compared on basis of its distribution on 5 dimensions of product discovery, product research, purchase drivers, advertisement recall factors & brand perception.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Anne Marie Vincent & Alan J Dubinsky (2005) analyzed the impact of fear appeal of a print advertisement for a new sunscreen through a theoretical framework of protection motivation model. 193 students participated in the survey which measured participant's fear, coping responses & purchase intention and the data collected was analyzed through two-way MANCOVA. Higher level of fear was found to increase the possibility of purchasing the product. Nationality did not have a significant impact on fear of respondents. Adaptive coping was found to be able to play a mediating role between fear & purchase intention.

Orth et al. (2007) analyzed the reactions of 864 business students in Croatia, Hungary, Poland & The Czech Republic towards positively & negatively framed message appeals in 4 advertisements of food & beverages category. Data collected via survey was analyzed using ANOVA & structural equation model. Significant effects of pleased dimension on cognition, attitude towards advertisement and brand attitude were found. For positively framed ad message, significant differences were found among countries for emotional responses & brand attitude but not for cognitive responses, attitude towards the advertisement or purchase intention. In case of positive frame of ad message, direct effects of

REVIEW ARTICLE

Source and application of cellulose and pectin lyase – A review

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ABSTRACT:

The present work was carried out to produce pectin lyase and cellulase production from the isolated fungi. The use of microorganisms for the production of enzymes offers a promising approach for its large scale production and as a possible food supplement or in pharmaceutical industry. The pectin lyase and cellulase producing *Aspergillus niger* was isolated from soil and characterized by staining procedures and partial purification. From the present study, the result showed that pectin lyase and cellulase producing fungi can grow at optimized condition. Thereby, partial purification of pectin lyase and cellulase enzyme was done. The *Aspergillus niger* showed a potential to convert pectin lyase and cellulase into reducing sugars which could be readily used in many applications such as animal foods and a feed stock for production of valuable organic compounds.

KEYWORDS: Cellulase, Pectinase, Dialysis, *Aspergillus niger*, Source, Application

INTRODUCTION:

Enzymes are proteins that control the speed of chemical reactions in your body. Without enzyme, these reactions would take place too slowly to keep you alive. Enzymes are globular shaped proteins that are found throughout the body, with their main function being to act as biological catalysts. An enzyme can act to speed up or regulate the rate of the reaction in order to maintain an efficient rate of biological reaction. Enzyme plays important role in the reaction of many chemicals within the body, are not consumed in the reaction and so are able to catalyze many reaction in their life cycle.) Enzymes are able to reduce the activation energy of the reaction, the energy required to break bonds between the reactants, and form new bonds in the products, which allows more product to be formed¹.

Enzymes enable the reaction to take place more rapidly at a safer, relatively low temperature that is consistent with living systems. During an enzyme-mediated reaction, the substrate physically attaches to the enzyme at its active site, allowing the substrate (s) to be converted to new product molecule (s). Most enzyme reaction rates are millions of times faster than those of comparable uncatalyzed reactions.

Enzymes are neither consumed by the reactions they catalyze, nor do they alter the equilibrium of these reactions. Enzymes are known to catalyze about 4,000 biochemical reactions².

In 1876, William Kuhne proposed that the name 'enzyme' be used as the new term to denote phenomenon previously known as 'unorganized ferments', that is, ferments isolated from the viable organisms in which they were formed. The word itself means 'in yeast' and is derived from the Greek 'an' meaning 'in', and 'zyme' meaning 'yeast' or 'leaven'. This important achievement was the first indication that enzymes could function independently of the cell. It was not until 1926, however, that the first enzyme was obtained in pure form, a feat accomplished by American biochemist James B. Sumner of Cornell University. Sumner was able to isolate and crystallize the enzyme urease from the jack bean. His work was to earn him the 1947 Nobel Prize. John H. Northrop and Wendell M. Stanley of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research shared the 1947 Nobel Prize with Sumner³.

A complex procedure for isolating pepsin was devised by Northrop and Stanley has been used to crystallize several enzymes⁴. Enzymes are proteins and are nature's own biocatalyst and their function is determined by their complex structure. With the exception of a small group of catalytic RNA molecules, all enzymes are proteins



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K-Means Clustering on the Performance Evaluation of Faculty using Data Mining Techniques

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Abstract

The motivation behind this paper is to give an outline of broadly utilized measurements, to examine the qualities, advantages and disadvantages of different measurements, to portray current instructive information mining rehearses, and to give rules to assessing execution models of staff. has been discovered to be reliant on various boundaries extensively going from the person's capabilities, experience, level of commitment, research exercises attempted to institutional help, monetary achievability, top administration's help and so on The models that are basic for assessing the yield of workforce range across various verticals, however the paper locations and covers the introduction of staff dependent on contribution from understudies. The other personnel introduction assessor is the regulatory element that might be a private body or an administration unit, the affiliation or the college's self-and friend resources. The boundaries fill in as standard markers for an individual and a gathering and may influence the end later on. The standard proposed in this paper is to utilize Data Mining strategies to lead pulling out and investigation of workforce results. The fundamental idea driving the utilization of Data Drawing is to group the yield of workforce on various measures subject to novel requirements and furthermore to separate the conditions between the boundaries that will assist with finding important relations between them. Basically, these binds help to arrange new dynamic patterns. The paper limits contribution from the Department of Computer Applications through qualified foundations to understudies. The examination depends on numerous highlights, and as opposed to following the ordinary methodology, the paper legitimizes the utilization of mining approaches. K-implies is a sort of non-various leveled (gathered) information grouping that endeavors', contingent upon the methods (mm) that have been pre-masterminded, to segment information into at least two classes. The k-implies technique is utilized in numerous investigations since it is quick and fit for consolidating a lot of information with an exceptionally short computation. The k-implies calculation is the easiest and most often utilized bunching strategy. This is on the grounds that K-implies can possibly aggregate huge volumes of information with sensibly brisk and powerful preparing time.

Keywords: Educational data mining, information Preprocessing, Analysis, Mining, Clustering, tendency Extraction, K-Means, presentation forecast, Dependencies

1. Introduction

This the approach adjusted to plan the Faculty Performance evaluation and screen Structure has

been managed widely in the past papers and material boundaries perceived dependent on which the appraisal will be affirmed out. The need of Data examination and Mining in advanced

A STUDY ON CAREER DECISION MAKING AMONG ADOLESCENTS

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Dr. Sumita Singh Assistant Professor St. Thomas College, Bhilai

ABSTRACT

In recent years, there has been an increasing interest in examining career decision-making among university students and graduates. It is anticipated that these findings may lead to the development of strategies that allow young people to make rational career decisions and good career choices. This information may also have meaningful implications for educational institutions and assist them to facilitate students' career opportunities and to help students achieve career success after graduation. For the present study that is A study on the attitude towards dowry of youth. Total 152 students were selected from 5 rural and 5 urban colleges.

In this study the result that has been seen that there is significant difference in decision making of English and Hindi medium higher secondary school students, Science and arts students but there is no significant difference in decision making of English medium Science and Arts students and Hindi medium Science and Arts students.

INTRODUCTION

The title of a research only brings the acknowledgement of subjects name and scope relating to the topic, but there is to make set statement after determining the problem. This statement may be executed due to the medium of questionnaire. It is of course a fact that the problem is the central point of the research and whole the research work depends on this point. And it is very obvious to note that human society accepts several other sources for the fulfillment of its various necessities as accordingly. If the man's necessities are not fulfilled with some present sources, there we observe problem everywhere. It is often known that the depth of problem depends upon the achievement of sources and the seriousness of the necessities as accordingly. Although a lot of research has been done on attitude towards dowry but nobody has done any work on the topic of attitude of youth towards dowry. It has not been ever touched. Hence it is a small effort to study it.

METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

- ☐ To measure the decision-making of career choice among higher secondary students.
- ☐ To measure the decision-making of career choice among English medium higher secondary students.
- ☐ To measure the decision-making of career choice among hindi medium higher secondary students.
- ☐ To measure the decision-making of career choice among science stream higher secondary students.
- ☐ To measure the decision-making of career choice among arts stream higher secondary students.
- ☐ To measure the difference between English and hindi medium higher secondary students decision-making of career choice.
- ☐ To measure the difference between science and arts stream higher secondary students decision-making of career choice.

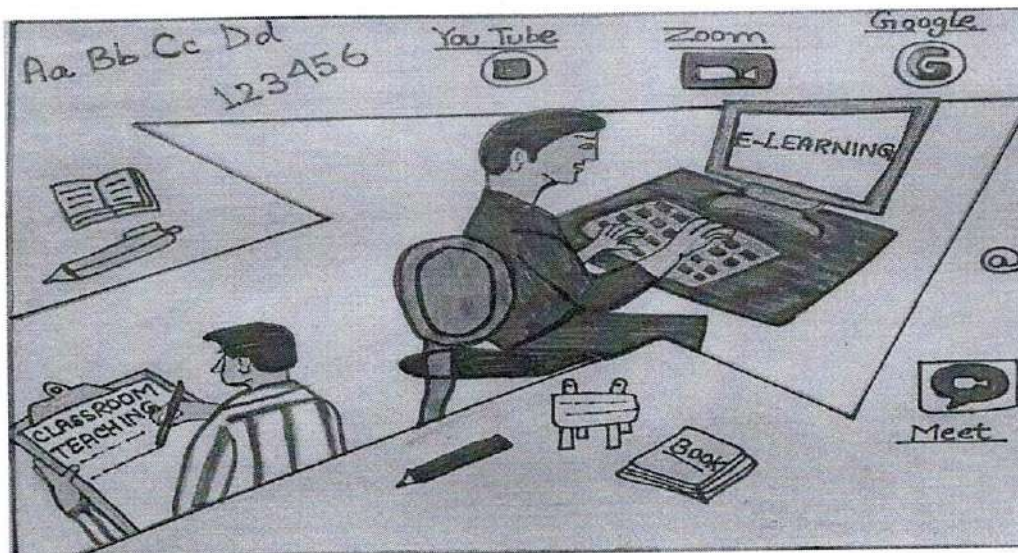
HYPOTHESIS

H₁: There will be no significant difference in decision making of English medium and Hindi medium higher secondary students .

H₂: There will be no significant difference in decision making of English medium science and arts higher secondary students .

EDUCATION DURING COVID-19

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“Education is the most powerful Weapon which you can use to change the world.”
Nelson Mandela.

This quote by Nelson Mandela serves as a constant reminder that the power of education extends beyond the development of skills we need for economic success.

With the spread of the coronavirus, the education system is facing a new crisis. As on March 24, 2020, more than 160 countries mandate some form of school closures impacting at least 1.5 billion children and youth. In the mid-April, UNESCO reported 192 countries had closed all schools and universities, affecting more than 90 percent of the world's learners: almost 1.6 billion children and young people. And as on June 07, 2020, approximately 1.725 billion learners are currently affected due to school closures in response to the pandemic.

COVID-19 pandemic has affected educational systems World-Wide, leading to the near total closures of schools, universities and colleges.

Here few questions arises: How long schools will remain closed? How long students learning will be affected? How greatly this will affect the poorest and most vulnerable population? It is difficult to say .we do not yet know enough about what happen next. School closures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic have shed a light on numerous issues affecting access to education. It is said: “Sometimes we are tested not to show our weaknesses but to discover our strength.” In response to school closures, UNESCO recommended the use of distance learning programs and open educational applications and platforms that schools and teachers can use to reach learners remotely and limit the disruption of education.

As a result, education has changed dramatically, with the distinctive rise of e learning, where by teaching is undertaken remotely and on digital platforms.

