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2005 - 2008

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PATNA UNIVERSITY

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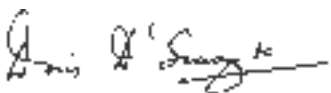
Principal's Voice

Patna Women's College, a premier institution for Women students in Bihar, received 'A' Grade after the process of NAAC accreditation in the year 2004. In the same year, the institution was also accorded the College with Potential for Excellence (CPE) status by the University Grants Commission (UGC) under the CPE scheme based on the proposal submitted. Grant is sanctioned, which has to be utilized, among other things, to encourage and promote undergraduate research. In pursuance of this goal, Patna Women's College has, since 2005, initiated the process of encouraging research aptitude amongst undergraduate students in all departments. Groups of students (not exceeding three in a group) are identified and selected in all departments, for undertaking research projects in a specified area or topic. The groups work under the supervision of a teacher in the department. The students collect data / material, organize these and after analysis and inference, present their findings in the form of a written report. Subsequently they modify the content of their research and findings in the form of a research paper and make a Power - Point Presentation (PPP). A Panel of Judges evaluate the quality of research and presentation. The best presentation from each department is given an award.

The research project initiated under the CPE Scheme has succeeded in making the learning process more purposive and meaningful exercise. The present education system based on transfer of information as we all know has not been able to encourage critical thinking. The College pursues this programme with enthusiasm since it provides an opportunity to the young learner to participate in the process of meaning making, reflection and action. It is also a curative for that 'Sense of hollowness' which a lot of young people find in our institutional life today.

This journal embodies the abstracts of the research work of our undergraduate students in all faculties - Arts, Science, Commerce and Vocational Courses undertaken from 2005-2008. It also includes the abstracts of the research papers of Post-graduate students from the Department of Home Science. The College is proud to bring out '**Explore - A Compendium of Abstracts**'.

I thank all the teachers and students and experts in the concerned field for their contribution.



Dr. Sr. Doris D'souza, A.C.
Principal, Patna Women's College



Study of Interaction of Colour Radiation and Photosynthesis

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ABSTRACT

In this project we studied interaction of different colour radiation in photosynthesis with the help of **Wilmotts bubbler**. The visible light is only effective on photosynthesis¹. Different coloured radiation have varying effects on the rate. We find that the rate of photosynthesis increases with the intensity of light². For **blue light** rate of photosynthesis is found maximum and for green it is minimum. Due to red light rate of photosynthesis is more than the green light. Freshly cut **Hydrilla plant** was used, Vaseline should be used to air tighten the Wilmott's bubbler.

Key words : Radiation, Photosynthesis, Wilmott's bubbler

References:

1. R.N.Roy, Medical BioPhysics, Books and Allied p Ltd. Calcutta, 1st ed (2001) p 52-80
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Preparation of Low Cost Electronic Intercom

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ABSTRACT

In this research project, we construct a low cost electronic intercom, consisting of two sets for receiving and transmitting systems^{1,2}. The set can be placed up to 50m apart. Most important characteristic of this intercom is that it works even at very low voltage (3V DC) and its life time is very large. This intercom is prepared by using a call bell of 250 mW power. The important precautions are (1) IC should not be heated strongly during soldering (2) Ring switch should not be pressed during communication. The materials used in this work is- IC (TDA-2822), Condenser (1 micro farad to 100 farad), Resistance(8 ohm to 56 ohm), Speaker(8ohm) and PCB cabinet^{3,4} etc.

Key words: Intercom, Communication

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1. Electronics & Computer Quiz book, Rajeev Garg, Pustak Mahal, Delhi, I.S.B.N.81-223-0365-X.
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3. T.R.Viswanathan & V.Rajaraman, Electronics for Scientist and Engineer(Devices, Circuits and systems), ISBN- 087692-0326.
4. A first course in Electronics, Anwar A Khan & Kanchan K.Dey, Eastern Economy Edition (2006)p. 1-42



Measurement of Noise Pollution Level at Incometax Golambar, Patna

Alpana, Anamika*, Anupama Singh*, Asha Singh*, Deepjyoti*, Divya Prakash*, Madhulika Singh*,
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ABSTRACT

Whenever a sound is produced, does it cause "Noise Pollution"? No. A sound can be categorized under pollution only if its intensity exceeds a certain specified decibel i.e., a particular sound level.

The awareness camps generally think about air pollution, water pollution etc. But has anyone ever thought how much destruction Noise pollution can cause to our environment ? Whenever you come out in a commercial area don't you feel that you've been caught in an ocean of noise produced by various vehicles ? But then this is momentary. We hardly pay attention to this fact, and wave ahead.

But, it is necessary to take steps regarding this problem. With advancement of technologies there is an ever increasing number of vehicles on road. This paper is a compiled report of one such project undertaken in a specified area of the Capital City of Bihar i.e. Patna. This research has been done in collaboration with Bihar State Pollution Control Board.

The Sound pressure or the faintest sound that can be heard by a normally healthy individual is about 20 micro-Pascal. On the other hand, the loudest sound produced by a Saturn rocket at the lift off stage is about 200 Pascal. This astronomical variation in Sound Pressure (varying from 20 micro-Pascal to 200 Pascal) is usually avoided by expressing sound pressure on a scale base on the log of the ratio of the measured sound pressure and a reference standard pressure. Measurements on this scale are called levels. The Sound level (L) was, thus calculated by $L = \log 10Q/Q'$ (in bels).

The focus of this project was to bring to light the actual Noise Scenario of the city, Public awareness regarding the hazardous effect of Noise Pollution, to find measures to regulate the Noise Pollution, and to get attention of government & other firms towards Noise Pollution.

Keywords : micro-Pascal, $L = \log 10Q/Q'$ (in bels)

Reference :

1. Journal of Bihar State Pollution Control Board



To Estimate the Size of an Oil Molecule

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ABSTRACT

The Experiment aims at Estimation of size of oil molecule of various samples. In order to achieve the above aim it is required to find the diameter of one drop of oil. Then the area of the oil Patch of one drop is calculated. Dividing the volume of one drop by area of patch the size of molecule is determined.

The working is based upon "Lord Rayleighs Principle". The principle states that when a drop of oil touches the water surface, it spreads in form of thin film. The width of the film is supposed to be one molecule thick.

The experiment was done on Castor Oil and Mustard Oil.

Keywords : Castor Oil, Lord Rayleighs.

Reference :

1. Laboratory manual, Science reporter, 71 Science Project (Book).



Water Logging in Rajendra Nagar Locality, Patna

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ABSTRACT

Patna is one of the ancient cities. The planning of the city has been very erratic. Its topographical conditions include presence of rivers such as Ganga in the north, Sone in the west and, Punpun in the south which have made this city prone to the water logging. Pumping remains the only means to drain out storm water from the town.

