



**पंडित रविशंकर शुक्ल विश्वविद्यालय, रायपुर छत्तीसगढ़ भारत**  
**Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur Chhattisgarh, India**  
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**NAAC “A” Grade**

### **CRITERION-III**

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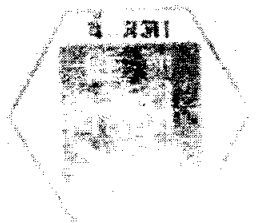
<b>METRIC No. 3.4.6</b>	Number of books and chapters in edited volumes published per teacher during the last five years
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प्रेसिडेंट वरमा प्रसाद की शब्दावली अथवा  
राज्य संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय  
(माध्यमिक शिक्षा और उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग)  
भारत सरकार



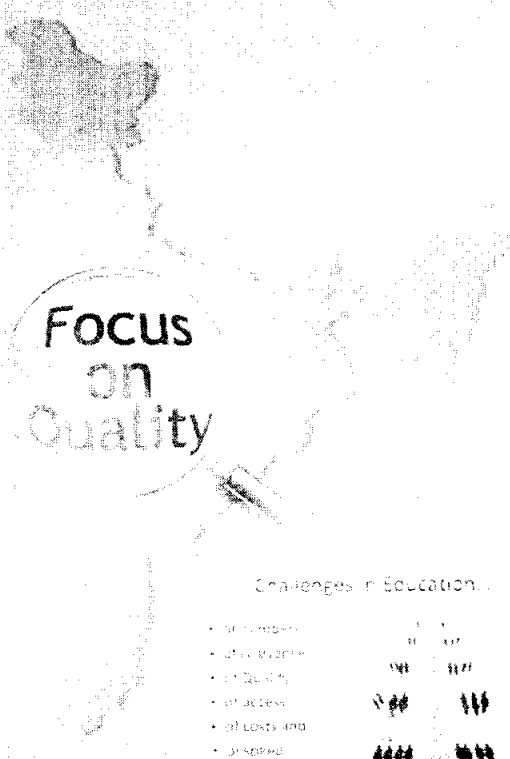
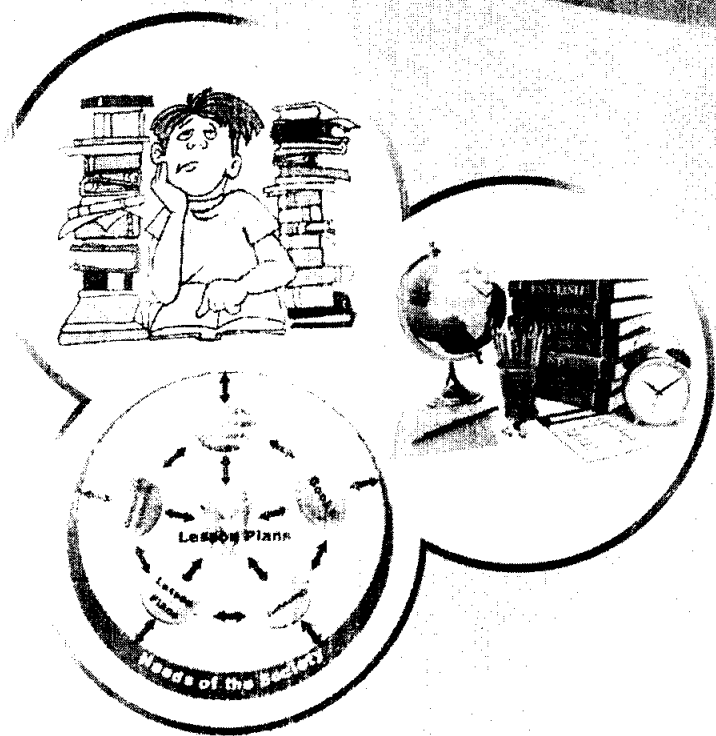
उत्तीसगढ राज्य हिंदी ग्रंथ अकादमी

सं. प्रतिष्ठानकर इन्टर विश्वविद्यालय परिसर



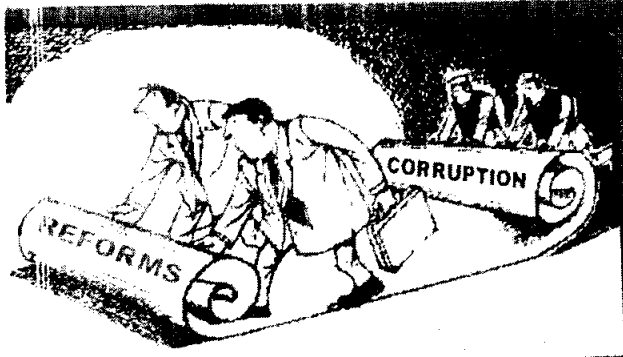
# TODAY'S EDUCATION SYSTEM : PROBLEM'S & REMEDIES

Editor : DINESH JARONDE



### Challenges in Education :

- of numbers
- of quality
- of access
- of costs and
- of equity



education performance  
 higher data systems national expenditure  
 research academics population  
 Universitas 21  
 international measure

3

3

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Teachers often ask open ended questions and help students to develop solving skills, and to form their own value systems and beliefs. Thus, the learner gain confidence (Aaronsohn, 1996).

**Cross curricular integration :**

Constructivism encourages a customized curriculum designed on the basis of students' prior knowledge. It helps the students to apply their learning in the practical world. It provides learning environment such as real-world setting, case-based learning instead of predominated sequence of instruction.

**Teamwork skills :**

Constructivist learning environment supports collaborative construction of knowledge through social negotiation, not competition among learners for recognition (Jonassen, 1994). Thus, it encourages teamwork skills.

**Disadvantages:**

Several cognitive psychologists and educationists have questioned the central claims of constructivism. Many educationists have questioned the effectiveness of the constructivist approach towards instructional design. Mayer (2004), argues that not all techniques based on teaching techniques based on constructivism are efficient or effective for all learners, suggesting many educators misplay constructivism to use teaching techniques that requires learners to be behaviorally active. He describes this inappropriate use of constructivism as the "constructivist teaching fallacy". Some critics believe that children who are encouraged to learn using constructivism may lean on group thinking which often result in majority-rules philosophy. Krischner et.al. stated that highly scaffold constructive methods like problem-based learning and inquiry learning are ineffective. While they argue "learning by doing" is useful for more knowledgeable learners, they argue this teaching technique is not useful for novices. Mayer (2004) again states that it promotes behavioural activity too early in the learning process, when learners should be cognitively active. Constructivist learning is time consuming and expensive. Though it encourages higher level thinking, it requires higher level maturity on the part of the learner to achieve success. Hence it is regarded by some scholars as an example of fashionable but thoroughly problematic doctrines that can have a little benefit for practical pedagogy or teacher education

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**EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN TRIBAL COMMUNITY**

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**Abstract:**

Central India is known as the Tribal dominant state. Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Jharkhand represent various tribal groups and primitive vulnerable tribal groups. There are no universal definition of tribal community, but according to review of some available definition of tribes "tribal community define as a community who lived in separate geographical areas, who have separate dialect/language, they are in primitive and forest based economic activities". All of these characteristics are also known as various major factors for weak education status of tribal community. Many governments, non-government institution, NGO, research, project trying to increase their educational level, but they cannot find their set goal or target because one side forest dependable economy and nomadic lifestyle are necessary part of survival