In response to significant demand, many online learning platforms are offering free access to their services, including platforms like BYJU'S, a Bangalore based educational technology and online tutorial firm founded in 2011, which is now the world's most highly valued detach company.

Majority of private schools and other educational institutions have initiated mandatory virtual classes on a daily basis, and thus, teachers are sharing their lessons over skype call, Zoom call or many other virtual class options to keep the learning on



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HOMESICKNESS IN JAYANTA MAHAPATRA'S POETRY

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Abstract

This paper discusses the homesickness, love and plight of an Indo-Anglian poet, Jayanta Mahapatra, for his motherland, Orissa. He is a physicist but his poems have a lot of metaphysical elements. He began writing quite late in his career but that didn't stop him from bagging Sahitya Akademi Award (first Indian to win this award for English poetry). In this way he surpassed many Indo-Anglian poets who have been writing bulk of poetry through the years. His true and deep love for Orissa makes his poem to stick to the heart of the reader. It will surely remind you of the childhood place you grew up in.

Keywords- Indo-Anglian, Homesickness, Poetry, Homeland, Orissa.

INTRODUCTION

Jayanta Mahapatra is a leading Indo-Anglian poet. Indo-Anglian poetry refers to the original literary creation in English language by Indians. Other such eminent poets are Nissim Ezekiel, A.K. Ramanujam, kamala das etc. The bulk of writing these poets have produced has given birth to a separate body of literature which is called Indian-English literature.

We all are fond of poetry that talks about emotions rather than rationality. Our emotions are universal and panoramic. We are more fond of poetry which gives some visual stimulation. We also feel a strong bond and love for the land which holds all the good and bad memories of our lives. No matter where we live we all are homesick for some place or the other. One such poet whose poetry is replete with such kind of emotions is Jayanta Mahapatra. His poetry shows extreme longing and undying love for his homeland, Orissa. Since this eminent author has lived in Orissa all his life, he has

a lot to talk about it. The landscape and ambience of Orissa have strong presence in his poetry.

It is unbelievable and odd that Jayanta Mahapatra is a Professor of Physics but his poetry certainly has some metaphysical elements. His love for Orissa transcends the physical barriers and beauty of this land. He personifies the state in many of his poems. He loves Orissa as if it is his beloved; beautiful and magnificent. His poems are rather short and depict beautifully the landscape, historical background and social life of Orissa. Poems like 'Dawn at Puri', 'Taste for Tomorrow', 'Slum', 'Evening Landscape by the River', and 'Events', chiefly deal with intricacies of Oriya culture and lifestyle. While reading this poem we can see the immense love Mahapatra has for Orissa and how deeply he has studied Orissa. From the colour of the sky to the sounds of certain birds he describes Orissa in a way which is interesting, conspicuous and realistic. He talks about the temples of Puri and Konark which is known by almost all the Indians, yet Mahapatra introduces

THE POETRY OF EARTH

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Years ago the seconds dubbed
A bond strongly clubbed

With the thick blanket green
With foster mother's love unseen

With air as fresh cream
With love overflowing rims

With flora fauna breathing zeal
With abundant shared meals

With purity white flowing nooks
And bonds subtly unhooked

With fire feeding on falsity
With joint hands facing complexity

It did exist
The bond did exist
Till, the selfish turmoils
Forced nature's toil

Ah! Nature is finally paying back its debt
For all the long years huge tears it wept.
Embracing Humanity, Nature said
"I will not let you weep years like I had."

THE FUNERAL SONG

Two men digging up a grave

In the middle of the night

Amidst those flickery stars and the shimmering moonlight,

Their pitchforks and spades,

Acquiring steely, silvery shades.

There was a rhythm in their excavation,

Tools hiring the mud in synchronization,

One was tall with a grey trench coat,

Unlike the other, short and busy with some thought

The old tombstones of the graveyard,

Standing still with their epitaph

The last reminiscent of their occupants,

Some with weeds for company,

While some fresh as a Symphony

The very breeze of the place was enigmatic,

Attempting to mumble some old forgotten rhapsody,

Crosses lost their form long ago,

Graves, the portal for the deceased to go

EFFECT OF METHODS OF TEACHING, LOCALE AND THEIR INTERACTION ON ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

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** Dr.SONIA POPLI, Assistant Professor, St. Thomas College, BHILAI, Chhattisgarh

ABSTRACT

This present research is with an objective to compare the effectiveness of Smart class versus Traditional class on English Language Proficiency of VIII class students studying in middle school of Durg district of Chhattisgarh state. The researcher investigated the effect of Locale, Methods of Teaching and their interaction along with the Methods of Teaching. The study was executed on four hundred students, revealed that Methods of Teaching had a significantly differential effect on English Language Proficiency, but neither Locale nor the interaction between Locale and Methods of Teaching did not produce any significantly differential effect on English Language Proficiency of the students.

INTRODUCTION

In the field of education, state like Chhattisgarh is backward especially in education. Hence, taking very good teachers to interior part and tribal or rural area is a very big trouble. There any other methods of teaching with or without the physical presence of teachers is always excellent. Here, the present investigation was taken up with an objective of verifying the effectiveness of Smart class over Traditional class , as well to find the influence of Locale and their interaction of the two variables on English Language Proficiency of VIII Class students.

OBJECTIVE

To compare the effect of locale, methods of teaching and their interaction on English Language Proficiency of VIII class students.

HYPOTHESIS

There will be no significant effect of locale, methods of teaching and their interaction on English Language Proficiency of VIII class students.



A Study of Effectiveness of Emotional Intelligence Training Programme on the Emotional Intelligence of Juvenile Delinquents

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE



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A Study of Effectiveness Of Emotional Intelligence Training Programme On The Emotional Intelligence Of Juvenile Delinquents Abstract Emotional intelligence is a set of qualities and competencies that captures a broad collections of individual skills and dispositions referred as inter and intra personal skills. Emotions are intrinsic part of our biological makeup and effects the behavior of all types of individuals of all age group.

Abstract

Emotional intelligence is a set of qualities and competencies that captures a broad collections of individual skills and dispositions referred as inter and intra personal skills. Emotions are intrinsic part of our biological makeup and effects the behavior of all types of individuals of all age group. Juvenile delinquency refers to antisocial and criminal behavior committed by persons under the age of 18 years. The paper aims to find effect of Emotional Intelligence Training program on emotional intelligence of juvenile delinquents. Objectives and hypothesis were framed for the study, the hypothesis which were as: 1. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of pre test and post test of the control group with regard to their emotional intelligence. 2. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of pre test and post test of the experimental group with regard to their emotional intelligence. Emotional Intelligence Scale and Emotional Intelligence training program propounded by Dr. J.C. Ajwani, Dr. A. Sethi, Ku. G. Bhatphadi, Ku. M. Hussain was used to collect data. Results revealed that, it indicates that there was significant difference in emotion intelligence score of control and experimental group. It was also found that there was significant effect of the emotional intelligence training program on Experimental group. It was also seen that there is no significant difference in emotion intelligence score of pre test and post test of control group. Finally it was found that there was significant effect of training program on experimental group.

Keywords

Emotional Intelligence, Training Program, Juvenile Delinquents.

शिक्षकों की भूमिका द्वंद पर उनके कार्य संतुष्टि के प्रभाव का अध्ययन

Mrs. Pritika Tamrakar*
Dr. Jyotsna Gadpayle**
Dr. Kavita Verma***

शोध सारांश

प्रस्तुत शोध छत्तीसगढ़ के शिक्षकों की भूमिका द्वंद पर उनके कार्य संतुष्टि के प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना था। न्यादर्श के लिये उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय में कार्यरत शिक्षकों (महिला एवं पुरुष) में से 15 महिला शिक्षक एवं 15 पुरुष शिक्षकों को न्यादर्श हेतु चयनित किया गया। अतः न्यादर्श हेतु दुर्ग जिले के 374 सी.बी.एस.ई. व सी.जी. बोर्ड के शिक्षकों का चुनाव यादृच्छिक विधि द्वारा किया गया। भूमिका द्वंद के मापन हेतु मधु गुप्ता एवं इंदु नैना द्वारा निर्मित भूमिका द्वंद मापनी (2016) एवं कार्य संतुष्टि के मापन के लिये पी. कुमार एवं डी. एन. मुथा द्वारा निर्मित शिक्षक कार्य संतुष्टि प्रश्नावली (2017) का प्रयोग किया गया। आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण से यह निष्कर्ष निकला है, कि उच्च कार्य संतुष्टि वाले शिक्षकों एवं निम्न कार्य संतुष्टि वाले शिक्षकों की कार्य संतुष्टि समान स्तर की पाई गई। सी.बी. एस.ई. बोर्ड व सी.जी. बोर्ड के उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की कार्य संतुष्टि समान स्तर की पाई गई। महिला एवं पुरुष शिक्षकों की कार्य संतुष्टि समान स्तर की पाई गई।

Keywords: भूमिका द्वंद, कार्य संतुष्टि

प्रस्तावना –

शिक्षा वह प्रकाश है जिसके द्वारा बालक की समस्त शारीरिक, मानसिक सामाजिक तथा आध्यात्मिक शक्तियों का विकास होता है।

शिक्षा बालक का सर्वांगीण विकास करके उसे तेजस्वी, बुद्धिमान, चरित्रवान, विद्वान तथा वीर बनाती है। बालक के इस विकास के क्रम में शिक्षक का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होता है। शिक्षक सिखाता है तो बालक सीखता है। यदि शिक्षक निर्देशन देता है तो बालक उसको ग्रहण करता है। इसी प्रकार शिक्षा की प्रक्रिया में शिक्षक तथा बालक दानों के बीच परस्पर आदान-प्रदान होता है। व्यक्ति को अपने लक्ष्य-प्राप्ति के दौरान अनेकों बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। कई बार समय कम होने, अनेक विकल्पों में से एक को चुनने तथा लक्ष्य प्राप्ति के बाद अगले लक्ष्य के निर्धारण में अनेक बाधाएँ आती हैं। इस तरह की परिस्थिति में भूमिका द्वंद उत्पन्न होता है।

भूमिका द्वंद के उत्पन्न होने से शिक्षकों के कार्य संतुष्टि में प्रभाव पड़ता है। कार्य संतुष्टि पूर्णतया मनोवैज्ञानिक कहीं जा सकती है विभिन्न परिस्थितियों एवं विभिन्न दशाओं में तथा दबावों में मनुष्य की कार्य करने वाली क्षमता अलग होती है। कार्य क्षमता

प्रभावित होने से शिक्षकीय तनाव उत्पन्न हो जाता है। शिक्षकीय तनाव बहुत अधिक सौचने, विचारने या चिंता करने से उत्पन्न होता है।

अतः शिक्षकों के भूमिका द्वंद का उनकी कार्य संतुष्टि व शिक्षकीय तनाव पर प्रभाव पड़ता है।

भूमिका द्वंद

भूमिका द्वंद का तात्पर्य विरोध और विपरीत इच्छाओं में तनाव के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न होने वाली स्थिति से है। द्वंद शब्द को अंग्रेजी में ब्दसिपबज कहते हैं यह शब्द लेटिन भाषा के शब्द ब्दसिपहव से मिलकर बना है।

Con - Together

fligo - To strike

अतः द्वंद का अर्थ है लड़ना, प्रभुत्व के लिये संघर्ष करना आदि।

भूमिका द्वंद का अर्थ है – व्यक्ति को जब विरोधी विचारों, इच्छाओं, उद्देश्यों आदि का सामना करना पड़ता है तो उसके मस्तिष्क में द्वंद आरंभ हो जाता है इसे भूमिका द्वंद कहते हैं। भूमिका द्वंद की दशा में व्यक्ति में प्रायः संवेगात्मक तनाव उत्पन्न

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IMPACT OF PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT ON MORAL DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOL STUDENTS CHATTISGARH

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SUMMARY

The present study is conducted on students of Chhattisgarh state. The sample for given study consists of 852 students. The sample is collected by using Random Sampling Method. For collection of sample with respect to parental involvement scale by Vijaylaxmi Chauhan and Mrs Gunjan Ganotra and for moral development scale by Dr Alpana Sen Gupta and Dr Shagufta Fakruddin (Phd) was used. For statistical analysis ANOVA is used. Conclusion revealed that there exists significant interaction between parental involvement on moral development of school students of Chhattisgarh state.