Topographically, Patna might be called a flat city, though the ground slopes gently towards south. The main east-west road the Ashok Raj Path, running almost parallel to river Ganga forms a ridge along the north. Providing proper drainage for the city had been some what difficult mainly due to two reasons. Firstly the city has constantly been "threatened by flood from the north as the H.F.L. of the river Ganga is higher than the general level of the city. Secondly, vast areas on the south of the eastern railway main line have been subjected to annual inundation by flood water from the river Punpun during monsoon period."

Although, the drainage system of the town was modernized and strengthened after the August 1957 flood, its capacity is much below the need. Keeping in mind fast development of town in all directions an integrated development project for the drainage of storm water is required for the whole town.

This project has been undertaken in a localized area. The area of study was Rajendra Nagar, since this area is one of the most affected areas of Patna. Though this area has been one of the oldest residential areas and well planned, the topography, dense population, and illegal construction has made the area the most prone area of water logging. The study dealt with existing drainage system its remedies and proposed up gradation.

Keywords : HFL, Inundation, Monsoon.

Reference :

1. Journal of Bihar State Water Board.



Synthesis and Characterization of Mn-Zn Ferrite Nanoparticles

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ABSTRACT

Mn-Zn ferrite nanomaterials are technologically important because of their moderate high permeability and low power losses. These nanomaterials have been widely used in electronic applications such as transformer core, chock coils, noise filter, and recording media¹. Recently they have found applications in preparing temperature sensitive ferrofluids for application in heat transfer enhancement and energy conversion devices². The electrical and magnetic behaviour of ferrite nanoparticles are affected by cation distribution within the crystalline sublattice. **In this research project** work we studied how the magnetic and electrical parameters value are applicable for technological applications and synthesized Mn-Zn ferrite nanoparticles by Citrate precursor method having general formula $Mn_{0.5}Zn_{0.5}Fe_2O_4$ ³. The precursor materials were annealed at 500°C. The particle size was found 33nm, measured using Scheerrer formula⁴. The magnetization measurement shows saturation magnetization(33 emu/g), Coercivity (11 Oe) and Retentivity (1.16 emu/g) measured using Vibrating sample magnetometer (**VSM**). The X-ray diffraction (**XRD**) pattern shows some additional peaks together with spinel phase, this may be due to Stoichiometric inaccuracy, unreacted phases⁵. Though the particles are of nanosize, they are not superparamagnetic as confirmed from the non zero values of H_c and M_r .

Key words : Nanomaterials, Mn-Zn ferrite, Chemical method, Magnetic behaviour

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1. D. Bahadur, Bull. Mater. Sci. 5 (1992) 432.
2. A.I.Vogel, A text book of Quantitative Inorganic analysis, 4th Ed, ELBS(Pub), Longman, Newyork, (1978), p.399.
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4. Anthany R. West, Solid state Chemistry, Wiley India limited, (2007) P.174.
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Study of Magnetic Properties of Black Box

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ABSTRACT

Black box is an arrangement, in which, components are assembled within an enclosure, so that one cannot see these components directly. The type of components, their arrangement, values and number can be determined by experimental analysis. The analysis normally includes observing the response of the components to different stimuli, comparing their response so obtained with the known characteristics of different components and finally determining the composition of the black box.

There are many types of black boxes, such as mechanical black box, optical black box and electrical black box. Finding the shape, size and position of a cavity inside a solid object is an example of Mechanical black Box. An optical black box can be some specific arrangement of optical components like grating, lenses giving rise to different patterns when incident by a laser. Electrical black box can be a box with 3/4 terminals projected outside and different electronic components such as resistors, diodes, capacitors connected between the terminals inside.

The purpose of this experiment is to study a magnetic Black Box. The black box is an aluminum tube in which magnets along with aluminum spacers are packed. The number arrangement of magnets can be determined through this experiment.

For calculating the magnetic field strength at a particular point in a magnetic field circuit :-

Magnetic Field strength, $B = K \cdot V$ Gauss/Volt

Where, $V = V - V_0$ Volts

K = Calibration factor for the sensor = 1.4

Keywords: Black Box, Capacitors, Resistors, Gauss, Volt, stimuli.

Reference :

1. NIUS program Conducted by Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education, Co-ordinated by Prof. Vijay Singh.



Science and Technology of Nanomaterials : A basic Study

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ABSTRACT

In this research project, we studied extensively what Nanomaterials are, and how new technologies can evolve using the unusual properties of these materials in their nanometer ranges¹. Also we learned the approach to be adopted for production of Nanomaterials². We have **synthesized** Barium hexaferrite nanoparticles having general formula $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ using chemical method. The precursor materials were annealed at temperature 600°C in a muffle furnace which become powder after crushing. Ferrite powder were characterized using X-ray diffractometer (**XRD**), Vibrating Sample magnetometer (**VSM**) and Photoluminance spectrometer (**PL**). The mean particle size was found 30nm using Scherrer equation³. The magnetic parameters, such as Coercivity (190 Oe), Retentivity (0.781 emu/g), and saturation magnetization(3.62 emu/g) were observed. These observed values are different from bulk materials. Possible technological applications of Barium hexaferrite nanoparticles are in permanent magnet, Microwave devices, recording media⁴. The photoluminescent spectra of this sample was found in visible range by using **225nm excitation wavelength** radiation source. The optical properties of the nanoparticles are generally used in maneto-optical devices and determination of electrical energy band gap⁵.

Key words: Nanomaterials, Ba-hexa ferrite, Chemical method, Magneto-optic properties.

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Study of Incidence of Malaria in Samtse (Bhutan) and at Shankargarh, Allahabad (India)

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ABSTRACT

Malaria is a vector borne disease mostly prevalent in the tropical region. The disease is transmitted by the mosquito vector, female *Anopheles*. Therefore, the incidence of the disease is mostly related to the presence of breeding ground of the mosquito larva and the lack of basic conditions of health and hygiene. In the present study two areas were selected randomly. One was Samtse in Southern Bhutan and the other was Shankargarh in Uttar Pradesh (India). In Samtse, the incidence of malaria was very high. It was nearly 210-435 per 1000 people. But the mortality rate was low. On the other hand in Shankargarh, nearly 150-200 per 1000 people were infected with malaria every year. In Samtse, out of total malaria cases 72% was Malignant Tertian and 28% was Benign Tertian. In Shankargarh, 68% of the patients had Malignant tertian malaria and 32% had Benign Tertian malaria. In Samtse, the incidence of malaria was more common in the age group 21-30 followed by 31-50 whereas in Shankargarh, the incidence of malaria was more common in age group 11-20 followed by 41-50. At both the places, men were more affected as compared to women. In the present study 94% of the patients were seen to use mosquito nets, coils and liquidators to protect themselves from malaria.

Keywords: *Anopheles, Benign Tertian Malaria, Bhutan, Malignant Tertian, Malaria, Shankargarh.*



Chemotherapeutic Strategy in Controlling Tuberculosis in the area of Nalanda Medical College Hospital, Patna.

