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Sr. No.	Title of paper
1.	Social and Political Consciousness in India : A Study"
2.	The Right to Information in India:- Some Realities
3.	Genesis of Political Awakening and Freedom Movement in India and Punjab"
4.	An examination of the factors that affect investors' investment behaviour
5.	Capital market reforms in post globalisation era
6.	Shakespeare's Incandescent Luminosity of Words- A Study of Bard of Avon's Vocabulary
7.	Analysis of ground water quality using physico-chemical parameters of five locations of district Yamuna Nagar, Haryana, India
8.	Impact of Demonetization on Indian Economy
9.	Small Scale Industries and Economic Growth: Empirical Evidence From India During Post Economic Reforms Era
10.	Hooded Pitta Pitta sordida in Kalesar National Park, Haryana, India
11.	Predicting Future Trend of Customers in Banking Sectors in India using Mathematical Modeling
12.	Evaluation of multiple ionization effect in collision of low energy proton with Au, Pb, and Bi
13.	Scattering cross sections for collisions of electrons with tetrahedral molecules in the energy range 0.1–100 eV: C H 4 , Si H 4 , and Ge H 4
14.	Effect of Delayed Immune Response on the Dynamics of HIV Infection Under Multidrug Treatment
15.	An Industrial System under Maintenance Strategy
16.	राज्यपाल और राष्ट्रपति शासन का भारतीय राजनीति व्यवस्था पर प्रभाव
17.	Distance Education Through Web Based Learning
18.	Social Expenditure and Economic Growth in Haryana: An Empirical Investigation
19.	Small-scale industry performance analysis in light of economic development

20.	Bright and Blissful Mornings
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24.	Great Visionary Guru Gobind Singh Ji
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26.	Skill Development Scheme in India
27.	EDB Ranking - A Comparative Analysis among BRICS Countries
28.	Women Empowerment: A Glance at Government Schemes and Policies
29.	Ideology and Principals of Mathma Gandhi
30.	Multidrug Therapy for HIV Infection: Dynamics of Immune System D Kamboj, MD Sharma Acta Biotheoretica 67 (2), 129-147
31.	Seasonal habitat selection by house sparrows across the urbanization matrix in Delhi, India
32.	Multitude of Themes in the Poems of Nissim Ezekiel and His Poetic Style
33.	Hypervalent Iodine Reagents in the Synthesis of Flavonoids and Related Compounds
34.	Globalization and the Consequent Dilemma of Identity Crisis- A Study of Jhumpa Lahiri's story "Unaccustomed Earth"
35.	Oxidative Rearrangement via 1,2-Aryl Migration using Hydroxy(tosyloxy)iodobenzene in a Polar Aprotic Solvent
36.	Finding clues in cities: nest site selection by house sparrows across a varied habitat matrix in Delhi, India
37.	Impact of urbanization on seasonal population status and occupancy of house sparrows in Delhi, India
38.	Multiple ionization effect in Dy, Ho and Er at low proton energy
39.	A General Study Of Fundamental Solutions In Aniotropicthermoelastic Media With Mass Diffusion And Voids
40.	Dialectics of Power in Shashi Deshpande’s " the Dark Holds No Terrors"
41.	Service Quality Components and Inpatients Satisfaction at District Hospitals in Haryana: An Empirical Analysis.
42.	Hayavadana: A Study in Choric Songs
43.	In vitro direct multiplication of Viola canescens Wall. ex Roxb.: An important medicinal plant


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Social and Political Consciousness in India: A Study

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Source of inspiration in Lajpat Rai's political career was his father who was an ardent follower of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in his prime youth but whom he criticized afterwards for his anti-Congress tirade. Lajpat Rai too had shared his father's admiration for Sir Syed Ahmad Khan but from 1888 began to criticize in his writings the anti-Congress activities of Sir Syed. Lajpat Rai's father was well-versed in Urdu and Persian, had great respect for Islam, fasted and prayed like a Muslim, but did not embrace Islam largely due to his wife's attachment to the Hindu and Sikh faiths. The Arya Samaj movement, a vital force in the Punjab in the later 19th and early 20th century, had a tremendous appeal for Lajpat Rai (he had met Swami Dayanand at fourteen), who was deeply touched with the ideology of Arya Samaj from his youth. It was his obsession to Arya Samaj which stimulated his father to adopt Hinduism. Lajpat Rai's political movements commenced from 1885 when he was the part of congress session at Allahabad. In the beginning of his career his interest was focused on social and educational reformation. But his views on politics changed radically as a result of the hasty and ill-conceived measures thrust on the country by Lord Curzon. He organised big meetings in the Punjab, travelled widely, raised funds for the national cause and exposed the poverty of the people and its causes. He brought out in his writings and speeches lucid comparisons between the economic conditions in India and those in the Western countries, and attacked the economic exploitation by the British as oppressive.

During his confinement in Burma he prepared copious notes which he used later for quotations in his speeches and writings. He gave in his writings, elaborate figures illustrating life-expectancy, death-rate, average income, taxes, wages, illiteracy, and the frequency of famines. When after his release from deportation in November 1907, Tilak pressed his claims for the Presidency of the

Congress, Lajpat Rai withdrew voluntarily and bent his energies to save the split in the Congress.

Lajpat Rai went to England in 1908 for the second time, delivered lectures to Indian students and returned to India in 1909. In 1913 he visited Japan, England and the United States on a lecture tour, and returned to India in 1920. During his stay abroad he is believed to have supported, the Ghadar Party's programme. He also established the Indian Home Rule League in the United States on October 15, 1916. He resumed his political activities on his return to India in 1920. He attended the Calcutta and Nagpur sessions of the Congress in 1920 and also presided over the All India Student's Conference at Nagpur (1920). He was arrested in 1921 while presiding over the Punjab Provincial Political Conference.

During his long stay abroad, Lajpat Rai saw India's struggle in a wider perspective against world movements and began to realise how India could win support from other countries. It was this which inspired him to write his major works: 'Young India', 'England's Debt to India', 'The Political Future of India' and 'Unhappy India'. In collaboration with Handikar, he remained in close touch with British Labour and Irish organisation. He was thinking at one time of writing a book on the application of Bolshevism to Indian conditions. Lajpat Rai devoted his life whole heartedly for the independence movement of India and he was of a strong opinion that without drastic modification in economic and social scenario was possible. About student's participation in the freedom movement, he once said, "I am not one of those who believe that the students, particularly University students, ought not to meddle in politics. I think it is a most stupid theory".

On his return in 1920 Lajpat Rai was shocked that British repression was even more ruthless than before. He reacted sharply to the Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre. After the advent of



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THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION IN INDIA :- SOME REALITIES

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ABSTRACT

Great Governance is essential for popular government. Such administration incorporates a few factors, for example, straightforwardness, responsibility, standard of law and individuals' investment. India is a vote based nation and in each law based nation, there is a need of good administration and straightforwardness. In each improvement organization encounters demonstrated that there has dependably an earnest requirement for improving government. Today in India there is exceptional debasement at all dimensions. All vibe its squeeze yet debasement is thundering high. The fundamental factor behind the defilement is mystery, which was taken as an apparatus of reliability towards government in past time. On the off chance that we need straightforwardness in administration, there is a need to break the debasement by splitting the dividers of mystery. The pervasiveness of debasement, strip of responsibility, proficiency and viability requests the imperative changes and changes to guarantee great administration. Data is control and at International dimension it is perceived that data is basic for improvement thus numerous nations have established Right to Information Act. Toward that path administration of India also presents another time of good administration through the establishment of Right to Information Act in 2005. It furnish a chance to connect with the authorities and foundations. Appropriate to Information is an intense weapon to battle against debasement, assertion and abuse of intensity. RTI has huge bearing on great administration and improvement. The Right to data (RIT) is an essential device for good administration. Straightforwardness and responsibility are for good administration. In the event that there is no straightforwardness, responsibility can't be fixed. There ought to be most extreme exposure and least classification. The Main push of RTI law is to change the way of life of mystery, red tapism and standoffish quality that has since a long time ago tormented India's solid and hazy administration. Present paper is an undertaking to talk about the significant pointers of good administration, job of RTI in great administration and destruction of defilement in India through RTI. Alongside that, this paper talks about the situation of India in contrast with neighboring nations as per Transparency International (TI) on the essential of administration markers. Watchwords: RTI Act, TI, debasement, great administration



Genesis of Political Awakening and Freedom Movement in India

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Source of inspiration in Lajpat Rai's political career was his father who was an ardent follower of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in his prime youth but whom he criticized afterwards for his anti-Congress tirade. Lajpat Rai too had shared his father's admiration for Sir Syed Ahmad Khan but from 1888 began to criticize in his writings the anti-Congress activities of Sir Syed. Lajpat Rai's father was well versed in Urdu and Persian, had great respect for Islam, fasted and prayed like a Muslim, but did not embrace Islam largely due to his wife's attachment to the Hindu and Sikh faiths. The Arya Samaj movement, a vital force in the Punjab in the later 19th and early 20th century, had a tremendous appeal for Lajpat Rai (he had met Swami Dayanand at fourteen), who was deeply touched with the ideology of Arya Samaj from his youth. It was his obsession to Arya Samaj which stimulated his father to adopt Hinduism.