INTRODUCTION

The family is a world in itself. It is not at all possible for, child to leave there life without their parents and family. The child in the family has certain needs which must be fulfil in order to promote all sided development of child. Parent's personality has its inevitable impact on development of children. First and foremost role of parents is to provide encouragement, support and access such kind of activity that enables the child in there master key developmental task. The parents take a crucial stand when it comes to their children physical, intellectual mental and moral development. Education is important in determining of their child. Favourable attitude towards parental involvement in children future studies as well as their moral development. Moral development is refers to the development in which child develop proper attitude & how to behave well in the society. Moral Development is an important aspect of every child and it is overall depend on parents how to teach a child to distinguish between right & wrong. Parent should spent much more time with the children in doing their homework & have complete look towards their friends and school environment if parent become too much strict with their children then the child should indulge in behavioral deviance.



The relationship between Parental Involvement and Children Moral Development which prevents them from Behavior Deviance

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"One of the greatest tiles in the world is a parent and one of the biggest blessing in the world to have parent to call mom and dad"— Jim De Mint

Abstract

This research helps us in understanding the importance of parents in a child's moral development." Parents "meansthat people are engaged and more involve in caring for children parents here are not only the core family like father and mother, but include also grandparents, foster parents and guardian .Parents involve in caring for children's like oxygen, that cannot be seen but without its presence life cannot exist, similarly parents' involvement may not be noticed or seen but without their involvement a child's moral development cannot come into effect. Rather than giving advice to their children about moral concept parents should try to behave like that not only in saying but also doing and to make them observe their parents are respectful to each other right. This surely is a myth and has rightly been proved wrong here through this study after undergoing a rigorous research that parents' involvement leads to behavioral deviance. One would barely accept that there could some parents be found who would be happy to see their children growing up learning and doing all unethical things and are making a negative identity in society. Rich or poor, educated or uneducated, well established or struggling, profiles could vary but interest and intention of all parents always

उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों की तर्क योग्यता का उनके समय नियोजन क्षमता पर प्रभाव का अध्ययन

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सारांश

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन छत्तीसगढ़ के सरकारी विद्यालय के उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों के तर्क योग्यता का उनके समय नियोजन पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना है। इस अध्ययन हेतु दुर्ग जिले के 600 विद्यार्थियों को विधि द्वारा लिया गया है। विद्यार्थियों के तर्क योग्यता के मापन हेतु श्री के बायनी द्वारा निर्मित मापनी तर्क योग्यता मापनी का उपयोग किया गया तथा समय नियोजन के मापन हेतु श्री डी. एन. सनसनवाल द्वारा निर्मित समय नियोजन मापनी का उपयोग किया गया। सांख्यिकी विप्लेषण हेतु प्रकरण विप्लेषण की गणना की गयी। अध्ययन का निष्कर्ष यह बताते हैं कि विद्यार्थियों के तर्क योग्यता का उनके समय नियोजन पर सार्थक प्रभाव नहीं पाया गया।

प्रस्तावना

शिक्षा ज्ञान का एक विषाल सागर है जिसके अध्ययन से मनुष्य की सम्पूर्ण शक्तियों का विकास संभव है। पाषविक शक्तियों का दमन कर उसे कल्याणकारी मार्ग की ओर से जाया जाता है और अपने जीवन में सत्यं धिवम सुन्दरम् की स्थापना किया जाता है। मनुष्या शिक्षा के माध्यम से अपने जीवन के लक्ष्य को शीघ्रता से प्राप्त करता है।

तर्क चिंतन का उत्कृष्ट रूप और जटिल, मानसिक प्रक्रिया है इसे साधारतः औपचारिक नियमों से संबंध दिया जाता है, तार्किक चिंतन के द्वारा व्यक्ति अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करता है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में तर्क का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया जाता है। यही कारण है कि अध्यापक से अपेक्षा की जाती है। की बालको की तर्क शक्ति का विकास करे, विचार विमर्ष, वाद विवाद खोज अनुसंधान आदि तार्किक चिंतन को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं।

तर्क योग्यता एक ऐसा चर है जिससे विद्यार्थी किसी समस्या का हल खोजने में उपयोग करता है। तर्क योग्यता तथा समस्या हल करने में संबंध जोड़ा जा सकता है। इससे यह जानकारी मिल सकती है कि विद्यार्थी किस



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To,
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Subject: Publication of paper at International Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research .

Dear Author,

With Greetings we are informing you that your paper has been successfully published in the International Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (ISSN: 2349-5162). Thank you very much for your patience and cooperation during the submission of paper to final publication Process. It gives me immense pleasure to send the certificate of publication in our Journal. Following are the details regarding the published paper.

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स्नातक महाविद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की सेवा में भागीदारी का उनकी कार्य अक्रियाशील पर प्रभाव का अध्ययन

डॉ० रामा यादव*
जे. मजु**

शोध सारांश

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन छत्तीसगढ़ के स्नातक महाविद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की सेवा में भागीदारी का उनकी कार्य अक्रियाशील पर प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना है। इस अध्ययन हेतु हेमचंद यादव विश्वविद्यालय से संबंधित महाविद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों को शामिल किया गया है। ये शिक्षक विभिन्न पाँच जिलों में अपनी सेवा प्रदान कर रहे हैं। अतः न्यादर्श का चुनाव हेमचंद यादव विश्वविद्यालय से संबंधित विभिन्न महाविद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों में से 120 शिक्षकों (60 पुरुष एवं 60 महिला) का चयन स्तरित यादृच्छिक विधि द्वारा किया गया। शिक्षकों के सेवा में भागीदारी की मापन हेतु श्री उपेन्द्र धार, श्री संतोश धार एवं डी.के. श्रीवास्तव द्वारा निर्मित सेवा में भागीदारी मापनी का उपयोग किया गया तथा कार्य अक्रियाशील के मापन हेतु प्रो.के.एस. मिश्रा द्वारा निर्मित कार्य अक्रियाशील मापनी का उपयोग किया गया। सांख्यिकी विश्लेषण के लिए $2 \times 2 \times 2$ FDANOVA का उपयोग किया गया। अध्ययन का निष्कर्ष यह बताते हैं कि, महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षकों की सेवा में भागीदारी का इनकी कार्य अक्रियाशील पर सार्थक प्रभाव पाया गया।

Keywords: सेवा में भागीदारी (Job Involvement), कार्य अक्रियाशील (Job Burnout), शिक्षक (Teacher)

चर –

स्वतंत्र चर – सेवा में भागीदारी (Job Involvement)
आश्रित चर – कार्य अक्रियाशील (Job Burnout)

सेवा में भागीदारी (Job Involvement) :-

सेवा में भागीदारी को उस “डिग्री के रूप में वर्णित किया जाता है, जिसे किसी कर्मचारी ने अपने काम के साथ मनोवैज्ञानिक रूप से पहचाना है या उसकी कुल आत्मछवि में काम का महत्व है”। सेवा में भागीदारी से तात्पर्य है कि कैसे लोग कार्य संस्कृति, नौकरी के संबंध में अपनी नौकरी को पहचानते हैं और उनकी नौकरी तथा जीवन को कैसे एकीकृत करते हैं। इसके अलावा सेवा में भागीदारी को एक मनोवैज्ञानिक स्थिति के रूप में माना जा सकता है, जिसमें एक कर्मचारी संज्ञानात्मक रूप से व्याप्त है, जिसके कब्जे में है और जो वर्तमान नौकरी के साथ संबंधित है।

कार्य अक्रियाशील (Job Burnout) :-

कार्य अक्रियाशील एक विशिष्ट प्रकार की नौकरी से संबंधित तनाव है जो व्यक्ति के कार्य करने की क्षमता को बाधित करता है। अनुसंधान इंगित करता है कि जो कर्मचारी ऐसे व्यवसायों में हैं जो मानव सेवाओं में लगे व्यक्ति विशेष रूप से प्रभावी हैं। कार्य अक्रियाशील सिर्फ एक अस्थायी अविवेक नहीं

बल्कि एक अस्वास्थ्यकर स्थिति है जो एक आदर्शवादी उत्पादक उत्साही कार्यकर्ताओं को उनके पेशे के लिए हानिकारक बना देता है। कार्य अक्रियाशील आमतौर पर सबसे सक्षम व्यक्तियों को प्रभावित करता है, जो सबसे अधिक सक्षम और प्रतिबद्ध हैं, वे इसे दृढ़ता से महसूस करते हैं। भावनात्मक थकावट, अव्यक्तिकरण और कम व्यक्तिगत उपलब्धि कार्य अक्रियाशील के घटक हैं।

उद्देश्य

स्नातक महाविद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की सेवा में भागीदारी, क्षेत्र, लिंग एवं इनकी अंतःक्रिया का कार्य अक्रियाशील पर प्रभाव का अध्ययन।

परिकल्पना

स्नातक महाविद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की सेवा में भागीदारी, क्षेत्र, लिंग एवं इनकी अंतःक्रिया का कार्य अक्रियाशील पर कोई सार्थक प्रभाव नहीं पाया जायेगा।

अध्ययन विधि

प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन सर्वेक्षण विधि पर आधारित है। शोध के लिए हेमचंद यादव विश्वविद्यालय से संबंधित स्नातक

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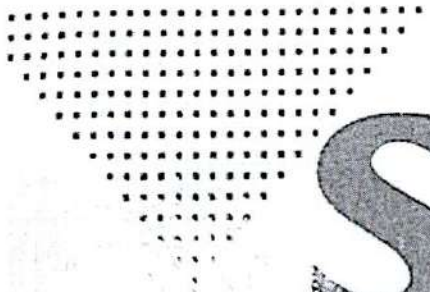
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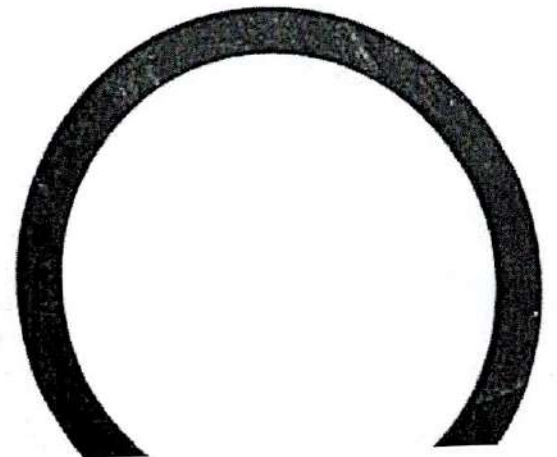
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Impact of Workplace Influencer on faculty Performance- A study on Indian Management Education Institution.

Dr. Aparna Ghosh , Mr Ambarish Ghosh*

Abstract: Higher education in India is evolving and general programmes are a thing of the past. Specialized degree and programmes are the flavor of the day. This necessitates that faculty must possess specialized knowledge in one or main domains. This involves in- depth learning and assimilation of skills that need to be transferred to students pursuing management education. The role of the faculty is crucial in not just developing graduates but also fostering citizens who are valued across nations. Faculty can be focused only when the workplace is filled with positive vibes and ambience. This paper analyses various workplace influencers to determine the level of impact on faculty performance. The primary data was obtained from 229 faculty and regression applied to decode the impact.