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ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis remains a common disease despite the availability of highly effective drugs. It was observed that the success in the containment and reduction of tuberculosis had a bearing on regular use of the existing drugs rather than on the use of more potent drugs with new regimens. Now, Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) chemotherapy has emerged as the most effective strategy worldwide. DOTS is a community-based programme and it ensures cure by providing the effective medicine and confirming that it is taken. It aims at: 1) achieving at least 85% cure rate among new sputum positive cases of tuberculosis, and 2) detecting 70% of estimated cases. DOTS was introduced in India in 1993. But in Bihar, it was introduced in 1998 in the district Vaishali. In 2001 a DOTS centre was established in Nalanda Medical College Hospital, Patna. DOTS treatment was given at specified centre and drug supply in the DOTS centre was maintained. Data collected from April 2001 to October 2004 showed that case detection rate was 62.6% while cure rate of the infectious cases was 87.5%. Thus, DOTS was found to be effective in controlling tuberculosis in Nalanda Medical College Hospital Area, Patna.

Keywords : Chemotherapy, DOTS, Patna, Sputum, Tuberculosis.



Prevalence of Oral Cancer – Case Study in Patna

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ABSTRACT

Oral cancer accounts for 3% of all cancers. In India and China, where consumption of tobacco is high, oral cancer represents about 50% of all cancers. A study was undertaken to find out the incidence of oral cancer in Patna and correlate it with the food habits and intake of intoxicants. A survey was conducted in various hospitals of Patna to find out the patients suffering from oral cancer. The number of patients chosen for the present study was 33. Out of these 11 of them had the habit of smoking cigarettes, 8 were in the habit of taking betel quid and gutkha, 7 of them chewed tobacco and 4 of them were heavy drinkers. 30 patients were males and only 3 were females. 12 patients were in the age group 50-60 years, 9 were in the age group 60-70 years, 6 belonged to age group 40-50 years, while two belonged to the age group 70-80 years. The survey showed that the highest incidence of oral cancer was in the age group 50-60 years. This finding is in conformity with the Hospital Episode Statistics, Department of Health, England (2002-2003) which revealed that 57 was the mean age of patients hospitalized for malignant neoplasm of oral cavity.

Keywords: Betel quid, Cigarette, Gutkha, Oral cancer, Patna



A Report on Quality of Water in some areas of Patna

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ABSTRACT

Water is getting increasingly polluted from industrial sources, agricultural run-off, lead pipes along with fluoride, chlorine and other chemicals added to municipal water supplies. It is essential for us to know about the quality of water we are drinking. In the present study, 50 water samples from different places in Patna were analyzed for the presence of nitrate, chloride, iron, fluoride, ammonia, phosphorus, hardness, pH and faecal pollution. Of the 50 samples, 33 were of supply water, 13 samples were of ground water, and 4 samples were brought from the Ganges. Nitrate content was higher in 12 samples (7 supply water, 4 ground water and 1 Ganga water). Intake of water with higher nitrate content causes shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome. Chloride concentration was higher in 18 samples (11 supply water, 6 ground water and 1 Ganga water). Chloride causes stomach discomfort and cancer. Concentration of ammonia was higher in 7 samples (5 supply water, 2 ground water). Drinking of ammonia containing water may cause loss of equilibrium, convulsions, coma and death. Hardness in water was higher in 40 samples (25 supply water, 13 ground water and 2 Ganga water). Drinking of hard water may cause kidney/bladder stones. pH was higher at 32 places (24 supply water, 7 ground water and 1 Ganga water). This may also affect breathing, circulation, digestion and hormone production. Phosphorus content was higher in 4 samples (3 supply water, 1 ground water), its intake may cause digestive problems and aging. Faecal pollution was detected in 7 samples (2 supply water, 2 ground water and 3 Ganga water). Intake of water polluted with faecal matter causes typhoid, hepatitis, gastroenteritis and other infections. It is important that city water supply be regularly checked and periodically disinfected.

Keywords: Ganga water, Ground water, Patna, Pollution.



A Study on the Effects of X-rays on the Health of X-ray Technicians in Patna

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ABSTRACT

X-ray technicians are exposed to ionizing radiations and these may cause DNA damage and mutation leading to development of cancer. Micronuclei are regarded as markers of abnormal mitosis in that they are involved in chromosomal breakage. They consist of chromatid fragments that fail to be incorporated into the daughter nuclei. In this study micronuclei frequency in buccal mucosa cells of five X-ray technicians was compared with that of five controls. Data on the age, food habits and number of years of service, duration of X-ray exposure was also collected. The study subjects were asked to rinse their mouths. Their buccal smear was collected on clean glass slides, air dried, fixed in 3:1 methanol:acetic acid and stained with Giemsa for 15 minutes. The glass slides were studied under the microscope. Around 2000 buccal cells per person were scored. The micronuclei frequency was significantly higher in X-ray technicians as compared to controls ($t = 2.967$, $P < 0.05$). When a comparison was made between persons with relatively shorter years (≤ 10 years) of service and longer years (> 10 years) of service as X-ray technicians, it was found that micronuclei were more prevalent in X-ray technicians with relatively longer service periods. Increase in micronucleus frequency in technicians indicates genotoxic events. MN study is an important biomarker to predict the risk of cancer. Although the sample size was small, our tentative results show that X-ray technicians may be more prone to cancer.

Keywords: Genotoxicity, Micronuclei, X-ray technicians.



Stress Related Disorders

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ABSTRACT

'Stress' is a kind of strain or pressure that is brought to bear on a living being under certain external or internal conditions. It has a ramifying effect on the body. A person frequently under stress may suffer from various disorders such as poor concentration, headache, mental disorders, hyper-tension, back pain, skin disorders, hair fall, irritable bowel syndrome, respiratory disorders, ulcers, cancers etc. Stress is also believed to contribute to coronary heart disease. It hampers functions of the immune system, leaving people more vulnerable to many diseases. These disorders commonly involve the autonomic nervous system which controls the body's internal organs. When people experience stress, their hearts beat faster, blood pressure rises and other body systems prepare to meet the perceived threat. Factors such as workplace stress and long hours contribute to the risk of death from overwork. The life-style, type of job, sex and age are the main factors of stress. Recent surveys have shown that females are more prone to depression while men are to hypertension and cardiovascular diseases. Mental disorders are quite common among the younger generation. Moderate amount of stress seems to improve motivation and performance on less complex tasks. It helps to achieve a person's goal and fuels creativity. People can use stress management techniques to prevent or minimize disease. Through meditation, people can achieve relaxation and reduce stress. Aerobic exercise such as running, walking, biking, skiing, dancing etc. can help keep stress levels down. Psychotherapy, biofeedback, social support, electroconvulsive therapy etc. are various other means of treatments for coping with stress.

Keywords : Stress, hypertension, immune system, depression, exercise.