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On his return in 1920 Lajpat Rai was shocked that British repression was even more ruthless than before. He reacted sharply to the Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre. After the advent of Gandhi, Lajpat Rai



CAPITAL MARKET REFORMS IN POST GLOBALISATION ERA

Dr. Manohar Goyal

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Abstract

This study is based on conceptual framework that draws an attention on the theory of regulations and wide-ranging reforms that have been initiated in the Indian capital market over the last two decades. India implemented significant reforms to foster development in capital markets. The prime objectives to bring these reforms were improving market efficiency, transparency, and preventing unfair trade practices.

With the globalisation, financial markets are becoming more and more important every day. A developed capital market is considered crucial to national economic growth as it provides an additional channel along with banks and other financial institutions, for encouraging and thus mobilising domestic savings. It also ensures improvements in the productivity of investment through market allocation of capital and increases managerial discipline through the market for corporate control. A study by 'World Institute for Development Economic Research' (WIDER, 1990) has argued that the developing countries should liberalise their financial markets in order to attract foreign portfolio equity flow. The huge amount of financial capital available in the developed countries through pension and investment funds could be attracted to the developing countries provided the latter liberalised their markets externally and developed their stock market internally. Capital markets have taken a prominent place in the developing countries' financial system during the last decade. Indian capital market faced a series of reforms started in the late 1980s with the establishment of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). These gained the substantial momentum with the consolidation of all regulatory authorities with SEBI in 1992. The present study shows both sides of the coins as it elaborates the pros and cons of the reforms implemented. This study has found significant improvement in the economy after liberalization as capital market reforms that started in 1990s contributed to the development in the stock markets in India.

An examination of the factors that affect investors' investment behaviour

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Abstract

Every person wants to multiply its income as soon as possible and investment is one of the shortest ways to multiply income. Those who decide to make contribution in capital formation of a company and try to multiply their income in very short period or in a specified time, called investors. Investors are influenced through different variables at the time of investment decisions.

The investors take their investment decisions rationally and search and research about the available information and react accordingly.

Study is based on primary and secondary both the sources of information. The primary information has been gathered through structured questionnaire while secondary information has been collated through authentic published reports. The data have been analysed through cross tabulation analysis and chi-square test.

The study focuses to describe about factors or variables having major impact on the investment decisions. After analyzing the relevant information it has been concluded that there are different fundamental, financial and technical variables influence the investors' behaviour at the time of investment.

Keywords: Equity investment plans in mutual fund and influencing variables of investors' behaviour especially financial literacy.

Shakespeare's Incandescent Luminosity of words – A Study of Bard of Avon's Vocabulary

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Considering that Shakespeare did not even go to college, the magnitude of his intellect baffles our imagination. He is considered the greatest genius ever born because of his insight into every aspect of human behaviour and emotion. The last quarter of the eighteenth and nineteenth century saw an enormous consolidation of almost all the aspects of Shakespeare's genius. His position as "a classic and contemporary with all ages" (Griffith 249) is firmly established; new editions and commentaries appeared in 1778, 1780, 1783, 1785, 1790, and 1793; dozens of books of criticism or literary history have substantial discussions of his work, and incidental references abound in books, magazines, newspapers, lectures, novels, letters, theatre reviews, and poetry. His prestige is so great that he is seen not only as England's greatest writer but as the world's greatest genius mankind has ever known. To Horace Walpole, writing in 1778 he is "Superior to all mankind" (qtd. in Lewis 413). The Critical Review began one of its many Shakespeare articles with a panegyric which typifies the general tone of admiration:

Every new enquiry into the dramatic works of Shakespeare renders the transcendency of his talents more conspicuous. While he possessed such an astonishing power of imagination in conceiving and describing characters as no other poet, either in ancient or modern times, ever displayed, he abounded also in sentiments and precepts of the greatest utility in the conduct of human life. With equal ease his unlimited genius pervaded philosophy and nature, and he informs the head, at the same time that he agitates the heart with irresistible emotions. (201)

To William Belsham, Shakespeare is "the most figurative writer . . . in our language;" (18) who surpasses all others in his skills in versification, in moving the passions, and in fascinating and enhancing all the attention. Richard Hale pays a glowing tribute to Shakespeare's "The word-working power" (250). His greatest strength was imparting individuality and personality to a character, when other dramatists were satisfied with characters who become "types." Shakespeare creates his characters in such a way that they became like real people. His delineation of character is par excellence. It is precisely for this reason that scholars and soothsayers, poets, and philosophers frequent the pages of Shakespeare's plays as often as soldiers and statesmen, artisans, and aristocrats. In the various universe of his work, contraries of life contend with each other, creating an environment marked by love as well as lust, grace as well as greed, devotion as well as deceit, knowledge as well as power. Holding mirror up to all this, Shakespeare shows the stages of life with continuous strife between the opposing forces of the human and the inhuman.

He packed his plays with 9, 36, 433 (about one million) words out of which 27, 870 are 'different words,' the highest vocabulary in history. His colossal and extraordinary vocabulary represented 40 percent of the total vocabulary of the English language up to the year 1623 and we must keep in mind that Shakespeare had no access to any dictionary to learn those words. In 1867, the Reverend Aaron Augustus Morgan, published *The Mind of Shakespeare, as Exhibited in His Works*. The volume



Analysis of ground water quality using physico-chemical parameters of five locations of district Yamuna Nagar, Haryana, India

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Abstract

The present study reveals ground water quality assessment of five locations of district Yamuna Nagar, Haryana, India. The quality was assessed using some physico-chemical parameters such as pH, electrical conductivity, total dissolved solids, salinity, dissolved oxygen, total hardness, calcium and magnesium hardness, total alkalinity, OH⁻ alkalinity, CO₃²⁻ and HCO₃⁻ alkalinity, Na⁺ and K⁺ concentration. The observed parameters were compared with standard values proposed by World Health Organisation (WHO) and Indian Standard (IS). The analysis shows that some parameters are found to lie beyond the permissible limits of IS and WHO limits.

Keywords: ground water, PH, TDS, hardness, salinity, alkalinity

Impact of Demonetization on Indian Economy

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Abstract

The present Demonetization is a generation's memorable experience and is going to be one of the economic event of our time. It's impact is felt by every Indian citizen .Demonetization affects the economy through the liquidity side. It's effect is widespread because nearly 86% of currency value in circulation was withdrawn without replacing bulk of it. As a result of the withdrawal of Rs 500 and Rs 1000 notes there occurred huge gap in the currency composition as Rs 100 and Rs 2000 is the only denomination. Absence of intermediate denominations like Rs 500 and Rs 1000 will reduce the utility of Rs 2000. Effectively, this will make Rs 2000 less useful as a transaction currency though it can be a store value denomination. Since our economy is an under banked economy, present demonetization have caused a severe social experiment, across the segment of our population. At the first place and on a short term basis the move would benefit the Government which shall effectively deploy its resources to percolate the impact to the poor and needy of our country. The paper will analyse the impact of present demonetization on various sectors of the economy.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM INDIA DURING POST ECONOMIC REFORMS ERA

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Abstract

The present study empirically investigates the causality between Growth and Exports (EXP) by small scale industries in India over the period 1991-2014, the post economic reforms era. In the present study Gross Output (GO) is used as proxy of Economic Growth. The study takes into consideration the recent advances in econometric techniques. The study shows the high degree of correlation between GO and EXP. The variables are tested for stationarity applying Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test. To determine the cause and effect relationship between GO and EXP, Granger Causality test and Vector autoregression (VAR) model have been used. Granger Causality results suggest that there is unidirectional causality between GO and EXP. The Vector auto regression (VAR) model has explained that there is a strong cause and effect relationship between the variables in the present study.

Keywords: SSI, Exports, Gross Output, India, Correlation, ADF, Stationarity, Causality, VAR.

Title of the paper: Hooded Pitta *Pitta sordida* in Kalesar National Park, Haryana, India

Hooded Pitta *Pitta sordida* in Kalesar National Park, Haryana, India

While birding in Kalesar National Park (30.30°–30.45°N, 77.42°–77.58°E; 180–700 m asl), in Yamuna Nagar District, Haryana, on 24 June 2017, we spotted a small, stub-tailed bird that flushed from the leaf litter collected on the edges of a fire-line between two sections of a sal *Shorea robusta* forest. The bird was subsequently spotted hiding in the scrub at the base of a small tree. While we observed, it flew and perched on a small

tree interval. The same pair was observed at this location for two consecutive days. We visited the same site for a further two subsequent days, but did not see, nor hear, the species—mainly due to heavy rains. On a later visit, we re-sighted it on 30 July 2017.