Keywords: Performance, Workplace, Influencers, Higher Education institute

I. INTRODUCTION: Higher education is highly valued as it serves as a platform to foster knowledge, skills, wisdom and experiences. Many management programmes involve a good amount of live exposure to the functioning of corporate and other entities. Graduates are expected to lead companies toward growth and profitability. Some graduates establish their own organizations and this serves to boost employment and the economy.

II. NEED FOR THE RESEARCH: Management education has been evolving and general management programmes are a thing of the past. Specialized management programmes are the flavor of the day. This necessitates that faculty must possess specialized knowledge in one or main domains. This involves in depth learning and assimilation of skills that need to be transferred to students pursuing management education. The role of the faculty is crucial in not just developing graduates but also fostering citizens who are valued across nations. Faculty can be focused only when the workplace is filled with positive vibes and ambience. Hence, research is required to analyses various workplace influencers to determine the level of impact on faculty performance

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

III.1. Mentoring and Leadership: Gilavand et al. (2018) attempted to measure the psychological empowerment of faculty members in Iran. This study showed that faculty members are believed as the main element in teaching activities. This study highlighted that psychological empowerment has positive connection with original leadership, organizational behaviour, career growth, information technology, and transformational leadership. Results also indicated that knowledge management, emotional intelligence, occupation stress and job satisfaction are the parameter involved in psychological empowerment. Findings of the study revealed that empowerment create leadership qualities among the faculty members. It was also found that faculty empowerment is main element of education so as to attain quality in higher education. It was concluded that psychological empowerment directly contribute for the development of faculty members in educational institutions.

III.2. Equality and Justice: Hanaysha and Majid (2018) examined the employee motivation and its role in improving the productivity and organizational commitment at higher education institutions. This study stressed that equal opportunity, justice and fairness in work can enhance the faculty motivation in workplace. It was found that fairness in work place among the faculty members will establish better work culture and lead to increase commitment in work. Moreover, dedication and involvement can also be increased due to existence of equality in workplace. Results showed that teacher motivation has significant and positive impact on job productivity. Findings also showed that highly motivated employee may work better and increase organizational productivity, efficiency and effectiveness. Recognition, rewards, remuneration, and employee welfare are also better motivational techniques. It was concluded that motivation improves organizational commitment and productivity of faculty members.

III.3. Exchange of Information and Thoughts: Dhanaseelan and Prabakaran (2018) aimed to measure the faculty members' knowledge in information and communication technology. This study showed that information and communication technology enhance variety of education service, opportunities to get information, and promotes technology literacy. It was found that faculty members have to exchange much information with higher authorities, colleagues, students and others. Effective communication improves the reputation of educational institutions.

Findings also showed that sharing of information through internet helps to achieve faster communication. There are different kind of channels are available for communication of academic information. Findings showed that faculty members have sufficient knowledge on emerging technologies in communication. Moreover, they are keen in updating communication modes as per changing technology. It was concluded that information and communication technology is the most effective tool for sharing of information.

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A STUDY OF TAX SAVING INSTRUMENTS OF INDIVIDUAL TAX PAYERS

□ Dr. Sunita Kshatriya*
Dr. Rincey. B. Abraham**

ABSTRACT

Tax planning means the assessment of one's financial affairs without violating the legal provisions of an act. It reduces the burden of taxation of an assessed by taking the full advantage of exemptions, deductions, rebates and relief permitted under the act, so that the full burden of the taxation on an assessed, as far as possible, is the least. This study aims to know the most suitable and popular tax saving instrument used to save tax and to know the amount saved by using that instruments Overall findings of the study reveals that 80C deduction is the most adopted tax saving instrument and 80EE is the second most adopted tax saving instrument.

Keywords: Income Tax, Tax Planning, Tax Saving Instrument, Tax Avoidance and Tax Evasion.

INCOME TAX AND TAX PLANNING:

INTRODUCTION

A fee charged by government on a product, income or activity is called tax. There are two types of taxes; if tax is levied directly on the income or wealth of a person, such tax is called direct tax. E.g.: - Income tax. If tax is levied on the price of goods or services it called indirect tax. Eg GST, Excise duty. The government needs money to maintain law and order in the country, safeguard the security of the country from foreign powers and promote the welfare of the people. Since our government is wedded to the socialistic pattern of society it is the foremost bridge the gap between the rich and poor. All this required mobilization of funds from various sources. Income Tax being a direct tax, is an important tool to achieve balanced socio-economic growth by providing concessions and incentives in income tax for various development purposes.

INCOME TAX

Income tax is the most important direct tax. The levy of income tax in India is governed by the income tax act 1961 and the act came into force on 1st April 1962. Central Board of Direct Taxes is looked after the administration of direct taxes.

Income tax is an annual tax on income. The income of previous year is taxable in the next following assessment year at the rate or rates applicable to that assessment year. The tax rate is fixed by the Annual Finance Act. Income tax is charged on the total income of every person. A person includes Individual, Hindu Undivided Family, Association of Person, Body of Individuals, Firm, Company and Every other person. The person by whom any tax or any other sum of money is payable under income tax act 1961 is called assesses.

INCOME TAX SLAB RATE FOR THE ASSESSMENT YEAR 2020-21

Individuals (Less Than 60 Years Old)
Income Tax Slabs

Tax rate Income up to Rs. 2,50,000 nil

Income from 2,50,000- 5,00,000 5%

Income from 5,00,000- 10,00,000 20%

Income more than Rs. 10,00,000 30%

Individuals (60 years old or more but less than 80 years old)

Income Tax Slabs Tax Rate Income up to Rs. 3,00,000 nil

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THE IMPACT OF M-COMMERCE IN INDIA

Dr. Rincey B. Abraham*
Dr. Sunita Kshatriya**

ABSTRACT

Use of mobile phone has increased so much that it is not just a device to make calls, but an important medium to fulfill all the financial needs for friends and family. With the advance of 5G communication technologies and Internet strategy, mobile commerce has experienced rapid growth. M-commerce means substitute of goods in excess of the internet through the use of mobile phones or m-commerce is about the explosion of applications and services that are becoming accessible from internet enabled mobile devices it involves new technologies, services and business models. Significant growth of m-commerce application is remarkable in India. In present situation the numbers of users have increase on mobile phone and consuming huge bandwidth of mobile internet providers. Although many people have started E-Commerce but still, they hesitate to use M-Commerce because of security problems, payment issues and complexity of mobile applications. This paper identifies facts about the feasibility of M-Commerce in India today its growth and the strength and opportunity, weakness and threats lying ahead.

Keywords: M-commerce, E-business, technological innovation.

INTRODUCTION

Before understanding of E-commerce (electronic commerce) and M-commerce (mobile commerce) first of all we understand what commerce is because time has changed and according to time definition of commerce also has been changed. Simply Commerce is Exchange of goods or services usually on a small and large scale from place to place or across city, state, or national boundaries. In traditional commerce People can buy things easily but they face some problems like distance, time availability, not safe payments mode and cost difference. But after change in technology and environments in business strategy people think about it and overcome from these problems with the E-commerce. The number of Internet users around the world has been gradually increasing and this growth has provided opportunities for global and regional e-commerce. E-commerce provides

multiple benefits to the consumers in form of availability of goods at lower cost, wider choice and saves time it also elimination of paperwork and bureaucracy and provide online services such as banking, ticketing including airlines, bus, railways, bill payments, hotel booking etc.

This study aims to highlight the present situation and status of commerce in India particularly mobile commerce. At present time, mobile phones including smart phones, I-pad and tablets are common items to people, and they are now highly affordable. In India, m-commerce is still in its development stage and its adoption is rather complex. In the situation of India, the use of m-commerce has both benefits and drawbacks. Among the advantages include mobility, user friendly, and so forth, while the drawbacks include language barrier, poor graphic resolution, small number of users of mobile phone etc. Users of mobile phones have significantly increased in

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PATTERN AND EFFECT OF ADVERTISMENT ON CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOR DURING & POST COVID- 19 PANDEMIC (SPECIAL REFERENCE WITH CONSUMERS OF BHILAI CITY)

Dr. Neelam Gandhi
Dr. Laxman Prasad

ABSTRACT

Corona virus, originating from the city of Buhai, China, has engulfed 123 countries of the world, it's terror is increasing day by day, the number of people dying from this pandemic is increasing.

The world engaged in welcoming the year 2020 would never have imagined such a filial form of new year in the dream, this pandemic has completely taken over the growth rate of the world.

In these odd conditions, due to illumination of light some medicines and some foods substances and some rules like washing hands, sanitizing, etc. came out. Those who have given people the chance to remain healthy in this dire situation, include immunity enhancing medicines, hand wash soaps to keep hand clean or the sanitizers on the non availability of soap or hand wash.

Taking advantages of this opportunity, the producers of these materials have immediately changed the appearance of their advertisements to influence the purchasing behavior of consumers and termed them as a perfect weapon to fight.

Keywords:- Covid-19, Consumer behavior, Pandemic, advertisements pattern, Immunity

OBJECTIVES

1. To study that advertising contents displayed in Covid-19 period encourages consumers to buy good.
2. To study that during & post Covid-19 period advertisements related with immunity booster products and that Anti Virus products provoke consumers to purchase exceeding his budget.
3. To study the mental satisfaction level of consumers.

Scope of study:-

The Inferences of study are based on the responses got by the consumers at Bhilai City. This study will be helpful getting an insight into the perception of consumers interests on purchase by advertisements during & post Covid-19 period.

Research Methodology:-

The study is based on primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected through structured Schedule

A STUDY ON CUSTOMER'S CHOICE BEFORE INVESTING THEIR MONEY IN SBI SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN (DURG and BHILAI).

□ Laxman Prasad*
Neelam Gandhi**

ABSTRACT

A Systematic Investment Plan is the option available to both big and small investors, to pick the best benefit from the investment market. Systematic Investment Plan that provides returns, liquidity, safety and tax benefit advantage. Tax benefit is available to the investor who can earn long term capital gains on Systematic Investment Plan is a common pool of money into which investor place their investments. That is to be invested in accordance with a pre-stated objective. The funds collected by the investors are invested by the fund manager to fulfil the pre-stated objective. The fund manager invests this collected fund in debt, equity according to the investment objective of that particular scheme which achieves the goals of financial needs.

Keywords: Investment, Risk, Knowledge, Systematic Investment Plan, Tax Benefits.

INTRODUCTION

In Nation like India Systematic Investment Plan is constituted as a 'Trust' and the investor subscribes the 'Units' issued by the fund, hence the term unit trust comes into the picture. Systematic Investment Plan form of a Management investment company that combines the money of its shareholder and invests those funds in a wide variety of stocks, bonds, and so called money market instruments. The latter include short term investment such as United States Treasury bills and other federal securities, commercial paper, and bank certificate of deposits. Systematic Investment Plan provide the investor with professional management of funds and diversification of investment among the securities offered by leading corporations, federal, state governments, and other entities.

OBJECTIVE

- To study the awareness of customers about various investment option available in market.
- To Evaluate in term of risk & return of different investment option.
- To know the satisfaction level of investors towards the investment option available in market.
- To identify the most popular investment option among all investment options.
- To know income level has any impact while selection on investment.
- To know education has any positive impact on investment.
- To identify the features which attract,

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EFFECT OF ADVERTISEMENT AND DIRECT DISPLAY OF PRODUCTS IN MALL ON PURCHASE BEHAVIOUR OF CONSUMERS (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BHILAI CITY, CHHATTISGARH)

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ABSTRACT

Consumer is a Master of Market. The whole activity of Market revolves around only on this center point. Hence, no vendor would get successful without a study on purchase related activities of a consumer. The present research has been done to study the effect of advertisements and direct display of products on consumer's purchase behaviors. This study was done in a mall to know the effects of advertisement at purchase zones.

