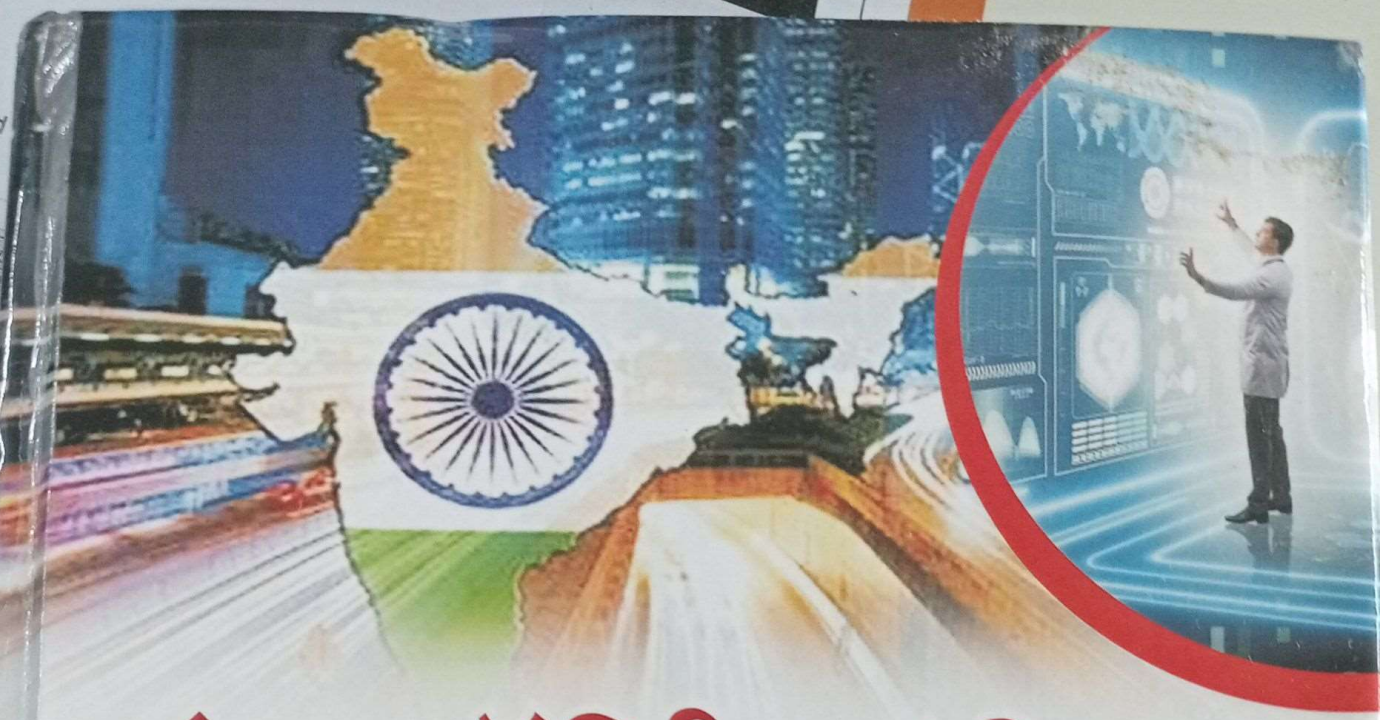
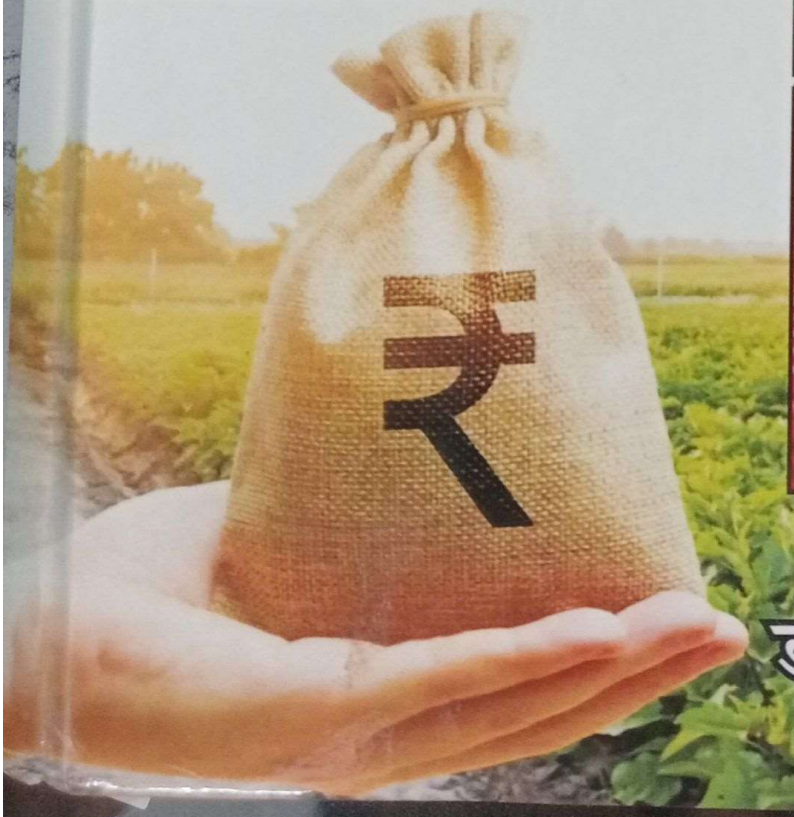


ट्रांसफॉर्मिंग इंडिया

विजन एंड चैलेंजेज



सम्पादक
डॉ. दिनेश कुमार गुप्ता

31. नई शिक्षा नीति 2020 एवं पुरानी शिक्षा नीति 1986 : एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन
श्रीमती दिव्या कटियार 293

32. उद्यमशीलता द्वारा महिलाओं को आत्मनिर्भर बनाना
डॉ0 वन्दना तिवारी 304

33. भारत में महिला सशक्तिकरण
डॉ0 पूनम सिंह 313

34. वित्तीय समावेशन : चुनौतियाँ व समाधान
डॉ0 वेद प्रकाश शर्मा एवं डॉ0 देवी दयाल 317

35. कोरोना महामारी से प्रभावित पर्यटन उद्योग का भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर प्रभाव विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन
डॉ उषा रानी सिंह 326

36. वित्तीय समावेशन, डिजिटल भुगतान और बैंकिंग क्षेत्र में सुधार
श्री विकास 343

37. भारत में निजीकरण से अर्थव्यवस्था में होने वाले परिवर्तनों का अध्ययन
डॉ सुनील कुमार पाल 350

38. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के प्रभाव तथा चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण
डॉ रेखा प्यासे 356

39. जलवायु परिवर्तन : अब तक का सफर
डॉ0 कृष्णकान्त मिश्रा एवं डॉ विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय 363

40. मध्य हिमालयी हस्त–शिल्प कौशल के संवाहक : शिल्पकार
डॉ. गोपाल राम 370

41. परिवार में बिखराव की वजह : बढ़तें तलाक
डॉ. गीता शुक्ला 379

42. भारत की नई शिक्षा नीति, प्रभाव और चुनौतियाँ
डॉ. एस. रूपेन्द्र राव एवं श्री सन्त कुमार तिवारी 386