The distributional range of the Hooded Pitta extends from India through South-east Asia to south-central China, the Philippines, and New Guinea (Rasmussen & Anderton 2012). The western races, excluding the races from New Guinea, are sometimes split as Western Hooded Pitta; to which group the Indian birds belong (Eritzoe & Kirwan 2017). In India, it has been

reported as a summer visitor from Himachal up to north-eastern India apart from an endemic population in the Nicobar Islands (Ali & Ripley 1987; Rasmussen & Anderton 2012). The nearest published records, to the present sighting, are from Uttarakhand (Mohan & Chellam 1991; Mohan 1996; Singh 2000), and Himachal Pradesh (Jones 1943). This is the first reported sighting of a Hooded Pitta from Haryana.

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– **Rajiv S. Kalsi, Suresh C. Sharma & Janak R. Choudhary**
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After identifying it as the Great Rosefinch *Carpodacus rubicilla*, I noticed some warblers in the trees opposite the building. All of them were Tickell's Leaf Warblers, except one, which looked quite different. I started taking photographs haphazardly [177]. But since we were in a sensitive, military area, they stopped me, and by the time I had convinced them, it had vanished from the five to ten trees present there. As a result, I got only four to five photos of the bird. I could not spot it when we returned from Hanle on 06 June 2017.

The bird in the photographs looked like a plain warbler with brown upperparts and dull white underparts as well as very short supercilium. I thought it was either a Garden- or a Barred Warbler *Sylvia nisoria* but after referring to field guides (Kazmierczak 2000; Grimmett *et al.* 2011), the Barred Warbler was eliminated as it lacks the following features that were present on the bird in the photo: stout bill, black iris, unbarred flanks and undertail, and grey-washed neck.

The Garden Warbler is commonly found in Europe and western Asia where it breeds. It spends the winter in Africa and is a vagrant on the Indian Subcontinent. The only other record from the Indian Subcontinent, prior to this, was of three juvenile birds that were trapped and ringed at Tikse, Ladakh on 26 September and 09 October 1980, and 10 September 1981 by the Southampton University Ladakh Expeditions of 1976–1982. It is suspected that the bird I photographed might have been from the eastern population, which is sometimes treated as a separate subspecies, *woodwardi*, since it breeds in eastern Europe and temperate Asia, eastwards to western Siberia, and is more likely to pass through Ladakh on passage.

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Predicting Future Trend of Customers in Banking Sectors in India using Mathematical Modeling

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Abstract---A mathematical model for determining customers' population in various banking sectors in India has been developed with the aid of compartmental diagrams. For deriving this model, the concept of rate of change has been used. The model emerges in the form of differential equations which have been solved with the help of linear algebra technique. A solution of these differential equations has been shown graphically using the mathematical software Mathematica, so that the solution can be visualized and understood by anyone having no higher mathematical background. Numerical discussion has been carried out for hypothetical data taken as per observed trend of customers in various banking sectors in the current scenario. The present study shows that private and foreign banks dominate the public sector and cooperative banks in context of number of customers dealing. Private and foreign banks show continuous progress in attracting customers whereas public sector and cooperative banks take half of the time span of 100 years to show positive performance and to create confidence of the customers. The scope of future research has also been proposed in terms of finding the possible non-zero solutions of homogenous system of linear equations resulting in evaluation of equilibrium points lying in number of customers of various banking sectors.



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Evaluation of multiple ionization effect in collision of low energy proton with Au, Pb, and Bi

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Abstract:

A careful evaluation of atomic parameters such as fluorescence yields and Coster-Kronig probabilities provides a platform to interpret the atomic properties of matter in an appropriate way. Investigations are made for these parameters of Gold (^{79}Au), Lead (^{82}Pb), and Bismuth (^{83}Bi) bombarded by the protons in the low energy regime i.e. 260-400 keV. An important phenomenon i.e. Multiple Ionization (MI) effect, which enormously influenced them is included in the present calculations. The calculated results are compared with the experimental measurements. It is analyzed that the predictions involving MI effect agree well with the experimentally measured values as compared to the calculations without it.

Keywords:

*Ion-atom collision
Multiple ionization
Vacancy creation
Fluorescence yield
Coster-Kronig probability.*



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PHYSICAL REVIEW A 97, 052711 (2018)

Scattering cross sections for collisions of electrons with tetrahedral molecules in the energy range 0.1–100 eV: CH₄, SiH₄, and GeH₄


Mandeep Kaur,^{1,2} Gurpreet Kaur,¹ Arvind Kumar Jain,¹ Harsh Mohan,¹ Parjit S. Singh,² Sunita Sharma,³ and K. L. Baluja^{4,*}

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The impact of electron interaction with CH₄, SiH₄, and GeH₄ molecules (i.e., tetrahedral molecules) is described here to calculate elastic differential, integral, and momentum-transfer cross sections as well as total (elastic plus inelastic) cross sections using a parameter-free spherical complex optical potential approach in the fixed nuclei approximation at energies from 0.1 to 100 eV. The optical potential is constructed from a near-Hartree-Fock one-center expansion of projectile-target interaction wave function. We demonstrate that the qualitative features of the scattering parameters [such as a Ramsauer-Townsend (RT) minimum and shape resonance] as observed in recent experiments, are very well reproduced in the present spherical model. The value of the RT minimum has been correlated with the scattering length to the dipole polarizability of the target molecule. The calculated cross sections are compared with available theoretical calculations and experimental measurements in this energy region.

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ORIGINAL RESEARCH



Effect of Delayed Immune Response on the Dynamics of HIV Infection Under Multidrug Treatment

Deepmala Kamboj¹ · M. D. Sharma²

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Abstract

This study considers a mathematical model that describes the interaction between HIV, CD4+ T-cells and immune response of the body. The immune response activates with a time delay. A combined antiretroviral drug therapy is applied to control the progression of HIV to AIDS. Conditions are obtained for the existence and stability of uninfected and infected steady states. The delay in immune response contributes to alter the stability of steady states. More precisely, this time delay may not affect the local asymptotical stability of uninfected steady state, but can destabilize the infected steady state, which further leads to Hopf bifurcations. A critical delay has been identified to classify the significance of immune system of the body in changing the HIV infection dynamics. The direction of Hopf bifurcation and the stability of bifurcating periodic solutions are obtained using the center manifold theory. Numerical simulations are computed and exhibited to illustrate the effects of delayed immune response on the growth or decay of infection in the presence of combined drug therapy.

Keywords HIV infection · CD4+ T cells · Immune response · Steady state · Stability · Efficacy · Time delay · Hopf bifurcation

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Title: An Industrial System under Maintenance Strategy

Wutan Huatan Jisuan Jishu

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AN INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM UNDER MAINTENANCE STRATEGY

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ABSTRACT

It is very important to maintain the subsystem/system always operative to get the availability of higher order. For this, maintenance blueprint plays a very important role but is not a simple task. The present paper helps to map the reliability models for comparative analysis of the critical sub systems of pipe shop for the boiler assembly. The purpose of this study is to optimize the process of maintenance scheduling of the critical subsystems so that the system can run with full capacity. The failure frequency function, renewal frequency function, mission reliability function, the reliability analysis of the system under maintenance policy can be helpful to increase the reliability of the plant. The numerical analysis of the system under existing condition and proposed condition might be helpful to identify different factors affecting the production and to fill the gap for the maintenance planning of the critical subsystem which in turn leads to the optimization of the complete manufacturing system as a whole and the system can be made more profitable.

Keywords

Non-Markov modeling, Preventive maintenance, System availability, Mathematical modeling, Maintenance scheduling, Optimization.



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DISTANCE EDUCATION THROUGH WEB BASED LEARNING

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Present day time is a period of technology, communication and challenges. English assumes an essential job in addressing different difficulties and furthermore in data technology. IT is adopted in organizations and is fundamentally the foundation of the business world right now. English, the worldwide dialect of exchange as of now, has the two are interrelated regarding having the capacity to work numerous frameworks. Thus it has likewise been utilized to give separate training through electronic figuring out how to the understudies of various nations.

Introduction

Separation training or separation learning is a method of conveying instruction and guidance, frequently on an individual premise, to understudies who are not physically display in a customary setting, for example, a classroom. Separation learning gives "access to realizing when the wellspring of data and the students are isolated by time and remove, or both." Separation training courses that require a physical or location nearness for any reason (coaching, testing, examinations) have been alluded to as half and half or mixed courses of study. The "far teaching, utilization of PCs and the web, and separation learning dispersion less dependent, and quicker and offered ascend to virtual through and virtual colleges in which the whole instructive contributions are directed online to empower individuals to learn whenever and anyplace. Online learning incorporates preparing, the conveyance of in the nick of time data and direction from specialists.

