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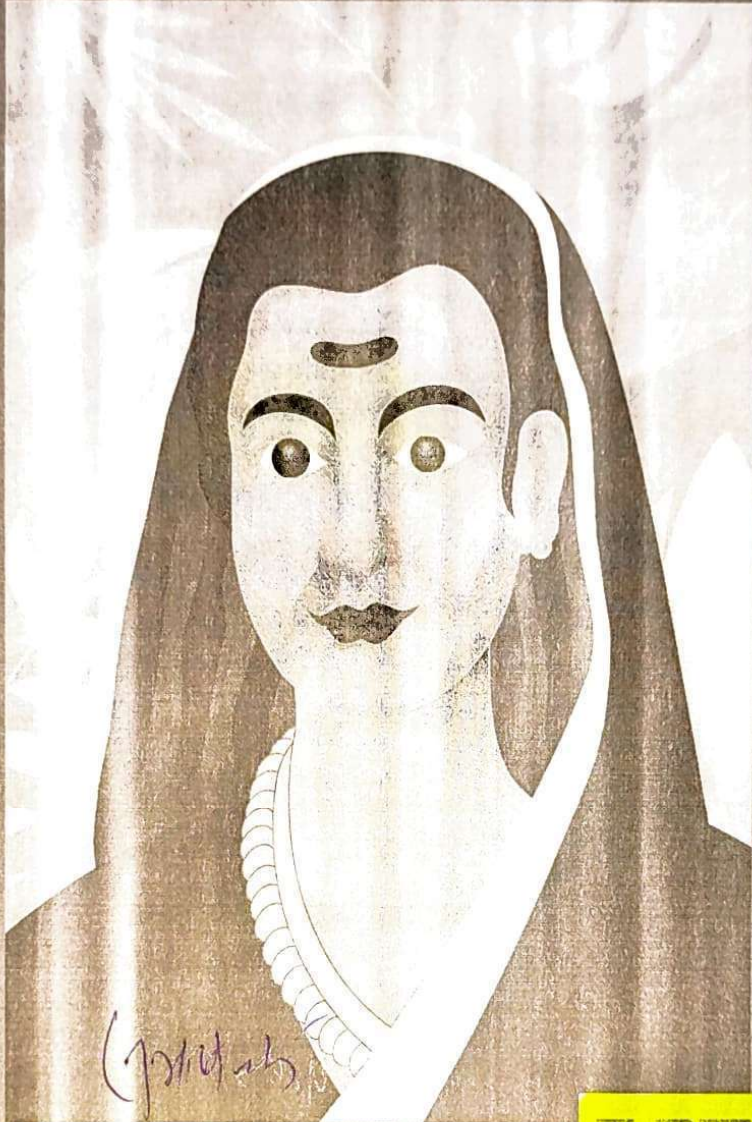
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17

भारत की पहली शिक्षिका
माता सावित्रीबाई फुले

डा. सुभाष चंद्र
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सत्यशोधक फाउंडेशन, कुरुक्षेत्र

(सुभाष चंद्र)

अध्यक्ष
हिंदी-विभाग
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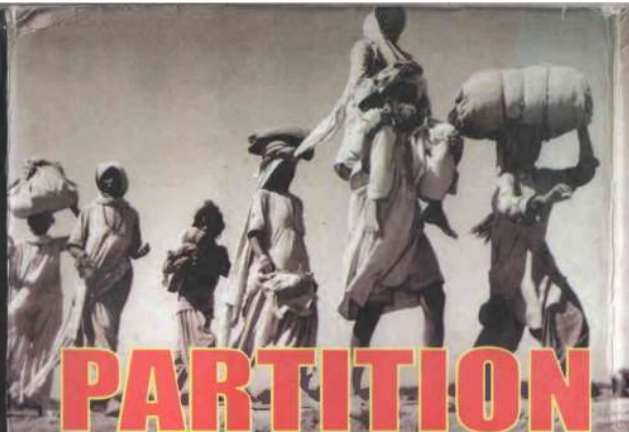
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in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including
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Amarjit Singh is a Professor of Modern History at the Department of History, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra. His areas of interests are Colonialism and Nationalism in India, Partition of India, Gandhi and Indian Nationalism, Colonial Punjab and Sikh Studies. He has published a number of research papers in reputed National and International Research Journals and has attended a number of National and International Seminars and Conferences. Amarjit Singh was appointed as Professor of South Asian Studies by the Ministry of Education, Government of Eretria (N.E. Africa) in the year 2007. He has delivered a number of Invited, Public, Key-Note and Valedictory Addresses at different academic platforms. A former Chairman, Department of History, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Amarjit Singh, is presently holding the position of Director, Baba Banda Singh Bahadur Chair, Kurukshetra University. His major publications include *Punjab Divided: Politics of the Muslim League and Partition 1935-1947*, New Delhi, 2001; *Jinnah and Punjab: Shamsul Hasan Collection and Other Documents: 1944-1947*, New Delhi, 2007; *Gandhi and the Muslims of India: Selection From the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi*, New Delhi, 2015; *Revisiting Banda Singh Bahadur and His Times (ed.)*, Kurukshetra, 2015 and *Banda Singh Bahadur: Tri-Centenary of Martyrdom (ed.)*, Kurukshetra, 2016.

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PARTITION OF INDIA RETHINKING

**AMARJIT SINGH
EDITOR**

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An attempt has been made in this work to study the history and historiography on the politics of the partition of India, on the violence of the partition and on the demographic locations after the partition. This study has also focused on the historiography on the sufferings of the women during and after the partition which forms a robust part of the historiography on the partition of India. Furthermore, it has been attempted in this study to examine the historiography on the post partition ethnic, communal, cultural, political and even national movements in South Asia as fallouts of the partition of India.

It has been suggested in the present work that there is a need to examine the existing Imperialist and Cambridge historiography, historiography of India, historiography of Pakistan and the Revisionist historiography on the partition of India. It has further been suggested in this work that as a spectacular moment of state making, partition of India must be grounded in longer histories of state construction, legitimacy, and sovereign authority in South Asia. It has been found in this study that the emerging historiography on the partition of India is attempting to study different currents in psychosocial sequel of forced migration from a social violence perspective and has focused specifically on the post migration experience and counter-productive relief efforts.

This study has humbly concluded that there is a need to look back with fresh perspectives on the history of the partition of India which is a defining event of the South Asian history.

Amarjit Singh is a Professor of Modern History at the Department of History, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra. His areas of interests are Colonialism and Nationalism in India, Mahatma Gandhi and Indian Nationalism, Muslim Politics and the Partition of India, Colonial Punjab and Sikh Studies. He has published a number of research papers in reputed National and International Research Journals. Amarjit Singh was appointed as Professor of South Asian Studies by the Ministry of Education, Government of Eritria (N.E. Africa) in the year 2007. He has delivered a number of Invited, Public, Key-Note, Valedictory and Memorial Addresses at different academic platforms. Amarjit Singh, at present, is holding the position of Chairman, Department of History, Director, Baba Banda Singh Bahadur Chair and Director, Mahatma Gandhi All India Services Coaching Institute, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra. He is on the Editorial Board of some of the prestigious Research Journals including the European Scientific Journal. Amarjit Singh has been conferred with a number of academic awards including the prestigious Academic Excellency Award by the Association of Scientists Developers and Faculties, London. He is member of the Indian Historical Record Committee, New Delhi. His major publications include, *Punjab Divided: Politics and the Muslim League and Partitions 1935-1947*, New Delhi, 2001; *Jinnah and Punjab: Shamsul Hasan Collections and other Documents 1944-1947*, New Delhi, 2007; *Gandhi and the Muslims of India: Selection From the Collected works of Mahatma Gandhi*, New Delhi, 2015; *Revisiting Banda Singh Bahadur and His Times* (ed.), Kurukshetra, 2015; *Banda Singh Bahadur: 300th Centenary of Martyrdom* (ed.), Kurukshetra, 2016 and *Partition of India: Rethinking* (ed.), New Delhi, 2017.