Effect of Nimesulide on the Liver and Kidney function in Mice

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ABSTRACT

Nimesulide is a non-steroidal, anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) with analgesic and antipyretic properties. Nimesulide is currently used in around 50 countries worldwide under different brand names. In India, it is one of the most commonly used analgesic that has been proved to be effective in symptomatic treatment of the wide range of inflammatory and painful conditions. However, nimesulide is known to have a toxic effect on the liver and kidney. In the present study, we have examined the effects of different doses of nimesulide on biochemical profiles of blood that reflect deranged functions of the liver and kidneys. Liver function was assessed by estimating levels of AST (Aspartate transaminase), ALT (Alanine transaminase) and ALP (Alkaline phosphatase) in serum. Kidney function assessed by estimating serum creatinine. Mice were divided into two groups, one control and the other group was treated with dose of nimesulide (50mg/kg) twice a day for five consecutive days. There was significant increase in serum levels of AST (60.25 IU/L), ALT (60 IU/L), ALP (108 units/dl) and serum creatinine (85 mg/dl) when compared to control values of AST (49.5 IU/L), ALT (48 IU/L), ALP (67.54 units/dl) and serum creatinine (67 mg/dl). The significant increase in the levels of the liver enzymes and serum creatinine indicates that nimesulide has a damaging effect on the liver and kidneys.

Keywords: Nimesulide, Liver function, Kidney function.



Isolation of Cellulose Degrading Microorganisms from Rotten Wood and their Role in Production of Biofuel

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ABSTRACT

Cellulose is a prominent carbonaceous constituent of higher plants. Unlike fossil fuel, cellulose is clearly a vast and renewable carbon resource for the production of valuable fuels for long term sustainability. Despite being an abundant organic matter in nature, cellulose can be utilized as a source of energy only after hydrolysis to glucose. Some microorganisms possess specific enzyme cellulases for degrading cellulose to glucose. The generated glucose can be converted into ethanol, which is the most common renewable fuel today called as fuel alcohol. In the background of deepening crisis of energy as well as disposal problem of the organic wastes, the potential of cellulolytic microorganisms is of paramount importance and will definitely help in the sustainable development of the mankind. Enumeration of efficient cellulose degraders and their industrial application in the production of biofuel will also help in the bioremediation of land and reduction of the environmental pollution.

In this perspective, the present study was undertaken to explore the microbial world to isolate the species of *Trichoderma* which is one of the most efficient cellulose degrading microorganisms, and extract the cellulase enzyme, the key enzyme for the production of fuel alcohol. The isolation was done by sprinkling the powder of rotten wood on the nutrient agar. The Czapek Dox broth was inoculated with the mycelial disk, cut from the colony of *Trichoderma* spp. and incubated for 7 days in shaker incubator. The broth was filtered and centrifuged. The filtrate was then inoculated with the yeast for the production of ethanol. Later the yeast cells were separated from the product by centrifugation. The centrifuged product was tested with 10% NaOH solution and KI solution. Formation of yellow precipitate was an indication of the presence of ethyl alcohol.

Key words: *Trichoderma* spp., Cellulose, Cellulose degraders, Cellulases, Fuel alcohol, Sustainable development.



Isolation of Antibiotic Resistant Bacterial Strains from Ganges Water

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ABSTRACT

The extensive use or frequent misuse of antibiotics may result in the development of antibiotic resistance by the pathogenic bacteria. It is a mechanism by which microbes block the inhibitory or killing effects of antibiotic. With the rapid development of antibiotic resistant strains, there is a fear that we might be left in a situation where we might want to treat a disease but will be unable to do so with traditional drugs. The occurrence of the antibiotic resistance among the pathogenic bacteria in the River Ganga is of environmental and therapeutic importance.

The present investigation to isolate and study the antibiotic resistant bacterial strains was done by sampling the Ganga water and plating it on the MacConkey agar, Eosin-Methylene Blue agar and Nutrient agar. Isolation of the antibiotic resistant strains was done by the disc method. The bacterial strains were further tested against antibiotics for their resistance pattern and this showed that 25% of the cultures were multiple antibiotic resistant. The isolates which were resistant to more than two antibiotics were considered as multiple antibiotic resistant. *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter* showed multiple antibiotic resistance followed by *E. coli* and *Shigella*. All the isolates were resistant to antibiotics Ampicillin as compared to Erythromycin and Streptomycin. However, all were susceptible to the antibiotic Tetracycline.

The present study further indicated the consequences of the excessive and inappropriate use of antibiotics. Apart from disrupting the natural microbial ecology, the multiple resistance may pose a serious health risk to human beings because the traits are generally associated with the transmissible plasmids. They can severely impede the quick and easy treatment of bacterial infections. Hence the regular surveillance of the microbial population is essential in order to determine the extent of the problem.

Key words: Ganges water, Antibiotic resistance, Health hazards



Faecal Contamination of River Ganga : A Case Study

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ABSTRACT

River Ganga is an important Himalayan river formed by the melting of snow and glaciers and therefore, continuously flows throughout the year, traversing through the Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal states. Though revered in Hindu mythology, it is extensively exploited for almost every use. Recent studies have shown that River Ganga is slowly getting polluted due to continuous exposure to human and animal excreta. Frequent waste water disposal, industrial discharge, direct discharge of untreated and partially treated sewage and direct faecal discharge has lead to outbreaks of water-borne enteric diseases such as, cholera, typhoid, infectious hepatitis etc. caused by coliform group of bacteria. Biological pollution from human excreta has lowered the quality of water directly and is a matter of deep concern.

Since the coliforms are a potential risk for the health and antibiotic resistant strains further accentuate the problem, therefore, the present investigation to isolate coliforms was done by sampling the Ganges water from the popular ghats of Patna and plating on MacConkey agar and Eosin-Methylene Blue agar. The Biological Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Chloride, Nitrite and Phosphate contents were determined by the standard methods. The presumptive confirmed and completed tests indicated the presence of three most common coliforms viz. *Escherichia coli*, *Enterobacter aerogenes*, and *Klebsiella* spp. among others. The study indicated the need for the development of a viable system with regular surveillance of the microbial population for ascertaining the correct microbial load in order to effectively combat the multiple dangers of anthropogenic environmental pollution of the river body.

Key words: River Ganga, Microorganisms, Faecal contamination, Human health.



Disarmament

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ABSTRACT

Disarmament refers to reduction of war materials and personnel in accordance with international agreement. 24th October is celebrated as disarmament day.

The need for disarmament was felt during and after the destructive 1st world war. The failure of the League to establish peace was an important cause of the 2nd World war that was even more destructive than the first.

The desire of international peace and security led to establishment of UN which resolved to use the resources of the world for the pressing needs of mankind. After World War II, the main concern was to contain the spread of nuclear weapons.