History

Amid the 1970s various Government supported activities assumed a huge job in the advancement of learning innovations in the UK, at HE level - right then we were all the while thinking about CAL, CBI and CBT as abbreviations; these have all been renamed into 'e-learning' - these included chiefly, TITP (Educating and Learning Innovation Program) and CIT (PCs in Instruction Activity). At first, in any event, these projects were enthusiastically orientated towards 'Mixed media' and the advancement of networkable 'instructional exercise' bundles. Various foundations even put vigorously in preparing staff in utilizing these apparatuses - a great instance of the innovation driven situation in instruction arrangement of top of the line tools=high cost learning. One part of the program which demonstrated supportive, was the advancement of a basic system for sub-isolating learning innovations/CAL - the rundown included:

Category	Typical characteristics
Resource based learning	'Self-directed' learning material featuring extensive textual and some image based material and including case studies.
Tutorials	Short exercises, using range of media to reinforce/scaffold classroom based activities.
Simulations and models	Usually featured complex, animated packages, which allowed sophisticated trial and error approach.
Information retrieval systems	Datasets, databases, information gateways etc.
Communications	Synchronous/asynchronous communication facilities, e.g. chat, bulletin boards.
Self assessment and	Simple testing packages, usually a variation on multiple choice testing.

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Social Expenditure and Economic Growth in Haryana: An Empirical Investigation

Dalbir Singh

(Assistant Professor of Economics, Mukand Lal National College Yamuna Nagar, Haryana, India)

Abstract: The present paper empirically investigates the relationship between social expenditure and economic growth in Haryana, one of the leading States of India, over the period of 1981 to 2017. The study takes into account the recent advances in econometric techniques like Granger causality test and VAR Granger/Block Exogeneity Wald Tests. The study shows bilateral relationship between Social Expenditure and Economic Growth of Haryana economy. More specifically the study concludes that Social Expenditure (SE) Granger causes the growth of Haryana economy (GSDP) and growth of the economy (GSDP) Granger causes the Social expenditure (SE), implying thereby that a feedback relationship exists between social expenditure and the growth of the economy. The study strongly supports Keynesian hypothesis as well as Wagner's hypothesis. Thus, the present study advocates that the Haryana Government should increase social expenditure to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people which will increase their productivity and hence standard of living.

Keywords: Social Expenditure, GSDP, Unit Root, Granger Causality, VAR Granger/Block Exogeneity Wald Test, Haryana

I. INTRODUCTION

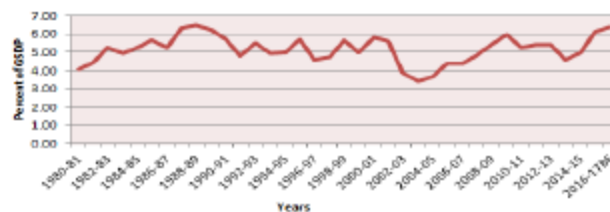
Social expenditure which is a part of Public Expenditure includes expenditure on health, education, social security & welfare, water supply & sanitation, the welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs etc. It plays a significant role in the functions of an economy at all the stages of economic development. There is a growing consensus among the researchers that intervention by the states through social welfare policies can influence the performance of the economy (Ozuko, 2009).

There are different opinions in the economic literature on the relationship between public expenditure and growth of an economy. Wagner (1883) was of the opinion that public expenditure is endogenous to economic development, i.e. growth in the economy causes public sector expenditure to expand. Technically, according to Wagner's approach, causality runs from economic growth to public expenditure. On the other hand, Keynes (1936) and his supporters raised the thought that during the recession, expansion in public expenditure increases community output. Technically, according to Keynesian approach, causality runs from public expenditure to economic growth in times of recession.

Thus, the development of social sector has been considered as an essential precondition for sustained human development and economic growth of an economy (Sen, 1989) because the development of social sector enhances employment opportunities, income level, productivity growth, technological advancement and hence helps to augment the quality of life of people.

Social sector expenditure in Haryana (one of the leading States of India) has increased in many folds. Social Expenditure in Haryana includes "reverse and capital expenditure on Education, Sports, Art and Culture, Medical and Public Health, Family Welfare, Water Supply and Sanitation, Housing, Urban Development, Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs, Labour and Labour Welfare, Social Security and Welfare, Nutrition, Expenditure on Natural Calamities, Rural Development, Food Storage and Warehousing etc". Figure 1 shows social expenditure (SE) as per cent of GSDP in Haryana from 1981 to 2017.

Fig. 1: Social Expenditure as Percent of GSDP of Haryana



[Sources: Various Issues of State Finances: A Study of Budgets by Reserve Bank of India]



Small-scale industry performance analysis in light of economic development

Dr Manohar Goel, Associate Professor

Mukand Lal National College

Yamuna Nagar (Haryana)

Abstract

It is the small-scale industrial sector that has been instrumental in the development of many nations. Industry in India contributes close to 40% to the country's GDP. When it comes to providing employment opportunities for Indian citizens, small-scale industries are second only to agriculture. Manufacturing output, employment, and exports all receive a significant boost from the country's small-scale industrial sector. This industry is responsible for roughly 45% of manufacturing output and 40% of total exports. Growth in GDP, output, employment, and exports can all be traced back to a healthy small business sector. Recognizing its value to the national economy could be helpful.

Key Words: SSIs, Production, Employment, Exports, GDP.

Introduction

Small-scale industries (SSI) are a vital part of the manufacturing sector in many developing countries. The creation of jobs, the efficient use of resources, and the generation of income are all significant contributions they make to the gradual and phased promotion of change. Due to their ideological and economic significance, they have always held a prominent position within India's planning framework. The explanations are simple. The use of labour should be prioritised

BRIGHT AND BLISSFUL MORNINGS

Ritu Kumar

*Associate Professor, PG Department of English, MLN College, Yamuna Nagar,
Haryana, India*

Mornings are always refreshing and rejuvenating
Mighty and Magnificent sun rising in the horizon
Hymns and pious bells chiming in the temple enliven
Birds sing in the sky and God seems to smile.
Exotic flora embellishes sights and sounds mind cherishes
Fresh whiff from the fleeting flamboyant floral rings.
Tall titanic trees kissing the heaven sway and swing.
Nature is at its best with divine serene and soothing effect
I stand spellbound wondering with awe and amazement.
God's beautiful, blissful, magical and marvelous creations.
Each new morning is His blessing it seems to say,
Live life to fullest with ease keeping worries at bay.
Sow the seeds of peace, prosperity, positivity and piety
Greet happy mornings and bright afternoons every day
With prayer of gratitude to Almighty and love for humanity.

WORLD OF STORIES

Ritu Kumar

*Associate Professor, PG Department of English, MLN College,
Yamuna Nagar, Haryana, India*

Kings and Queens die but their stories remain alive.
In our infancy we listened to them with ajar mouths and smile so wide.

On a dark night when we siblings had a fight,
our mother's story sessions made it beautiful and bright .
We had a peaceful sleep such is story's might.

I met Lord Rama as human in Ramayan's legion,
Witnessed Ravana's fall and Lord Krishna's magical vision.
Stories loom large in our life, reading them make us wise.
These aesthetic tales make generations rediscover and reconnect with lost vibes.

A repositories of folk knowledge and accumulated wisdom.
They are relief from painful earthly conditions.
Stories tell mankind's evolution; what we are, what we were.
Fact and fiction weaved in seamless fusion
They repose and reaffirm our faith in culture and tradition.

DRIFTING YOUTH IN DILEMMA

Ritu Kumar

*Associate Professor, PG Department of English, MLN College,
Yamuna Nagar, Haryana, India*

Education in doldrums
Youth is frustrated
Nation in tatters
Leaders busy in barter
Doctors, Engineers and MBAs
Working in Metropolitan cities
Majority face torture.

Slog from Monday to Friday
Sleep like log on Saturday
Binge lazily on Sundays
Troubled by blues of Monday.

Worn out, lost and low paid
Where is youth leading to
Eateries and malls are full
Parents live in empty nests
Oh! Welcome culture of west.

Wake up call for nation and all
Create jobs in small cities
So youth stay in native homes
Free from burden of EMIs and loans.

Bonds And Bondages- A study of "Atheist" and "Get the bill" in Subhash Chandra's *Beyond the Canopy of Icicles*

Ritu Kumar

Abstract:

The genre of short story is considered as a small setting, small canvas, straightforward narration which caters to every type of reader. Subhash Chandra's collection of stories, *Beyond the Canopy of Icicles* is an extraordinary and exquisite study of human passion, perseverance, plight, predicament and psychology. The fundamental quality about the stories is that they are most persuasive and make you pause and ponder, echoing the famous words of Dr. Johnson – A writer only begins a book, A Reader Finishes. The mind is like an iceberg, it floats with one seventh of its bulk above water. Subhash Chandra with dare and determination unveils those hidden attributes of human self, beyond the compos mentis, in the inner recesses of mind and studies human psyche in testing and trying times. The present paper is an attempt to study two stories "Atheist" which portrays the conflict between intellect and faith and "Get the Bill" which is a pungent satire on crumbling familial bonds.

Keywords:

Genre, conflict, familial bonds, atheism, memories, nostalgia

E.M. Forster in '*Aspects of the Novel*' defines story as "immensely old..... simplest of literary organisms..... Goes back to Neolithic times, perhaps to Paleolithic" (Forster, *Aspects of the Novel* P. 29).