The book *Revisiting Banda Singh Bahadur and His Times* comprises research papers on the life of great Sikh general Baba Banda Singh Bahadur. This book reveals that historiography on Banda is diverse and rich. Contemporary Mughal court historians and chroniclers of their life seem to be clearly biased if we see the tone and tenor of their narrative. They eulogised and criticized Banda for alleged cruelty and barbarism. Sikh historians of early nineteenth century also vilified Banda. Some of them were 18th century ancestors who betrayed Banda. British historians of nineteenth century had their own agenda of dividing the Sikh community on the basis of religion and culture. It was only in the twentieth century that objective assessment of Banda with modern historical tools and methodology was taken up.

The enormity and diversity of literature on Banda Singh Bahadur, coupled with writing of new sources, provides opportunities to reassess and revisit Banda and his times and this is what has been attempted in these papers. The scholars have scanned the vast source material to reconstruct the image of Bhai Sri Madho Dass, a celibate recluse, into a society and politically committed Sikh, faithful to his master till his martyrdom.

ISBN: 978-83-54793-06-6 ₹ 965 The Tribune Chandigarh, 10th July 2016



The present work comprises research papers on Banda Singh Bahadur. Attempt has been made in this work to study the Commissioning of Banda Singh Bahadur by Guru Gobind Singh, historical geography of Banda Singh Bahadur, his struggle against the oppressive State System, establishment of the first Khalsa Government, Fate and the events related to the martyrdom of Banda Singh Bahadur and his companions. The scholars whose research papers have been included in this work have attempted to study Banda Bahadur on the basis of the Persian, Sikh and British historiography. The present work reveals that Banda Singh Bahadur profoundly influenced the history of the early eighteenth century and as well as the future courses of the history of Punjab/Sikhs.

The present work is also a humble attempt to examine the nineteenth century British historiography on Banda Singh Bahadur. The modern historiography on Banda Bahadur has also been examined in the light of the contemporary and near contemporary sources. The 300th centenary year of the martyrdom of Banda Singh Bahadur in the context of the Sikh history has also been highlighted in the present volume. For the convenience of the readers a detailed bibliography has also been added in this work.

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Revisiting Mahatma Gandhi on 150 Years Edited by Amarjit Singh

Revisiting Mahatma Gandhi

On 150 Years



Edited by
Amarjit Singh

An attempt has been made in this work to study the history and historiography on the principles and ideology of Mahatma Gandhi. His contribution to the cause of the Indian National Movement against the British Raj, his legacy and relevance of Mahatma Gandhi during the contemporary India. This study has also focused on the shifting as well as the emerging historiographical trends on Mahatma Gandhi with special reference to the involvement of the women during Colonial India.

It has been suggested in the present work that Mahatma Gandhi was not a dogmatic thinker and philosopher rather he was a man of actions and a man of the masses. Mahatma Gandhi has introduced his political-social-economic-religious ideas as well as his political strategies which were adopted against the British Raj for the cause of the Indian nationalism through his writings in the Hind Swaraj. It has further been suggested in this work that unlike the other contemporary practitioners of nationalism, Mahatma Gandhi understood the true meaning of the 'nation' and successfully welded the Indian national with a common string of Swaraj irrespective of all divisions of the Indian masses. This study has found that there is a need to re-interpret the economic thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi with the aim that India should have self-reliant and self-sufficient economy and should have broad-based sustainable development. This study has asserted that Mahatma Gandhi is such a protagonist who has been wielding power over millions of human beings by virtue of his exceptional truthfulness and heroism. This study has suggested that Mahatma Gandhi was the tallest person of the 20th century with much relevance in the contemporary times.

Attempt has been made in this study to look back with fresh perspectives the ideology and contributions of Mahatma Gandhi to the history of Modern India. This work has attempted present the Mahatma to the general reader and not only to the professionals in a historical perspective.

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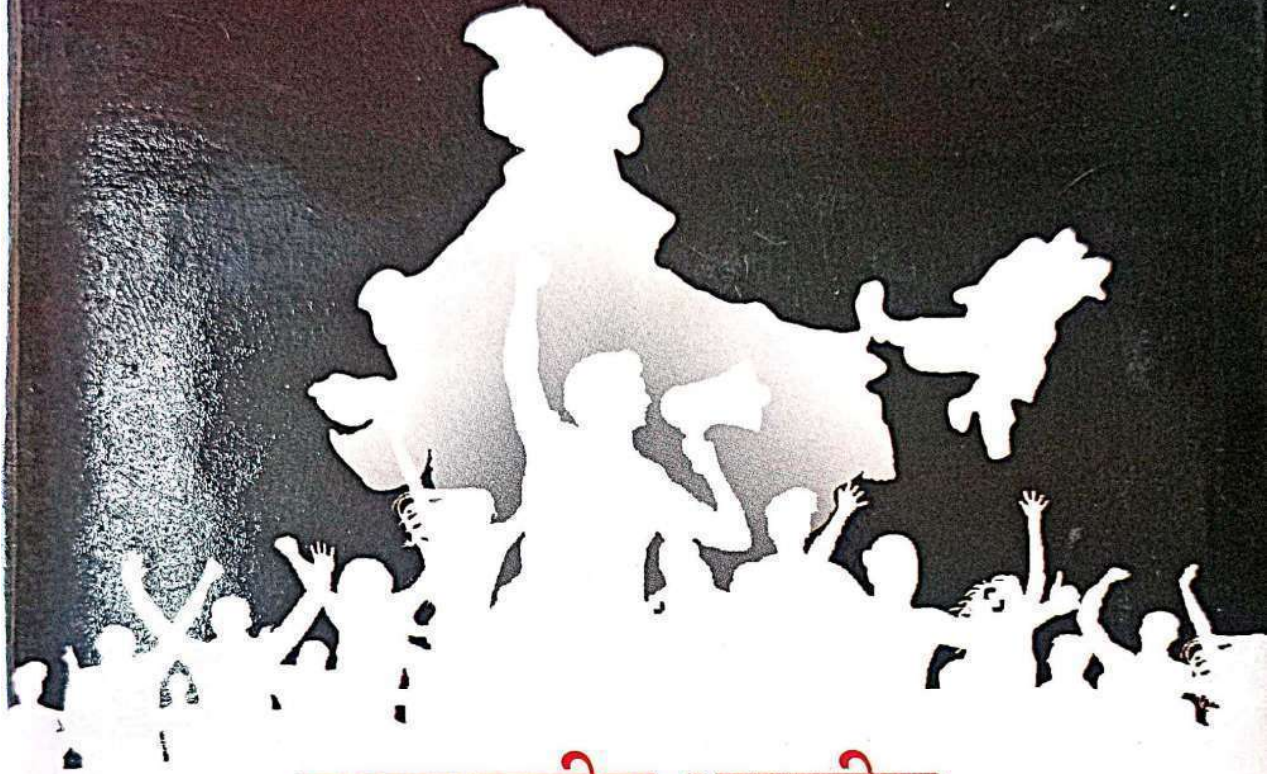
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समकालीन भारतीय सामाजिक समस्याएं व समाधान

डॉ. रमेश कुमार भारद्वाज



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Chapter 4

Role of the CRISPR Technique in Decoding the Principles of Quorum Sensing

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Saurabh Sudha Dhiman,^{*,1,2,3,4} and Jitender Sharma⁵

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Quorum sensing (QS) defines the underlying mechanism of microbial interactions within different climates. It controls the microbial proliferation at the microcosmic level and plays a quintessential role in their biofilm formation ability. To block the deteriorating aspects of microbial biofilms, the disruption of the QS mechanism is essential. Contrary to this, biofilm formation should get induced to supplement the leguminous plant growth. Such extreme targets could be achieved by modulating the underlying channels of the signal molecules influencing the QS mechanism. Desired modification in the signal and strength of QS mechanisms could be attained via editing the genetic material of the model organism. Although conventional genome editing techniques offer an array of opportunities, cumbersome validation, and limited efficiency restricts their applications. Therefore, a robust, transformative, and efficient approach is required to introduce the desired modification in the genome within a short time duration. The recent techniques, e.g., CRISPR, offer promising avenues to fill the operational limitations that still exist with conventional approaches. Therefore, a critical overview is drafted on the role and applications offered by the different subtypes of the CRISPR approach for modulating the signaling pattern of QS in microbes. Likewise, a detailed description is given on the various tools which are essential for designing the working methodology for the CRISPR approach.