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५

# द्वंद्वकारण्य

डॉ. अनिल कुमार मिश्रा

मो. शोणव संस्कृत

डॉ. अनिल कुमार मिश्रा  
मो. शोणव संस्कृत

५

### दण्डकारण्य

महिला में साक्षरता अंतराल २०.५ प्रतिशत है। साक्षरता एवं जागरूकता के द्वारा ही जिले का विकास संभव है।

### संदर्भ

१ जनगणना २००१ एवं २०११

२ Population in Baster district.

३ त्रिपाठी, एस एवं त्रिपाठी, सी (२००८) छत्तीसगढ़ वृहद संदर्भ, उपकार प्रकाशन, आगरा-२

07

१२

## बस्तर, विकास और नक्सलवाद: एक समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन

डॉ शैलेन्द्र कुमार

रिसर्च एसोसिएट, समाजशास्त्र अध्ययनशाला,  
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डॉ निरस्तर कूजुर

वरिष्ठ सहायक प्राध्यापक, समाजशास्त्र अध्ययनशाला,  
पंडित रविशंकर शुक्ल विश्वविद्यालय, रायपुर (छत्तीसगढ़)

### सारांश

वर्तमान समय में विकास को केन्द्र बिन्दु में रखकर अनेक परियोजनाएं और कार्यक्रम केन्द्र और राज्य शासन द्वारा चलाए जा रहे हैं, परंतु विकास के संदर्भ में स्थानीय लोगों के मापदंड और शासन के मापदंड में विभिन्नता विकास की स्वभाविक प्रकृति बनती जा रही है। जब भी किसी स्थान में इस प्रकार की असामंजस्यता होती है तो उन स्थानों में एक आंतरिक संघर्ष की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है। विकास कार्य करने के लिए कुछ मूलभूत आवश्यकताएं की आवश्यकता होती है जिसमें से दो प्रमुख हैं- आवश्यकता होती है जमीन और खनिज। छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य का दण्डकारण्य क्षेत्र दोनों के अभाव में है।

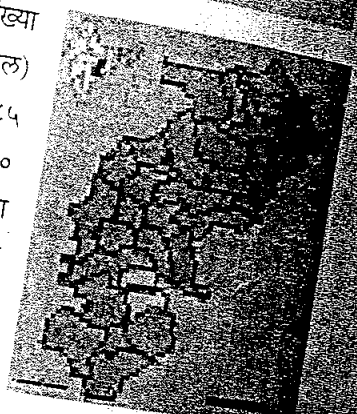


बस्तर जिला छत्तीसगढ़ प्रदेश के दक्षिण दिशा में स्थित है। बस्तर जिले एवं बस्तर संभाग का मुख्यालय जगदलपुर है। इसका क्षेत्रफल ४०२९.९८ वर्ग कि मी है। बस्तर जिला छत्तीसगढ़ प्रदेश के कौडागांव सुकमा बीजापुर जिलों से घिरा है। बस्तर जिले की जनसंख्या २०११ में १४११६४४ (कौडागांव जिला शामिल) है। जिसमें ६९७३५९ पुरुष एवं ७१४२८५ महिलाएं थी। बस्तर की जनसंख्या में ७० प्रतिशत जनजातीय समुदाय जैसे गोड मारिया मुरिया भतरा हल्बा धुरवा समुदाय है। बस्तर जिला को सात विकासखंड/तहसील जगदलपुर, बस्तर, बकावड, लोहन्डीगुडा, तोकापाल, दरभा, बास्तानार में विभाजित किया गया है। बस्तर जिला सरल स्वभाव जनजातीय समुदाय और प्राकृतिक सम्पदा संपन्न प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य एवं सुखद वातावरण का भी धनी है। बस्तर जिला घने जंगलों उंची पहाड़ियों झरनों गुफाओं एवं वन्य प्राणियों से भरा हुआ है। बस्तर जिले के लोग दुर्लभ कलाकृति उदार संस्कृति एवं सहज सरल स्वभाव के धनी है।

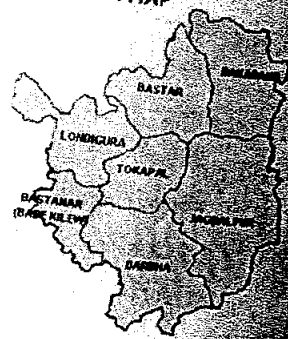
### अध्ययन का उद्देश्य

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन का निम्नलिखित उद्देश्य है

(133)



BASTAR MAP



### प्रविष्टि

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन हेतु जनगणना २००१ एवं २०११ के समकों का प्रयोग किया गया है। आवश्यकतानुसार रेखाचित्र का प्रयोग किया गया है।

Population of Baster District

Description	2011	2001
Total Population	1,413,199	1,198,067
Male	698,487	595,779
Female	714,712	602,288
Population Growth	17.96%	18.18%
Area Sq. Km	10,470	10,470
Density/km <sup>2</sup>	135	119
Proportion to Chhattisgarh Population	5.53%	5.75%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	1023	1011
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	994	1009
Average Literacy	54.40	44.27
Male Literacy	64.82	56.75
Female Literacy	44.26	31.93
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	216,713	210,110
Male Population (0-6 Age)	108,662	104,572
Female Population (0-6 Age)	108,051	105,538

(134)

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# पर्यावरण विज्ञान

के.एल. तिवारी  
एस.के. जाधव

1

I.K. International

5

**प्रकाशक:**

आई.के. इंटरनेशनल पब्लिशिंग हाउस प्रा. लि.

एस-25, ग्रीन पार्क एक्सटेंशन

उपहार सिनेमा मार्किट

नई दिल्ली-110016

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सर्वाधिकार सुरक्षित, इस पुस्तक में संकलित सामग्री के किसी भी अंश का प्रकाशन रिकॉर्डिंग अथवा मुद्रण संबंधी अन्य उपयोग प्रकाशक की लिखित अनुमति के बिना अवैध होगा।

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# दण्डकारण्य



डॉ. अनिल कुमार मिश्रा  
मो. शोएब अंसारी

7

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डॉ. नागेन्द्र कुमार चन्द्रवंशी

सहा10 प्राध्यापक, जैव प्रौद्योगिकी अध्ययनशाला,  
पं0 रविशंकर शुक्ल विश्वविद्यालय, रायपुर (छत्तीसगढ़), पिन-492010