Since time immemorial stories have been celebrated as repositories of folk knowledge, accumulated wisdom, social critiques to define and detail human temperament and tenor. The genre of story is considered as a small setting, small canvas, straightforward narration which caters to every type of reader. Subhash Chandra's collection of stories, *Beyond the Canopy of Icicles* is an extraordinary and exquisite study of human passion, perseverance, plight, predicament and psychology. The stories act as maps for society and younger generation to rediscover and reconnect with legacy of reading and serve as wake-up call for restoring the crumbling citadel of falling social subtleties. The fundamental quality about the stories is that they are most persuasive and make you pause and ponder, echoing the famous words of Dr. Johnson – A writer only begins a book, A Reader Finishes.

Each of us is a split personality: what we present of ourselves to people is our shaded and shielded self. We exhibit ourselves as social beings who are all integrity and dignity personified. But what about the hidden self, the latent one, which we don't want to acknowledge and meet – the iniquity and villainy in all of us? Words of Sigmund Freud ring in my mind – The mind is like an iceberg, it floats with one seventh of its bulk above water. Subhash Chandra with dare and determination unveils those hidden

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GREAT VISIONARY GURU GOBIND SINGH JI

Associate Prof. (Dr.) Shri Parkash
Department of Political Science
MLN College, Yamuna Nagar-135001

Abstract

India has a wealth of values and unmatched family integrations, nurtured by the skillful guidance of saints and hermits who ventured their holistic views towards attempts at thorough societal reforms. The system they fostered and the calibre of the many mentors and gurus have occasionally been at the pinnacle. Most of these spirits are thought to have emerged as a result of needs, drawn by cries of crimes or the dominance of anti-purity spells, etc. One such period was during the lifetime of Guru Gobind Singh Ji, who amassed an army of followers who came to be known as Sikhs—an etymological development of Sikhi, the learning—and who reared them (community).

This article explores Guru Gobind Singh's development from a static to a dynamic and then to a visionary leader. Gobind Singh's efforts to save society didn't involve any unusual tactics. These developments have been favorable for the social system.

Last but not least, a group of 14 principles have been drawn from the practices developed by the guru and seem to be emerging as a set of management principles for the development of evolutionary capabilities among the ordinary people who must be trained to become special ones.



ROAD SAFETY- SAFE DRIVING TIPS

Dr. Shri Parkash
Associate Professor
Department of Political Science
MLN College, Yamuna Nagar

Abstract

Most street mishaps can be kept away from. Human mistake implies that our streets can never be 100% safe, at the same time, by following three straightforward guidelines you stand a greatly improved shot of achieving your goal securely. At the point when teenagers begin to drive, guardians can get overpowered with how to manage them. Whenever guardians and kids demonstrate and fortify safe driving propensities, they furnish their youngsters with the aptitudes to securely explore the roadways forever. Guardians and Teachers need to set aside the effort to converse with their children about practices that will protect them, and those that make more serious hazard.

Introduction

While driving has transformed into a need for some, many individuals will in general neglect the basic things that keep themselves just as others out and about safe. The need is to address the least secure and most unsafe practices among teenagers: liquor, messaging, inability to wear safety belts, speeding, and riding with additional adolescent travelers, and urges guardians and gatekeepers of high schooler drivers to talk about the guidelines of the street before giving the vehicle keys over and to proceed with the discussions all through the figuring out how to-drive process. Engine vehicle crashes are the main source of death for 15-to 20-year-olds in the United States. In 2013, almost 3,000 adolescent drivers were engaged with lethal accidents and an expected 130,000 were harmed, as indicated by government information. However a study demonstrates that just 25 percent

SKILL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN INDIA

Dr. Shri Parkash
MLN College, Ynr
Dept:- Political Science

Abstract

India is a nation with major speak to adolescents. As far the monetary improvement of our nation is concerned, India is as yet falling behind because of different issues like destitution, joblessness, lack of education, restorative framework and so forth. Youth assumes a vital job in accomplishing monetary success of the nation. The primary point of Skill India is to make openings, space and extension for self-advancement of the gifts of Indian Youth. This program is started in to give preparing and aptitude improvement covering youth of every single town

This features the basic requirement for scaling up purposeful exertion to improve expertise advancement in India, with regards to the nation's change to a learning based economy, through the formation of an expert talented workforce. Administrative endeavors, particularly in the ongoing past, in the field of ability improvement through different plans and projects, the executives structures and forms, and the difficulties experienced inside these activities are talked about.

Introduction

India is a nation with high working age populace. Joblessness is a serious issue looked in India. Expertise India is an activity to improve the physical and mental advancement of Indian adolescents with the goal that the joblessness issue in the nation can be diminished. After ' Digital India' and ' Make in India ' the Namo Government is to dispatch one more program. This new program called Skill India. Ability India should be a multi-aptitude program. Aptitude India is a battle propelled by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 15 July 2015 which intends to prepare more than 40 crore individuals in India in various abilities by 2022. It incorporates different activities of the administration like "National Skill Development Mission", "National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015", "Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)" and the "Ability Loan plot".

Goals of Skill India:-

The primary objective is to make openings, space and extension for the advancement of the gifts of the Indian youth. The new program goes for giving preparing and ability improvement to 500 million youth of our nation by 2020, covering every single town. Different plans are likewise proposed to accomplish this target.

Highlights of 'Aptitude India'

- The accentuation is to aptitude the adolescents in such a way in this way, that they get work and furthermore improve business enterprise.

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EDB Ranking- A Comparative Analysis among BRICS Countries

Dr. Amandeep Batra* & Dr. Rajinder Singh Vohra**

*Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, M.L.N.College, Yamuna Nagar

**Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, G.N.Khalsa College, Yamuna Nagar

Abstract

Nowadays EDB ranking of India is highly discussed and debatable since India has made a massive jump of 30 ranks by reaching at 100th rank in the ease of doing report 2018 of World Bank. This improvement of ranking in India has changed the views of investors (both international as well domestic) towards India. Now they are looking at India as a favourable investment destination to multiply their money and establish their businesses. EDB index is published by the World-Bank since 2003 and the report of 2018 is the 15th in such series. The present research paper is the comparative study of BRICS countries with special reference to India. The study has conducted a detailed analysis of the available data, and it seen observed as a crux that Russia and china are doing exceptionally well along with India in EDB. For the purpose of analysis secondary data is taken from various government and non-government sites especially the reports of the World Bank. In the present research work trend analysis is done to see the movement of 10 parameters set by World Bank among the BRICS countries. The paper attempts to highlight those areas where India is lagging behind and where further improvement can be done to improve its ranking.

Key Words: Economic Reforms, EDB, World Bank, BRICS, Distance to Frontiers.

Ease of Doing Business Ranking-A

Historical Backdrop:

India is one of the fastest growing economy in the world. The government of India has taken a series of measures in ease of doing business like; simplification and rationalization of existing rules, introduction of information technology, and initiation of paper less working. Honorable Prime

Minister Narendra Modi has often cited after he was elected in May 2014 that he will make India among top 50 countries in ease of doing business, and this year's rank i.e. 100th rank in ease of doing business has given a big boost to Indian economy as India made a massive jump of 30 ranks in world-Bank's ease of doing business ranking as compare to 2017 when India was having 130th position.

**WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: A GLANCE AT GOVERNMENT
SCHEMES AND POLICIES**

'Ritu Kumar "Sunita Sikri

*'Associate Professor, Dept. of English, Mukand Lal National College,
Yamuna Nagar, Haryana, India*

*"Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce, Mukand Lal National College,
Yamuna Nagar, Haryana, India*

She, the river,
Said to him, the sea:
All my life
I've been dissolving myself
And flowing towards you
For your sake
In the end it was I
Who turned into the sea
A women's gift
Is as large as the sky
But you went on
Worshipping yourself
You never thought
Of becoming a river
And merging with me
(Hira Barsode "Woman")



IDEOLOGY AND PRINCIPALS OF MATHMA GANDHI

Dr. Shri Parkash

Associate Professor, MLN College Yamuna Nagar

Department: - Political Science

Abstract :

Gandhism is an assortment of thoughts that depicts the motivation, vision and the all-consuming purpose of Mohandas Gandhi. It is especially connected with his commitments to the possibility of peaceful obstruction, once in a while likewise called common opposition. The two mainstays of Gandhism are truth and peacefulness. The expression "Gandhism" likewise includes what Gandhi's thoughts, words and activities intend to individuals around the globe, and how they utilized them for direction in structure their very own future. Gandhism additionally pervades into the domain of the individual person, non-political and non-social. A Gandhian can mean either a person who pursues, or a particular reasoning which is credited to, Gandhism. Notwithstanding, Gandhi did not endorse of the term 'Gandhism'. As he clarified: "There is no such thing as "Gandhism" and I would prefer not to leave any organization after me. I don't profess to have begun any new standard or precept. I have essentially attempted in my own specific manner to apply the everlasting facts to our day by day life and problems...The assessments I have shaped and the ends I have touched base at are not last. I may transform them tomorrow. I don't have anything new to show the world. Truth and peacefulness are as old as the hills." [2]

Introduction:

Mahatma Gandhi was a seriously dynamic identity. He was keen on everything that worries the individual or society. He is best known as the inimitable political pioneer who advanced the new method of "satyagraha". His battle against distance and the thoughts of prevalence and inadequacy by birth are additionally genuinely surely understood. For India, his most prominent administration was, maybe, the liberation of Indian ladies.