The greatest achievements of UN were signing of limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in 1963 and the of nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty in 1967. The General Assembly of the UN declared 1970s and 1980s as disarmament decades during which SALT I (1974) and SALT II (1979) were signed between America and Russia to limit their nuclear arms. It was never ratified and later repudiated by USA in 1986. Even more significant steps were taken in this direction with the signing of historic treaties- START I on 31st July 1991 between USA and Russia, which meant reduction by two-third of the world's most terrifying and destabilizing nuclear weapons and START II, on 3rd January 1993, which was never activated. The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) 1996 is intended to prohibit all nuclear weapons' test explosions and to establish an extensive International Monitoring system. It has not yet come into force.

Today nuclear weapons are far more powerful and destructive than the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In the Indian subcontinent too, there has been production of such weapons by India, China and Pakistan. Pakistan tested Ghauri missile of 1500 Km range, where India has developed different types of missiles like Prithvi, Agni, Akash and Trishul. It is indeed a very expensive exercise; as a result many basic issues such as poverty, employment, health, sanitation, education and other welfare needs are not taken care of in the developing countries.

The responsibility for making disarmament successful lies on every nation but more so on the super powers like America and Russia and other developed European countries. It is their stockpile, which threatens the world peace and creates insecurity.

Key Words: Disarmament, Non- proliferation Treaty, SALT I, SALT II, START I, START II, CTBT.



“Patliputra” a Legend in History

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ABSTRACT

Patliputra was the capital of great Mauryan Empire and an important centre of learning in ancient India. The Greek ambassador Megasthenese, the Chinese travellers, Fa- hian and Hiuen- tsang were associated with this city. The name of the city has undergone many changes in its earlier stages as Patliputra, Kusumpur, Patligram, Azimabad, ultimately terminating in the present name Patna.

Ancient Patliputra, now known as Patna is one of the most ancient cities of the world and its heritage and traditions go back to 600BC. Even before the celebrated Mauryan age, a king named Sadarsana gifted a village to his daughter Patali who nurtured the village with such affection that it came to be known a Patliputra - son of Patali. Some legend say that Patali's son Kusum ruled over the city and thus the nomenclature changed to Kusumpura. King Kusum's daughter Patna was an ascetic; hence the city was later named after her.

According to Parishishtaparvan, one cruel king killed a Jain saint, in whose skull a seed of Patali tree fell and grew and the place came to be named after it. Another legend is that a boy was married to a Patali tree. When the boy refused to leave his tree bride a spirit emerged out of the tree and requested the boy to accept her as his bride. A son called Pataliputra was born to them. Thus the vicinity came to called Patliputra.

A Buddhist version is that a sarai named Patala was founded by Ajatsatru on the southern bank of the Ganges to combat the attacks of the powerful Lichchavis. Lord Buddha stayed at Patali for a night and predicted the future greatness of the village and also warned that it was destined to suffer from the three dangers of fire, flood and internal discords.

Patliputra enjoyed the status of an important city for varied reasons. Its importance was enhanced because of its geographical location as it was situated on the important water and land routes leading to several significant cities of India. Thus it assumed commercial importance. It was the centre of political activities of several dynasties- Sisunagas, Nandas, Mauryans, Sungas, Kanvas, Kushanas and the Guptas. It was the cradle of two heterodox sects, Buddhism and Jainism. The 3rd Buddhist synod of the Theravadins under the leadership of Moggaliputta Tissa was held at Patliputra during the reign of Asoka. Fa-Hian records the origin of Mahayanism in Patliputra. Many intellectuals like Panini, Patanjali, Kautilya, Ashvaghosha and Aryabhatta adorned the land of Patliputra.

One of the ancient sites of Kumhrar is of great interest to historians. It is the site of ancient city of Patliputra. Excavations have revealed relics of four continuous periods from 600 BC to 600 AD. Many Buddhist stupas found in Bari, Chhoti and Panch Pahari were built by Asoka.

Patliputra has a glorious and multifaceted past.

Key Words: Heterodox sects, Theravadin, Mahayanism, Mauryan Empire, Kumhrar.



Architecture under Shah Jahan

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ABSTRACT

Architecture is an expression of thought in building. This aesthetic approach towards art was revitalized by the Mughal and the concept was given a definite concrete style which is best represented in the syncretic Islamic architecture.

Shah Jahan was one of the greatest patrons of the building art whose building activities led towards the crystallization of Mughal architecture. Some of India's finest monumental heritage dates from Shah Jahan's reign. Marble replaced sandstone as the principal building material which invigorated its complete aesthetic form and the decorative art of inlaying achieved distinctions.

The Agra fort sets a model for posterity. The Moti Masjid mosque in Agra fort was built in what marble with black marble calligraphy which heightens the elegance of the structure. The elegant Diwan- i - Aam contains a two storeyed pavilion studded with semi-precious stones. The adjacent Diwan – e – Khas has an arcaded facade and marble screen Rang Mahal, the emperor's private apartment goes perfectly well with the architectural surrounding.

The Jama Masjid and Moti Masjid are matchless examples of an elegant marble creation. However, it is the Taj Mahal which marks the "perfect moment" in the evolution of architecture during the Mughal period. The renowned Taj Mahal best represents the continuing imperial fascination with paradise like imagery- its massive archway, ornamental inscription decorating the archway, four graceful minarets cusped with eight windowed cupolas, the gently built dome; its dark octagonal chamber lit only by light filtering through the screens and high glazed windows; the increased use of pietra dura work and the relief made of semiprecious stones such as lapis lazuli and cornelian. Its glory springs from a perfection of balance and proportion.

The buildings of Shah Jahan appear increasingly refined, establishing a style that became an Indian classic.

Key Words : Aesthetic approach, syncretic Islamic architecture, Inlay work, Pietra Dura, Lapis lazuli, Cornelian.



Second World War

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ABSTRACT

World War II was a global military conflict which involved a majority of the world's nations, including all of the great powers, organized into two opposing military alliances: the Allies and the Axis. It was fought in Europe, Pacific, South East Asia, China, the Middle East, Mediterranean and Africa. The war involved the mobilization of over 100 million military personnel, making it the most widespread war in history.

The important underlying causes of the war included: the follies of the victors of World War I at Versailles; rise of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany; rise of Stalin in Russia; Japanese militarism; dissatisfaction of national minorities; world wide economic depression of 1929 and failure of League of Nations.

The war began with the German invasion of Poland on 1st September 1939 and the subsequent declaration of war on Nazi Germany by United Kingdom, France and the British dominion. The war in Europe was over with the fall of Berlin in May 1945 and the German collapse in Italy and on the western front. Japanese resistance was finally ended on 14th August 1945 by the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on 6th and 9th August respectively.

Over 60 million people died in the war, including 20 million soldiers and 40 million civilians. Many civilians died because of disease, starvation, massive bombing and deliberate genocide. The Nazis were responsible for the killing of approximately 6 million Jews. Nazi concentration camps and the Soviet Gulag or labour camps led to the death of citizens of occupied countries. Limited Axis usage of biological and chemical weapons is also known.

Important technological and engineering feats achieved during or as result of the war include the world's first programmable computer, guided missiles, modern rockets, nuclear weapons, artificial harbours, oil pipes under the English Channel.