KEYWORDS

consumer, consumer buying behavior, point of purchase, advertisement.

JEL CODES

M31, M37.

Today's era is an era of competition; every producer or merchant seeks to attract consumer's concern towards his product by any means. For this purpose, he uses various techniques like advertisement. Ad is used as the biggest weapon for this.

The consumer is easily attracted at the very moment if proper and well-presented ad is shown to them at stores or malls. He gets convinced and is forced to buy the product after seeing ad.

Present study is aimed to fetch information about consumer's interests regarding this subject.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study that advertising contents displayed in malls encourages consumers to buy good.
2. To study that advertisements alone in malls and special displaying techniques provoke consumers to purchase exceeding his budget.
3. To study the mental satisfaction level of consumers.

HYPOTHESIS

H0- Advertising and special displays in Mall does not encourage consumers to buy those goods for which advertising has been done. H1- Advertising and special displays definitely encourages the consumers to buy that goods in which advertising has been done.

H0- Advertising in Malls and special displays techniques does not provoke consumers to purchase exceeding their budget. H1- Advertising in Malls and special displays techniques definitely provokes consumers to purchase exceeding his budget.

SCOPE OF STUDY

The Inferences of study are based on the responses received by the consumers at Surya Mall Bhilai. This study will be helpful getting an insight into the perception of consumers interests on purchase by advertisements.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is based on primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected through structured questionnaire for which samples of 50 respondents were selected.

The collected data was analyzed with a statistical tool like percentage.

AREA OF STUDY

The respondents were randomly selected at SURYA MALL, BHILAI for the study.

SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size taken for the study is 50 respondents.

DATA ANALYSIS

Q.1 Your preference place to purchase items.

TABLE 1

Options	Response	%
From Market	18	36 %
From Mall	26	52 %
By Online	06	12 %
TOTAL	50	

STUDY ON COMPARISON OF CASHLESS SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN AND LUMP SUM INVESTMENT PLAN IN MUTUAL FUNDS

□ Dr. Laxman Prasad*
Dr. Neelam Gandhi**

ABSTRACT

Investor has some attitude¹ towards the investment opinions available in the market either directly on investment or indirectly approach to investments. On superior of it there are different types of new ways of making investment come up with the surplus and betterment of technology. This is particularly reality about the mutual fund industry in that there are new ways of investment in mutual funds by paying a rigid amount of cash on equal class interval of time duration known as strategy which called cashless systematic investment plan² (SIP). It criticizes to a recurring deposit scheme of a bank or post office schemes. The Cashless SIP has gained new trend popularity and hence a structured work in Indian market for that it is also valuable to understand the think of the investor's perception, expectations and broadcast some of the important and valuable information to support financial decision making of cashless mutual funds. The main aim and objective of the present paper include comparison of cashless SIP with lump sum investment plan while using data envelopment analysis. This type of such study has been conducted on comparing cashless SIP with lump sum in nation like India. Saving money is not enough³ hence the initiative effort in this motion will be a very valuable for the policy maker's regulators and fund managers for designing strategies for upcoming implications. Since a huge population is still using the traditional investment patterns and they are involved of the benefits of cashless SIP⁴ the outcomes of the proposed research would be of immense advantages to the people of the country.

Keywords: cashless Systematic Investment Plan, lump sum investment plan, Cluster Analysis, data envelopment analysis.

1. Introduction

According to the current situation of the financial markets is consistently becoming more efficient and effective by providing us more promising solutions to the investors. Being a valuable part of financial markets although cashless Systematic Investment Plan industry is responding very rapidly by understanding the rapid changes of investor's perception towards facilities⁵ still they are regularly following this

race in their endeavor to differentiate their need of the products as well as differentiating on the standards methods of investments responding to sudden changes in the our economy. That's one of the main reason it is pick time to understand and analyze investor's perception and expectations as well as compare the different investment options available with an individual investor. Financial markets are becoming more complicated with financial products seeking new opportunities and to some extent innovations are also visible in

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सामाजिक अव्यवस्थाओं का दर्पण : महाश्वेता देवी का साहित्य

डॉ. सुरेखा जवादे

सहायक प्राध्यापक, सेंट थॉमस कॉलेज, भिलाई, (छ.ग.)

पन्द्रह अगस्त उन्नीस सौ सैंतालीस को विभाजित राष्ट्र भारत के स्वतन्त्र होने पर हमारे देश में अनेक समस्याओं ने पैर पसारे। साम्राज्यवाद के विरुद्ध संघर्ष समाप्त हो गया था। लेकिन अनेक समस्याएँ जिन्हें अंग्रेज छोड़ गए थे, उनका सामना देश को करना पड़ा। ऐसे में साहित्यकारों, रचनाकारों, कवियों एवं पत्रकार समुदाय की भूमिका मार्गदर्शक बनकर प्रशासन के सामने आई। अपने लेखों एवं रचनाओं में समाज, देश हित एवं निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक विषय को शामिल किया गया। जिससे की एक सशक्त राष्ट्र का निर्माण हो सकें।

किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु अथवा राष्ट्र के निर्माण में वे सभी आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक परिस्थितियाँ जिम्मेदार होती हैं, जिनके बीच से उसे अपने अस्तित्व का मार्ग खोजना पड़ता है। बंगाल की साहित्यकार महाश्वेता देवी भी ऐसी ही साहित्यकार हैं, जिन्होंने रचनाओं के माध्यम से समाज एवं राष्ट्र निर्माण में अपनी अग्रणी भूमिका अदा की। समाज की मुख्यधारा से अनभिज्ञ आदिवासी समुदाय के साथ वर्षों तक बिहार और बंगाल के घने कबाइली इलाकों में रही हैं, उन्होंने अपनी रचनाओं में इन क्षेत्रों के अनुभव को अत्यंत प्रामाणिकता के साथ उभारा है। महाश्वेता देवी एक थीम से दूसरी थीम के बीच भटकती नहीं हैं। उनका विशिष्ट क्षेत्र है दलितों और साधनहीनों के हृदयहीन शोषण का चित्रण और इसी संदेश को वे बार-बार सही जगह पहुँचाना चाहती हैं ताकि अनन्त काल से गरीबी-रेखा से नीचे साँस लेनेवाली विराट मानवता के बारे में लोगों को सचेत कर सकें। महाश्वेता देवी की रचनाएं बंगला साहित्य तक सीमित न रह कर अन्य भाषाओं में भी अनुदित हैं। महाश्वेता देवी की रचनाओं का लौह हिन्दी साहित्य ने भी माना है।

महाश्वेता देवी की लेखन शैली केवल बंगाल तक ही सीमित नहीं रही अपितु वह बंगला साहित्य की सीमाओं को लांघकर अन्य राज्यों के साहित्य में सीधा प्रवेश कर गई है। उनकी कहानियों में जीवंतता होने के कारण उनकी रचनाएं हिन्दी साहित्य के अलावा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुदित होकर पाठकों तक पहुंची हैं। समाज में सुधार एवं सामाजिक चेतना ही उनके लेखन शैली का विषय है। उनकी रचनाओं में आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजनैतिक क्षेत्र की अव्यवस्था प्रमुख है। महाश्वेता देवी द्वारा अपनी कहानियों में उठाये गये मुद्दों में महिला उत्पीड़न, आदिवासियों के मूलभूत अधिकार, भूख, गरीबी, सामाजिक कु-प्रथाएँ, विधवा-विवाह, अंधविश्वास, काम-काजी महिलाओं का शरीरिक शोषण, वर्णव्यवस्था, युवा वर्ग में भटकाव आदि क्षेत्रों में शासन-प्रशासन एवं समाज को विस्तृत रूप से आज भी कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है। उनकी रचनाएं सामाजिक अव्यवस्था के आस-पास ही केन्द्रित रही। उनकी प्रत्येक रचना समाज में संदेश वाहक का कार्य करती है। अव्यवस्था को उजागर करने के कारण सदैव से उनकी रचना को एक मार्गदर्शक के रूप में देखा जाता रहा है। वे अपनी रचनाओं में अनुभव को अत्यंत प्रामाणिकता के साथ उभारती हैं। उन्हीं की रचना के आधार से फिल्म जगत भी अधूता

है। वडार समाज आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। ना खेती, ना व्यापार गधे, गाय, भैस, सुअर, मुर्गी, बकरियाँ, कुत्ते आदि जानवर ही उनकी संपत्ति है। खदानों से पत्थर निकालकर तोड़ना या जमीन से मिट्टी खोदकर होना यही उनकी रोजी रोटी का साधन है। वडार स्त्री—पुरुष मेहनत से जो कमाते है वह नशा—पानी में डाल देते है। इस दुष्टचक्र से उसे बाहर निकालना असंभव तो नहीं लेकिन बहुत मुश्किल है। वडार समाज संस्कृति और सभ्यता की दुनिया से कोसों दूर है।

संक्षेप में वडार बहुत ही मार्जिनल समाज है, जिसको न गाँव के छोर का आधार है ना जंगलों के आँचल का सहारा। इस प्रकार शिक्षा, सभ्यता तथा अर्वाचौनता से दूर घोर अंधकार में सदियों से रहनेवाली वह एक आदिम जाति है।

संदर्भ सूचि:—

१. डॉ. वी.एन. भालेराव—बोलियाँ समाज और संस्कृति २०
२. भारतीय संस्कृति कोश खंड ८
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४. डॉ. वी.एन. भालेराव—बोलियाँ समाज और संस्कृति ३०१
५. कवि निरालाजी—वह तोड़ती पत्थर
६. डॉ. वी.एन. भालेराव—बोलियाँ समाज और संस्कृति १०४
७. डॉ. बापूराव देसाई—भारत की २५ बोलियों का सप्रयोग लोक साहित्य ३०१
८. डॉ. बापूराव देसाई—भारत की २५ बोलियों का सप्रयोग लोक साहित्य ३०२
९. डॉ. बापूराव देसाई—भारत की २५ बोलियों का सप्रयोग लोक साहित्य ३०३

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मानवीय संवेदना को परास्त करती क्षुधा

डॉ. सुरेखा जवादे

सहायक प्राध्यापक,

सेंट थॉमस महाविद्यालय भिलाई, छ.ग.

मानवीय प्रवृत्ति सदैव से ही अपना आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति के लिए देव आराधना से जुड़ जाती है। इसी प्रवृत्ति को प्रमाणित करते हुए एवं पेट की ज्वाला से सम्बंधित कहानी बाढ़ लेखिका महाश्वेता देवी द्वारा रचित है। कहानी के माध्यम से निम्न वर्ग की संवेदनाओं को व्यक्त किया गया है। देश की स्वतंत्रता के साथ सबसे बड़ी समस्या भूख है। सम्पूर्ण आबादी को भूख रूपी तृष्णा को शांत करने की चुनौती शासन तंत्र की रही है।

पश्चिम बंगाल के एक छोटे से गाँव में चीनिवास विधवा अनुसूचित जनजाति की महिला का पुत्र है। इस परिवार के तीन सदस्यों में चीनिवास की माँ रूपसी व चीनिवास की दादी अर्थात् दो व्यस्क महिलाएँ व एक निर्भर बालक है। इस प्रकार से एक छोटे से परिवार में एक भी पुरुष नहीं है। जिसके कारण जीविकोपार्जन के लिए इस गरीब परिवार को हर-क्षण संघर्ष करना पड़ता है। अभाव ग्रस्त जीवन से चीनिवास त्रस्त हो चुका है, उसे अपने खान-पान से संबंधित अभिलाषा को पूर्ण करने के लिए सदैव ही उत्सव एवं त्यौहारों का इंतजार रहता है। इच्छाओं को पूरा करने के लिए प्रत्येक निर्धन व्यक्ति अपने अराध्य को विधि-विधान से पूज कर विनन्ती करता है। परम्परा के अनुसार पश्चिम बंगाल के इस गाँव में मनसा नामक वृक्ष की पूजा सम्पूर्ण विधि-विधान से ग्रामीणों द्वारा की जाती है। इसके लिए गृहस्थ परिवार घर के आंगन में मनसा का पेड़ लगाकर पूजा अर्चना करते है और अपने आराध्य से मनन के रूप में घर, खेत पशु,



आदिवासियों की सच्ची संघर्ष गाथाओं में समाज की चिंता

-डॉ. सुरेखा जवादे

सहायक प्राध्यापक, सेंट थॉमस महाविद्यालय, आबांधा, भिलाई, छ.ग.