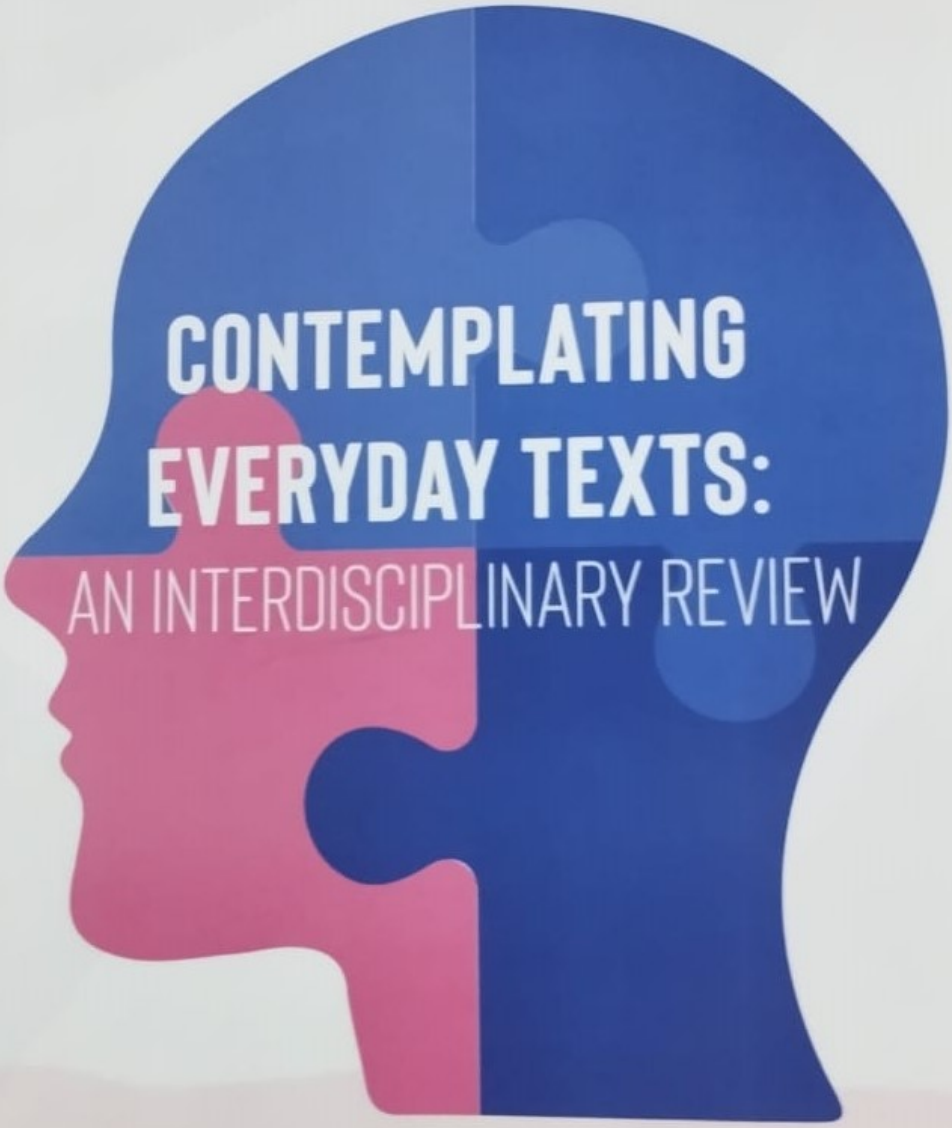
39

जलवायु परिवर्तन : अब तक का सफर

डॉ0 कृष्णकान्त मिश्रा
असि0 प्रोफेसर–इतिहास विभाग, एच0 एन0 बी0
पी0 जी0 कालेज, खटीमा, ऊ0सि0 नगर
डॉ0 विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय
असि0 प्रोफेसर–अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, एच0 एन0 बी0
पी0 जी0 कालेज, खटीमा, ऊ0सि0 नगर

प्रस्तावना

हमारे चारों तरफ का वह प्राकृतिक आवरण जो हमें सरलता पूर्वक जीवन यापन करने में सहायक होता है, पर्यावरण कहलाता है। पर्यावरण से हमें वह हर संसाधन उपलब्ध हो जाते हैं जो किसी सजीव प्राणी को जीने के लिए आवश्यक है। पर्यावरण ने हमें वायु, जल, खाद्य पदार्थ, अनुकूल वातावरण आदि उपहार स्वरूप भेंट दिया है। हम सभी ने हमेशा से पर्यावरण के संसाधनों का भरपूर इस्तेमाल किया है और आज हमारे इतना विकास कर पाने के पीछे भी पर्यावरण का एक प्रमुख योगदान है। हमारा पर्यावरण भी हमसे कुछ मदद की अपेक्षा रखता है जिससे की हमारा लालन पालन हो, हमारा जीवन बना रहे और कभी नष्ट न हो। तकनीकी आपदा के वजह से दिन प्रति दिन हम प्राकृतिक तत्व को अस्वीकार रहे हैं। सामाजिक, शारीरिक, आर्थिक, भावनात्मक तथा बौद्धिक रूप से पर्यावरण प्रदूषण हमारे दैनिक जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं को प्रभावित कर रहा है। पर्यावरण प्रदूषण वातावरण में विभिन्न प्रकार के बीमारीयों को जन्म देता है, जिसे व्यक्ति जीवन भर झेलता



CONTEMPLATING EVERYDAY TEXTS:

AN INTERDISCIPLINARY REVIEW

EDITED BY
PROF. (DR.) SATNAM KOUR
DR. SHIVANI SHARMA | MR. RAHUL VERMA

Economical and Ecological Repercussions of Commercial Coal Mining in India

Dr. Daya Prakash Yadav
Assistant Professor
Department of Economics,
H.N.B. Govt. P.G. College, Khatima.

Abstract: *India is having the fourth largest coal reserves in the world andan account for second largest producer of coal after China. However, despite having such enormous capacity of coal reserves, India is still the second largest coal exporter in the world. In this paper,efforts are being made to highlight all such factors, which have been dragging India for importing coal from those countries that have less coal resources. The government of India has been in dilemma for many decades regarding the question related to coal mining due to its economical and ecological implications. However, the recent amendment made by the government of India in Mineral Laws has started the action of several coal blocks, which, on one hand, boost economy, create jobs, and on the other hand come with several ecological implications. In this research article, emphasis is on understanding both ecological challenges as well as economic benefits of Commercial Coal Mining in India. In the last of this article, some suggestions are given to establish a balance between ecological side effects and economical benefits of Coal Mining in India.*

Keywords:Exporter, Dragging, Dilemma, Commercial.