Jagdish Chander Dagar
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Agroforestry for Degraded Landscapes

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TRADITIONAL LIFESTYLE AND ADOLESCENTS

**Dr. Abha Khetarpal
Mrs. Parul Singh**

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LIFE STYLE PATTERN AMONG ADOLESCENTS: ROLE OF PARENTS COHERENCE

TRADITIONAL LIFESTYLE AND ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT

Parents have a great influence on the lifestyle patterns of adolescents. In present modernization era, due to new life style changes, healthy living concept has been swiftly sinking. Adolescents are getting more inclined towards the pattern of gorging convenience foods due to ready availability, taste, low cost, commercial marketing strategies, peer pressure and rising income of families. In the present era, due to incorporation of newer technologies and other facilities, low level of physical inactivity has been observed among adolescents which has made the youth more sedentary prone. Poor and improper diet quality and physical inactivity are the most crucial index of developing obesity in adolescents leading to the risk of other correlated biomarkers for chronic diseases. In the dark and gloomy phase of metabolic syndrome sufferings, parental supervision act as an illuminatory indicator in upgrading the eating behavior of adolescents and enhancing the physical activity skills. Parental rational guidance and training can help the adolescents to follow a nutritious healthy balanced diet and proper physical activity skills. Due to which vicious cycle of ready to eat convenience food, sedentary life style and chronic diseases can be eradicated. Henceforth, this present review elucidates how parents help in enhancing the life style patterns of adolescents thus acting as a protective factor overpowering the problem of non communicable diseases.

Keywords- Parental supervision, parent's coherence, convenience food, physical inactivity, life style patterns, metabolic syndromes, chronic disease.

INTRODUCTION

According to **WHO (2016)** societal changes are the most emerging and pivotal parameters impacting the childhood and adolescents life style pattern. In the contemporary and modernized phase, due to the demand of the population-based multisectoral, multi-disciplinary and culturally relevant approach, social and economic development is rapidly escalating in the area of agriculture, transport, urban planning, environment, food processing, distribution, marketing and education. But this expeditious transitional phase of social and economic development has created the problem of metabolic syndrome, epidemic among adolescents. The problem of improper and poor quality of diet and low physical activity is not only linked to adolescents behavior but societal variation is related to it which is contributing to the problem of obesity and other chronic diseases like hypertension, diabetes, heart disease, etc. Due to the societal variations, adolescents are more inclined towards living a sedentary lifestyle and gorging ready to eat convenience foods which are high in empty calories, saturated trans fats and different demineralized salts [Grewal R., et al (2019)]. Parental and family environment have a huge impact on adolescents eating behaviors and physical activity performance. Parental or family coherence helps the adolescents in adopting number of healthful practices like setting up the expectation

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AYURVEDA: RESERVOIR OF HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Sweta Goyal¹, Dr. Tarvinder Jeet Kaur²

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²Prof, Chairperson, Dept of Home Science, Kurukshetra University.

ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is one of the oldest health sciences of the world with concepts of *tridosha* and *Prakriti*. It provides knowledge of how to live (naturally) and prevent life style diseases. In the light of modern or current science, evidence has surfaced connecting the concepts of *tridosha* and *prakriti* with various chronic diseases. Ayurveda considers each human being as a distinct individual born with unique physiological/metabolic characteristics. These distinct characteristics, which contribute to the physical, physiological (metabolic) and psychological make-up of each individual, are described under the term '*Prakriti*' in Ayurveda such as *vatta*, *pitta*, *kapha*. It is important to determine the "*Prakriti*" of each human being for maintaining health and preventing lifestyle diseases, by following certain specific schedules relating to life-style, (including dietary guidelines) for each *prakriti*.

Keywords- Ayurveda, *Tridosha*, *Prakriti*, lifestyle diseases

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda is the ancient medical science prevalent for thousands of years in the Indian subcontinent. One of the key fundamental theories of Ayurveda involves a system of understanding health and disease known as the *tridosha* (Hankey, 2005). This concept of *tridosha* involving the three *doshas* of *vata*, *pitta* and *kapha* is a central doctrine of Ayurveda and follows from the first chapter of the earliest text on Ayurveda, the *Charaka Samhita* (Sharma, 1981). The ancient texts of Ayurveda mention numerous properties of *doshas* and how they affect a human being's physiology and *prakriti* based on the dominance of one or more *doshas*. The *prakriti* of a person is quite capable of providing a fair indication of physiological strengths and weaknesses, mental tendencies, and susceptibility to illnesses of various types.

The "Tridoshas"

The three '*doshas*' (*Vata*, *Pitta*, *Kapha*), in Ayurveda, account for all the psycho-biological functions of living beings. They are called "*doshas*" (ie. "defective" or "vitiated" elements), because they are functional elements which are unstable and highly vulnerable to vitiation, although paradoxically, they need to exist and function in a state of 'balance' or 'equilibrium' to maintain perfect health (and prevent disease conditions). The three '*doshas*' are more functional than structural or anatomical) units; they still comprise the five primordial elements. Thus, *vata*, the most stable of the *doshas* is composed of the air (*vayu*) and space/ether (*akasha*) elements, *pitta* is composed of fire (*agni*) and water (ap) elements, whereas *kapha*, the most stable of the three *doshas* is composed of earth (*prithvi*) and water (ap) elements. Each of the *doshas* has its own properties and functions in the human body (Table 1). On the basis of the *tridosha* theory, Ayurveda categorizes all human beings into seven "metabolic types" or *Prakritis*. *Vata*, *Pitta*, *kapha* are the three primary *Prakritis*. In practice, however, it is well known that while one *dosha* (ie. primary *dosha*) predominates, the secondary *dosha* also plays an important role in an individual's make-up. Occasionally, two

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IMPORTANCE OF TRADITIONAL DIETS

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ABSTRACT

Traditional foods are foods that were consumed throughout history before the modernization and industrialization of the food supply. These foods are not only free from additives, chemicals and many of the things we find in food today, but they were exceptionally nourishing. Traditional foods are those foods and dishes that are passed through generations or which have been consumed many generations. Traditional foods and dishes are traditional in nature and may have a historic precedent in a national dish, regional cuisine or local cuisine. The role of traditional and ethnic foods will increase in their consumption pattern with increasing demand from population. The country has been undergoing a rapid transition in health over the past several decades- a shift from infectious diseases to life style diseases. This burden of life style diseases had to be matched with appropriate response in research, and ICMR decided to set up National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research (NCDIR), Bengaluru in 2011 with the purpose of collection, analysis and reporting of etiological, clinical, epidemiological, and public health of life style diseases- cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and stroke. The latest scientific evidence on the nature and strength of the links between traditional diets and life style diseases is examined and discussed in detail in the following sections of this report. Life style diseases are linked with the way people live their life. The life style diseases considered in this report are those that are related to traditional diet and nutrition and present the greatest public health burden, either in terms of direct cost to society and government, or in terms of disability adjusted life years (DALYs).

Keywords: traditional diet, life style diseases, fiber, healing food, cholesterol.

INTRODUCTION

In the recent times, the adverse impact of changed traditional food system is being seriously considered by all those whose are socially concerned. "The traditional vegetables and food means have become so facile to us during the last few centuries. Which means, generally instead of our own food means we have more to the glamour of foreign commodities. Therefore, there is a shortage of means of vitamins which were naturally provided to the body through vegetables, green grass, seed and spice materials." This upholds the concern over the changed food system in our society and its impact (Chauhan M, 2018). The world we live in is not an easy one. Stress has reached breaking points, we have lost our flair leading a balanced life, our foods are rich in oil and poor in nutrients, and our cabinets are filled with medicine than books. It would not be a far-fetched thought to say that our lifestyle is a disease magnet. Therefore, it should not come as a surprise that the diseases we discussed below are life style diseases (Kalra S et al., 2015).