### प्रस्तावना

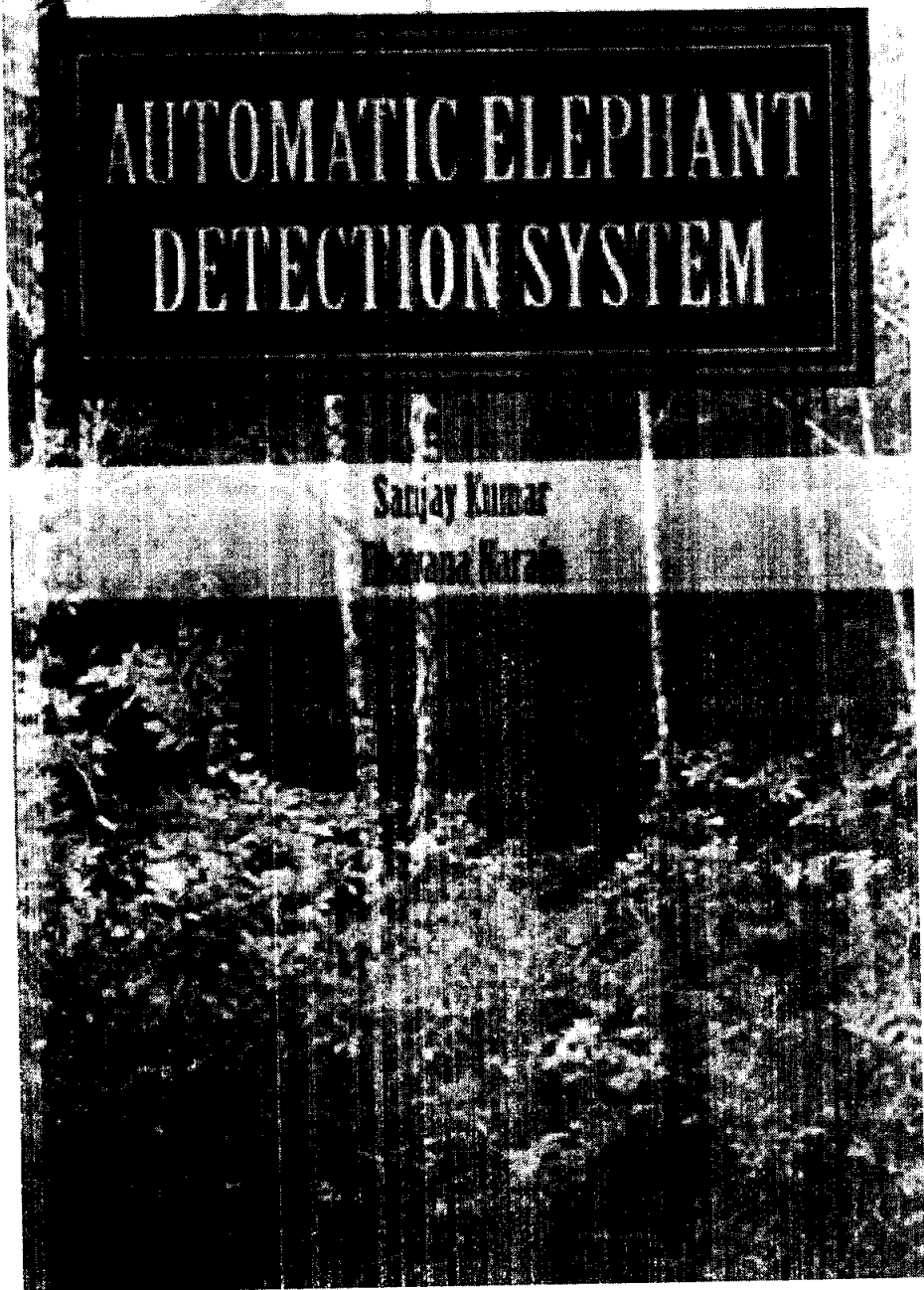
औषधि पौधों की विभिन्नता में भारत विश्व में धनी है, इसका मुख्य कारण विभिन्न भौगोलिक अवस्थाएँ तथा पर्यावरण की अनुकूलता है। जनजातियाँ मुख्यतः जीवन यापन के लिए वनों पर पूर्णतः निर्भर है, जो वनों से विभिन्न प्रकार मानक उपयोगी पदार्थों का संग्रहण तथा उपयोग व विभिन्न प्रकार के बीमारियों का प्राथमिक उपचार पारंपरिक तरीके से वनौषधि के द्वारा करते थे। विश्व में वनों की अवस्था लगातार पतन हो रही है। जिसका मुख्य कारण जनसंख्या का अनियंत्रित वृद्धि, औद्योगिकीकरण व वनों का अत्यधिक दोहन है। विश्व के विकसित तथा अविकसित देशों में वनों में लगातार क्षरण के आकड़े दर्ज किए गए हैं। भारत में छ.ग. का वनों की सघनता व उपस्थिति के आधार तृतीय क्रम में स्थित है। छ.ग. राज्य वन सम्पदा से परिपूर्ण है, जिसका राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उल्लेखित महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है।

### दण्डकारण्य क्षेत्र

छ.ग. को भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों के अनुसार से विभिन्न भागों में बाँटा गया है, जो निम्न

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7



# Optimization of Bulk Heterojunction Organic Photovoltaic Devices

# 45

Sanjay Tiwari, J. V. Yakhmi, Sue A. Carter, and J. Campbell Scott

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Conferences > Photonics > 2016 > W3A > W3A.37

13th International Conference on Fiber Optics and Photonics

OSA Technical Digest (online) (Optical Society of America, 2016), paper W3A.37. <https://doi.org/10.1364/PHOTONICS.2016.W3A.37>



# Fabrication and Characterization of CdSe Quantum Dot-Sensitized Solar Cells by Successive Ionic Layer Adsorption and Reaction (SILAR) Process

Mohan Patel, Shiv Prakash Sahu, Swati Sahu, Anil Kumar Verma, Pooja Agnihotri, and Sanjay Tiwari

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13th International Conference on Fiber Optics and Photonics OSA Technical Digest (online) (Optical Society of America, 2016), paper Th4B.4 <https://doi.org/10.1364/PHOTONICS.2016.Th4B.4>



# Optoelectronic Simulation for Light enhancement of P3HT:PC70BM Conventional BHJ OSCs

Pooja Agnihotri, Anil Kumar Verma, Mohan Patel, Swati Sahu, and Sanjay Tiwari

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## Abstract

Factors affecting Organic Solar Cells performance is simulated and compared with experimental result by modeling the absorption profile of the device stacks active layer using finite difference approach by which we can predict required modification.

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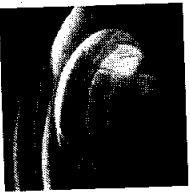
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From the session  
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# Fabrication and characterization of nanoporous TiO<sub>2</sub> layer on photoanode by using doctor blade method for dye-sensitized solar cells

Swati Sahu, Rajesh Awasthy, Mohan Patel, Anil Verma, Pooja Agnihotri, and Sanjay Tiwari

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## Abstract

Doctor Plate method is used for the depositing of TiO<sub>2</sub> electrodes for DSSC. The mesoporous TiO<sub>2</sub> films about 12 μm and 8μm thickness deposited and conversion efficiency of around 4.2 % & 2.6% was obtained.