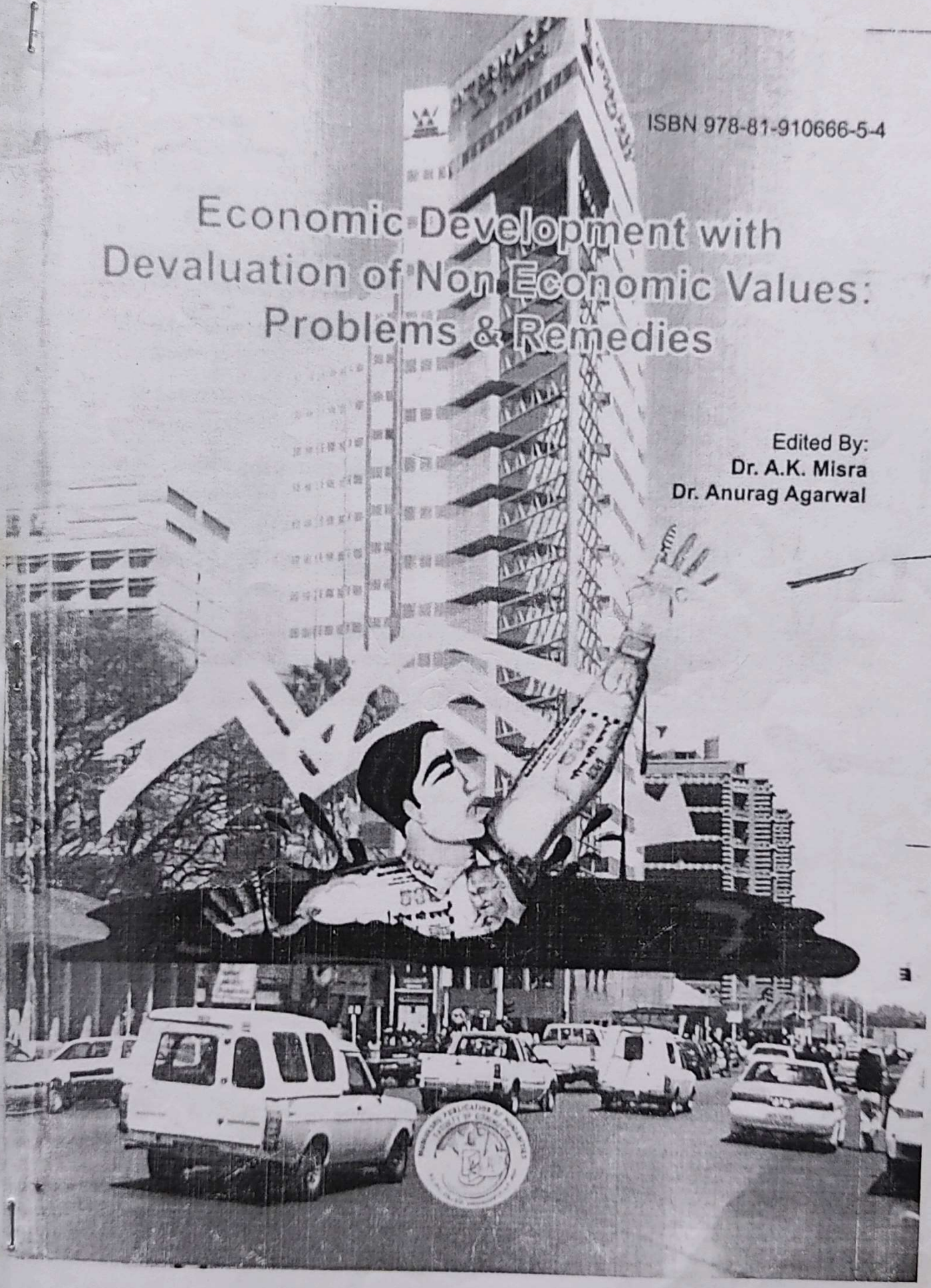
INTRODUCTION

Commercial mining in India permits the players of private fields to commercially mine coal irrespective of introducing any end-use control. These firms, in this way, have the choice to either export coals to other countries or gasify the coals. The private firms also have the option to either use the coal for their own consumption or to sell in the local market. India is one of the least energy sufficient nations in the world and in order to cater the energy related needs in India, several steps have been taken by the Indian government. One such significant step in this direction was taken by the government of India in 1973 when, to ensure energy security through assured coal supply; coal mining was nationalized in the form of Coalmines (Nationalization) Act. However, the then government had allowed the private firms to mine coal only for their own use rather than its export. However, while keeping in view the loss, which has been faced by the government, the Supreme Court of India cancelled 204 coal blocks in 2014 that have been given to private firms during 1993 to 2014. Even after this judgment, several steps have been taken

ISBN 978-81-910666-5-4

Economic Development with Devaluation of Non Economic Values: Problems & Remedies

Edited By:
Dr. A.K. Misra
Dr. Anurag Agarwal



Reviewer Committee

1. Dr. (Prof) Ajay Agrawal
   Professor,
   Govt Hamidia College, Bhopal.
2. Dr. J.K. Parmar
   Professor,
   Govt Hamidia College, Bhopal.
3. Dr. (Prof) Anil Shivani
   Professor
   Govt Hamidia College, Bhopal.

Advisory Committee

1. Dr. Jayant Sonwalkar
   Hon'ble Vice Chancellor,
   Madhya Pradesh Bhoj (Open) University,
   Bhopal.
2. Dr. L.S. Solanki
   Registrar,
   Madhya Pradesh Bhoj (Open)University,
   Bhopal.
3. Dr. Vibha Mishra
   Director,
   Madhya Pradesh Bhoj (Open) University,
   Bhopal.
4. Dr. (Prof) Ajay Agrawal
   Professor,
   Govt Hamidia College, Bhopal.
5. Dr. (Prof) Anil Shivani
   Professor,
   Govt Hamidia College, Bhopal.
6. Dr. J.K. Parmar
   Professor,
   Govt Hamidia College, Bhopal.

COURSE WRITER

Dr. Ashutosh Kumar, Associate Professor and Head of Department of Commerce, H.N.B. Government P. G. College Khatima, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand, India.

Copyright © Reserved, Madhya Pradesh Bhoj (Open) University, Bhopal

All rights reserved. No part of this publication which is material protected by this copyright notice may be reproduced or transmitted or utilized or stored in any form or by any means now known or hereinafter invented, electronic, digital or mechanical, including photocopying, scanning, recording or by any information storage or retrieval system, without prior written permission from the Registrar, Madhya Pradesh Bhoj (Open) University, Bhopal.

Information contained in this book has been published by VIKAS® Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. (Developed by Himalaya Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.) and has been obtained by its Authors from sources believed to be reliable and are correct to the best of their knowledge. However, the Madhya Pradesh Bhoj (Open) University, Bhopal, Publisher and its Authors shall in no event be liable for any errors, omissions or damages arising out of use of this information and specifically disclaim any implied warranties or merchantability or fitness for any particular use.

Published by Registrar, MP Bhoj (Open) University, Bhopal in 2020

VIKAS®

Vikas® is the registered trademark of Vikas® Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.

VIKAS® PUBLISHING HOUSE PVT. LTD.
E-28, Sector-8, Noida - 201301 (UP)
Phone: 0120-4078900 • Fax: 0120-4078999
Regd. Office: A-27, 2nd Floor, Mohan Co-operative Industrial Estate, New Delhi 1100 44
• Website: www.vikaspublishing.com • Email: helpline@vikaspublishing.com

The Use of Information and Communication Technology in development of Agricultural Sector : A Research in Kumaon region

Dr. Ashutosh Kumar*, Anil Sharma** and Fahad Khan
*Assistant Professor, PNGPG college, Ramnagar
**Research Scholar, Kumaun University, Nainital
***Research Scholar, Kumaun University, Nainital

1. Introduction

Diminutive farmers are the world's major group of working-age. A large amount of the world's food contribution will continue to depend on their efforts, yet a lack of financial services often stymies their attempts for enhancing investments and to smooth their consumption between periods of surplus & deficit. Capital-constrained farmers minimize risk instead of maximizing returns.