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HEALTH AND WELLNESS THROUGH RITUCHARYA

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ABSTRACT

The seasonal changes are observed due to the direction of movement of sun and ayurveda have divided one year in six Ritus. Adaptations according to the rituchanges is the key for survival, thus, the knowledge of Ritucharya (regimen for various seasons) is important. People do not know or ignore the suitable types of food stuffs to be followed in particular season, this leads to derangement of homeostasis and causes various diseases, such as asthma, cough, body ache, fever, allergy, and so on. Diseases are a result of an inappropriate relationship of people with their environment. Ayurveda gives elaborate guidelines for achieving perfect health through Ritucharyai i.e. seasonal regimens. Comprehensive instructions are given on specific food/dietary schedules for different seasons, to suit one's individual constitution or "Prakriti". Main theme of this review paper is how to get health and wellness through the knowledge of Ritucharya.

Keywords: Ritucharya, prakriti, Ayurveda, rasas, vata, pitta, kapha

INTRODUCTION

India, the birthplace of Ayurveda, is experiencing a renaissance of this ancient system of health promotion, disease prevention and treatment, partly as people outside of India show interest in the revival of indigenous knowledge that has transformative potential to heal mental and physical ailments. Ayurveda is a Sanskrit word which literally translates as: ayus or ayur meaning life, and veda meaning science or knowledge. Ayurveda is thus a science of life, a system of health and medicine which aims to assist people in living a healthy life. [1, 2,3]

Ayurveda considers each human being as a distinct individual born with unique physiological characteristics. These distinct characteristics are described under the term Prakriti in Ayurveda. As Ayurveda believes in maintaining harmony with the internal as well as the external milieu, it is important to determine the "Prakriti" of each human being for maintaining health and preventing diseases, by following certain specific schedules relating to life-style, (including dietary guidelines) for each prakriti. Ayurveda gives a complete guidelines for good health through Ritucharya. Ayurveda describe what to eat and how to live in specific season (according to one's prakriti).

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Water Hyacinth: A Potential Lignocellulosic Biomass for Bioethanol

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Microorganisms Improving Food Quality and Safety

4

Manpreet Kaur and Vijay Kumar

Abstract

Food quality and safety depends upon many factors, including various microbial properties. Microorganisms have been used for the production as well as for the quality and safety of the various food items. Antimicrobial and other properties of some selected microorganisms are being used to prevent food spoilage and food preservation. Some of the recent examples are use of bacteriocins and probiotics in food or by increasing the shelf life of food items by using microbial interactions or by reducing the pathogenic microorganisms by competitive microorganism. So the potential of microorganisms can be used as a tool for upgrading food safety and quality. The present work provides the summary on the use of various microbial systems, their modes of action, and application in various types of food systems.

Keywords

Bacteria · Bacteriocin · Food quality · Food safety · Probiotics

4.1 Introduction

Foodborne diseases are globally spread, and they are the main concern in today's era for creating health and economic problems. There has been much advancement in the field food industries related to processing, production, and packaging related to meet the changing requirements of changing society and our food habits. These have been the major health issue in developed as well as developing countries. This problem becomes more important due to the evolution of the microbes and their

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POPULATION STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF SAMBAR, *RUSA UNICOLOR* (KERR, 1792) IN THE SEMI-ARID HABITAT OF RAJASTHAN, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Due to human intervention, declining ungulate population at such an alarming rate may result in deprivation of coming generation from privilege of seeing them along with severe disturbance in food chain. The present study was carried out on Sambar being the most common even-toed ungulate species (Mammalia: Cetartiodactyla: Cervidae) in two selected study sites namely, Bir Jhunjhunu Conservation Reserve, Jhunjhunu and Bairasar Johad in district Churu, Rajasthan (India) from July, 2018 to June, 2019. During this period, scan sampling method was used to record the number of individuals per group as well as number of such groups/sighting and Sambar were classified into five age classes which include, AM- Adult male(s); SAM- Sub-adult male(s); AF- Adult female(s); SAF- Sub-adult female(s) and FW- Fawn(s). During these fortnightly periodic visits, a total of 117 sightings of Sambar comprising of 488 individuals were sighted in Bir Jhunjhunu Conservation Reserve while in Bairasar Johad, a total of 106 sightings comprising of 389 individuals were sighted. The data revealed that Sambar individuals were sighted a minimum of one to a maximum of 11 individuals per sighting in Bir Jhunjhunu Conservation Reserve. Similarly, a minimum of one to a maximum of 12 individuals per sighting were observed in Bairasar Johad. The most common herd size during the study period was 2-6 individuals contributing about 68 per cent of the total herds sighted in Bir Junjhunu Conservation Reserve and 75

6 Role of Enzymes in Bioremediation of Organic Pollutants

Smita Chaudhry and Rashmi Paliwal*

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6.1 INTRODUCTION

Contamination by organic pollutants is a critical issue that places serious pressure on the global environment. Unfortunately, this pressure is continuously increasing with technological and industrial revolutions fulfilling the demand of growing populations. Organic pollutants such as pesticides, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), dyes, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene), plastics, biopolymers, phenols, chlorophenols,

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3. Presentation of contents



Green Technologies for Restoration of Damaged Ecosystem

10

Shivani Garg and Rashmi Paliwal

Abstract

Different industrial, mining, agricultural and domestic activities produce a huge amount of wastes as by-products, which contaminate soil, surface water, and groundwater and cause ecological problems. Natural and traditional techniques are not very much sufficient to manage such type of pollutants/contaminants. The most affected area of environment is soil that indirectly affects biological interaction between plants and microorganisms. There is a need of highly eco-friendly approach to remove and manage such pollutants. Phytoremediation is a technique which remediates the contaminated site with and by the environmental phenomenon. Plants are the main tool of remediation in this technique. Phytoremediation includes the plant-mediated remediation of pollutants, like metal, organic, and hazardous wastes by its subclasses phytodegradation, phytovolatilization, phytoextraction, etc. This chapter includes all the phytoremediation techniques used to treat different types of contaminant site. It is an environment-friendly green technique which focused on the combined use of more than one phytoremediation approach for the successful remediation of the polluted area under field conditions.

Keywords

Phytodegradation · Phytoextraction · Phytotechnology · Phytovolatilization · Soil degradation · Restoration

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Chapter 11

Green Technologies for the Treatment and Utilisation of Dairy Product Wastes



Shivani Garg, Nelson Pynadathu Rumjit, Paul Thomas, Sikander, Chin Wei Lai, and P. J. George

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Chapter 2

Nature Inspired Materials for Energy Storage

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Abstract

In our present society, energy depository devices are of great demand. Prevailing energy storing systems are facing challenges in achieving a long-life cycle, higher energy density, biocompatibility and eco-friendliness. Nowadays, nature-derived carbon materials are gaining much research interest in energy repository applications due to their fabrication suitability, economic feasibility and sustainability of many carbons produced from natural precursors which include fruits, plants, microbes and animals. In comparison to human-made carbon nanostructured materials such as carbon nanotubes, graphene and fullerene, nature-derived carbons showed higher capacitance, performance rate and steadiness in supercapacitor applications due to their highly ordered structures and intrinsic nature of nanoporous materials. However, some obstacles persist in the preparation methods to obtain nature-derived carbons with greater carbon yield capacity, energy density and controlled graphite microframeworks. This book chapter is aimed to summarise elemental, chemical compositions and structural-inter relationship characteristics of various nature inspiring materials towards supercapacitor applications. The process for chemical initiation in the enhancement of highly nanostructured nature-derived carbons have been discussed. Additionally, this book chapter discusses future insights for the betterment of nature inspiring carbons for supercapacitor applications.