Abstract

References (14)

## Related Topics

- Optics & Photonics Topics
- Dye sensitized solar cells
- Electrodes
- Solar cells

Conferences > 2016 IEEE Region 10 Conference

# Highly sensitive TiO<sub>2</sub> thin film matrix biosensor for glucose detection in blood

Publisher: IEEE [Cite This](#) [PDF](#)

B. Gopal Krishna, M. Jagannadha Rao, B. Nalrikant, D.K. Golhani, Sanjay Tiwari [All Authors](#)

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**Abstract**

**Abstract:**

Nanotechnology and bionanotechnology has opened new ways for fabricating sensors to detect gases, explosives or biological molecules. Biological molecule detection is very important for healthcare industry, food industry and in research. Nanostructured metal-oxides can be used to fabricate biosensors with high sensitivity, good response time and chemical stability for the detection of biological molecules by electrochemical oxidation. In this paper, we developed a nanostructured metal-oxide anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> thin film as a sensing surface by using a new technique. The TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si thin film matrix based glucose biosensor has good sensitivity, response time and selectivity. The phase modified anatase titania sensing thin film has been fabricated by biological technique using biological cells. The anatase TiO<sub>2</sub> thin film was deposited on SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si at 28°C in presence of magnetic field. The high surface to volume ratio of TiO<sub>2</sub> thin film showed excellent response to detect the glucose molecule. The results of time response studies of this biosensor show excellent sensitivity and rapid detection. The fabrication method of sensor for biomolecule detection is green and cost effective process for the development of sensing device for biosensing applications.

Published in: 2016 IEEE Region 10 Conference (TENCON)

Date of Conference: 22-25 Nov. 2016

INSPEC Accession Number: 16657771

Document Sections

- I Introduction
  - II Methodology
  - III XRD and TEM Analysis
  - IV Protein Profile
  - V Optical Properties of the TiO<sub>2</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>/Si Thin Film Matrix
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from the International Conference on Recent Trends in Engineering, Science and Technology,  
2016, 1 June 2016, Hyderabad, India

## Perceptive Performance Analysis of Discrete Orthogonal Cosine Stockwell Transform for Low Bit-Rate Image Compression

Vikrant Singh Thakur<sup>a\*</sup>, Shubhrata Gupta<sup>a</sup>, Kavita Thakur<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Electrical Engineering, National Institute of Technology, Raipur, 492010, India

<sup>b</sup>S.O.S. in Electronics and Photonics, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, 492010, India

### Abstract

The transform coding technique is one of the most popular image compression vehicle to achieve good quality image compression. The overall compression performance of any transform coder is basically governed by the pixel decorrelation capability of image transform utilized in the coder. Recently, Stockwell Transform (ST) has gained popularity in various fields of signal processing to solve problems like image filtering and restoration. In this paper, authors present an extensive performance evaluation of the Cosine version based Discrete Orthogonal Stockwell Transform (DOCST) to analyze its image compression capabilities along with limitations. The compression performance of DOCST has been compared with the well-known image transforms like Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) and Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) using PSNR and SSIM image quality indices in different modes. The results show that the DOCST transform outperforms the DCT and DWT transforms for complete image wise operation, while delivers similar performance as DCT in the case of block-wise operation.

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Keywords: Image compression; transform coding; pixel decorrelation; stockwell transform; PSNR index; SSIM index.

### 1. Introduction

Presently, visual data like image and videos consume more than 80-90% of the communication traffic over the internet or wireless channels. The higher demand of visual data communication needs to process and store a large amount of unstructured raw data.

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E-mail address: [vikrant.st@gmail.com](mailto:vikrant.st@gmail.com)

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औपनिवेशिक भारत में कृषक चेतना एवं  
आंदोलन : संदर्भ छत्तीसगढ़— एक व्याख्या  
(1920 का दशक)

प्रो. आभा रूपेन्द्र पाल

विभागाध्यक्ष, इतिहास अध्ययनशाला,  
पं० रविशंकर शुक्ल विश्वविद्यालय, रायपुर (छत्तीसगढ़)

ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवादी नीतियों ने भारतीय कृषि व्यवस्था में आमूल  
चूक परिवर्तन किए। नई भूमिकर प्रणालियां अधिकाधिक भूराजस्व की मांग  
और भूमि स्वामित्व की बदलती धारणाओं ने ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था और सम्पूर्ण  
कृषि जगत में भूचाल सा ला दिया। सामाजिक संबंधों में भी परिवर्तन  
आया। भारतीय दृष्टिकोण से यह एक "विकृत आधुनिकता" के युग का  
प्रारंभ था।

प्राचीन काल से चली आ रही भूमिकर व्यवस्था, ग्राम पंचायतों  
और स्थानीय रीति-रिवाजों की अवहेलना कर भूमि कर की नीलामी करने  
की नई प्रथा प्रारंभ की गई। इस का मतलब यह था कि जो सबसे अधिक  
कर देता, भूमि उसे दे दी जाती थी। आर्थिक भाटक (Economic rent) की  
इस व्यवस्था के कारण किसान की स्थिति दयनीय होने लगी। वह कृषि  
मजदूर बन कर रह गया।

औपनिवेशिक भारत में ब्रिटिश शासकों की राजस्व से होने वाली  
आय का आधे से भी अधिक भाग भूमि से मिलता था। साथ ही उस आय  
के बढ़ते रहने की भी पूरी गुंजाइश थी, इसलिए शासक वर्ग का ध्यान  
भूराजस्व की ओर केन्द्रित हुआ। उन्होंने भारत में मुख्य रूप से तीन प्रकार  
की भू-धृति पद्धतियां (Land Tenure Systems) अपनाईं। बंगाल, बिहार,  
उड़ीसा, संयुक्त प्रान्त का बनारस क्षेत्र और उत्तर कर्नाटक में स्थाई  
जमींदारी व्यवस्था, मध्यप्रान्त, संयुक्त प्रांत और पंजाब में महलवाड़ी तथा  
बंबई, मद्रास, आसाम और अन्य भागों में रैयतवाड़ी पद्धति लागू की गई।  
भारतीय राष्ट्रवादी विचारकों, मार्क्सवादी विचारकों और इन इतिहासकारों  
का स्पष्ट मत है कि इन पद्धतियों को अपनाने में एकमात्र ब्रिटिश आर्थिक  
हितों को ही ध्यान में रखा गया था। आर.सी. दत्त ने आंकड़ों के माध्यम

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# बस्तर में आदिवासी विद्रोह

( 1850 ई. से 1860 ई. तक )

डी एन खुटे

सहायक प्रख्यापक, आंतरिक अध्ययन शाखा,  
राजेश्वर शुक्ल विश्वविद्यालय, रायपुर (छ.ग.)

बस्तर रियासत मध्यप्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ प्रभाग की प्रमुख रियासत थी। यह छत्तीसगढ़ की सभी 14 रियासतों में सबसे बड़ी थी, जिसकी क्षेत्रफल 13000 वर्गमील था। बस्तर मुख्यतः आदिवासी बहुल अंचल था जो कि अपनी जनसंख्या एवं खनिज संपदा तथा आदिम संस्कृति के लिए चर्चित रहा है। बस्तर के जनजाति आधुनिक घमक - दमक तथा मुख्यधारा से दूर रहकर भी राष्ट्र की सेवा को मंती-भांति जानते थे, परस्त्रत थे। राष्ट्र के प्रति उनकी भावनाएं अन्य जातियों के समान ही थी। भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में अंग्रेजों के शासन चक्र से निजात पाने हेतु बस्तर के आदिवासियों ने भी सशस्त्र संघर्ष किया है।

भारत में 1857 ई. में ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के खिलाफ महान विद्रोह हुआ, जिस इतिहासकारों ने प्रथम भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम कहा है। इस विद्रोह की पृष्ठभूमि पिछले 100 वर्षों से अर्थात् 1757 ई. के प्लासी युद्ध से ही तैयार हो रही थी। सच तो यह है कि भारत में अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध असंतोष ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के शासन की शुरुआत से ही शुरू होने लगी थी और देश के अलग-अलग भागों में कंपनी शासन के खिलाफ विद्रोह हुए।