The Allies formed the U.N. which officially came into existence on 24th October, 1945. The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as super powers. However, mounting tensions between the US and the Soviet Union, led to the formation of American led NATO and Soviet led Warsaw Pact military alliances and the start of the cold war between them. The post war period saw movements towards decolonization.

The cost of the war was very high.

Key words : Allies, Axis, Fascism, Nazism, Economic Depression, NATO, Warsaw Pact.



A Study of Adjustment in Relation to the Length of Work Week

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the present research was to explore the level of adjustment in relation to the length of work week of married males working in office. It was hypothesized that "employees working five days a week would be more adjusted in life than those working six days a week." A sample of 50 male employees (age range 30-60 years) was drawn by the purposive cum accidental sampling method. Among 50 employees, 25 worked 5 days a week and 25 worked 6 days a week. The researchers developed a questionnaire for the collection of data on the level of adjustment in four areas- home, health, social and emotional. An informal interview was also taken of each employee. The result revealed that adjustment of employees working for five days a week was better than those working for six days a week in all the areas. The interpretation given for better home adjustment was that employees working five days a week get more time to spend with their family which helps in better interpersonal relationship and thus enhance home adjustment. In a similar way, on health adjustment the researcher interpreted that as the employees working for 5 days a week get more time to relax so they had better health adjustment and employees working for six days a week get less time to take care of their health so they develop more health problems and hence exhibit less score on health adjustment. With regard to social adjustment it was presumed that employees working for five days a week get ample time for social interactions due to more leisure time whereas employees working for six days get only one leisure day on which they prefer to rest at home, hence, social adjustment suffers of such employees. In the area of emotional adjustment also the employees working five days a week were found more adjusted than those who worked six days a week as they were less stressed because they got more time for physical and mental relaxation. However the t-ratio of home (1.548), social (1.043) and emotional (1.79) adjustment were not significant even at 0.05 level of confidence. So it can be concluded that difference between the two means is not significant and has been affected by factors like small sample and lack of a standardized questionnaire. But the t-ratio of health adjustment (2.923) is significant at 0.05 level of confidence, on the basis of which it can be concluded that health adjustment of employees working for five days a week is generally better than those employees who worked for six days a week. The non-significant relationship between the level of adjustment of two groups of sample may be further attributed to differential nature of adjustment which determine the level of adjustment. A person may be better adjusted in the office as compared to home and hence better likes to be in the office.



Academic Stress Among Undergraduate Students A Case Study of Patna Women's College

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the present project was to make a comparative study of the level of academic stress among B.A.-I and B.A. -III students of Patna Women's College. The sample consisted of 100 students selecting 50 students from B.A-I and 50 students from B.A.-III, age ranging from 17 to 22. Further the students were grouped in high academic stress and low academic stress group on the basis of median. Students falling on or above the median value were considered as high stressed group and students falling below the median value were categorized as low stressed group. An appropriate questionnaire was prepared by the researchers for data collection. The hypothesis was formulated that there will be more academic stress in B.A.-III students than the B.A.-I students. The result did not support the hypothesis. It was found that mean of high academic stress in B.A.-III was 18.148 whereas in B.A.-I students it was 19.148. So the level of stress was higher in B.A.-I students. With regard to low academic stress it was 9.173 in B.A.-III and 10.739 in B.A.-I which indicates academic stress in B.A.-III students at lower side. To conclude B.A.-I students were more stressed as compared to B.A.-III students. The obtained t-ratio on high academic stress (1.0999) and low academic stress (1.877) respectively are also not significant at 0.05 level. This indicates that there is no actual difference among B.A.-I and B.A.-III students falling under the high stressed and low stressed groups. Thus obtained result do not confirm the hypothesis. The researchers have interpreted that the reason for less stress in B.A.-III may be attributed to their maturity level as compared to B.A.-I students. B.A.-III students may be matured enough to decide their career option whereas the B.A.-I students were not in a position to take any decision in this regard. Further the confusion regarding the selection of subject may also have been resolved at this juncture, whereas B.A.-I students are still indecisive in their selection. Hence academic stress is more in the B.A.-I students of Patna Women's College as compared to B.A.-III students.



नारी व्यक्तित्व-विकास पर शैक्षणिक पाठ्यक्रम के स्वरूप का प्रभाव

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**व्याख्याता, मनोविज्ञान विभाग, पटना वीमेन्स कॉलेज, पटना यूनिवर्सिटी, पटना

ABSTRACT

प्रस्तुत शोधकार्य का उद्देश्य नारी व्यक्तित्व विकास पर शैक्षणिक पाठ्यक्रम के स्वरूप के प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना था जिसके लिये प्राक्कल्पना बनाई गई कि “व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रही स्त्रियों में सामान्य शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रही स्त्रियों की अपेक्षा बहिर्मुखता, निर्णयात्मकता, उत्तरदायित्व, पुरुषत्व, विषमलिंगता, अहंशक्ति, उत्सुकता एवं प्रभुत्व शीलगुणों की प्रधानता होगी। प्रतिदर्श के रूप में पटना के विभिन्न महाविद्यालयों से दो सौ छात्राओं को सोदेश्य एवं आकस्मिक प्रतिचयन विधि से लिया गया जिसमें सामान्य शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रही सौ छात्राएँ एवं व्यावसायिक शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रही सौ छात्राओं को सम्मिलित किया गया। अध्ययन के लिये भेददर्शी व्यक्तित्व मापनी तथा आइजेंक व्यक्तित्व विवरणिका का प्रयोग किया गया। शोध कार्य के परिणाम में पाया गया कि प्राक्कल्पना को पूर्ण समर्थन नहीं मिला। पाँच शीलगुणों जैसे- बहिर्मुखता ($P < .05$), निर्णयात्मकता ($P < .01$), पुरुषत्व ($P < .01$), विषमलिंगता ($P < .05$) तथा उत्सुकता ($P < .05$) जैसे शीलगुणों पर दोनों समूहों के माध्य प्राप्तांक में सार्थक अन्तर पाया गया जबकि तीन शीलगुणों जैसे - उत्तरदायित्व, अहंशक्ति एवं प्रभुत्व पर सार्थक अन्तर नहीं पाया गया। अर्थात् इन तीन शीलगुणों के विकास पर महिलाओं की शिक्षा का कोई स्पष्ट प्रभाव नहीं पाया गया। दोनों तरह के शैक्षणिक पाठ्यक्रम के स्वरूप का समान प्रभाव स्त्रियों के व्यक्तित्व विकास पर पड़ा। उपर्युक्त निष्कर्ष के आलोक में यह सुझाव दिया गया कि व्यावसायिक शिक्षा तथा सामान्य शिक्षा के बीच सीमा रेखा नहीं खींची जानी चाहिए बल्कि दोनों प्रकार की शिक्षा का प्रयोग एक-दूसरे के पूरक के रूप में किया जाना चाहिए। स्त्रियों को सामान्य शिक्षा के अन्तर्गत ही व्यवसाय की दुनिया से तथा विज्ञान व तकनीक की दुनिया से परिचित करना चाहिए। जिसका स्वरूप प्राक्-व्यावसायिक (Pre-occupational) हो। साथ ही व्यावसायिक शिक्षा में भी सामान्य शिक्षा के कुछ तत्वों को सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिए ताकि स्त्रियों के व्यक्तित्व का सम्पूर्ण एवं सर्वांगीण विकास हो सके और उनके वैचारिक एवं बौद्धिक ज्ञान के दायरे को और अधिक विस्तृत किया जा सके।