समाज में व्याप्त आदिवासियों, दलितों, मजदूरों शोषित-पीड़ित वर्ग, महिलाओं की समस्याओं आज भी कगार पर खड़ी है, जो उन्मुक्त होकर स्वच्छन्दता का असहसास करना चाहती है। न्यूनतम मजदूरी, मानवीय गरिमा, सड़क, पेयजल, अस्पताल, स्कूल की सुविधा से वंचित भूमिहीन होने को अभिशप्त इन आदिवासियों और दलितों को आजादी के इतने साल बाद भी न्याय नहीं मिला सका। दलितों और साधन-हीनों के हृदयहीन शोषण का चित्रण और इसी संदेश को सही जगह पहुंचाने का प्रयास जारी रहा ताकि अनन्त काल से गरीबी-रेखा के नीचे साँस लेने वाली विराट मानवता के बारे में लोगों को सचेत किया जा सके।

बंगला साहित्यकार महाश्वेता देवी के लेखन में बंगला भाषा के अंतर्गत विविध रचनाओं, काव्य ग्रंथों, दर्शन, धर्म एवं विषय कृतियों का समावेश होता दिखाई देता है। बंगला लिपि देवनागरी लिपि से कुछ अलग होने के बावजूद दोनों में बहुत समानता भी दिखाई देती है। लेखिका ने कलकत्ता में बैठकर नहीं बल्कि सागर, जबलपुर, पूना, इंदौर, ललितपुर के जंगलों, झाँसी, ग्वालियर, कालपी में हुए स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सन् 1857-58 में इतिहास के मंच पर जो कुछ हुआ उन तमाम संघर्षों को अपने लेख में लिखने का प्रयास किया है। लेखिका ने कांति के तमाम अग्रदूतों और यहाँ तक के अंग्रेज अफसरों तक के साथ न्याय करने का प्रयास किया है। इनकी सभी मूल रचनाओं के काल्पनिक पात्र हमारे देश के दीन-हीन समुदाय के बहुत करीब हैं।

'अरण्येर अधिकार' के लिए उन्हें सन् 1979 में साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार से नवाजा गया। साहित्य अकादमी से पुरस्कृत 'अरण्येर अधिकार' में बिरसा मुण्डा आदिवासी समुदाय को समाज से मुख्यधारा में जुड़ने की शासकीय स्वीकृति मिली। शोषित और पीड़ित वर्ग के साथ होने वाली पीढ़ा को एक तरीके से दूर किया है। सन् 1986 में पद्मश्री पुरस्कार एवं सन् 1996 में भारतज्ञान पीठ पुरस्कार, सन् 1997 में किसटिव संचार कला के लिए रेमन मैगसेसे पुरस्कार, सन् 2006 में पद्म भूषण से सम्मानित किया गया। 'अरण्येर अधिकार' के माध्यम से मुण्डा आदिवासी वर्ग समाज की मुख्य धारा से जुड़ सका, उन्हें लगने लगा की आदिवासियों के बारे में उनका दायित्व और भी बढ़ गया है। उनके बारे में ओर अधिक जानने की कोशिश जारी रखी। आदिवासी इलाकों में जाती और उनके सुख दुख में शरीक होती। उनका लेखन शोषित आदिवासी समाज और उत्पीड़ित दलितों में केन्द्रित हो गया। न्यूनतम मजदूरी, मानवीय गरिमा, सड़क, पेयजल, अस्पताल, स्कूल की सुविधा से वंचित भूमिहीन होने को अभिशप्त इन आदिवासियों और दलितों को आजादी के इतने साल बाद भी न्याय नहीं मिला है। यही चिंता का कारण रहा। दलितों और साधन-हीनों के हृदयहीन शोषण का चित्रण और इसी संदेश को सही जगह पहुंचाने का प्रयास जारी रहा ताकि अनन्त काल से गरीबी-रेखा के नीचे साँस लेने वाली विराट मानवता के बारे में लोगों को सचेत किया जा सके। समाज में व्याप्त आदिवासियों, दलितों, मजदूरों शोषित-पीड़ित वर्ग, महिलाओं की समस्याओं आज भी कगार पर खड़ी है, जो उन्मुक्त होकर स्वच्छन्दता का असहसास



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शोध सार

अनुवाद विचारों के आदान-प्रदान करने की वह शैली है जो ज्ञान रूपी प्रकाश को सम्पूर्ण विश्व के कोने-कोने तक पहुंचा सकती है। अनुवाद शैली की उपलब्धता के कारण ज्ञान सीमित सीमाओं तक नहीं रह गया है। इसी के माध्यम से लोगों के विचार जन-जन तक पहुंच पा रहे हैं। लेख-आलेख, रचनाएं, कविताएं हर वर्ग की पहुंच तक हैं और अनुवाद के कारण ही बंगला साहित्यकार महाश्वेता देवी जैसी महान रचनाकार की रचनायें, उपन्यास, कवितायें, लेख जन-जन तक पहुंच चुकी हैं। अनुवाद भाषा कि एक महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी है, यदि वह ज्ञान या साहित्य के लिए सागर है तो अनुवाद उस सागर में उठने वाली लहर के समान है।

मुख्य शब्द

उपलब्धता, संस्कृति, शोषित, महिला उत्पीड़न,
फिल्म जगत, साहित्य.

अनुवाद भाषा का वह विस्तारित रूप है, जिसके माध्यम से विशिष्ट संदेशों को आमजनों तक आसानी से सरल एवं स्पष्ट रूप से पहुंचाया जा सकता है। अनुवाद विचारों के आदान-प्रदान करने की वह शैली है जो ज्ञान रूपी प्रकाश को सम्पूर्ण विश्व के कोने-कोने तक पहुंचा सकती है। अनुवाद शैली की उपलब्धता के कारण ज्ञान सीमित सीमाओं तक नहीं रह गया है। इसी के माध्यम से लोगों के विचार जन-जन तक पहुंच पा रहे हैं। लेख-आलेख, रचनाएं, कविताएं हर वर्ग की पहुंच तक हैं और अनुवाद के कारण ही बंगला साहित्यकार महाश्वेता देवी जैसी महान रचनाकार की रचनायें, उपन्यास, कवितायें, लेख जन-जन तक पहुंच चुकी हैं। यह क्रम आज भी जारी है। उनकी बंगला भाषा में रचित रचनायें न सिर्फ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा अंग्रेजी में, राष्ट्रीय भाषा हिन्दी में ही नहीं अपितु स्थानीय भाषा मलयालम, कन्नड,

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शोध सार

यह विडम्बना समाज में आज भी कायम है। बिना किसी वैज्ञानिक प्रमाण के अंधविश्वासी समाज द्वारा टोहनी एवं डायन के नाम पर महिलाओं को प्रताड़ित किया जाता है। महाश्वेता देवी के सकारात्मक पक्ष ने बांयेन, टोहनी या डायन जैसी चरित्र को पूरी तरह झुठला दिया। इन चरित्र का जीवन और समाज में न तो कोई स्थान है और न ही कोई अस्तित्व। सत्यता पर आधारित बांयेन कहानी का सकारात्मक पहलू समाज द्वारा दुकराये जाने के बाद भी महिला में किसी भी प्रकार का आवेश, द्वेष या बदला लेने की प्रवृत्ति नजर नहीं आती है।

मुख्य शब्द

बांयेन, कु-प्रथा, अंधविश्वास, संवेदना, बहिष्कृत,
टोहनी.

महाश्वेता देवी की लेखन शैली की विशेषता है कि समाज के उपेक्षित वर्ग की पीड़ा को कहानियों में समाहित करती है। लेख में व्याप्त अंधविश्वास कु-प्रथाओं को अपनी सशक्त कलम के माध्यम से कहानी के रूप में लिखा है। उनके द्वारा इन कहानियों के माध्यम से सामाजिक चेतना जागृत कर समाज को कु-प्रथाओं से उभारने का प्रयास किया गया है। उनके द्वारा रचित यह रचना केवल कहानी ही नहीं सत्य सी प्रतीत होती है। इस कहानी की प्रासंगिकता आज भी कायम है जिसकी झलक छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में आज भी दिखाई देती है।

लेखिका ने बांयेन कहानी के माध्यम से बताना चाहा है कि एक ग्रामीण महिला चण्डी एक परिवार तक सीमित है। उस परिवार में वह माँ एवं एक पत्नी की भूमिका का निर्वाहन ईमानदारी पूर्वक कर रही थी, परन्तु समाज द्वारा रातों-रात एक सामान्य महिला को कु-प्रथाओं एवं अंधविश्वास के चशमें से देखते हुए चण्डी को बांयेन (डायन) बना दिया जाता है। इस कु-प्रथा के चलते एक

भूख और गरीबी

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दो सौ वर्ष की गुलामी और बढ़ती हुई आबादी एवं आजादी के पश्चात् सम्पूर्ण देश प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण भूख और गरीबी जैसी ज्वलंत समस्याओं का सामना कर रहा था। भोजन कुछ वर्ग तक ही सीमित था। बल्कि खादय सामग्री जरूरत से ज्यादा उनके पास थी। वहीं 1980 के दशक की आबादी भूखी थी। तब सामाजिक चेतना के लिए महाश्वेता देवी की कलम से बाढ़ जैसी कहानी निकलकर सामने आई। जो कि भूख के लिए आज तक प्रेरणा दायक कहानी है।

मानवीय प्रवृत्ति सदैव से ही अपनी आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति के लिए देव आराधना से जुड़ जाती है। इसी प्रवृत्ति को प्रमाणित करते हुए एवं पेट की ज्वाला से सम्बंधित बाढ़ कहानी लेखिका महाश्वेता देवी द्वारा उल्लेखित की है। बाढ़ कहानी के माध्यम से निर्धन एवं अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग की व्यथा को व्यक्त करने का जीवंत प्रयास किया गया है। कहानी का पात्र चीनिवास एक गाँव में विधवा अनुसूचित जनजाति की महिला का पुत्र है। इस परिवार के तीन सदस्यों में चीनिवास की माँ रूपसी व चीनिवास की दादी अर्थात् दो व्यस्क महिलाएँ व एक निर्भर बालक है। इस प्रकार से एक छोटे से परिवार में एक भी पुरुष नहीं है। जिसके कारण जीविकोपार्जन के लिए इस गरीब परिवार को हरपल संघर्ष करना पड़ता है, अभाव ग्रस्त जीवन से चीनिवास त्रस्त हो चुका है। अपने खान-पान से संबंधित अभिलाषा को पूर्ण करने से उसे सदैव ही उत्सव एवं त्यौहारों का इन्तजार रहता है। धरा पर प्रत्येक प्राणी के लिए भोजन अनिवार्य है। बिना भोजन के जीवन की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती एक भूखा व्यक्ति भोजन प्राप्ति के लिए मान सम्मान को एक कोने में रख कर हर प्रकार से प्रपंच करता है। मुख्य पात्र चीनिवास गरीबी एवं भूखमरी से त्रस्त था। स्वादिष्ट भोजन प्राप्ति के लिए दर-दर भटकता है।