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Multidrug Therapy for HIV Infection: Dynamics of Immune System

[Deepmala Kamboj](#)  & [M. D. Sharma](#)

[Acta Biotheoretica](#) 67, 129–147 (2019) | [Cite this article](#)

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Abstract

A mathematical model of the dynamics of the immune system is considered to illustrate the effect of its response to HIV infection, i.e. on viral growth and on T-cell dynamics. The specific immune response is measured by the levels of cytotoxic lymphocytes in a human body. The existence and stability analyses are performed for infected steady state and uninfected steady state. In order to keep infection under control, roles of drug therapies are analyzed in the presence of efficient immune response. Numerical simulations are computed and exhibited to illustrate the support of the immune system to drug therapies, so as to ensure the decay of infection and to maintain the level of healthy cells.



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Acta Biotheoretica

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Publisher: Springer Nature

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Subject area: [Arts and Humanities: Philosophy](#) [Agricultural and Biological Sciences: General Agricultural and Biological Sciences](#)
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0.829



Title of the paper: Seasonal habitat selection by house sparrows across the urbanization matrix in Delhi, India



Journal of Wildlife and Biodiversity 3(4): 57-65 (2019)

(<http://jwb.araku.ac.ir/>)

DOI: 10.22120/jwb.2019.113270.1084

Research Article

Seasonal habitat selection by house sparrows across the urbanization matrix in Delhi, India

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¹Amity Institute of Forestry & Wildlife, Amity University, Noida (UP), Uttar Pradesh, India

²Department of Zoology, Mukand Lal National College, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana, India

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Received: 11 March 2019 / Revised: 21 May 2019 / Accepted: 22 May 2019 / Published online: 22 May 2019. Ministry of Sciences, Research and Technology, Arak University, Iran.

Abstract

House sparrows are associated with rural and urban regions and are a common species of any urban ecosystem. Previous studies confirm that urbanization and industrialization are two major factors causing the loss of suitable foraging and nesting space in urban areas for house sparrows, contributing to their rapid population decline. In this context, we studied habitat selection by sparrows and influence of season and urbanization on it. Totally 58 transects were traversed from August 2017 to July 2018 to locate house sparrows across five seasons and five urbanization types. Habitat variables for each occupied site and systematically selected sites was quantified. We found that suburban and high-density urban areas were mostly used by the species. Habitat variables like the presence of residential areas, old buildings, vegetation, water, grocery shops, food provision, small eateries, open drainage system and open household waste dump influenced the habitat selection by house sparrows. In order to conserve sparrows in Delhi, it is very important to conserve its habitat or artificially create it by the installation of artificial nest boxes and by providing food and water for them.

Keywords: Conservation, east delhi, habitat selection, house sparrow, urbanization.

Introduction

Urbanization and anthropogenic activities are rapidly changing the ecological conditions of urban areas leading to a change in the distribution and population status of urban birds. In the last few decades, rapid urbanization had caused a devastating influence on biodiversity across the globe. It has both direct and indirect effects on the native bird population structure and composition (Marzluff 2001), by impacting their habitat, food availability, predator diversity, disease outbreaks, competitors etc. As a major consequence of this, common and abundant species has now shown drastic declines in their population to such an extent that their sightings are rare now. House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) is one such urban bird that has suffered extensively, leading to a massive decline in its population not only in India but throughout the world (Balmori and Hallberg 2007, Dandapat *et al.* 2010).

The house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) is one of the most widely spread and abundant birds in the world (Shaw *et al.* 2008), having a historical relationship with man (Vincent 2005). It is native to Europe, North Africa, parts of Asia and the Indian subcontinent (Fig. 1). From these parts of the world, it was introduced to the rest of the world either intentionally or accidentally by humans (Hussain *et al.* 2014). In the Indian subcontinent, they are commonly found in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Maldives (Ali and Ripley 1987).

It being a "Least Concern" as per IUCN Red List, in recent decades, a decline in the sparrow

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JOURNAL OF WILDLIFE AND BIODIVERSITY [Share This Journal](#)

ISSN / eISSN 2588-3526

Publisher ARAK UNIV, ARAK, DEPT ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES, FAC AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES, ARAK, IRAN, 00000

General Information

Journal Website	Visit Site
1st Year Published	2017
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Issues Per Year	3
Country / Region	IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF
Primary Language ¹	English
Avg. Number of Weeks from Submission to Publication ¹	8
Article DOIs ¹	Yes

Title of the paper: Multitude of Themes in the Poems of Nissim Ezekiel and His Poetic Style

Multitude of Themes in the Poems of Nissim Ezekiel and His Poetic Style

Dr. Rahul Singh

Assistant Professor of English

Mukand Lal National College, Yamuna Nagar

Abstract

Nissim Ezekiel enjoys the status of father-figure in the field of Indo- Anglian poetry. He, along with Kamala Das and Ramanujan, shares the position of one of the foremost Indian poets writing in English. He is an Indian Jew who has lived most of his life in India. Thus, he is a keen observer of Indian life and as a poet he experienced much more of Indian sensibilities and behaviour than other contemporary native poets. He has enriched Indo- Anglian poetry and also gave it a new dimension. The present paper is an attempt to explore the multitude of themes in the various poems of Nissim Ezekiel. He is an Indian poet who at sometimes felt alienated in this country. He is also a post- colonial poet whose poetry seems to be a quest for identity and harmony in life. His poetry depicts the tension of two opposites – his effort to involve himself emotionally in life and his desire to detach from it. His poetic bent of mind has the questioning spirit and skepticism like that of a modern poet. His manner of portraying his themes also makes him distinctive in poetic style.

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Current Organic Chemistry, 2020, 24, 2031-2047

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REVIEW ARTICLE

Hypervalent Iodine Reagents in the Synthesis of Flavonoids and Related Compounds

Rajesh Kumar², Nitya Sharma² and Om Prakash^{1,*}

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ARTICLE HISTORY

Received: January 28, 2020
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10.2174/1385272824999200420074551

Abstract: Hypervalent iodine compounds have proved to be very useful reagents to bring about various oxidative transformations including (i) α -functionalization of carbonyl compounds, (ii) oxidation of phenols, and (iii) oxidative rearrangement of ketones and α,β -unsaturated ketones. These reactions find interesting applications in the development of newer and convenient approaches for the synthesis of flavonoids. This review focuses on the use of most common three hypervalent compounds, namely iodobenzene diacetate, [hydroxy(tosyloxy)iodo]benzene, and [bis-trifluoroacetoxy(iodo)]benzene in the synthesis of *cis/trans*-3-hydroxyflavanones, 3-hydroxyflavones (flavonols), flavones, isoflavones and related compounds.



Om Prakash

Keywords: Hypervalent iodine compounds, flavones, isoflavones, flavonols, chalcones, [hydroxy(tosyloxy)iodo]benzene.

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Publisher BENTHAM SCIENCE PUBL LTD, EXECUTIVE STE Y-2, PO BOX 7917, SAIF ZONE, SHARJAH, U ARAB EMIRATES, 1200 BR

General Information

Journal Website	Visit Site	Publisher Website	Visit Site
1st Year Published	1997	Frequency	Semi-monthly
Issues Per Year	24	Country / Region	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Primary Language	English		

Web of Science Coverage

Title: Globalization and the Consequent Dilemma of Identity Crisis- A Study of Jhumpa Lahiri's story "Unaccustomed Earth"

Tathapi
(UGC Care Journal)

ISSN:2320-0693
Vol-19-Issue-54-June-2020

Globalization and the Consequent Dilemma of Identity Crisis – A Study of Jhumpa Lahiri’s Story “Unaccustomed Earth”

Dr. Sumita Kanwar
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Department of English,
M.L.N. College Yamuna Nagar.

Abstract

Globalization has primarily been concerned with the speedup of economic activity all round the globe. But no aspect of human activity has remained unaffected by it. The world literature has also keenly assimilated this momentous movement in its folds. Writers across the globe have explored the multi-pronged effects of this significant phenomenon. Diasporic writers have undertaken a thorough dissection of the challenges faced by migrants who leave their homelands in search of greener pastures. Jhumpa Lahiri, in her fictional world, undertakes an in-depth analysis of the multiple dilemmas confronted by such migrants. The present paper undertakes to explore the struggle, anxieties and adjustments her protagonists make during their exposure to real-life situations in their host-land with specific reference to her title story “Unaccustomed Earth”. In their efforts to assimilate themselves in the host-culture they end up by being a hybrid. Uprooted from their ancestral soil, they are planted in an alien land and acquire a dual identity. In this context it becomes necessary to re-examine the implication of diasporic psychology in the world of globalization, which is usually glorified.

Keywords: Economic , Hybrid , Grafting , In-betweeness.