1857 ई. की प्लासी विजय के बाद अंग्रेजों ने अच्छे और बुरे सामनों का प्रयोग कर भारत में अपना साम्राज्य स्थापित कर लिया। क्लाइव, वॉल्टेरेटिंग, वेल्लेजली व डलहीजी ने उग्र साम्राज्यवाद की नीति का सहारा लेकर एक एक कर सभी भारतीय राज्यों को जीत लिया। भारत को तत्कालीन राजनीतिक शक्तियाँ - मुगल, मराठे मैसूर के हैदराबादी एवं टीपू सुल्तान तथा पंजाब के सिक्ख सरदार देखते ही रह गए।

लार्ड वेल्लेजली की सहायक सधि प्रथा में ब्रिटिश राज का साम्राज्यवाद स्वरूप प्रत्यक्ष हो गया व भारतीय रियासतों को जिन्हें मजबूरी से

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बस्तर रियासत  
के अब अंग्रेजों की  
बस्तरों की के समान  
मान ले बस्तर विद्रोह  
एक - एक करके  
रियासतों को अलग  
करवाया। मैसूर की  
पेशान पर प्रतिक्रिया के  
ध्यान हो गयी थी।  
कथन से स्पष्ट है -  
कोई भारतीय राज  
नेपाल हमारा होता  
ऐसे अधिक  
केला दी। भारतीय  
ई में डलहीजी के  
आया। भारत पहुंच  
बस्तर राज्य  
ही मार्च 1854 ई. में  
बस्तर अंग्रेजों द्वारा  
समाप्त हो चुकी थी  
सरकार ने देशी  
परिणामस्वरूप पुराने  
को वहां की शासन  
बस्तर का  
प्रजाती की शुरुआत  
सिंह तथा बस्तर  
धराल हो गया।  
1857 ई. में  
लिने छत्तीसगढ़ सहा  
सुलतान लखन।  
पति पर था।  
निर्माण के लिए

# Evaluating Customers' Readiness for Green India: A Study

G.K. Deshmukh<sup>1</sup>, Susmriti Sahu<sup>2</sup> and Sanskrity Joseph

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Development is an ongoing process which has altered the factors of environment in India and the world. Environmental degradation is the outcome of continuous industrialization, modernization and urbanization which seem to be an inclusive feature of growth and development. It is opined that unsystematic process of development has resulted in environmental changes which are difficult to be altered or changed in the course of time. The rampant use of modern technology to provide ease and comfort to routine daily life by usage of products like cars, washing machines and fridge has directly or indirectly affected the environmental balance and has resulted in global warming. Customers in general and policy makers in particular across the world have realized the necessity of framing vital policy to safeguard and maintain the environment for better future. Deshmukh and Banarjee (1993) indicated that the customers concern for green practices have gained momentum in the recent time. Further government at central and state level is making policies to address the environmental concerns.

- The backdrop the present paper is an attempt to:
  - Classify the customers on the basis of their approach towards environmental practices
  - Understand the impact of eco friendly carry bags purchase on the environment across various segment of customers.

Keywords: Environmental Degradation, Environment, Eco-friendly Carry Bags

## INTRODUCTION

Environment is a continuous process which brings visible alteration and hidden changes in natural and manmade environment. There is growing concern among academicians, researchers and practitioners to understand, regulate and minimize the alterations and changes brought about by the continuous process of development. The basic rationale of the research to change is demanding attention of researchers, academicians, practitioners and policy makers to develop concepts and practices to preserve the natural environment and support the man made environment. Economic Development is an ongoing process which has altered the factors of environment in India and across the world. Environmental degradation is the outcome of continuous industrialization, modernization and urbanization which seem to be an inclusive feature of growth and development. As Deshmukh (1993) opined that

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# Alternate Banking: A Study on Digital Way to Provide Services

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Alternate banking is a two decade old phenomenon which is affected the process of using and providing services in India. The advent of private sector and foreign banks has forced the public sector banks to reassess and reassess the usage of technology in providing simple banking services. A large number of studies have been conducted in India and across the worlds to measure the factors that affect the quality of offline and on-line services. Zeithaml (1998) indicated that service gap can be measured by understanding the customers expectation and perception regarding the quality of services provided by a service provider. Customers in financial service markets choose a specific financial service provider based upon its reputation in the market as financial service providers deal with hard earned money from their customers. Che-Ha and Ilashim (2007) opined that brand reputation is a result of customers' perceptions towards various aspects of providing service. The main purpose of the paper is to assess the perception towards quality and brand reputation of alternate banking services provided by State Bank of India in Raipur city. The researchers conducted a survey of 300 customers of State Bank of India who were using alternate banking channel to assess their satisfaction with respect to its quality and reputation. The researchers assessed that factors like system availability, cost, cost effectiveness, brand perception, security and responsiveness, efficiency, ease and convenience to use, Contact, Perceived Value have an impact on customer satisfaction towards alternate banking channel and their satisfaction towards alternative channel will depend on the quality of service provided by alternative channel in Raipur city. This paper helps in understanding the factors affecting the quality of alternate banking services provided by state bank of India in Raipur city. The channel designers can assess the factors affecting quality of alternate banking services and devise strategies to increase the satisfaction and usage of alternative channels for their services.

**Keywords:** Alternate Bank Channel, Service Quality, Reputation, Service Quality, E-Fulfillment

## INTRODUCTION

Two decades old phenomenon of globalization in India has changed the ways and means of providing financial services in India. In the time frame, before advent of globalization Indian financial institutions were operating in a covered and regulated environment which is marked by low productivity, less profit orientation, lack of technological usage and little or no customer satisfaction. Post globalization era witnessed the opening of banking sector for private player and forced the Indian financial institutions to face tough competition brought by private and foreign banks. Private and foreign banks came in India with huge

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# Foreign Direct Investment in India: An Assessment of Myth and Reality

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## ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of globalization with its concept of "Vasudev Kutumbham" has changed the ways and means of doing business in India. The Indian economy has experienced economic growth due to foreign direct investment and foreign institutional investment after opening its economy in 1993. Foreign direct investment (FDI) has become an important source of technology, capital and expertise which has accelerated economic growth and stability in India. Economist and policy makers have their individual assessment regarding the merits and demerits of foreign direct investment in India. Sharma (2003) argued that foreign direct investment can facilitate economic and social transformation in India by attracting human and material resources; promoting strategic activities inducing and facilitating critical government policies and providing working capital for carrying out programmes involving a reformation of the structure of the economy. In the above the paper wishes to study the following

1. To assess the governmental policy with respect to FDI in India.
2. To analyze the present position of FDI in India.
3. To study the impact of FDI on (i) Gross Domestic Product, (ii) Balance of Payment, (iii) Gross Fixed Capital Formation, (iv) Export, (vii) Forex Reserve across various sectors in India.
4. To study the challenges faced by Indian industries to attract more FDI and suggest strategies to attract more FDI in India based on the findings of the research.