Farmers are categorized as follow .

Young workers
Working age
Small farmers
Casual labour
Low wage farmers
Micro-entrepreneurs
Unemployed

Farmers Require Four Kinds of Financial Services

- ***Credit*** in the form of loans, personal loans, overdraft facilities, or credit lines, is often used as working capital at the beginning of the growing season to purchase inputs and prepare land.
- ***Savings*** may be in the form of current accounts, savings accounts, or fixed or time deposits. Famers have a significant need for savings.
- ***Transfer and payment facilities*** allow for local and international money transfers, remittances, government transfers, and check clearing.
- ***Insurance*** may cover crops and livestock as well as human life and health.

ICTs have now created the potential to deliver a greater diversity of financial products to greater numbers of rural clients than conventional financial service providers have been able to reach. ICTs can also enhance the government's capacity to monitor and evaluate financial services provided to rural clients and design effective financial policies and regulations for the rural sector. Risk in agriculture can be further classified according to affects of production, environment & market :

- ***Production risks*** include bad weather, pests and diseases, fire, soil erosion, other kinds of environmental degradation, illness and loss of labor in the farm family They have a direct, immediate impact on local agricultural production and on supply chain.

For Kumaun University, Nainital

A Text Book of

MATHEMATICAL STATISTICS

(For B.A./B.Sc. Students of Semester-VI, Paper-II)

SPECIMEN COPY
NOT FOR SALE

By :

Dr. P.K. Mittal

Dr. Govind Pathak
Department of Mathematics
M.B. Govt. (P.G.) College
Haldwani (Nainital)

Amit Kumar
Department of Mathematics
M.B. Govt. (P.G.) College
Haldwani (Nainital)

Bipin Bhatt
Department of Mathematics
H.N.B. Govt.(P.G.) College
Khatima

Dr. Ganesh S. Negi
Department of Mathematics
Govt. (P.G.) College
Ranikhet (Almora)

According to the Latest New Syllabus

S.J. PUBLICATIONS

MEERUT

Published by :

S.J. PUBLICATIONS
(A unit of Kedar Nath Ram Nath)
132, R.G. College Road
Chhipi Tank
Meerut – 250 001. (U.P.)
Phone : (0121)–4022400, 4010345, 4052924

Visit us at : **www.knrnpublications.com**

A Text Book of MATHEMATICAL STATISTICS

© All Rights Reserved

Edition 2020

ISBN : 978-93-87008-68-0

Price : ₹ 170.00 Only

Laser Typesetting :
UTSAV Computers
Meerut

Printed at :
Raj Printers
Meerut

AVAILABLE ONLINE !

www.knrnpublications.com

DISCLAIMER : Every effort has been made to avoid any error or omission in this book. Inspite of this, some errors might have crept in. Any mistake, error or discrepancy noted may be brought to our notice which shall be taken care of in the next edition. It is noted that neither the author nor publishers or the seller will be responsible for any damage or loss of action to any one, of any kind, in any manner, there from. For binding mistakes, misprints or missing pages, etc., the publishers responsibility is limited to replacement within one month of purchase by similar edition. All expenses in this connection are to be borne by the purchaser. All disputes are subject to Meerut Jurisdiction only.

Code : B00249

Innovative Socio- Economic Trends In BFM

(Banking, Finance & Management)

Dr. Jyoti Khare

Nitya Publications

Edition : First Edition 2019

This book or any part thereof may not be reproduced in any form without written permission of the publisher.

Publisher's Disclaimer: Due care has been taken while publishing this book, but the Author, Publisher; Printers are not responsible in any manner for any mistake that may have inadvertently crept in.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reprinted or reproduced or utilized in any form or by any electronic, mechanical, or other means, nowknown or hereafter invented, including photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system without permission in writing from the publishers.

Any comments or suggestions should be sent to author and no other place including public domain.

ISBN: 978-81-943432-0-2

DOI : 10.17950/ISETBFM.1.1.2019.1-300

Published by:

Nitya Publications
G-3, Gulmohar, Bhopal MP India
web : www.nityapublications.com
Email: info@ nityapublications.com
Ph.No. : +91-900-929-1840

*Dr. Harendra Mohan Singh,** Ajay Prasad Uniyal
*Asst. Prof., Dept. of Commerce,
Govt. P. G. College, Karanprayag
E-mail:harendrasingh_gkp@rediffmail.com
**Asst. Prof., Dept. of Commerce,
Pt. L. M. S. Govt. P.G. College Rishikesh
E-mail:ajayprasaduniyal@gmail.com

Evaluation of Financial Performance of UPSRTC

Abstract:

Road transport is the most favored mode of transport among common mass. In India, State Road Transport Undertakings (SRTUs) are engaged on providing road transport facility to public. They run their services on the basis of business principles. Their practices are motivated to provide transport facilities to public with resultant profitability. But in recent years the SRTUs are suffering from huge amount of losses. The present study is focused on the financial performance evaluation of UPSRTC. It discusses the various components of capital structure, total revenue and total cost and also analyses its share in total. This paper is an important avenue available for the corporation to improve their economic and financial viability which in turn enhance their profitability.

Keywords: Transport, Financial, Cost, Performance, Evaluation, Capital, Revenue

Introduction:

At present, the industrial progress, the giant business, the new knowledge and its functioning, the various consumables, social tolerance, word spirit and high civilization all we see in our environment, its credit goes to modern sources of transportation. Who has made mobility quick, cheap, regular and reliable. Transport is a necessary chain between country and abroad for commerce and trade. The invention of science, the advancement of culture and civilization and the development of business, is in the hands of best means of transportation is the real mirror of the advancement of any caste and civilization.

We are IntechOpen, the world's leading publisher of Open Access books
Built by scientists, for scientists

6,300
Open access books available

171,000
International authors and editors

190M
Downloads

Our authors are among the

154
Countries delivered to

TOP 1%
most cited scientists

12.2%
Contributors from top 500 universities

CLARIVATE ANALYTICS
BOOK CITATION INDEX
INDEXED

WEB OF SCIENCE™

Selection of our books indexed in the Book Citation Index in Web of Science™ Core Collection (BKCI)

Interested in publishing with us?
Contact book.department@intechopen.com

Numbers displayed above are based on latest data collected.
For more information visit www.intechopen.com

Chapter

Bryophytes: A Potential Source of Antioxidants

Dheeraj Gahtori and Preeti Chaturvedi

Abstract

A variety of degenerative diseases are caused by free radicals. Oxidative stress, the major cause of the diseases, is due to the imbalance between the free radicals and the antioxidants. To overcome this imbalance, the body needs antioxidants whether endogenously present or supplied from exogenous sources. Hence, the search of effective natural antioxidants is greatly needed to fight the onset of degenerative diseases and aging. Indeed, vascular plants are well-known sources of good and efficient natural antioxidants. Non-tracheophytes are however relatively unexplored. Interestingly, these atracheophytes are endowed with the remarkable property of desiccation tolerance which makes them unique in the plant kingdom. The property is attributed to its specialized structure and rich reservoir of phytochemicals. Therefore, there is a need to bioprospect this rich resource for antioxidants.