Chapter 4

Lignin-Derived Materials for Energy Storage

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Abstract

Lignin is an abundant by-product derived from biorefinery, paper and pulp industry and it is one of the most inexpensive natural biopolymer. Although lignin has been used for broad applications, the suitability of lignin for energy storage has not been explored in detail. Lignin suitability is mainly utilized as binders, electrodes for batteries and supercapacitors. The application of lignin in energy storage devices enhanced the performance of energy storage devices and also makes it eco-friendly and cheaper. This chapter focuses on the application of lignin towards fabrication and replacement of toxic and synthetic compounds with emphasis on batteries, supercapacitors and other energy storage devices.

Keywords

Lignin, Supercapacitor, Energy Storage, Composite Materials

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Nanocellulose-Based Supercapacitor

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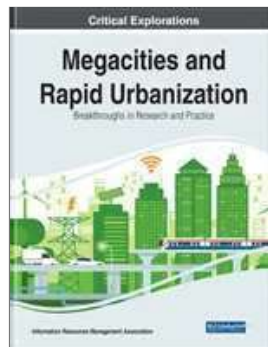
Abstract

Nowadays, the concerns over energy development and environmental issues have triggered global attention to the development of sustainable energy storage systems based on green resources. In this scenario of sustainable resources, nanocellulose has emerged as promising nanomaterial attributes to its remarkable characteristics such as excellent stability, eco-friendly, availability and facile synthesis that serve this material as an ideal candidate for energy storage applications. Herein this chapter highlights a brief introduction about nanocellulose followed by various synthesis techniques to enhance the electrochemical performance for supercapacitor-based applications. Finally, this chapter summarises the previous developments in the field of nanocellulose and provided insight towards future prospects and challenges of nanocellulose in the field of the supercapacitor.

Introduction

Energy security is one of the main concerns that faced by humankind in the 21st century due to the rapid growing of global societies, which demands efficient energy storage systems to meet the expectation of technological advances (Jose et al., 2019). The necessitate to meet the paces in advancement leads to the overdependency of plastics, petrochemical, and inorganic material which inturns further to drastic environmental concerns. The main challenge is that the wastes generated cannot degrade naturally; moreover, the overreliance causes depletion of scarce natural elements (Du et al., 2017). In addition to GHG emissions, toxicity and sustainability of material in choice consider as predominant factor while choosing the right material. It is essential to make sure that the material has a least or null environmental impact, cost-effective and sustainable. The emerging of green material has been explored as a suitable candidate for an alternative of some conventional materials. In vast choices of natural green materials, nanocellulose arises as to the most promising candidate. One of the main attractive factors is its bulk availability in natural form, and it is estimated that annual production is about 1.5 trillion tons (Pires et al., 2019). Humans are not new to natural fibers in nanodimension (nanocellulose); nanocellulose has a crucial role in the life of humans from his confinement and will be continuing to rely on it for future necessities. Bulk availability, low cost, stability, and rich surface chemistry of cellulose have make it more suitable for wide applications such as energy and environment. Furthermore, the flexibility and comfortability in the fabrication of micro- and nano-devices make it is an attractive and valuable material option especially in energy storage application (Fig. 1).

Nanocellulose associated with some distinctive physico-chemical properties that gain much popularity and attention among research communities. This green nanomaterial has been categorised to three types of groups, bacterial nanocellulose (BNC); cellulose nanofibrils (CNF); and cellulose nanocrystals (CNC). The derivation of nanocellulose entails three typical separation processes, such as mechanical treatment, enzymatic hydrolysis, and acid hydrolysis (Zinge and Kandasubramanian, 2020). The isolation of cellulose fibers from biomass by mechanical treatment consists of cryo crushing, grinding, high-pressure homogenisers, high-intensity ultrasonic treatment, and micro fluidisation. While both enzymatic and acid hydrolysis is mainly employed for deriving cellulose nanocrystallites, which present in rigid form of nanoparticles. As compared to natural cellulose, the cellulose in nanodimension render better properties such as anisotropy characteristic, flexible hydroxyl surface for further functionalization, low thermal expansion, transparency ability and high elasticity that make the nanocellulose become outstanding nanomaterials. However, to make it comply with energy applications, nanocellulose needs to overcome its limitations. One of the main limitations associated with nanocellulose is its non-conductivity; pure nanocellulose is nonconductive thus further modification of nanocellulose by combination with conductive materials such as metallic particles, conductive carbon materials and polymers (Xing et al., 2019). These composites inherit the characteristics of both nanocellulose and conductive materials, which could meet up the requirements of energy storage devices.



Impact of Overpopulation on Land Use Pattern ⊗

Shivani Garg (Kurukshetra University, India)

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Abstract

Overpopulation does not depend only on the size or density of the population, but on the ratio of population to available sustainable resources. It also depends on how resources are managed and distributed throughout the population. Overpopulation is one of the hazards and serious problem, which creates a great obstacle in the way of national development. It is estimated that growth in human population affect the global land use pattern available for agriculture, forest land cover, nearby area of different type of water bodies. The rapid increase of human population is putting extraordinary pressure on our natural resources available e.g. land, water, ecosystem services etc. The purpose of this chapter is to highlight the various environmental implications of overpopulation and rural-urban migration which in turns affect the land use pattern of world. Deforestation and loss of ecosystems that sustain global atmospheric oxygen and carbon dioxide balance is also another implication.

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ANALYZING URBAN SPRAWL OF CHANDIGARH USING GEO-SPATIAL TECHNIQUE

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Abstract:

Urban sprawl describes the level of urbanization, a global trend arising mainly from population growth and large scale migration in nature, urban sprawl talks worryingly about natural resources. The present research work describes the urban sprawl of Chandigarh over the period of 2001 to 2017 extract the information related to urban sprawl and its temporal variability. Remotely sensed satellite images collected from Google earth explorer for the statistical classification approaches and got the accurate result. Chandigarh is one of the India's fast growing town, the town has seen incredible growth in the built-up sector. In 2001 the total built-up area was just 53.88sq.km; in 2017 the built-up area reached 62.79sq.km. Many roads and few railway lines link the city with its surroundings. The research may be used to estimate a possible urban sprawl. It will be useful for urban planning institutions in developing countries where data are not routinely available.

Keywords: Urban Sprawl, Georeferencing, Temporal variations, Image classification, Built-up area expansion.

1. Introduction:

Urban sprawl is a defined term and considered as spreading of the urban development on undeveloped land near the city (www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/urban%20sprawl). As Chandigarh is the planned and administrative urban area, so the expansion of the urban area as outgrowth is the natural process. Areas emerged in urban sprawls becoming the socio-economic support system areas for Chandigarh as the other metropolitan areas like Delhi, Calcutta, Chennai, and Bangalore. Mostly metropolitan cities or major urban area usually gave work to the commuters or migrants but failed to give the home habitat. Therefore, sprawls come in the origin along with the process of urbanization. The phenomenon of urban sprawl is getting increase with the start of 21st century along most of the parent cities. This rise the question of urban development, that *how can we plan the periphery of the city with existing outer growth?* The planning is the essential part of managing urban or rural landscape so, it become important to monitor the urban sprawl of Chandigarh. Now, the question comes into existence about the monitoring of urban sprawl. GIS and remote sensing provide a strong base to the monitoring of urban sprawl because it fulfill the need of looking over 3 main indicators of urban sprawl measuring and monitoring suggested by **Sidentop and Fina, 2008**. The indicators are -
i) Surface characteristics to look over the land use and land cover of the urban sprawl in Chandigarh.

FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA: PERFORMANCE AND CHALLENGES

***Kiran Mann, **Suman Chauhan**

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Abstract:

Ensuring food security is an issue of great concern for a country like India where more than one-third of the population is estimated to be absolutely poor and one-half of all children malnourished in one way or another. India has progressed positively on several health outcomes, but the state of food and nutrition security in the country still requires more focus. The 2016 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) report noted that, despite India's significant progress during MDG era, more sustained efforts are required to accelerate achievement, particularly related to food and nutrition security (Food and Nutrition security analysis, 2019). In the present paper an attempt has also been made to understand the performance of food security in terms of availability, accessibility and absorption which is the main dimensions of food security and challenges in ensuring food security in India. The findings shows that the food grains production has declined since India entered in the era of globalization. The analysis of per capita net availability of foodgrains showed that there is marginal increment in food gains availability but the per capita availability of rice and wheat has declined despite in record production in both the crops. The dietary intake of fat, protein and energy shows that among the three nutrients, only per capita per day consumption of fat has shown an increasing trend since 1983. Despite its self-sufficiency in food availability, and being one of the world's largest grain producer, about 25% of Indians go to bed without food. Large scale food wastage, faulty public distribution system and price rise issue have been identified as the main challenges in securing food security in the country.

Key Words: Food Security, Millenium Development Goals, Availability, Accessibility, Absorption, Public Distribution System

Introduction

Food security means, ensuring all people at all times have both physical and economic access to the basic food they need. As defined by world bank in 1986, food security is access to enough food by all people at all times for an active and healthy life(Singh,2014).Securing enough food for its population became a key concept for every developing nation in the recent times. Most of the defination of food security focused on the physical availability of foodgrains. In Indian context, Green revolution has increased the food production by raising productivity level, but this did not implicit the absence of food insecurity for a large section of population. Till today, food and nutritional security is the prime concern of India's policies because a large section of our population continues to suffer from malnutrition and insufficiency of foodgrains in spite of the fact that food production have increased from 50.8 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 284.5 million tonnes in 2018-19(Jaiswal,2014).

Pavan Kumar · Haroon Sajjad
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Challenges and Future Directions

 Springer

Free correlation energy of unpolarized and fully spin-polarized electron quantum wire

AIP Conference Proceedings 2265, 030694 (2020); <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0016689>

Kulveer Kaur¹, Akariti Sharma¹, Vinayak Garg^{1,*)}, and R. K. Moudgil²

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TOPICS

- Correlation energy
- Quantum wires
- Electronic correlation

ABSTRACT

We have numerically calculated the free correlation energy f_c of an electron quantum wire for two completely different electronic spin-states i.e. the unpolarized and fully polarized states. The dynamics of electron (spin) correlations is included through the dynamic/quantum version of Singwi, Tosi, Land and Sjölander (the so called qSTLS) mean-field approximation. The results for f_c are reported for both the electron spin-states over a wide range of temperature and linear electron number density. At a fixed temperature, the magnitude of f_c in unpolarized state is found to be always more than that of the fully-polarized spin-state. To highlight the effect of dynamics of electron correlations, our results of f_c are compared with the (static) STLS theory. We note that the magnitude of the STLS f_c is small in comparison to the qSTLS results and the difference between them is quite significant at low electron number density.

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2. D. J. Reilly, T. M. Buehler, J. L. O'Brien, A. R. Hamilton, A. S. Dzurak, R. G. Clark, B. E. Kane, L. N. Pfeiffer and K. W. West,

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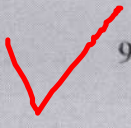


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Recent Developments in Veterinary and Zoological Sciences

Editors

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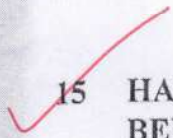
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DIALOGUE
on
**TEACHER
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Meeting the Future Challenges of Teacher Education Programme by Attending to 'Non-Attending' Concerns

*Dr. Taruna. C. Dhall**

Proposing to organize a national dialogue aimed at bringing together diverse perspectives, that could possibly put us on course to reaping the inherent benefits of 'teacher education program' indicates the resolve of the organizers to address the challenges confronting qualitative improvement of TEPs in the light of present scenario. For the purpose of focused attention during the dialogue, this write up attempts to articulate thoughts around three sub themes:

1. Causes of deterioration in quality of Teacher Education;
2. Ways to attract best talent in teaching profession; conat
3. Usefulness of integrated course.

In its advocacy for empowering India through Quality Education, draft report of NEP 2016 states "Technology alone cannot be the solution to the problem of poor quality of education; the **human factor** is equally, if not more, important. The Committee recognizes that the teacher is the pivot around which the education system revolves; sadly, we have not succeeded in attracting good students to the teaching profession; added to that, most teacher education courses have **little substance**". As practitioner in the field of teacher education, one can recall many instances to reflect upon such observation. However two interactions with students of B.Ed appearing for their university practical examination, in the state of Haryana, are presented here as representative of some aspects of present scenario of teacher education program .

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KNOWLEDGE



AND CURRICULUM

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UNIT - II

KNOWLEDGE AND EDUCATION: SOME INTERCONNECTIONS

Taruna C. Dhall

2.1 Introduction

Education as a social process is geared towards creating appropriate opportunities for nurturing competencies and skills. Society as an agent of education fosters the acquisition of knowledge among its individuals in a way that they develop personal traits and behavioral characteristics to discharge their roles as responsible members. Systems of education are designed to enable individuals to use their knowledge and skills for furtherance of humanity. Educational goals are directed towards developmental process with a focus on knowledge-creation and ongoing-learning. As such, the field of education necessitates an understanding about 'pedagogical knowledge' in terms of knowledge creation, acquisition and dissemination that are embedded in many contexts. Each individual has some understanding and access to resources to build knowledge. Interaction between one's inherent competencies and socialization shapes the nature of knowledge and its application in a relevant situation.

2.2 Overview

The previous unit offered details about the nature of knowledge along with its types and sources. This unit on '*Knowledge and Education: Some Interconnections*' attempts to examine the epistemological basis of education in relation to various embedded contexts of knowledge acquisition, its creation and dissemination. The unit begins with a linear understanding of the quadrangle – *Data, Information, Knowledge, and Wisdom* and moves on to explain the concept of *Instruction, Teaching, Indoctrination, Mentoring*. The distinction among *Belief, Opinion, Reason, Facts, and Prejudice* is presented to highlight the manner in which the individual's behavior is manifested. This is followed by a brief introduction about the concept of *Indigenous Knowledge* and *Knowledge as a Social Construct*. The concluding part of the unit includes *Guidelines for the Curriculum*.

2.3 Objectives

This unit attempts to enable the reader to:

- * Understand the progressive and multidimensional connect among various dimensions of knowledge creation and its dissemination
- * Enhance pedagogical skills
- * Appreciate the influence of socio-cultural diversity in the process of education
- * Design curricular activities in relation to existing understanding of the learners
- * Rearrange learning opportunities to correct misconception
- * Develop and revise curriculum in the light of dynamic needs of the society
- * Highlight the distinguishing feature of various modes of knowledge dissemination
- * Establish a scientific connect between indigenous knowledge and current practices

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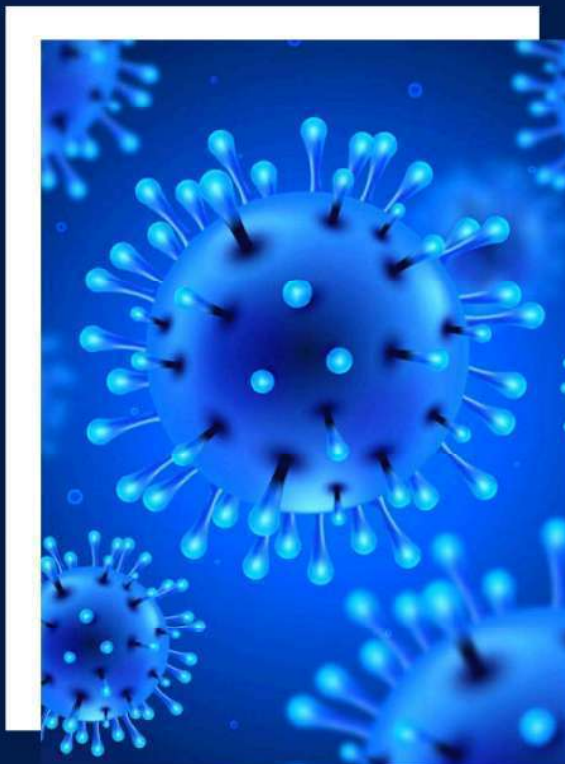
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SPECIAL ISSUE ON

COVID-19 EXPERIENCES, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

**DEPARTMENT OF
ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING**

**KUMARAGURU COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
COIMBATORE, TAMILNADU, INDIA**

COVID-19 Pandemic Situation and Healing Mental Stress:

Painting comes with a remedy (Conti...)