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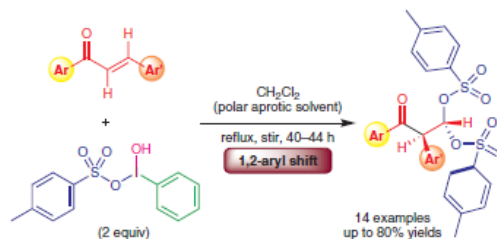
Letter

Oxidative Rearrangement via 1,2-Aryl Migration using Hydroxy(tosyloxy)iodobenzene in a Polar Aprotic Solvent

Raj Kamal^{a*} 
Vipan Kumar^a 
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Abstract A series of geminal β,β -ditosyloxy ketones were synthesized in moderate to good yields through hydroxy(tosyloxy)iodobenzene-mediated ditosyloxylation of readily accessible α,β -unsaturated ketones in a polar aprotic solvent. A mechanism has been proposed for the synthesis of the geminal β,β -ditosyloxy ketones, and entails an oxidative rearrangement involving a 1,2-aryl migration.

Key words aryl migration, ditosyloxylation, ditosyloxy ketones, hypervalent iodine, rearrangement

easily accessible. Examples of such transformations include stereocontrolled total syntheses of numerous natural products,^{23–25} various heterocycles,^{26–29} intricate carbocycles,^{30–31} and drugs.^{32–35} The attractive and exceptional features of 1,2-aryl migration reactions continually inspire synthetic chemists to utilize the synthetic potential of these reaction in generating structurally complex entities from such precursors as unsaturated carbonyl compounds. Unsaturated carbonyl compounds are readily accessible through aldol condensations between aryl methyl ketones and aryl aldehydes. Numerous elegant studies on carbonyl compounds make these entities the most exploited building blocks in synthetic chemistry.

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Scopus coverage years: from 1989 to Present

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ISSN: 0936-5214 E-ISSN: 1437-2096

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Title of paper: Finding clues in cities: nest site selection by house sparrows across a varied habitat matrix in Delhi, India

RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS

Finding clues in cities: nest site selection by house sparrows across a varied habitat matrix in Delhi, India

Shikha Choudhary^{1,*}, N. P. S. Chauhan¹ and Rajiv Kalsi²

¹Amity Institute of Forestry and Wildlife, Amity University, Sector-125, Noida 201 301, India

²Department of Zoology, Mukand Lal National College, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana 135 001, India

With changing urbanization pattern and architectural style, the house sparrow is rapidly losing its nesting ground leading to a drastic decline in its population. We studied the sparrow nest site selection to make recommendations to the Forest Department and NGOs in the conservation of sparrows in Delhi, India. Active nests were located across the habitat matrix in East Delhi. The maximum number of nests was found in suburban and high-density urban areas. The most preferred place for nesting was rolling shutters and wall crevices. The presence of old buildings, vegetation patch, water source, grocery shops, food provisioning, open drains and open dumps influence the sparrow nest selection site. By conserving natural habitat and installing nest boxes at suitable places, the sparrows can be conserved.

humans. It is closely associated with humans and depends on them for food and shelter and in turn, it has educational, recreational, economic and aesthetic values¹³.

Although in the 'least concern' category on the IUCN Red List¹⁴, the sparrow has shown a drastic decline in population in urban centres all over the world in recent decades^{15,16}. The primary cause of this decline has not been ascertained, but a number of hypotheses have been put forth, including a reduction in nest site availability¹⁷. Studies suggest that this decline might be due to small-scale habitat changes which in turn might lead to a reduction in the availability of suitable foraging and nesting habitat¹⁸. A successful conservation strategy largely depends on acquiring an accurate understanding of the habitat requirements of the species. Studies have reported differential nest site selection among house sparrows which leads to subsequent differences in productivity among sites^{19,20}. In this context, the present study was undertaken to identify the habitat variables influencing the selection of nest sites, so that artificial nest boxes can be installed in selected sites to ensure full utilization of resources. By conserving preferred natural sites, we can conserve and help re-establish the house sparrow population.

East Delhi (28°38'24"N, 77°17'24"E) is one of the most populated (26,179 persons per sq. km) and congested zones of Delhi, India. It has a total area of 64 sq. km with a mosaic of urban, suburban and rural

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Journal Website	Visit Site
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1st Year Published	1932
Frequency	Semi-monthly
Issues Per Year	24
Country / Region	INDIA
Primary Language	English

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Title of paper: Impact of urbanization on seasonal population status and occupancy of house sparrows in Delhi, India

Impact of urbanization on seasonal population status and occupancy of house sparrows in Delhi, India

Shikha Choudhary^{1,*}, N. P. S. Chauhan¹ and Rajiv Kalsi²

¹Amity Institute of Forestry and Wildlife, Amity University, Noida 201 301, India

²Department of Zoology, Mukand Lal National College, Yamuna Nagar 135 001, India

Urbanization has a direct impact on avian communities as it modifies the landscape, consequently changing bird distribution, abundance and the resources on which avian populations depend. With increasing anthropocentric activities, there has been a marked decline in the urban population of house sparrows in Delhi, India. This study was undertaken to determine the impact of varying levels of urbanization (high-, medium- and low-density urban areas, suburban areas and agricultural areas) on the population and occupancy of sparrows. The encounter rate and occupancy probability were high in sub-urban and high-density urban areas, while they were low in low-

been a crucial part of our culture and traditions. Across the world, the house sparrow is the most familiar bird and because of this familiarity, it is portrayed as the main character in many of our folklore, fables, ceremonial songs, stories, poems, idioms and phrases^{4,8}. House sparrows serve as an important bioindicator species in urban landscapes⁹, and also have ecological services as they feed on insects from their surroundings and play a role in eliminating harmful insects like mosquito larvae.

A species once considered as a pest to crops and having a negative influence on native avifauna and human¹⁰, is now on the verge of extinction in urban landscapes across the globe. It is presently a 'Least concern' species in the IUCN Red List¹¹. However, in recent decades a marked decline in the sparrow population has been reported in many cities around the world^{4-6,9,12}. Since the mid-1970s, sparrow populations in rural areas have declined by 47%, while a 60% reduction in urban sparrow populations has been reported¹². Most population surveys conducted in different urban centres across India show a declining trend^{9,13-18}. According to a survey report of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, house sparrow population had declined by 80% in Andhra Pradesh, 20% in Kerala, Gujarat and Rajasthan and around 70-80% in the coastal areas⁴. According to the state of India Bird report¹⁹, six largest metro cities (including Delhi) in the country witnessed a gradual decline in sparrow abundance.

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Journal of Physics: Conference Series

1412 (2020) 152040 doi:10.1088/1742-6596/1412/15/152040

Multiple ionization effect in Dy, Ho and Er at low proton energy

M Kaur^{1,2*}, H Mohan¹, A K Jain¹, P S Singh² and S Sharma³

¹Department of Physics, M. L. N. College, Yamuna Nagar, 135 001, Haryana, India

²Department of Physics, Punjabi University, Patiala, 147 002, Punjab, India

³Department of Chemistry, M. L. N. College, Yamuna Nagar, 135 001, Haryana, India

Synopsis The L shell X-ray production cross sections for elements ($Z = 66, 67$ and 68) at three different low proton energies i.e. 260, 280 and 300 keV have been investigated. Calculations are based on the ECPSSR model and its modified form i.e. ECPSSR-UA model. During calculations with ECPSSR theory, a significant phenomenon known as multiple ionization (MI) has been included. Theoretically calculated values are compared with the experimental values. The calculations with ECPSSR-MI shows improved results.



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Journal of Physics: Conference Series

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ISSN: 1742-6588 E-ISSN: 1742-6596

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SJR 2022

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SNIP 2022

0.260



Title of paper: A General Study Of Fundamental Solutions In Aniotropicthermoelastic Media With Mass Diffusion And Voids

Int. J. of Applied Mechanics and Engineering, 2020, vol.25, No.4, pp.22-41
DOI: 10.2478/ijame-2020-0047

A GENERAL STUDY OF FUNDAMENTAL SOLUTIONS IN ANIOTROPIC THERMOELASTIC MEDIA WITH MASS DIFFUSION AND VOIDS

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The present paper deals with the study of a fundamental solution in transversely isotropic thermoelastic media with mass diffusion and voids. For this purpose, a two-dimensional general solution in transversely isotropic thermoelastic media with mass diffusion and voids is derived first. On the basis of the obtained general solution, the fundamental solution for a steady point heat source on the surface of a semi-infinite transversely isotropic thermoelastic material with mass diffusion and voids is derived by nine newly introduced harmonic functions. The components of displacement, stress, temperature distribution, mass concentration and voids are expressed in terms of elementary functions and are convenient to use. From the present investigation, some special cases of interest are also deduced and compared with the previous results obtained, which prove the correctness of the present result.

Key words: general solution, fundamental solution, thermoelastic, voids, mass diffusion.