Keywords: bryophytes, antimicrobial, antioxidant, phytochemicals

1. Introduction

The use of medicinal plants for treating human ailments is as old as the mankind. Man's keen observations of the mother nature led to disclosure of various curative properties of plants. These properties were acquired by the plants during evolution as adaptive strategies for protecting against various abiotic and biotic challenges faced by the plants. Changing climatic conditions of the earth also played an important role in designing plant's adaptive abilities. Human has utilized these abilities of the plants for ensuring his own survival. Needless to say, before the introduction of modern medicine, disease treatment was mainly managed by herbal remedies. Plants were found to be a rich source of therapeutic agents and hence contributed to the drug industry for a long time. Today also, many important medicinal compounds are derived from plant sources. There is huge potential to further harness this resource by exploring the vast diversity present in the plant world [1].

With increase in awareness and people becoming more health conscious, their attitude toward medicine and diet has undergone a dramatic transformation. Now, there is increased focus on plant-based diet and healthcare supplements. The natural supplements are relatively healthier and free from side effects of harmful chemicals. In human body, different natural mechanisms are responsible for production of free radicals and other reactive oxygen species (ROS). These species perform dual functions, viz., lethal as well as favorable, depending upon their concentrations. The delicate equilibrium between these two contrary effects needs to be maintained for a healthy life. At low or optimum levels, reactive oxygen species exert positive effects

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OF INDIA

Scanned with OKEN Scanner

13

Role Of Higher Education In Human Resources Development

Mrs. Hema Pandey
Department of Economics, Lamgara Degree Collge, Lamgara, Almora, Uttarakhand.

Abstract

Education is an integral part of life. Development and education are the two sides of a coin and education facilitates development at every stage of life. The essence of human resource development is education, which plays a significant role in balancing the socio-economic fabric of the Country. Higher education has a key role in the development of any nation. This Chapter focuses on the role of higher education in human resource development. It contains the purpose and function of HRD, definition of human development index with global position of India in respect to human development and role of HRD in higher education focusing the human resource development of students, teachers and non-teaching staffs in higher education institutions. The aim of HRD is to improve the performance of the employees. Thus, the purpose of HRD is to enhance learning, human potential and high performance in work-related systems and contribute to sustainable human development. In other words, the purpose of HRD is to provide opportunities for improving skills with the aim of efficient utilization of human resource in order to meet organizational objectives. There are three main areas of human resource development, human resource management, quality improvement and career development. Manpower planning, proper selection of personnel, motivating, training, updating human skills, appraisal of performance, and caring for their welfare are all considered as important aspects of HRD. Education helps to improve all aspect of human life and make the person of resources of country.

INTRODUCTION

Education is an integral part of life, it facilitates learning and acquisition of knowledge and transfer of same from one generation to another. Education enriches people's understanding of themselves and of the world, raises their productivity and creativity and thus

SHOT ON REDMI Y3
AI DUAL CAMERA
Scanned with OKEN Scanner

facilitates various types of development. Thus, development and education are the two sides of a coin and education facilitates development at every stage of life.There are four stages of education. Primary Education, Secondary Education and Higher or Tertiary Education. All stages of education are very crucial in human life but higher education specifically plays a very important role in human development. As per the word bank (2000), 'Higher education simultaneously improves individual's lives and enriches wider society. Investing in higher education is good for the economy and society'. Higher education performs vital functions as generator of new knowledge. Universities and colleges are the main medium of providing higher education, Marmar Mukhopadhyay (2016) provided a unique concept of the role of the universities in the knowledge based economy, he portrayed university as the melting pot of fresh ideas and innovation- remains unchanged. Higher education or a university is a knowledge enterprise; one that not only dispenses knowledge, but also creates, archives and disseminates knowledge. Mitra and Mandke (2003) proposed this knowledge enterprise concept as the 'theory of higher education'. The essence of human resource development is education, which plays a significant role in balancing the socio-economic fabric of the country. Higher education has a key role in the development of any nation.

The success of higher education institutions revolves around the quality of the research, faculty and staff of the organizations, as well as their ability to raise funds for the institution and deliver a quality education to students. The higher education institutions are labour intensive organizations and they depend on people for the delivery of their services. Teachers' quality plays a vital role in ensuring optimum human resource development. The quality of the staff in institutions of higher education is central to their effectiveness, in the same way that it is to all people-centered organizations. India's higher education sector is rapidly growing because of commercialization. The Government of India has Ministry of Human Resource Development for the exclusive development of human resource. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has been implementing various programmes in various sectors including Higher Education for the task of human resource development.