**Keywords:** Foreign Direct Investment, Gross Domestic Product, Balance of Payment, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Forex Reserve

## INTRODUCTION

Globalization is a two decade old phenomenon which has changed the ways and means of doing business in India. The phenomenon of Globalization in practice revolutionized the Indian scenario by opening the Indian markets for foreign companies. Foreign companies with their huge capital base, advanced technology and innovative products and services have made an impact on functioning and strategic orientation of Indian companies. Indian companies which were historically attuned with government policies and had little or no inclination towards profit were forced to adjust with cut throat competition for market survival. Sharma (2003) argued that foreign direct investment (FDI) can facilitate economic

## Physico-chemical Characterization of Bhasmas: An Approach to Standardization

Abhishek K. Sah<sup>1</sup> and Preeti K Suresh<sup>1\*</sup>

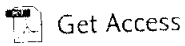
### ABSTRACT

*Bhasmas, the herbo-mineral/metallic formulations are claimed to be the most ancient Ayurvedic preparations in the domain of nanotechnology. Bhasmas are distinctive to the indigenous ethnic systems of Indian medicine viz., Ayurveda and Siddha and have been used since 7<sup>th</sup> century AD. They have been known to be very effective and potent formulations as compared to other Ayurvedic dosage forms. The major concern with some of the Bhasmas is due to the presence of highly toxic inorganic elements such as arsenic, lead and mercury that raises questions about its quality, safety and efficacy. Further their production may not match contemporary GMPs and may not comply with modern scientific validation. The standardization of Bhasmas has to be considered at three levels viz., standardization of crude drugs, standardization of pharmaceutical processes and standardization of finished product for both classical and modern physico-chemical parameters. The present paper is an attempt to compile and document the information with special reference to the standardization, quality control and modern analytical techniques that can be used for characterization of these metallic ethno-nanomedicines.*

**Keywords:** Bhasmas, Herbo-metallic, Herbo-mineral, Nanomedicine, Nanoparticles, Standardization.

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## Nanobiomaterials in Soft Tissue Engineering

Applications of Nanobiomaterials Volume 5

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### Chapter 9 - Natural polymer-based hydrogels as scaffolds for tissue engineering

Manju Rawat Singh<sup>1</sup>, Satish Patel<sup>1</sup>, Deependra Singh<sup>1,2</sup>

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#### Abstract

Hydrogels have increased attention in drug-delivery systems and other areas of biomedical engineering. Hydrogels are a remarkable strategy to develop scaffolds for tissue engineering and provide basic knowledge to comprehend cell-scaffold interactions, cellular response, and tissue formation. Hydrogels are hydrophilic, crosslinked three-dimensional polymeric networks that have been widely used as tissue engineering scaffolds due to their good biocompatibility, biomimetic, swellable properties, and enviable physical characteristics that allow permeability for oxygen, nutrients, and water-soluble metabolites. Polymers used in naturally derived hydrogels are often used in tissue engineering as they are either components of natural extracellular matrix or have similar properties. Frequently used polymers in hydrogels are collagen, hyaluronic acid, alginate, chitosan, etc. They are used as scaffolds that give structural integrity to tissue constructs, control drug and protein delivery to tissues, and are used as adhesives between tissue and material surfaces. More research has been focused on the design of biomimetic hydrogels, which aspire to imitate the physicochemical and biological properties of natural materials for tissue engineering for the treatment of skin disorders. This chapter aims to discuss different aspects of hydrogels, particularly natural polymers and their pharmaceutical and biological applications.

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FEEDBACK

# Skin autoimmune disorders: lipid biopolymers and colloidal delivery systems for topical delivery

# 11

Deependra Singh<sup>1,2</sup>, Madhulika Pradhan<sup>1</sup>, Shikha Shrivastava<sup>1</sup>,  
S. Narasimha Murthy<sup>3</sup> and Manju Rawat Singh<sup>1,3</sup>

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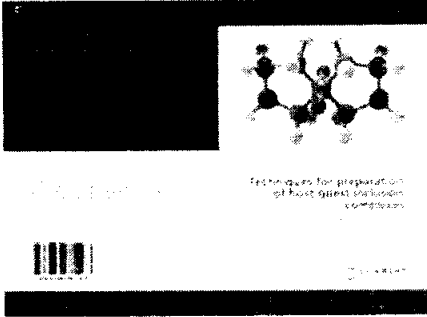
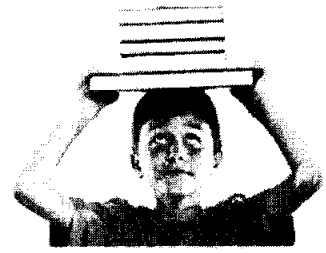
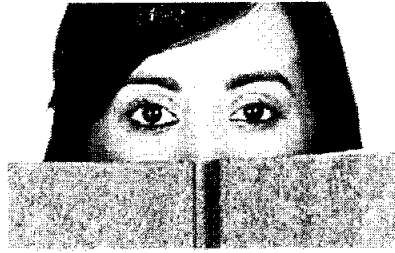
## 11.1 INTRODUCTION

An autoimmune dermal disorder belongs to a nonorgan-specific class of autoimmune disease. Autoimmune disorders result due to malfunctioning of a person's immune system causing invasion of its own tissues and organs by generating autoantibodies through activation and cloning of innumerable white blood cells for autoantigens (Daniel et al., 2006). Organs and tissues affected by more common autoimmune disorders include glands of the endocrine system, such as thyroid, pancreas, and adrenal glands; components of the blood, such as red blood cells; and the connective tissues, skin, muscles, and joints. Numerous autoimmune skin disorders include vitiligo, dermatomyositis, scleroderma, psoriasis, and epidermolysis bullosa (Baum et al., 2014). Various factors cause autoimmune disorders, such as immune dysregulation, environmental stress, oxidative stress, harmful radiation, and genetic predisposition (Orion et al., 2014). These diseases leave behind patients with irresistible pain, irritation, itching, and emotional and social depression, causing poor quality of life. Treatment strategies involve systemic, topical, and phytotherapies. Categories of drugs used to treat this disease must have properties of immunosuppression, immunomodulation, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and keratolytic effects (Yan et al., 2007). These drugs,

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This book will provide information about various methods of complexation along with their advantages and disadvantages. It finds broad application for researchers working in area of problems or limitations of BCS class II and IV drugs. Complexation of drug (guest) with cyclodextrins (host) is widely used for enhancement of solubility, stability, dissolution, bioavailability of both herbal and synthetic drugs. It is applicable in all the areas of medicine, pharmacy, science, chemistry and allied branches.