Source: Pollock, Jackson: oil and enamel on canvas by Jackson Pollock, 1948

Sketchbooks for Stress Relief

Keeping a sketchbook is one of the easiest ways to relieve stress. You can use a journal for personal art therapy and stress management in the following ways:

Begin a dream journal: A dream journal can help you identify patterns in your dreams, which point to areas of your life that need extra attention. Try keeping a notebook and pen next to your bed. As soon as you wake up, draw the first images, symbols, or words that come to your mind.

Draw what you feel: Draw your stress. Drawing literal or abstract representations of what is stressing you out can help you express emotions that may be difficult to put into words.

Keep a gratitude journal: Many people keep a gratitude journal to catalog what they are grateful for. Personalize your gratitude journal by drawing the faces of those you love, places that bring you peace, or other things that you are grateful for.

Start coloring: These days, coloring isn't just for kids. Adult coloring books can be especially relaxing for those who don't feel artistic, but still want to create beautiful pictures.

Jackson Pollock started his famous painting with the technique of drip and drop painting which later popular to action painting.

Mental Health Benefits of Art Therapy Activities

Art therapy can be used as a complement to traditional mental health treatment. The aim is to manage behaviors, process feelings, reduce stress and anxiety, and increase self-esteem.

Self-discovery: Creating art can help you acknowledge and recognize feelings that have been lurking in your subconscious.

Self-esteem: The process will give you a feeling of self-accomplishment which can be very valuable to improve your self-appreciation and confidence.

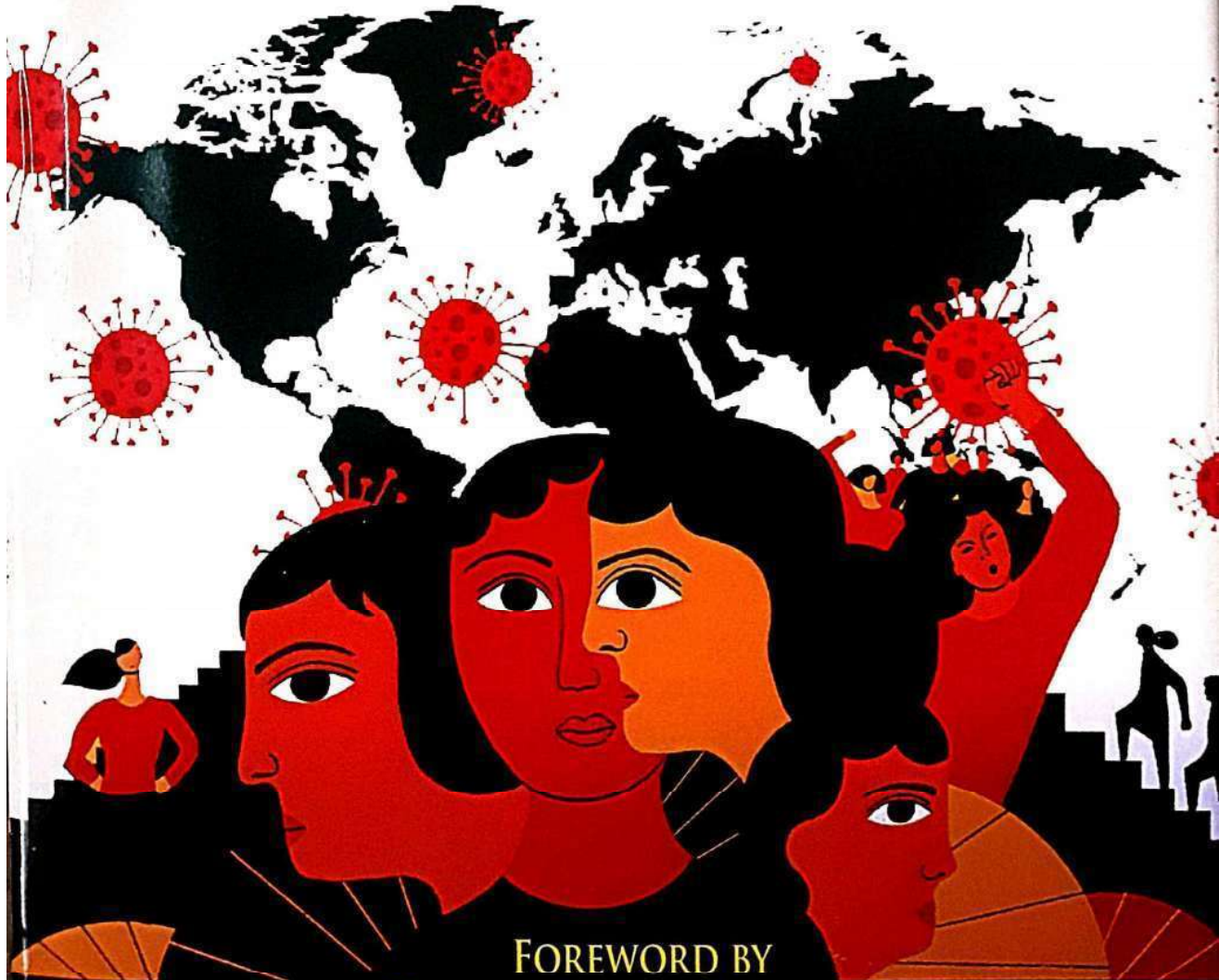
Emotional release: The greatest benefit of art therapy is giving you a healthy outlet for expressing and letting go all your feelings and fears. Complex emotions such as sadness or anger sometimes cannot be expressed with words, but art may help you to do it.

Stress relief: Fighting anxiety, depression or emotional trauma can be very stressful for you both mentally and physically. Creating art can be used to relieve stress and relax your mind and body.

A MITTAL PUBLICATION

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND WELFARE

DR. NANDINI BASISTHA



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PROF. ALKA PARIKH

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**EFFECT OF HR PRACTICES ON EMPLOYEE JOB SATISFACTION AND
ORGANISATIONAL COMMITMENT: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW
AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

Mohammad Qais Rezvani

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ABSTRACT

Purpose – The present paper attempts to explore the analytical frameworks used to analyze and appreciate the exchanging of knowledge on employee happiness HR activities. The paper examines the prevailing ideas on the subject and interprets relevant empirical findings and summarizes the importance of HR behaviours in order to fulfill jobs and organisation at work.

Design/methodology/approach – In the event of auditable and pragmatic structure creation, a thorough analysis of 20 scholarly papers will be undertaken to ensure the process. The selection criteria for the paper are consistent with the analysis issue, ensuring the recognition and assessment of relevant hypotheses and procedures.