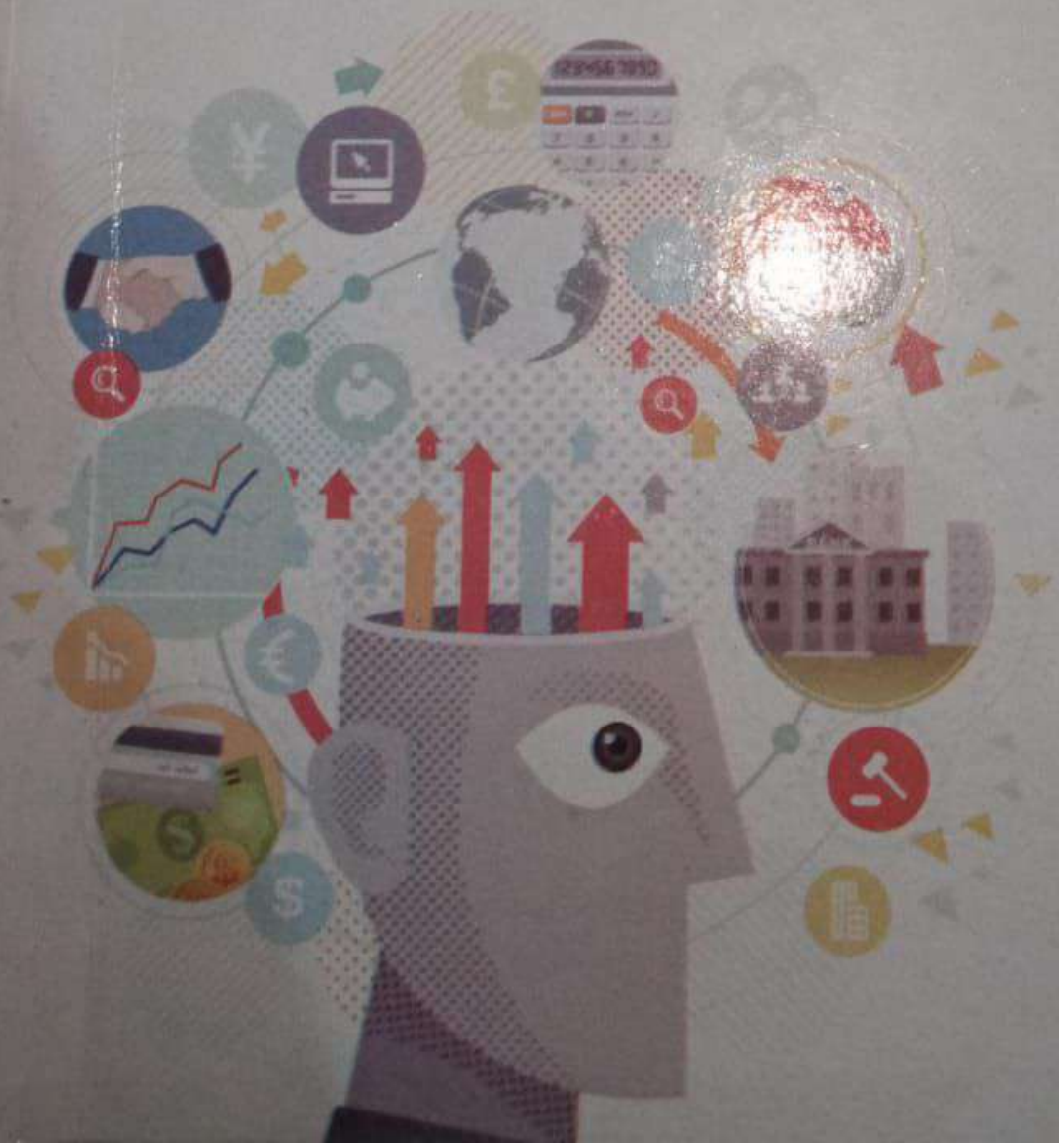
SHOT ON REDMI 10
AI DUAL CAMERA

Scanned with OKEN Scanner

anand

व्यष्टिगत अर्थशास्त्र

MICRO ECONOMICS



डॉ. हरेन्द्र मोहन सिंह
अजय प्रसाद उनियाल

डॉ० हरेन्द्र मोहन सिंह
असिस्टेन्ट प्रोफेसर, वाणिज्य विभाग
डॉ० शिवानन्द नौटियाल राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय
कर्णप्रयाग, चमोली (उत्तराखण्ड)

अजय प्रसाद उनियाल
असिस्टेन्ट प्रोफेसर, वाणिज्य विभाग
राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, नई टिहरी (उत्तराखण्ड)

व्यष्टिगत अर्थशास्त्र

(Micro Economics)

[Strictly based on Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com) First year Semester-Ist
– Shri Dev Suman University, Uttarakhand
[Strictly based on Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com) Third year Semester-Vth
– H.N.B. Garhwal University (CBCS), Srinagar]

anand publications

anand
With Best Wishes
Complimentary Copy

Published By:

Anand Publications

Regd. office:

1-A, Delhi Road, Near Metro Plaza, Meerut (U.P.) India

Corporate Office:

62, Mansarovar Industrial Estate

Near Vishwakarma Industrial Area, Baghpat Road, Meerut (U.P.) India

Ph: 0121-2439101, 09458078364

Email : anandpublications@gmail.com

anand_publication@rediffmail.com

website: www.anandpublications.org

व्यष्टिगत अर्थशास्त्र

- ISBN : 978-93-86080-78-3
- First Edition : 2018-19
- Price : ₹ 240.00
- © Author
- Laser Type Setting : Poonam Graphics, Meerut
- Printed at : Anand Publications Printing Unit

प्रस्तावना

प्रस्तुत पुस्तक व्यष्टिगत अर्थशास्त्र के सिद्धांत (Principles of Micro Economics) का प्रथम संस्करण है। यह पुस्तक श्री देव सुमन विश्वविद्यालय, उत्तराखण्ड के बी०कॉम० प्रथम सेमेस्टर एवं हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा गढ़वाल विश्वविद्यालय, श्रीनगर के बी०कॉम० पंचम सेमेस्टर के विद्यार्थियों के लिये निर्धारित नवीनतम एकीकृत पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार लिखी गयी है।

अध्ययन-अध्यापन की सरलता के लिए विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा तैयार की गई समस्त पाठ्यक्रम को पाँच इकाईयों में विभक्त कर प्रचुर और पर्याप्त सामग्री से सुसज्जित किया गया है। विषय-वस्तु को सुगम एवं सरलता से समझने योग्य बनाने के लिए जहाँ-जहाँ आवश्यकता हुई है वहाँ-वहाँ तालिकाओं तथा रेखाचित्रों का सहारा लिया गया है। विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा पाठ्यक्रम को पाँच इकाइयों में विभक्त किया गया है—प्रथम इकाई व्यावसायिक अर्थशास्त्र, सूक्ष्म अर्थशास्त्र और व्यापक अर्थशास्त्र : एक परिचय से सम्बन्धित है जिसको हमने शून्य अध्याय से लेकर चतुर्थ अध्याय तक में समायोजित किया है। इसी प्रकार से द्वितीय इकाई जो उपभोक्ता व्यवहार से सम्बन्धित है, को पाँचवें अध्याय से लेकर नौवें अध्याय तक, तृतीय इकाई जो उत्पादन एवं लागत से सम्बन्धित है को दसवें अध्याय से लेकर सत्रहवें अध्याय तक, चतुर्थ इकाई जो बाजार संरचना पर आधारित है को अट्ठारहवें अध्याय से लेकर इक्कीसवें अध्याय तक एवं अन्त में पाँचवीं इकाई जो कि आय वितरण एवं कीमत कारक से सम्बन्धित है को अध्याय बाईस से लेकर अध्याय छब्बीस तक समायोजित किया गया है। इसकी उपयोगिता को अधिक सरल एवं जीवनोपयोगी बनाने के लिए हमने स्पष्ट, बोधगम्य एवं सतत् प्रयास किया है। फिर भी इस कृति को अधिक उपयोगी बनाने में पाठकों के सुझावों तथा संशोधनों का हम हार्दिक रूप से स्वागत करेंगे।

इस पुस्तक के लेखन में हम उन सभी विद्वान अर्थशास्त्रियों के कृतज्ञ हैं जिन्होंने अपने अध्ययन व चिन्तन के इस नये कल्पतरु को अंकुरित कर पुष्पित एवं पल्लवित किया। उनके प्रति सम्मान की अभिव्यक्ति के रूप में उनके नाम को इस पुस्तक में यथास्थान स्मरण किया गया है।