Scopus Preview



Source details

International Journal of Applied Mechanics and Engineering

Open Access

Scopus coverage years: from 2015 to 2022

Publisher: Walter de Gruyter

ISSN: 1734-4492 E-ISSN: 2353-9003

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Year: 2021

Title of paper: Dialectics Of Power In Shashi Deshpande'S "The Dark Holds No Terrors"

Kalyan Bharati

ISSN No. 0976-0822
(UGC-CARE List Group I)

DIALECTICS OF POWER IN SHASHI DESHPANDE'S *THE DARK HOLDS NO TERRORS*

Dr. Rahul Singh

Assistant Professor of English, Mukand Lal National College, Yamuna Nagar

Michel Foucault had once argued,

"...individuals should not be seen simply as the recipients of power, but as the 'place' where power is enacted and the place where it is resisted." (Mills 35)

When Foucault considers an individual as the site of oppression as well as resistance, he stresses, on, "the role that individuals play in power relations – whether they are simply subjected to oppression or whether they actively play a role in the form of their relations with others and with institutions" (Mills 35). Sarita, the protagonist in Shashi Deshpande's novel, *The Dark Holds No Terrors*, seems to be an individual, who, if seen in the light of Foucauldian ideas, becomes a site of oppression as well as resistance. Right from her early childhood, Sarita is subjected to the practice of gender - discrimination in her home. Sarita becomes the target of her mother's dislike and scornful attitude, for whom Sarita, the female child is nothing but a "liability" and her brother Dhruva – the precious one who would lit the funeral pyre of their parents. Simone de Beauvoir once said, "One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman" (*The Second Sex* 267). These most quoted words by the French feminist writer are totally apt for Sarita or Saru, the central character of the novel *The Dark Holds No Terrors*.

The notions of the patriarchal set up are so deep-rooted and firmly planted in the psyche of her mother, that Saru always feels a sibling jealousy for her brother Dhruva. In fact, once she pushes Dhruva off her father's lap, after hearing the mythological story of Dhruva. Discrimination with the girl child Saru is evident through each and every activity of her mother. As against Saru's birthdays, Dhruva's birthdays are celebrated with extraordinary zeal and enthusiasm. While Saru is never appreciated, Dhruva is always adored. He is the apple of his mother's eye. Saru's mother constantly abuses and scolds her, for one reason or the other. She is often given instructions regarding her conduct and is often reprimanded not to go out in the Sun, as her complexion, she is told, would grow darker. Saru is always made to realize that she is an ugly child. This rejection of Saru, by her mother, this exercise of parental authority, on the part of her mother, affects and torments Saru deeply from within. Later in the story Saru recalls, how her mother used to have a scornful attitude towards her and her appearance, "I was an ugly girl. At least, my mother told me so. I can remember her eyeing me dispassionately, saying... you will never be good looking. You are too dark for that" (*DHNT* 54).

Initially, Saru passively took in the insulting remarks regarding her looks, made by her mother. But gradually, as a reaction to these agonizing remarks, there developed in Saru, a strong desire to look charming and beautiful. In fact, to look attractive became an obsession with her. She kept



Kalyan Bharati

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1	Kalyan Bharati (print only)	Kalyan Kumar Dasgupta Memorial Committee	0976-0822	NA	from September-2019 to October-2021	Discontinued from Oct. 2021

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Title of paper: Service Quality Components And Inpatients Satisfaction At District Hospitals In Haryana: An Empirical Analysis

Article

Service Quality Components and Inpatients Satisfaction at District Hospitals in Haryana: An Empirical Analysis

Journal of Health Management
23(4) 770–785, 2021
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DOI: 10.1177/09720634211050471
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Dalbir Singh¹ and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal²

Abstract

Success of any health facility can be directly correlated with the perceived satisfaction of outpatients and inpatients availing treatment at these facilities. Therefore, patient satisfaction is a commonly used measure to assess the quality of services at various health facilities. The present article attempts to analyse the impact of service quality on inpatient satisfaction across all the district hospitals (DHs) of Haryana. Among other things, the article extracted eight factors, namely treatment services (TSs), food services (FSs), laboratory services (LSs), wards services (WSs), admission services (ASs), infrastructural services (ISs), medicine services (MSs) and nursing services (NSs) through exploratory factor analysis. Further, TSs were found to be the most important to predict the satisfaction of inpatients of DHs of Haryana followed by FSs, LSs, ISs, WSs, NSs, ASs and MSs. The article suggests the areas that require interventions to bring about overall course-correction and improve the overall quality of health services in the State and also contributes towards the existing literature on understanding service quality dynamics and measuring patients' satisfaction for health care.

Keywords

District hospitals, Haryana, inpatient satisfaction, hypothesis, factor analysis, multiple regression, Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO), Bartlett's test, principal component analysis



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HAYAVADANA: A STUDY IN CHORIC SONGS

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Abstract

Girish Karnad's play, "Hayavadana" is an attempt to understand the very existence of man and destiny on this earth in the tradition of ancient Greek dramatic art. His rendering of human life is obl in the central action of the play in his use of irony, paradox and metaphors instead of enforcing a d confrontation with the established values and ideas. Leaving aside an ethnographic analysis rooting text in its cultural and social milieu, Karnad has raised the play to the level of a universal significa The employment of numerous choric songs constitute "Hayavadana" like a Greek Tragedy see legitimacy for the human nature in its most elementary form and highlighting the cause of pain anguish in human life. Whereas Padmini, an allegorical representation of the body, carrying the bu of age-old wisdom and knowledge, seeks a unification of its parts in their most fundamental rudimentary form, the artist in Karnad sings of the joy and pleasure of the fullness of life. The song truly in the tradition of the Dionysian cult celebrating the festival of life in its primal form establi the presence of the essential 'Self' irrespective of all worldly knowledge and wisdom.

Introduction

Wolfgang Iser (1926-2007) in his epochal paper, 'The reading process: a phenomenological appr (Iser 2007) has discussed the very process of the coming into existence of the multifaceted literar as the sum total of the writer's production of his ideas of life and the reader's interpretations of th as his imagination is stirred and made active when he finds something novel that appeals t imagination and affects a change in his understanding of the monotonous world of his existen aesthetically shaping his haphazard ideas and concepts (Iser 207). Conceptually, the meaning o text results from the tacit understanding between the author and the reader to arrive at a tangible about human life. The first qualification for the coming into existence of a literary text is that the must be as inspired as the writer to actively participate in the generation of the ideas. Similar reading of Girish Karnad's, "Hayavadana" has always yielded new meanings, replacing the pr interpretations with force and creating a web of ideas that challenges each other and are in contrad like the structure of the play itself encompassing disparate techniques to elucidate on Karnad's i human life and his resentment against the judgement of a being based on the cultural knowledg wisdom that eat at the vital feelings. Leaving aside the ethnographic interpretations, Karnad interwoven the devices of the Western theatre and philosophy to create his artistic subjective expe of the human life into an objective art form in "Hayavadana".

The paper heavily draws on 'Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche's' (1844-1900) indebted to his philosoc ideas laid down in his remarkable treatise "The Birth of Tragedy" (1872) that becomes a pe document in the study of Karnad as an artist creating an imaginative world that reflects investigation and a profound understanding of the human situation in a strange world like Nietz totally unthinking amoral artist-God" (Nietzsche 6) free of all constraints and responsibilities but t to the dialectics of his own dream world. However, Karnad's attempt to sum up human situa metaphorical terms also brings 'Jacques Lacan' (1901-81) theory of the psychoanalysis distilled t "Ecrits" (2006, 2002), a collection of his seminars and papers, into consideration too without wh essence and cause of tragedy inherent in the human being himself would have been lost on the 'Lacan's concept of psychoanalysis points towards the conflict within a human being as he through the stages of identification with the world of social reality outside his being is stron appropriately applicable in the case of the tragedy of Devadatta, Kapila and Padmini who seeking fulfilment but, at the same time, has no mettle to liberate themselves of their social and association. 'Lacan', defining the development and construction of 'I' out of desire and compu become part of the human race and to seek an identity which is constructed very differently f

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***In vitro* direct multiplication of *Viola canescens* Wall. ex Roxb.: An important medicinal plant**

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Abstract

The present study investigated the different sterilization procedures for seed explants of *Viola canescens* Wall. ex Roxb. collected from a wild-grown plant on Morni Hills, Panchkula and *in vitro* frequency of multiple shoot regeneration of cotyledonary node having both cotyledons. Maximum per cent aseptic germination of healthy seeds were obtained when seeds were treated with bavistin and streptomycin for 10 min followed by a quick immerse in 70% ethanol and finally sterilized with 1.0% HgCl₂ for 5 min and cultured on half-strength MS media containing 0.5 mg/l GA₃. Effect of three different cytokinins (KIN, BAP and TDZ) alone and in amalgamation with auxin (NAA) were evaluated to investigate the frequency of *in vitro* shoot multiplication from cotyledonary node having both cotyledons. The highest average number of shoots (10.6 ± 0.547) and maximum average shoot length (6.7 ± 0.101 cm) was obtained on MS media fortified with BAP (2.0 mg/l) + NAA (0.5 mg/l). Half strength MS medium augmented with IBA (2.0 mg/l) reported best for rooting of regenerated shoots with 86.66% efficiency. Finally, in the field setting, nearly 85 per cent of regenerated plantlets were able to thrive successfully.



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