Key words:- शैक्षणिक पाठ्यक्रम, व्यावसायिक शिक्षा, शीलगुण-बहिर्मुखता, निर्णयात्मकता, उत्तरदायित्व, पुरुषत्व, विषमलिंगता, अहंशक्ति, उत्सुकता, प्रभुत्व



A Study on the Impact of Disqualification in various Technical Competitive Examination on Student's Personality

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ABSTRACT

The present research aims to explore the Impact of disqualification in various Technical competitive examination on student's adjustment. A sample of 100 students was taken in which 50 students qualified in medical and engineering examination and 50 students were those who disqualified in competitive examination. The students with age range 20-25 were randomly selected from different colleges located in Patna. Personal data bank was used to collect personal information about the subject. Bell adjustment Inventory was administered to assess the level of adjustment in four areas i.e. home, health, social, emotional and overall personality adjustment. The hypothesis was formulated that failure of students in different technical competitive examination have negative effect on their overall personality adjustment. Mean, SD, t-ratio and percentage of score were calculated to analyse the obtained result. Significant difference was found in adjustment in the area of home ($P < .01$), health ($P < .01$) and emotional ($P < .05$) between the two groups. Significant difference in the area of home may be attributed to the factors related to home environment of the students from their early childhood which may have helped them in their competitive examinations. Better home environment commonly leads to better health and emotional maturity. However, no significant difference level was found even on 0.05 level of confidence in the area of social adjustment. The non-significant difference indicate that only failure or success in competitive examination may not influence the student's social adjustment. Probably the disqualified students have taken their failure as a challenge to do better in future. Further, the factors like level of tolerance and stress experienced for failure may also work as reinforcing factor. But overall personality adjustment was better in the group who qualified in competitive examinations. On percentage level, 57% of the students were well adjusted and only 43% students of disqualified group were well adjusted. With all these analysis, the researcher came to the conclusion that overall adjustment of qualified students was better than the disqualified students in technical competitive examination.



A Comparative Study of Anxiety Among High and Low Socio-economic Group

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the present investigation was to explore the “level of anxiety among people of high and low socio-economic group”. It was hypothesized that “level of anxiety is greater in high socio-economic group”. In order to collect data, 100 persons were selected out of which 50 were from high socio-economic group and 50 from low socio-economic group (only male). The test used to measure the level of anxiety was Sinha's comprehensive Anxiety test. The percentile was found to assess the category of anxiety which revealed that people belonging to high socio-economic group exhibited more anxiety than the people of low socio-economic group. The result has supported the hypothesis. Besides the confirmation of formulated hypothesis some other facts came into light by this research work.

- (1) The person below 30 yrs of age had less anxiety although they belonged to HSES group. This may be interpreted as persons under 30 years of age were more energetic and were able to finish their work in time in the office. After returning home they had enough time for their family members and friends hence lesser anxiety over not giving time on family affairs. Most of them have joined the job recently (1-2 years) so they had craze for their job which worked as reinforcer/ good stressor. Thirdly, their responsibility was not similar to that of senior employees. On the contrary the employees belonging to 45 – 60 years of age became less enthusiastic about their work due to the growing age and in some cases health factor was also important. Besides being senior officials they had to share extra burden of responsibility hence their level of anxiety was high.
- (2) The anxiety level of unmarried persons of HSES was quite less then those of married ones. The married person's enhanced anxiety in comparison to unmarried ones may be interpreted as the unmarried employees did not have the responsibility of family so they led more easy lives. The married ones had to look after their family, worry about daughter's marriage and children's education, so they had more anxiety.
- (3) The persons working in private sectors (age group 50-60 yrs) had extremely high level of anxiety. This may be interpreted as employees in private sector work for long hours, may have to go for night shifts and they have fear of retrenchment. All these add to their anxiety. In contrast to this, employees in public sector have less work pressure and they work for a defined period of time. Retirement benefits and security of job may make their anxiety level low. Thus, besides the main hypothesis many other variables that contributed to the level of anxiety in high and low socio-economic status group of people, were explored by the researchers. However, it cannot be said with authenticity that only high socio-economic group is the determining factor of high anxiety, but there are subsidiary factors as well.



Human Rights and Police

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ABSTRACT

The police is one of the means by which the state seeks to meet its obligation to protect some of the fundamental human rights. The police which is instrumental in the legitimate exercise of the given power may go authoritarian showing huge disrespect to the rights of the people. Policing can be a positive factor in assuring respect and ensuring protection of human rights. The objectives of the study are to examine and describe the role of police in violating the human rights and suggest means, and methods for protection and preservation of human rights of the people. An effort has been made through the preventing proposition to approve the following hypothesis. "Police should be a positive factor in protection of human rights of the people." Human rights awareness campaign should be organised for the law enforcers and masses as well. The state seeks to protect the fundamental human rights i.e., right to life, liberty and security of persons, right to a fair trial, equal protection of law etc. through the police system. Human rights and police are inalienable. The machinery of police becomes important when it comes to protecting, implementing and ensuring rights and freedom to the human being. But at times, it goes the other way round. Enforcers of the law are blamed for breaking the same. Therefore, effective policing is a matter of concern for the propagators of human rights. Values as regards to human rights should be inculcated through human rights course in the training programme for IPS recruits. Human rights awareness campaigns should be organized. Human rights organization and NGOs should be encouraged to have watchful eyes on everything that the police does. To check the incidents of crime committed by police officials, there should be cells in the police stations to check violations of human rights.



Right to Information Act 2005

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ABSTRACT

The right to know or need for transparency in public administration means that a citizen of India has a right to have access to the information about government's actions. Denial of such information to the public by the public authorities without appropriate reasons would be an offence under the law. The key problem of the study undertaken was that there is a lack of awareness about the Right to Information Act. The objective of the study was to assess the level of awareness about the Act, identify the problems and find solutions to make the implementation successful, and thus make both the parties, administration and the people, aware about the Act and its provisions. Right to Information Act entails information accessibility under the control of public authority, and it includes (i) the right to inspection of work, (ii) the right to taking notes, extracts or certified copies of documents or records, (iii) the right to taking certified samples of material and (iv) the right to obtaining information in form of floppies, tapes, video cassettes and any other electronic mode. Since most of the citizens are uneducated so they fail to avail themselves of the benefit of the RTI Act. Ignorance is the root cause of the problem. They do not know that RTI, in a democratic framework, implies that citizen should be aware of the reasons behind the crucial decision. Today, the lengthy process of getting information has made the common people more tolerant as they prefer to suffer, instead of taking any initiative to raise voice and reduce the communication gap between the government and the citizens. The suggestions recommended are that due publicity should be accorded to generate awareness about RTI. Often laws are passed without their knowledge percolating done with sufficient speed or impact and therefore fails to bring about the desired changes in the system. The law must also contain a strong aspect of training and orientation of public servants at all levels, in order to bring about an effective change in the civic culture.