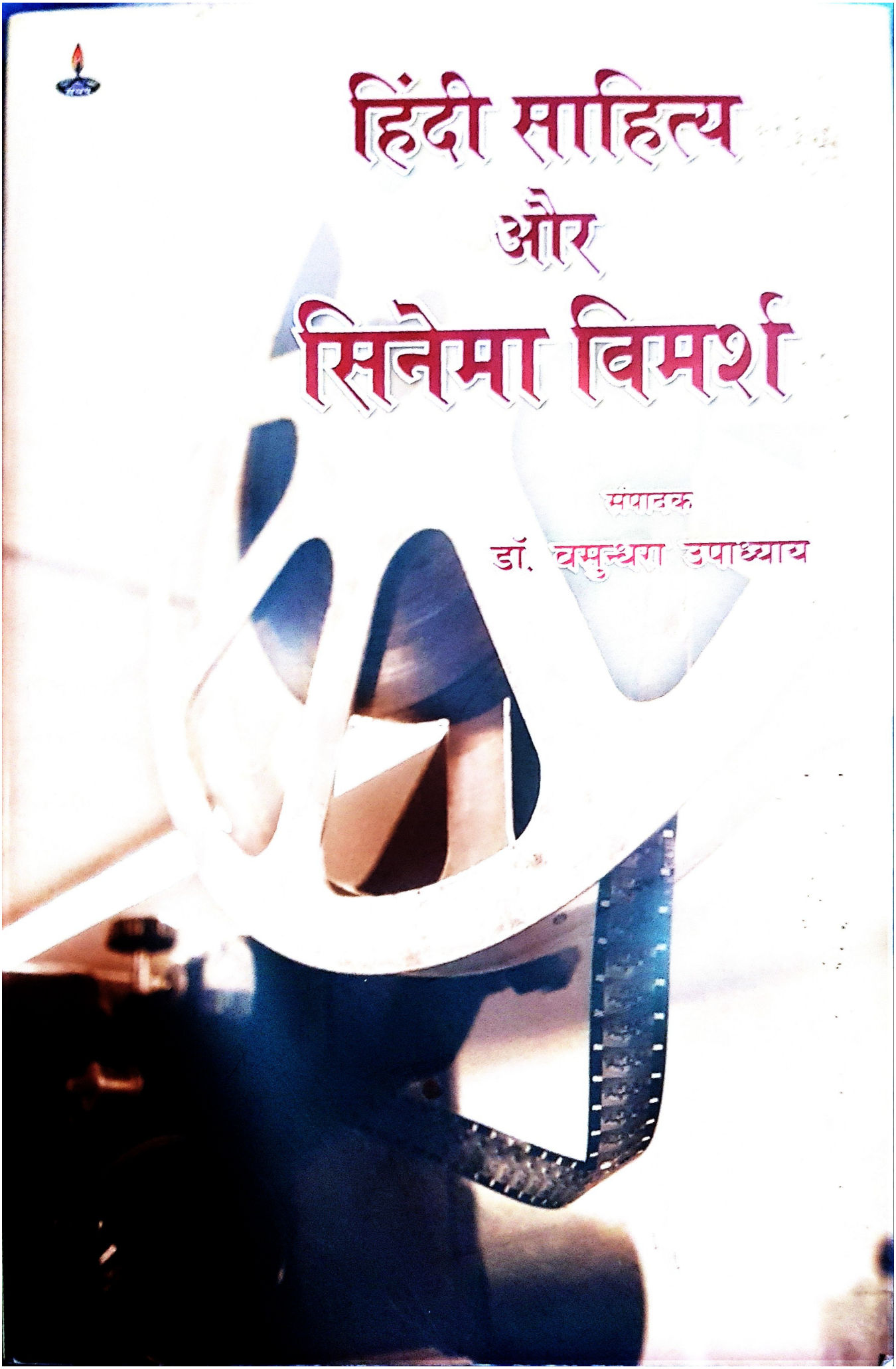
अन्त में हम अपने उन मित्रों तथा सम्बन्धियों के भी हृदय से आभारी हैं जिन्होंने हमें इस पुस्तक को लिखते समय अपने बहुमूल्य सुझावों से लाभान्वित किया। हम आनन्द पब्लिकेशन्स, मेरठ का भी हार्दिक आभार प्रकट करते हैं, जिनके स्नेहिल आग्रह के कारण हम पुस्तक आप तक पहुँचाने में सफल हो सके।

—डॉ० हरेन्द्र मोहन सिंह

—अजय प्रसाद अग्रवाल

हिंदी साहित्य और सिनेमा विमर्श

संपादक
डॉ. वसुन्धरा उपाध्याय



हिंदी साहित्य तथा सिनेमा

श्रीमती हीरा अन्ना
असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर हिंदी
हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा स्नातकोत्तर
महाविद्यालय खटीमा, उत्तराखंड
Hiragovind00@gmail.com

साहित्य तथा सिनेमा दोनों ही समाज से जुड़े हैं। इनसे समाज, जनजीवन आदि घटकों की सरलता से जानकारी प्राप्त हो जाती है। दोनों से ज्ञान भी मिलता है। सिनेमा को जन्म से ही किसी कथा की आवश्यकता होती है। जो कि साहित्य द्वारा पूरी की जाती है। वर्तमान समय में व्यक्ति के पास समय का अभाव है, अतः वह साहित्य के स्थान पर कम समय में सिनेमा देखना ही पसंद करता है। इस प्रकार साहित्य सिनेमा का घनिष्ट संबंध है।

हिंदी में पहली बोलती फिल्म 'आलमआरा' 1931 में बनी है। इस फिल्म के निर्माण में 2 वर्ष पश्चात ही हिंदी के प्रसिद्ध साहित्यकार उपन्यास जगत के सम्राट मुंशी प्रेमचंद भी सिनेमा में भाग्य आजमाने मुंबई पहुँचे। उस समय प्रेमचंद जी पर काफी कर्ज हो चुका था, सिनेमा में काम करके वह कुछ हद तक धन कमाना चाहते थे। लेकिन यह प्रेमचंद के जीवन की त्रासदी ही रही कि कलम के जादूगर होने के बावजूद वह सिनेमा में कुछ न कर पाए। जब उनकी कहानी पर आधारित फिल्म मिल मजदूर बनी तो उनकी कहानी में काफी काट-छाँट हुई जिससे प्रेमचंद खुश नहीं हुए थे। फिल्म आई तो प्रेमचंद ने कहा—'यह प्रेमचंद की हत्या है' वैसे भी तीखे तेवर होने के कारण इस फिल्म पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया था। इसके साथ ही प्रेमचंद ने फिल्म नगरी को अलविदा कह दिया।

इसके बाद भी प्रेमचंद की अनेक कृतियों पर फिल्में बनीं। एक-आध छोड़कर सभी फिल्में असफल रहीं। प्रेमचंद पश्चात उपेंद्रनाथ अश्क, भगवती चरण वर्मा, पांडेय बैचेन शर्मा उग्र तथा अमृत लाल नागर भी सिनेमा में भाग्य आजमाने पहुँचे। किंतु अमृतलाल के अतिरिक्त कोई भी फिल्म नगरी में टिक न पाया। हाँ, नागर जी सिनेमा

USEFUL BOOKS

FOR KUMAUN UNIVERSITY

CHEMISTRY

Inorganic Chemistry Vol. I & II

Organic Chemistry Vol. I & II

Physical Chemistry Vol. I & II

PHYSICS

Elementary Mechanics –*J. P. Agarwal*

Elementary Electricity –*J. P. Agarwal*

Elementary Theory of Oscillations –*J. P. Agarwal*

Elementary General Properties of Matter –*J. P. Agarwal*

Elementary Magnetism –*J. P. Agarwal*

Elementary Wave Motion and Acoustics –*J. P. Agarwal*

MATHEMATICS

Elementary Algebra and Trigonometry –*Pandey, Nayal, Bhagat, Kumar*

Elementary Geometry and Vector Analysis –*Pandey, Nayal, Bhagat, Kumar*

Elementary Differential Calculus –*Joshi, Bhagat, Yadav, Chandra*

Elementary Group Theory –*Pandey, Dhapola, Nayal, Joshi*

Elementary Integral Calculus –*Pandey, Bhagat, Kumar, Bhatt*

Elementary Analytical Geometry –*Pandey, Joshi, Yadav, Chandra*

BOTANY

Elementary Algae –*T. S. Dhaka, Lalit Singh*

Elementary Fungi –*T. S. Dhaka, Lalit Singh*

Elementary Bacteria, Viruses and Lichens –*T. S. Dhaka, Lalit Singh*

Elementary Bryophyta –*T. S. Dhaka, Lalit Singh*

Elementary Pterydophyta –*T. S. Dhaka, Lalit Singh*

Elementary Gymnosperms and Paleobotany –*T. S. Dhaka, Lalit Singh*

© Author : Elementary Integral Calculus

PRAGATI PRAKASHAN
Educational Publishers
Head Office :
PRAGATI BHAWAN
240, W. K. Road, Meerut-250 001
SMS/Ph. : (0121) 6544642, 6451644
Tele/Fax. : (0121) 2640642, 2643636
www.pragatiprakashan.in
e-mail : pragatiprakashan@gmail.com
Regd. Office :
New Market, Begum Bridge, Meerut-250 001

First Edition : 2017

ISBN : 978-93-86306-51-7

Price : ₹ 185.00

Published by : K. K. Mittal for Pragati Prakashan, Meerut-250 001 and Laser Type Setted at Jai Bharat Computers and Printed at : Honey Process, Meerut.