त्यौहार के संदर्भ में बताया गया है कि बंगाल में समृद्धशाली व निर्धन वर्ग दोनों ही अपने अराध्य को पूजते हुए मनोकामना पूर्ति हेतु आराधना करते हैं। इसी त्यौहार की आड़ में चीनिवास अपने भूख की तृष्णा को मिटा पाने का हर संभव प्रयास कर रहा है। अपनी माँ से गतवर्ष का हवाला देते हुए, त्यौहार मनाने के लिए विनन्ती कर रहा है। उसकी माँ अपनी निर्धन परिस्थितियों को छिपाते हुए, रिश्तेदार की मौत के संदर्भ में इस वर्ष त्यौहार नहीं मना पाने का बहाना बनाती है। चीनिवास अपनी भूख रूपी तृष्णा को नियंत्रित नहीं कर पाता है। उसे दादी द्वारा बाढ़ के दौरान सुनाई गई कहानी याद आती है। बाढ़ रूपी संकट के घड़ी में पूरे गाँव में ऊँच और नीच का भाव स्वमेव समाप्त हो जाता है। मानवता की जीत होती है। सवर्ण एवं निचि जाति के लोग एक ही सुरक्षित स्थान पर पनाह लेते हैं। यहाँ तक कि भोजन भी एक साथ ग्रहण करते हैं। गाँव के सभी समृद्धशाली वर्ग के जमींदार एवं साहूकार द्वारा संकट की इस घड़ी में सभी ग्रामीणों को विशेष पकवानों के साथ भोजन कराया जाता है।

२१ वीं सदी में भी डायन, बायेन, टोहनी कु-प्रथाओं से प्रताड़ित है

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नारी

आधुनिक सामाजिक परिवेश में अपना निजी अस्तित्व बनाये रखने, स्वाभिमान एवं पुरुषों की दास्ता से मुक्त होने के लिए संघर्षरत नारी जीवन पर आधारित, कई कहानियाँ देखने में आई है। आज भी नारी अपनी नारीत्व की सार्थकता सिद्ध करने के लिए संघर्षरत है। महाश्वेता देवी की कहानी बायेन, ईट के ऊपर ईट, शनिचरी आदि कहानियों में स्त्रियों की समाज में दुर्दशा का चित्रण किया गया है। यह सभी कहानियाँ समाज में व्याप्त कुरूपतियों का बखान करती है। महाश्वेता देवी द्वारा रचित बायेन कहानी भारतीय समाज की कु-प्रथाओं पर आधारित कहानी है, जिसमें समाज द्वारा बिना किसी प्रमाण व वैज्ञानिक आधार पर सामान्य स्त्री को केन्द्रित कर डायन, बायेन या टोहनी करार घोषित कर दिया जाता है।

कहानी एक गविधा है। इस विधा में समग्र जीवन का चित्रण न होकर किसी घटना विशेष का चित्रण होता है। कहानी का प्राचीन नाम संस्कृत में 'गल्प' या 'आख्यायिका' मिलता है, लेकिन आधुनिक युग में कहानी के नाम से जिन रचनाओं का अवतरण हुआ वे संस्कृत साहित्य में गल्प या आख्यायिका के नाम से मिलने वाली रचनाओं से अलग है। इसलिए कहा जाता है कि आजकल की हिन्दी कहानियाँ है तो भारत की पुरानी कहानियों की ही संतति; किन्तु विदेशी संस्कार लेकर आयी है।

मुंशी प्रेमचन्द ने कहानी पर विचार करते हुए

कहा है कि, "कहानी (गल्प) एक रचना है जिसमें जीवन के किसी एक अंग या मनोभाव को प्रदर्शित करना ही लेखक का उद्देश्य रहता है। उसके चरित्र, शैली तथा कथा विन्यास सब उसी एक भाव को पुष्ट करते हैं।" मुंशी प्रेमचन्द उस कहानी को सर्वोत्तम मानते हैं, "जो किसी मनोवैज्ञानिक सत्य पर आधारित हो।" कहानी में जीवन के तथ्य, सत्यता, संवेदना एवं प्रभावपूर्ण चित्रण को देखा जा सकता है। कहानी केवल मनोरंजन मात्र नहीं, कुछ कहानियाँ सत्यता पर भी आधारित रहती है। जो समाज को आईना देखने को मजबूर करती है। आधुनिक सामाजिक परिवेश में अपना निजी अस्तित्व बनाये रखने, स्वाभिमान एवं पुरुषों की दास्ता से मुक्त होने के लिए संघर्षरत नारी जीवन पर आधारित, कई कहानियाँ देखने में आई है। आज भी नारी अपनी नारीत्व की सार्थकता सिद्ध करने के लिए संघर्षरत है।

महाश्वेता देवी की कहानी बायेन, ईट के ऊपर ईट, शनिचरी आदि कहानियों में स्त्रियों की समाज में दुर्दशा का चित्रण किया गया है। यह सभी कहानियाँ समाज में व्याप्त कुरूपतियों का बखान करती है। महाश्वेता देवी द्वारा रचित बायेन कहानी भारतीय समाज की कु-प्रथाओं पर आधारित कहानी है, जिसमें समाज द्वारा बिना किसी प्रमाण व वैज्ञानिक आधार पर सामान्य स्त्री को केन्द्रित कर डायन, बायेन या टोहनी करार घोषित कर दिया जाता है। अंध विश्वास से ओतप्रोत होकर इन बेकसूर महिलाओं को समाज से बहिष्कृत कर दिया जाता है और मानवता की सभी सीमाओं को लांघ कर हत्या कर दी जाती है आजादी के ७२वर्ष बाद भी भारतीय समाज में यह बुराई स्थापित है।

लेखिका ने बायेन कहानी के माध्यम से अंध विश्वास पर आधारित परंपरागत रूढ़िवादी कुरूपतियों को झुठा साबित करने का प्रयास किया। उन्होंने इस कहानी के पात्र चण्डी जो कि शमशान घाट में लाशों का कफन-दफन का इंतजाम करने एवं रखरखाव करने वाली परिवार की महिला की दिनचर्या को उल्लेखित करते हुए, यह समझाने का प्रयास किया है कि वह कोई बायेन (डायन) जैसी मिथ्या नहीं है,

स्नातक महाविद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की सेवा में भागीदारी का उनकी कार्य अक्रियाशील पर प्रभाव का अध्ययन

डॉ० रामा यादव*
जे. मजू**

शोध सारांश

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन छत्तीसगढ़ के स्नातक महाविद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की सेवा में भागीदारी का उनकी कार्य अक्रियाशील पर प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना है। इस अध्ययन हेतु हेमचंद यादव विश्वविद्यालय से संबंधित महाविद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों को शामिल किया गया है। ये शिक्षक विभिन्न पाँच जिलों में अपनी सेवा प्रदान कर रहे हैं। अतः न्यादर्श का चुनाव हेमचंद यादव विश्वविद्यालय से संबंधित विभिन्न महाविद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों में से 120 शिक्षकों (60 पुरुष एवं 60 महिला) का चयन स्तरित यादृच्छिक विधि द्वारा किया गया। शिक्षकों के सेवा में भागीदारी की मापन हेतु श्री उपेन्द्र धार, श्री संतोश धार एवं डी.के. श्रीवास्तव द्वारा निर्मित सेवा में भागीदारी मापनी का उपयोग किया गया तथा कार्य अक्रियाशील के मापन हेतु प्रो.के.एस. मिश्रा द्वारा निर्मित कार्य अक्रियाशील मापनी का उपयोग किया गया। सांख्यिकी विश्लेषण के लिए $2 \times 2 \times 2$ FD ANOVA का उपयोग किया गया। अध्ययन का निष्कर्ष यह बताते हैं कि, महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षकों की सेवा में भागीदारी का इनकी कार्य अक्रियाशील पर सार्थक प्रभाव पाया गया।

Keywords : सेवा में भागीदारी (Job Involvement), कार्य अक्रियाशील (Job Burnout), शिक्षक (Teacher)

चर -

स्वतंत्र चर - सेवा में भागीदारी (Job Involvement)
आश्रित चर - कार्य अक्रियाशील (Job Burnout)

सेवा में भागीदारी (Job Involvement) :-

सेवा में भागीदारी को उस "डिग्री के रूप में वर्णित किया जाता है, जिसे किसी कर्मचारी ने अपने काम के साथ मनोवैज्ञानिक रूप से पहचाना है या उसकी कुल आत्मछवि में काम का महत्व है"। सेवा में भागीदारी से तात्पर्य है कि कैसे लोग कार्य संस्कृति, नौकरी के संबंध में अपनी नौकरी को पहचानते हैं और उनकी नौकरी तथा जीवन को कैसे एकीकृत करते हैं। इसके अलावा सेवा में भागीदारी को एक मनोवैज्ञानिक स्थिति के रूप में माना जा सकता है, जिसमें एक कर्मचारी संज्ञानात्मक रूप से व्याप्त है, जिसके कब्जे में है और जो वर्तमान नौकरी के साथ संबंधित है।

कार्य अक्रियाशील (Job Burnout) :-

कार्य अक्रियाशील एक विशिष्ट प्रकार की नौकरी से संबंधित तनाव है जो व्यक्ति के कार्य करने की क्षमता को बाधित करता है। अनुसंधान इंगित करता है कि जो कर्मचारी ऐसे व्यवसायों में हैं जो मानव सेवाओं में लगे व्यक्ति विशेष रूप से प्रभावी हैं। कार्य अक्रियाशील सिर्फ एक अस्थायी अविवेक नहीं

बल्कि एक अस्वास्थ्यकर स्थिति है जो एक आदर्शवादी उत्पादक उत्साही कार्यकर्ताओं को उनके पेशे के लिए हानिकारक बना देता है। कार्य अक्रियाशील आमतौर पर सबसे सक्षम व्यक्तियों को प्रभावित करता है, जो सबसे अधिक सक्षम और प्रतिबद्ध हैं, वे इसे दृढ़ता से महसूस करते हैं। भावनात्मक थकावट, अव्यक्तिकरण और कम व्यक्तिगत उपलब्धि कार्य अक्रियाशील के घटक हैं।

उद्देश्य

स्नातक महाविद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की सेवा में भागीदारी, क्षेत्र, लिंग एवं इनकी अंतःक्रिया का कार्य अक्रियाशील पर प्रभाव का अध्ययन।

परिकल्पना

स्नातक महाविद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की सेवा में भागीदारी, क्षेत्र, लिंग एवं इनकी अंतःक्रिया का कार्य अक्रियाशील पर कोई सार्थक प्रभाव नहीं पाया जायेगा।

अध्ययन विधि

प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन सर्वेक्षण विधि पर आधारित है। शोध के लिए हेमचंद यादव विश्वविद्यालय से संबंधित स्नातक

*शोध निर्देशक - सहायक प्राध्यापक, कल्याण पी.जी. महाविद्यालय, मिलाई नगर, (छ.ग.)