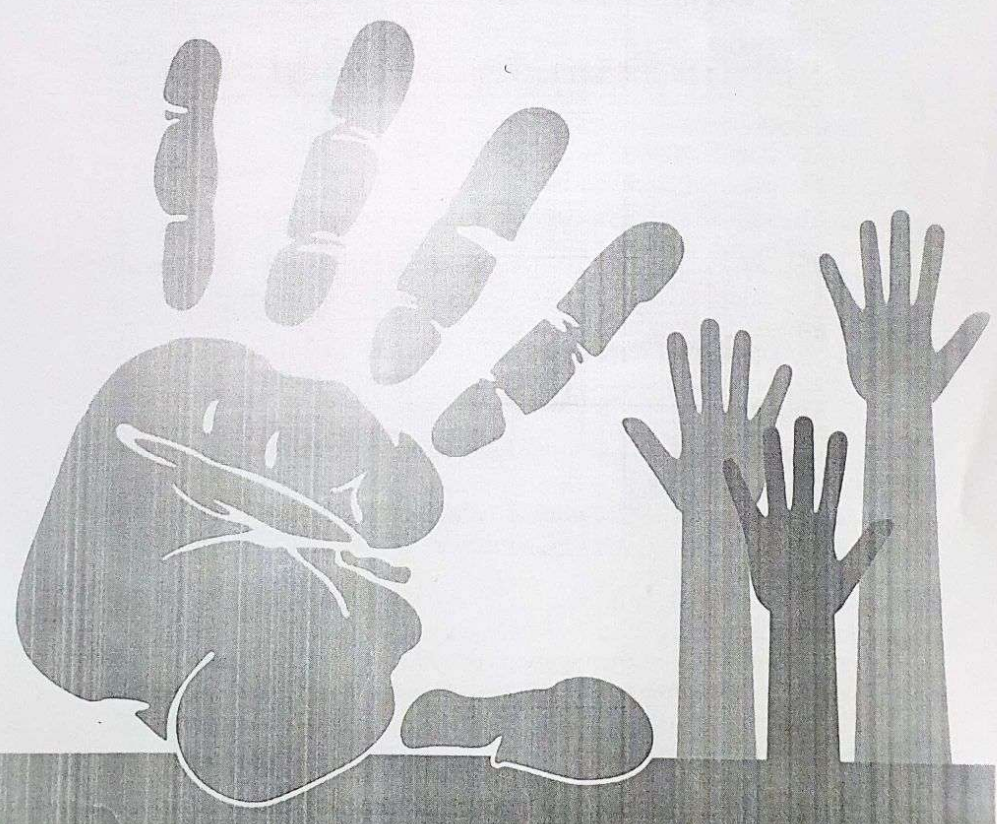
Findings – The results suggest that some review and analysis are based on theoretical and empirical papers. The prevailing theories of working environments, pay policies, schooling and development, performance evaluation and performance improvement and supervisory models – based on theories of views and fair governance, such as the fair revision and the theory of social trade, etc.

3.4.6
Books and
Chapters by
Teachers

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HUMAN RIGHTS:

A SPECTRUM OF PERSPECTIVES



DR. JAI KISHAN BHARDWAJ
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Right to Education and Mewat Region of Haryana

Jai Kishan Bhardwaj

"The RTE Act is the first legislation in the world that puts the responsibility of ensuring enrolment, attendance, and completion on the Government. It is the parents' responsibility to send the children to schools in the US and other countries."

-Sam Carlson, World Bank Specialist in India.

INTRODUCTION

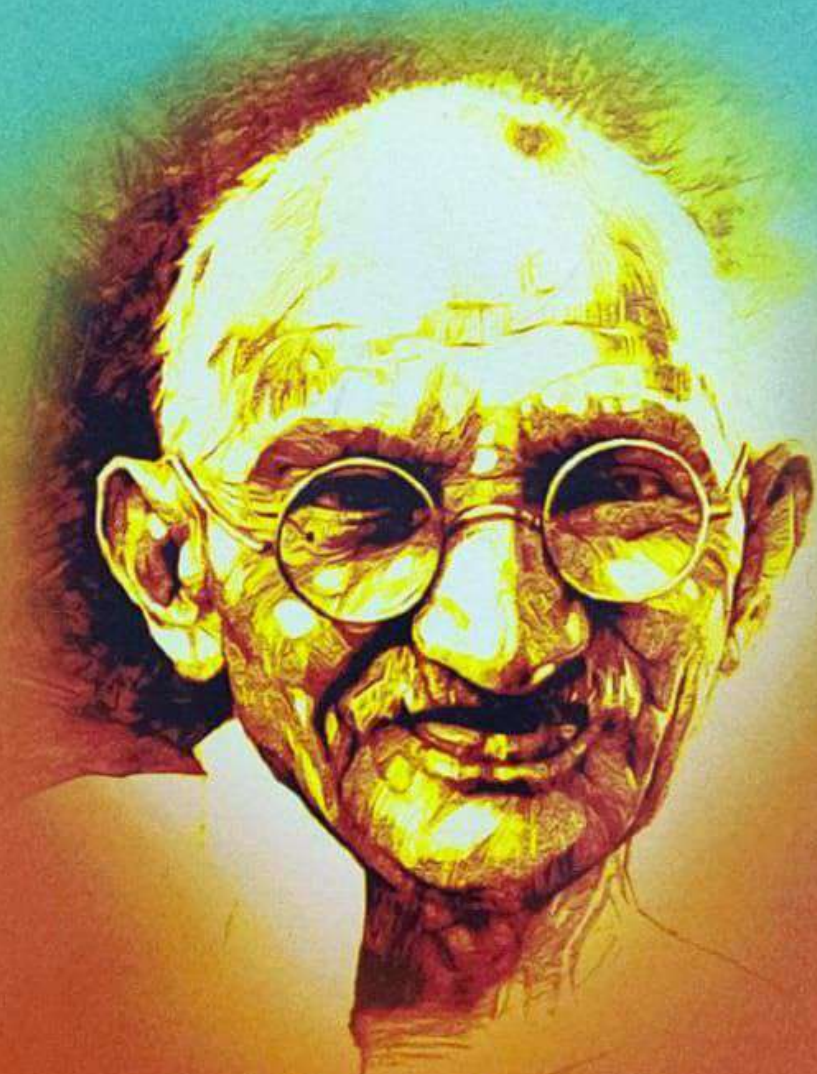
With the coming of Right to Education in force, India becomes one of the 135 countries on 1st April 2010 to make education a fundamental right of every child. The act describes modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 in India under Article 21a of the Indian Constitution¹. The Act lays down specific responsibilities for the centre, state, and local bodies for its implementation. The states have been clamouring that they lack financial capacity to deliver education of appropriate standard in all the schools needed for universal education. Thus, it was clear that the central government will be required to subsidise the states.

In April 2010, the central government agreed to sharing the funding for implementing the law in the

Human Rights: A Spectrum of Perspectives

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150 YEARS OF MAHATMA GANDHI



Foreword by
Professor Amarjit Singh

Suman Siwach • Dharamveer Saini

6

Gandhi's Influence on Indian Writing in English: A Study of Selected Contemporary Works

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The period of 1920s and 1930s was truly Gandhian Era in India. No walk of life, no section of society was untouched by Gandhi. Gandhi's philosophy of Ahimsa and Satyagraha, his deep faith in truthfulness were discussed alike by both his supporters and critics. He was not only a political leader of millions of Indians but also a literary and spiritual mentor of the Indian writers. Indian writers writing in English and particularly the Indian novelists in English were deeply influenced by Gandhi. The trio of Indian novelists in English namely Mulk Raj Anand, R.K. Narayan and Raja Rao churned Gandhian thoughts in their novels and even made Gandhi a character in their novels. He appears as a character in Mulk Raj Anand's *Untouchable* (1935), *The Sword and the Sickle* (1942) and *Little Plays of Mahatma Gandhi* (1991), KA. Abbas's *Inqilab* (1955), R.K. Narayan's *Waiting for the Mahatma* (1955) and Nagarajan's

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Women Writers as Crusaders of Human Rights

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Human rights have been a central concern of women writers across the globe since ages. Centuries before the UN Declaration of Human Rights on December 10, 1948, there was a woman's declaration of woman rights i.e., Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* in 1792, a seminal writing that along with Margaret Fuller's *Woman in the Nineteenth Century* (1845) and John Stuart Mill's *The Subjection of Women* (1869) marked the beginning of the struggle for women's rights. During the two centuries of the struggle for women's rights the women writers were more concerned with women's rights in their writings. The late 20th century witnessed a shift in the focus of women's writings. The themes of colonialism, racism, communism, communalism, consumerism, globalisation, and concern for environment in the writings of the late 20th century women writers clearly underscore their concern for human rights. The present paper examines the works of prominent contemporary women writers across the world to highlight that the issue of human rights and especially woman rights has been at the heart of their writings.

As the proverb says, "Charity begins at home," this paper also begins with the women writers at home i.e.,