Pragati's

ELEMENTARY INTEGRAL CALCULUS

(For B. Sc.-I, Semester II, Paper-II)

[Strictly according to the New Unified Syllabus for Kumaun University from the Session 2016-17]

Dr. V. P. PANDEY
Professor and Head
Deptt of Mathematics
S. S. J. Campus, **Almora**

Dr. NAVEEN BHAGAT
Associate Professor
M. B. Govt. P. G. College,
Haldwani, (Nanital)

V. C. BHATT
Head Deptt of Mathematics
H. N. B. Govt. P. G. College,
Khatima

AMIT KUMAR
Assistant Professor
M. B. Govt. P. G. College,
Haldwani, (Nanital)

WITH BEST COMPLIMENTS FROM:
M.S. Pal
Marketing Executive

SPECIMENT COPY

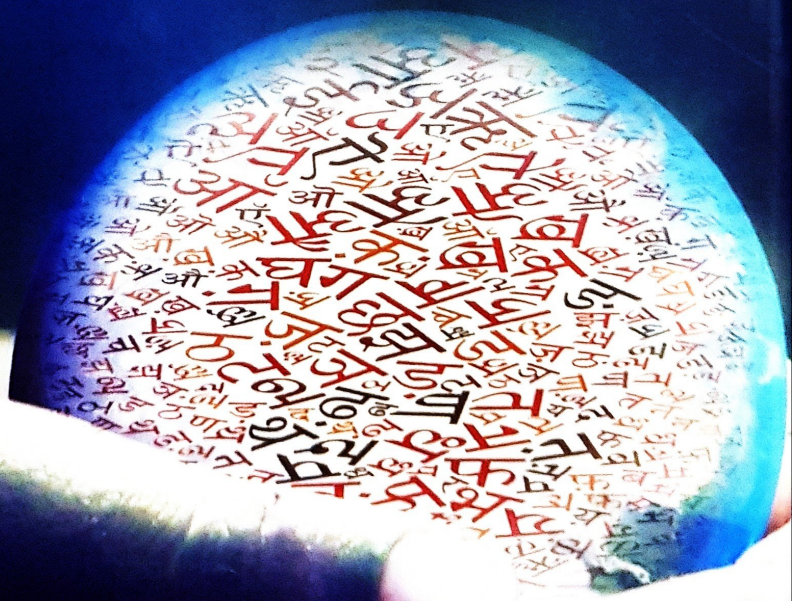
PRAGATI PRAKASHAN

1

वैश्विक पटल पर हिंदी

सम्पादक

डॉ. रमा



अन्तरराष्ट्रीय मंच पर हिंदी

श्रीमती हीरा अन्ना
प्रवक्ता हिंदी विभाग
हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा राजकीय
स्नाकोत्तर महाविद्यालय खटीमा, उत्तराखंड

जब हम अपने मोहल्ले, गाँव, शहर, देश की मिट्टी से दूर विदेश में कहीं परायों के बीच में होते है, इस स्थिति में कोई अपनी भाषा जानने वाला, हमारी संस्कृति, रीति-रिवाज से परिचित मिल जाता है तो एक सुकून अपनत्व शांति मिलती है मन आनंदित तथा प्रफुल्लित हो जाता उठता है, उल्लास व खुशी का ठिकाना नहीं रहता हिंदी हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा है, राजभाषा है, विदेशों में रहते हुए हिंदी के प्रचार-प्रसार उसकी गरिमामय स्थिति से मन गदगद हो उठता है वहुत संतुष्टि होती है जब हमें ज्ञात होता है कि विदेशों में लगभग 154 देशों के विश्वविद्यालयों में हिंदी पढ़ाई जाती है इसमें केवल अप्रवासी भारतीय ही नहीं वरन् स्थानीय छात्र भी हिंदी का अध्ध्यन करते हैं परदेशी मति पर इतने लोगों का हिंदी भाषा साहित्य का अध्ययन भारतीय संस्कृति परंपरा से उनका परिचय। ... सचमुच अपने लोगों की संख्या बढ़ने पर मन प्रफुल्लित हो उठता है।

अंतरराष्ट्रीय मंच पर हिंदी की लोकप्रियता का एक़ प्रमुख कारण बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों द्वारा भारत में अपना उत्पादन बेचने के लिए तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं को सीखना भी रहा है भारतीय भाषाएँ सीखकर वे उत्पादन में लाभ प्राप्त कर रहे हैं यहाँ तक की उन्होंने हिंदी सॉफ्टवेयर भी बना लिया है वैश्वीकरण के वर्तमान दौर में डिजिटल मीडिया द्वारा हिंदी को अफ्रीका, मध्य-पूर्व यूरोप और उत्तरी अमेरिका में अत्यंत आकर्षक ढंग से लगातार पहुँचाया जा रहा है।

विदेशों में हिंदी की स्थिति को तीन वर्गों में देखा जा सकता है पहले वर्ग में वे लोग आते हैं जो कई पीढ़ियों पहले से अपनी जीविका हेतु भारत से विदेश आ वैसे थे इन्होंने हिंदी को अपने अस्तित्व के साथ जोड़े रखा। इन देशों में मारीशस सूरीनाम, फीजी, ट्रिनीडाड, गुयाना आदि देश आते हैं।

दूसरे वर्ग में भारत के पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान, चीन, भूटान, नेपाल, बाँग्लादेश, श्रीलंका हैं जहाँ हिंदी स्वतः ही भाषा के रूप में विद्यमान है।

INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM AND HUMAN VALUES;

Understanding the Relationship and Analysing the Need

Editor
Dr. Dharmendra Kumar

Scanned with OKEN Scanner

9

HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

Hema Pandey

Guest Faculty Economics, Govt. Degree College, Lamgara, Uttarakhand

ABSTRACT

Higher education enables individual to develop their capabilities to the highest potential levels throughout life so that they grow intellectually and well equipped for work and can contribute effectively to society and achieve personal fulfillment. Indian higher education system is third largest in the world, next to the United States and China but it is lagged behind to make highest position in world. The research paper is examining higher education of India from ancient to modern time. It is based on secondary data.

Introduction:

Today higher education has been playing a dominating role in the world. The basic role of higher education is to enable the society to make progress an understating of itself and its world. In context of India, higher education is not a recent phenomenon. It has a long historical root through which a modern system of education has been evaluated. The journey of higher education has been started with ancient time. Higher education is an important factor for economic and social development by enhancing human and technical capabilities of society. Higher education plays a vital role in technical and institutional change. It is accepted that without more and better education, developing countries find difficulty to benefit from global knowledge based economic.[1] Higher education institutions are the major tools of HRD. The journey of higher education has been started with the ancient time. The growth of higher education can be classified by following chart:

SHOT ON REDMI Y3

Scanned with OKEN Scanner