**शोधार्थी - सहायक प्राध्यापक, सेंट थॉमस कॉलेज, मिलाई (छ.ग.)

उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर योग के प्रभाव का प्रयोगात्मक अध्ययन

सारांश

प्रस्तुत लघु शोध उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य का प्रयोगात्मक अध्ययन करता है इसके लिए दुर्ग जिले के अंतर्गत नवमी कक्षा के 100 विद्यार्थियों को यादृच्छिक न्यायदर्श विधि द्वारा न्यायदर्श के रूप में चयन किया गया। इन विद्यार्थियों पर योग के पूर्व एवं पश्चात मानसिक स्वास्थ्य का परीक्षण किया गया। इन विद्यार्थियों से पूर्व में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य मापनी जो डॉक्टर अरुण कुमार सिंह एवं डॉक्टर कल्पना सेन गुप्ता द्वारा निर्मित है, भरवाया गया और फिर उन्हीं किशोरों को एक महीने तक योग करवाया गया और वहीं उपकरण फिर से भरवाया गया। प्राप्त प्रदत्त का विश्लेषण पी मूल्य द्वारा किया गया। प्राप्त परिणाम से यह ज्ञात हुआ कि विद्यार्थियों में योग के पूर्व मानसिक स्वास्थ्य एवं योग के पश्चात मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के मध्य अंतर है अतः योग के प्रशिक्षण का किशोरों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ता है। अर्थात् योग करने के पश्चात किशोरों में मानसिक एवं शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य की उन्नति पाई गई।

मुख्य शब्द:- योग, उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यार्थी एवं मानसिक स्वास्थ्य

भूमिका

योग शब्द संस्कृत धातु यूज से निकलता है जिसका मतलब है व्यक्तिगत चेतना या आत्मा का रूप से मिलना। यह वास्तव में केवल मनुष्य के मन और आत्मा की अनंत क्षमता का खुलासा करने वाले इस ग्रहण विज्ञान के सबसे सत्य ही पहलू है। योग सिर्फ व्यायाम और आसन नहीं है। यह भावनात्मक एकीकरण है।

मानसिक स्वस्थ या तो संज्ञानात्मक अथवा भावनात्मक सलामती के स्तर का वर्णन करता है या फिर किसी मानसिक विकार की अनुपस्थिति को दर्शाता है। मानसिक स्वास्थ्य हमारी भावनाओं की अभिव्यक्ति है और मांग की विस्तृत श्रृंखला के लिए एक सफल अनुकूलन का प्रतीक है।

बालकों को मानसिक रूप से स्वस्थ रखने के लिए एक उचित वातावरण प्रदान करना चाहिए जिसमें उनके माता-पिता, परिवारजन, मित्रों एवं विद्यालय की अहम भूमिका होती है। भारत में विभिन्न विद्यालयों में योगाभ्यास को एक निश्चित पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार जोड़ा जा रहा है जिसके माध्यम से विद्यार्थियों एवं किशोरों को मानसिक स्वास्थ्य एवं समायोजन सिखाया जा सके।

अध्ययन के उद्देश्य

उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर योग के प्रभाव को ज्ञात करना।

अनुसंधान प्रश्न

1. क्या योग के प्रशिक्षण का प्रभाव उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ता है?
2. क्या लिंग के आधार पर योग के प्रशिक्षण का प्रभाव उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यार्थियों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ता है?

न्यायदर्श

अध्ययन के लिए छत्तीसगढ़ के दुर्ग जिले के अंतर्गत नवी कक्षा के 100 विद्यार्थियों का यादृच्छिक विधि द्वारा चयन किया गया।

बालकों को मानसिक रूप से स्वस्थ रखने के लिए एक उचित वातावरण प्रदान करना चाहिए जिसमें उनके माता-पिता, परिवारजन, मित्रों एवं विद्यालय की अहम भूमिका होती है। भारत में विभिन्न विद्यालयों में योगाभ्यास को एक निश्चित पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार जोड़ा जा रहा है जिसके माध्यम से विद्यार्थियों एवं किशोरों को मानसिक स्वास्थ्य एवं समायोजन सिखाया जा सके।

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उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों की आत्म संकल्पना, लिंग, क्षेत्र एवं उनकी अंतः क्रिया का समस्या समाधान योग्यता पर पढ़ने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन

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श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी**
डॉ० अर्निबन चौधरी***

शोध सारांश

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन छत्तीसगढ़ के उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों के आत्म संकल्पना का उनके समस्या समाधान योग्यता पर पढ़ने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना। इस अध्ययन हेतु दुर्ग जिले के 800 विद्यार्थियों को स्तरीकृत यादृच्छिक विधि द्वारा लिया गया है। विद्यार्थियों की आत्म संकल्पना की मापन हेतु आर. के. सारस्वत द्वारा निर्मित आत्म संकल्पना मापनी का उपयोग किया गया तथा समस्या समाधान योग्यता के मापन हेतु एल. एन. दुबे द्वारा निर्मित समस्या समाधान योग्यता मापनी का उपयोग किया गया। सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषण हेतु प्रसरण विश्लेषण की गणना की गयी। अध्ययन के निष्कर्ष यह बताते हैं कि उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के आत्म संकल्पना का उनके समस्या समाधान योग्यता पर सार्थक प्रभाव पाया गया।

Keywords : आत्म संकल्पना, स्व प्रत्यक्षीकरण, सृजनात्मक, समस्या समाधान

प्रस्तावना

उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर की शिक्षा संपूर्ण शिक्षा व्यवस्था की आधारशिला है। अतः उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों की आत्म संकल्पना का उनकी समस्या समाधान योग्यता पर पढ़ने वाले प्रभाव की खोज करना अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है यह कहना सुसंगत होगा कि उम्र के इस पड़ाव पर आत्म संकल्पना का विकसित होना सफल जीवन को सुनिश्चित कर सकते हैं सृजनात्मक विद्यार्थियों में वह योग्यता होती है जो उन्हें विश्व को नए स्वरूप में देखने समझने में सहायता करती है ऐसे विद्यार्थी जिनमें बेहतर आत्म संकल्पना होती है वह अपनी व्यावहारिक गुण और बौद्धिक गुण में अधिक प्रगतिशील हो सकते हैं। साथ ही साथ उनके नैतिक गुणों में भी वृद्धि हो सकती है।

आत्म संकल्पना शब्द का उपयोग हम स्वयं के मूल्यांकन के लिए करते हैं। हम कैसे सोचते हैं या खुद को कितना महत्व देते हैं, यह सब आत्म संकल्पना के अंतर्गत आता है स्वयं के विषय में जागरूक होना भी अवधारणा का एक हिस्सा है आत्म संकल्पना में हमारा व्यक्तिगत ज्ञान भी शामिल है जो हमें यह बताता है कि हम कैसे व्यवहार करते हैं आत्म संकल्पना हमारी व्यक्तिगत विशेषताओं का भी उल्लेख करती है आत्म संकल्पना व्यक्ति द्वारा बनाई गई वह छवि है जो वह स्वयं के विषय में बनाता है। आत्म संकल्पना सामान्यता हमारे व्यवहारों और योग्यताओं का

स्व प्रत्यक्षीकरण होती है व्यक्ति की बढ़ती आयु और ज्ञान के आधार पर हम अपनी आत्म संकल्पना का निर्माण और विनियमन करते हैं।

विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षण काल में अनेक समस्याओं या कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है जिनका समाधान उसे स्वयं करना पड़ता है समस्या समाधान उस समय प्रकट होता है जब उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति में किसी प्रकार की बाधा पड़ती है। यदि लक्ष्य तक पहुंचने का मार्ग सीधा और आसान हो तो समस्या आती ही नहीं है। दूसरे शब्दों में हम कह सकते हैं कि समस्या समाधान एक ऐसी रूपरेखा है जिसमें सृजनात्मक चिंतन तथा तर्क शक्ति दोनों होते हैं।

उद्देश्य

1. उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों की आत्म संकल्पना, लिंग, क्षेत्र एवं उनकी अंतः क्रिया का समस्या समाधान योग्यता पर प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना।

परिकल्पना

1. उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों की आत्म संकल्पना का समस्या समाधान योग्यता पर कोई सार्थक प्रभाव नहीं पाया जाता है।
2. उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर के विद्यार्थियों की लिंग का समस्या समाधान योग्यता पर कोई सार्थक प्रभाव नहीं पाया जाता है।

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ONLINE SHOPPING V/S OFFLINE SHOPPING DURING PANDAMIC- (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CONSUMER OF DURG- BHILAI CITY)

Dr. Neelam Gandhi*
Dr. Laxman Prasad**

ABSTRACT

Retail sector is one of the backbone of the Indian Economy and accounts for about 10% of the Country's GDP. But in this era of epidemic, it has become difficult for the consumers to go to the shop and shop, in this situation the consumers are inclined towards online shopping.

To avoid the epidemic, consumers prefer to shop while staying at home. According to a survey, consumers admitted that their online shopping has increased over the last three months of 2020, even while overall spending dropped.

Consumer favor shopping online for ease alone. As per Business Today survey (24/06/2020) 90% customers continue online shopping.

Statista.com – According to a survey on Indian online shopping behavior conducted in May 2020, about 29% of respondents said that they purchased online several times due to Pandemic.

Cnbctv18.com/India- In view of the corona virus pandemic and persistent concerns 85% of Indian consumers prefer online shopping over physical shopping, (SAYS PIPLSAY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE TRACER).

Keywords: Online Shopping, Offline Shopping, Consumer Preferences, medium of shopping, Internet, Consumer Satisfaction.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:-

- To analyze the most preferable medium of shopping by consumers Of Durg-Bhilai city during pandemic.
- To find the factors that's drive consumers towards online shopping.
- To study the mental satisfaction of consumers after online shopping.

SCOPE OF STUDY:-

The inferences of study are based on the

responses got by the consumers of Durg & Bhilai city. This study will be helpful getting on insight into the perception of consumers interest on online shopping.

RESEARCH METHDOLOGY:-

The study based on primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected through structured questionnaire, for which samples of 100 respondents were selected. The collected data were analyze with a statistical tool named percentage.

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Anxiety and mental health of Higher Secondary School Teachers

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The purpose of this study is to know the impact anxiety on mental health of the teachers. The study was conducted among government and private school teachers in Bhilai. 80 teachers were randomly selected from different schools and were administered anxiety and mental health scale to investigate the effect of anxiety on mental health. Survey method had been employed and the study was conducted on higher secondary school teachers. The data was analyzed using descriptive analysis, and t-test was applied. Result shows that there is a significant difference between anxiety and mental health of government and private school teachers.

Keywords: anxiety, mental health, government school teachers private school teachers.

The future of the nation is being shaped in her classroom. The teachers play an important role in nation building. If a teacher is mentally fit and free from all anxiety, he will teach effectively. Mental health is key of wisdom, Knowledge and management of the class. The level of mental health of a teacher has been found affected with numerous personal as well as professional demands. Health of teachers on social physical and mental health domains adds to the efficiency not only to their professional growth and development but also to their personality, moreover, they have also been considered as the constructors of the future of a country. Present study aimed to know the impact of anxiety on mental health of teachers.

Mental health in layman terms is a level of psychological well-being or an absence of a mental disorder. Mental health may be defined as the adjust of the individuals to themselves and the world at large with a maximum of effectiveness, Satisfaction, cheerfulness and

Socially considerate behavior and the ability of facing and accepting the realities of life, with minimum friction and tension. According to Gorsy, C and Panwar, N (2015) The improvement of mental health is essential because every culture is looking mental health based on their specific criteria goal of Society is to prepare conditions that ensure the health of Community Member

All the above mentioned tasks and responsibilities are not an easy task for a teacher to fulfill the expectations of the Society such overload of work leads him to the State of "Anxiety" Sometimes in our life we all face tension or uneasiness that stems from the anticipation of danger, which may be internal or external. Anxiety as an emotion characterized by feelings of tension, worried thoughts and physical changes like increased blood pressure (APA). Anxiety is a state of brightened emotional arousal containing feeling of comprehension and dread. Risk factor, trauma

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