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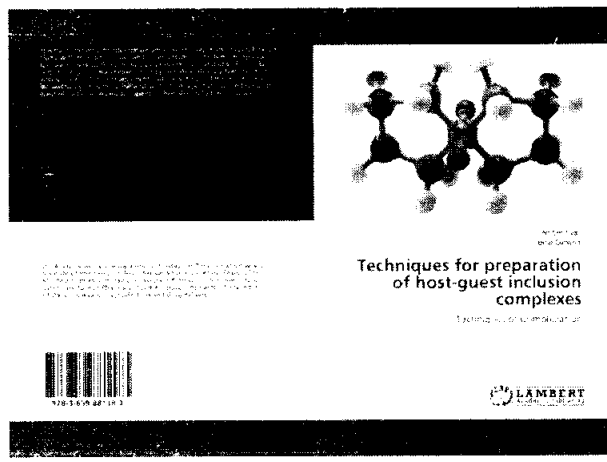
**Keywords:**

complexation, cyclodextrins, host-guest, inclusion

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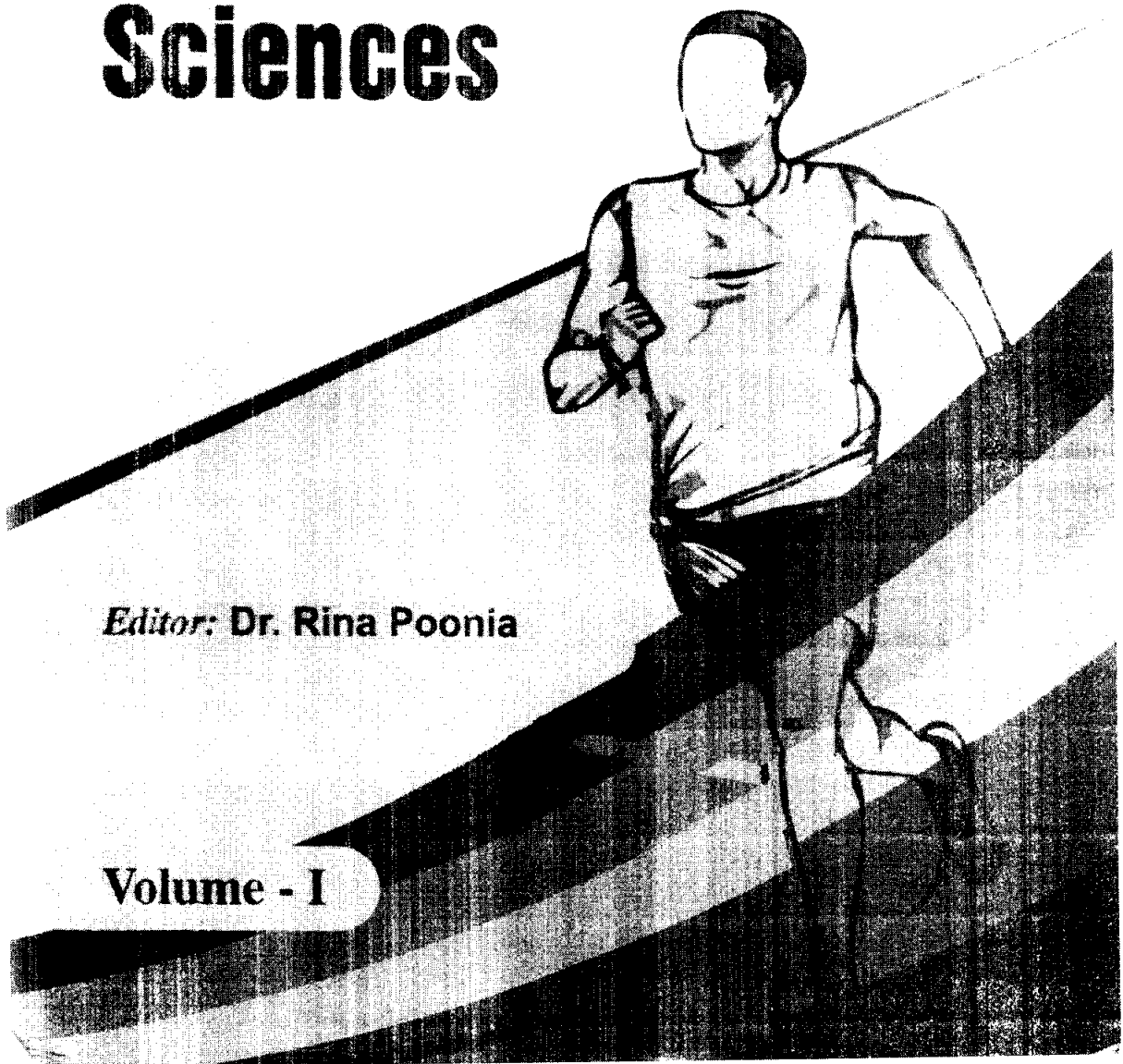
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# **Emerging Trends in Fitness and Sports Sciences**

*Editor: Dr. Rina Poonia*

**Volume - I**



(22)

## 4

# Selected Girth Measurement of Football Players Belonging to Different Playing Positions and Regions

Lamtun Buhril\* & Dr. Rajeev Choudhary\*\*

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**Objectives:** First objective of the study was to find out the significant difference between different regions in relation to Upper Arm Girth and Calf Girth measurement. Second objective of the study was to find out the significant difference between different Playing Positions in relation to Upper Arm Girth and Calf Girth measurement. Third objective of the study was to find out the interaction effect between different Playing positions and different regions in relation to Upper Arm Girth and Calf Girth measurement.

### **Methodology:**

**Selection of Subjects:** A total of 72 Intervarsity Football Players were selected, 12 from each playing position (Defenders, Mid-fielders, and Attackers), from East and South zones.

**Variables:** In this study, selected zones (East and South) and Different Playing Positions (Defenders, Mid-fielders, and Attackers) were considered as independent variables and Upper Arm Girth and Calf Girth measurement was considered as dependent variable.

**Measures:** Upper arm girth was measured by flexible steel tape at the level of half way between the tip of the acromion process, a point just on the top of shoulder joint and the elbow joint and recorded to the nearest half centimetre. Calf girth was measured with flexible steel tape at the maximum circumference of the calf in a plane at right angle to its long axis and was recorded to the nearest half centimetre.

**Design of the Study:** 3 x 2 factorial design was used for the study. Total of 3 Playing Positions were selected at two levels (Zones) i.e. East and South Zone.

**Statistical Analysis:** To find out the significant difference between South and East Zone in relation to Upper Arm Girth and Calf Girth measurement (1), to find out the significant difference between different Playing positions in relation to Upper Arm Girth and Calf Girth measurement (2) and to find out the interaction effect between different Playing Position and Zones in relation to Upper Arm Girth and Calf Girth measurement (3), Two Way Analysis of Variance was Used at .05 level of Significance.

**Findings and Conclusions:** Insignificant difference was found among different playing positions in Upper Arm Girth and Calf Girth measurement. Insignificant difference was found between South and East zone footballers in Upper Arm Girth and Calf Girth measurement. Insignificant interaction was found between columns (different playing positions) and rows (South and east Zone Footballers) in Upper Arm Girth and Calf Girth measurement.

1. Insignificant ( $F= 1.496, P>.05$ ) difference was found among different playing positions.

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## A Study on Anaerobic Power of Boxers in Different Weight Categories and their Interaction with Gender

Tilak Raj Meena\* & Dr. Rajeev Choudhary\*\*

**Purpose:** The main purpose of the study was to determine the anaerobic power of boxers in different weight categories and their interaction with gender.

**Methodology:** For the present study 100 (50 male and 50 female) National level Boxers were selected as the sample. Five subjects were selected from each weight category i.e. 10 weight categories for both, male and female respectively. For the present study descriptive statistics and Two Way ANOVA were used. The level of significance was set at .05.

**Findings:** There exists a Significant difference was found among different weight categories and gender in relation to Anaerobic Power. Significant interaction was found between columns (different weight categories) and rows (males and females) in relation to Anaerobic Power.

**Key Words:** Weight Categories, Anaerobic Power.

### Introduction

The subject Physiology is vast and embraces the whole of creation. The success of physiology in explaining how organisms perform their daily tasks is based on the notion that they are intricate and exquisite machines whose operation is governed by the laws of physics and chemistry. Although some processes are similar across the whole spectrum of biology, the replication of the genetic code, for example, many are specific to particular groups of organisms. For this reason, it is necessary to divide the subject into various parts. (Gillian Pocock & Christopher, D. Richards, 1999).

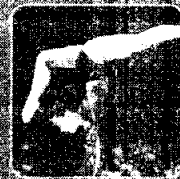
Anaerobic Capacity is the capacity of the organism to supply energy for the muscle activity in the absence of Oxygen. The Anaerobic capacity is measured by the amount of O<sub>2</sub> debt which can be incurred by a sportsman. The level of lactic acid concentration in the muscle and blood is also an index of anaerobic capacity. Explosive movements and vigorous activities lasting only for a few seconds, depend heavily on the anaerobic capacity. In sports, many activities have to be carried out at a very high intensity and for short duration, e.g. sprints, term and combative sports. The anaerobic capacity is required to a lesser or greater extent for all sports performance depending upon endurance. Even in long term endurance activities, the anaerobic capacity is needed for sudden bursts of short duration at the beginning or end or in between. (Singh, H., 1995).

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# PHYSICAL EDUCATION YOGIC & ALLIED SCIENCES



Prof. Susheel Kumar Gautam

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## Estimation of Weight Lifters Performance on the Basis of Balance Abilities and Anaerobic Power: Delimited to 62 Kilogram Weight Category

Diwakar Singh\*,

Dr. Rajeev Choudhary\*\*

### Abstract

To establish regression equation for predicting Dependent Variable (weight lift performance belonging to 62 kilogram weight category) on the basis of Independent Variables (static balance, dynamic balance and anaerobic power). The subjects for this study were selected from Different Universities. A total of 15 male weight lifters belonging to 62 kilogram weight category from Indian Universities were selected. Keeping in the mind about specific purpose of the study, the following variables were selected: 1. Balance Abilities (Static & Dynamic); 2. Anaerobic Power. For predicting Dependent Variable (weight lift performance belonging to 62 kilogram weight category) on the basis of Independent Variables (static balance, dynamic balance and anaerobic power), Multiple Regression Analysis was used. Results showed that one regression model was established. Regression model is: Weight lifters performance (62 kilogram) =  $-12.65 + .34 \times \text{Anaerobic Power}$ .

### Introduction

Weight lifting is one of the oldest and the easiest method of testing physical strength of individuals. The more weight one could lift, the more powerful he was considered. At present lifters are grouped into different categories as per their body weights. The participant lifters are required to lift a weighted bar by two different methods and techniques, the snatch and clean and jerk. The participants are allowed maximum of three attempts in each type of lift. The winners are declared on the basis of total weight lifted in both styles. If weights lifted by two participants are equal then the lifter with lower body weight is declared as winner (Kumar, M., 1993).

Balance is the most important ability that is essential for weightlifters. Both the type of balance abilities are required i.e. static balance and dynamic balance. Dynamic balance is essential for performing skills and static balance is required to maintain the final position. (Arnheim, D. D., & Robert, A. P., 1978).

Muscular strength is to a large extent determined by the size of muscles and the ability to fully activate the muscles in a co-ordinated manner. Successful Weightlifting requires a large muscle bulk and the ability to generate high power for a very limited period, usually less than a few seconds. Technique is also obviously important because, in competition, the Weightlifter is required to demonstrate control of the posture and stance while lifting and holding the weight above the head. (Michael, R. M., 2011).

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\*\*Professor, School of Studies in Physical Education, Pt. RavishankarShukla University, Raipur (C.G.)



## Estimation of Right Shooter Performance in Handball on the basis of Coordinative Abilities

Rakesh Kumar Patel\*

Dr. Rajeev Choudhary\*\*

### Abstract

*The objective of the study was to establish regression equation for predicting Dependent Variable (Right Shooter Performance in Handball) on the basis of Independent Variables (selected Coordinative Abilities). Subjects: Total of 10 University level male Handball Players who played Right Shooter position were selected from different Universities in India. Variables: Keeping in the mind about specific purpose of the study, the following Coordinative abilities were selected: 1. Reaction Ability (RA); 2. Orientation Ability (OA); 3. Differentiation Ability (DA); 4. Balance Ability (BA); 5. Rhythm Ability (RYA). Statistical technique used: For predicting Dependent Variable (Right Shooter Performance in Handball) on the basis of Independent Variables (Selected Coordinative abilities), Multiple Regression Analysis was used. One regression model was established. Established regression model is: Right Shooters performance = 303.981 - 28.502 X Balance Ability.*

### Introduction

Handball is known as very fast game in the world. Handball is a team game which requires hard work, determination & killer instinct to obtain top position. It also requires high standard of preparation in order to tackle 60 minutes of competitive strong play. Movements patterns changes continuously against different offensive & defensive situations in this game. Morphological characteristics & anthropometric factors influence the effectiveness during offensive & defensive situations. Therefore anthropometric profiles of a player provide his/her suitability for handball, especially at high standard of play. (Hasan, A. A., Al-Johann, I. A., Cable, N. T., & Reilly, T. 2007)

Coordinative abilities improve the sports performance. In different games & sports, performance of sports person is dependent on the level of coordinative abilities. Coordinative abilities depends on the control and regulation of the body movements, these abilities are coordinated through central nervous system and functional capacity of various sense organs.

According to Blume (1978) German sports scientist, the concept of agility can be changed by the concept of coordinative abilities and these coordinative abilities influences the performance in different games and sports. (Uppal, A. K. 2001)

### Objective of the study

The objective of the study was to establish regression equation for predicting Dependent Variable (Right Shooter Performance in Handball) on the basis of Independent Variables (selected Coordinative Abilities).

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## Nutraceuticals (Second Edition)

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### Chapter 52 - Thymoquinone

Amul Jain, Leena Dhruw, Priyank Sinha, Anchal Pradhan, Rahul Sharma, Bhanushree Gupta

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#### Abstract

Thymoquinone (TQ) is a major bioactive compound present in the black seeds of the *Nigella sativa* (NS) plant. It is nontoxic and has wide applications to cure many human diseases including diabetes and cancer. It reduces the adverse effects of asthma, inflammation, arthritis, gastro, and liver disorders. Herbal medicines consist of plant-derived bioactive compounds. TQ has many attributed pharmacological actions, including antioxidant, antihyperglycemic, antiinflammatory, antihistamic, immunomodulatory, and antitumor effects. It also exhibits hepatoprotective, gastroprotective, neuroprotective, and nephroprotective activities. This chapter describes some important pharmacological properties of TQ. The development of various TQ derivatives, along with their biological activities, are discussed. Encapsulation of drugs with different drug carriers is one of the aspects to enhance the efficiency of drug delivery. In view of this, several encapsulation formulations of TQ are described.

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*The Fictional World of*



*Jhumpa Lahiri*

*Dr. Smita Sharma*

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Dedicated to *Dr Savita Singh*  
My Guru, who teaches me the way of life



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