Political Implications of Indo-US Nuclear Deal

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ABSTRACT

Indo-US Civilian Nuclear Co-operation Agreement is a bilateral agreement between two sovereign nations, where India states that the right to conduct fresh nuclear test and its strategic nuclear programme remains untouched by 123 agreements. The research project seeks to highlight whether the deal is a compromise at the cost of India's security, sovereignty and independent foreign policy. It also seeks to see whether the deal contributes to India's status as an economic power in Asia and whether the political deadlock created in India could be resolved. The political controversy surrounding the nuclear deal from the Indian point of view is that few favour it while others are opposed to it. The Indian P.M. Manmohan Singh and his supporters are of the view that this deal will go a long way in addressing the energy concerns of the country and will open new vistas of development to India. The principal opposition party in Parliament, the Bhartiya Janata Party is of the view that the deal is a compromise ignoring India's strategic autonomy. The left parties led by the Communist Party of India (Marxist) have evaluated that the deal adversely tells upon India's independent foreign policy and its sovereign rights for developing a self-reliant nuclear programme. The political implications of the nuclear deal are its contribution to India's energy security, its strategic aspect and its implication for Indo US bilateral relations. India needs to establish good economic relations with all major powers keeping in mind that it is an emerging economic giant in the international scenario. The relevance of non-alignment should be kept in mind as it directly influences national and international interest of India. For the production of energy, India must not rely solely on NSG's members, but must keep an eye on other conventional sources of energy. India even after the signing of the nuclear deal should maintain its economic relations with neighboring countries in Asia, like Russia and contemporary rivals like China and Pakistan.



Terrorism – A Global Threat

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ABSTRACT

Terrorism is the unlawful use of force or the deliberate use of terror against persons or property, especially as means of coercion. It is carried out for the furtherance of political, social or religious objectives. Those acts are intended to create fear or terror and are perpetrated for an ideological goal, as opposed to a lone attack, and deliberately target or disregard the safety of non-combatants. In Hypothesis, we deal with lack of proper legal instrument, the wrong interpretation of religion, deliberate or otherwise, used as an instrument, to forward their own petty political standings and the lack of value education among the youth which is also a major motivator to the instigators of terrorist activities. In objectives of our research project we deal with the most vital aim to study intensively the influence and impact of terrorism spread all over the world, besides suggesting some adequate measures and an intelligent 'modus operandi' to curb the menace of terrorism. The research project deals with various terrorist attacks highlighting the major terrorist attacks which have plagued the world with special reference to India and its neighboring countries. It deals with the most disastrous attacks all over the world from the onset of 1900 to the most recent, 2008 terrorist attacks. This project deals extensively with the laws regarding terrorism in various nations. It is a comprehensive study of the legal machinery of many countries, across the globe, with an insightful research on the feasibility of their existing structures in the current scenario. This project is the crux of the research. It deals with the analysis of the data collected and our interpretation of that data. This project marks the end of our research. We conclude our topic of study, discussing the inferences that we have drawn out in our research, in the light of the multi-layered nature of the topic.



Judicial Activism : A Study of the Attitude of the People of Patna

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, judiciary has emerged as the most powerful institution of the state due to sudden outburst in terms of judicial activism. Judicial activism is a speedy exercise to curb the legislative and executive excesses. The area of judicial interception has been expanding through the device of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) and enforcement of human rights. The objective of this project work is to (i) develop awareness among the people about the topic and (ii) to assess the attitude of people towards this trend. The study is based on the data collected by schedule and interviews based on stratified sampling.

In fact, due to lack of proper governance and non-governance, administration is beset with corruption, legislative reluctance in framing dynamic laws, and lack of political will they appear to be responsible for judicial activism. However, people in general don't appear to be much aware of the terms like "judicial activism" and "public interest litigation". But, judicial activism cannot be regarded as a healthy democratic trend. Therefore, the need of the hour is that Indian politics and administration should be made free of corruption and criminalization. Legislature and executive should work together to restore people's faith in democratic institutions. Above all, judiciary should draw a line of control in this context so that judiciary does not turn into judicial aggression.



Reservation for Women in Panchayati Raj Elections (Bihar 2006)

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ABSTRACT

The present work aims at analyzing the impact of women reservation on the Panchayati Raj system of Bihar. Such a work holds significance in a democratic set up where women enjoy political rights at par with men. This research work is of great relevance in the context of the fact that 50% of the seats in the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been reserved for women in Bihar. The points of discussion are :- (i) Is this a means for political empowerment? (ii) Will this result in proxy rule ? The objectives of this paper are :- (i) to make students aware of PRIs (ii) to create awareness among women participants both as voters and as contestants and (iii) to analyze the impact of reservation on the political empowerment of women. However, it has appeared that women representatives are not actively participating in the working and decision making process of PRIs. It has also been found that reservation policy has led to proxy rule, especially in rural Bihar. The women representatives seem to be controlled by their male patrons. Though reservation can act as a breakthrough in providing a platform to women to strengthen their political base, yet it cannot be the only solution. First, there should be a change in the attitude of society and family towards a girl child and women. Elections should be made a free and fair exercise. Women representatives should be properly trained so as to make them more aware and confident. Only then, the purpose of reservation will be fulfilled.



Awareness of Educated and Uneducated Women Concerning Women's Property Rights and Right to Alimony

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ABSTRACT

Using schedules, interviews and literature, this study has explored the awareness level of both Educated and Uneducated women towards the benefits of Property Rights and Alimony Rights available to women in the wake of amendments made in the Hindu succession Act 2005, particularly in the patriarchal social order of India, where women stand at the receiving end. All of us know that law can never be an end in itself. It is only a means to achieve goal if implemented properly. Our constitution which is the supreme law of the land and many other legislations have been enacted from time to time to empower women but despite these, the oppression of women have been still continuing in different quarters. The pertinent question is 'why'? And the most suitable answer is "lack of awareness". Even educated women seem to be not fully aware of their rights and even those aware, are quite reluctant in exercising such rights because of conventional constraints and questionable practices of law. The whole work intends to assess the level of awareness among educated and uneducated women, to test ignorance as a mode of subjugation of women and to develop strategies for removing such social constraints.



Garbage Disposal and Its Impact on Environment in Patna Urban Agglomeration

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ABSTRACT

Urban wastes, commonly known as "Garbage" disposal has become one of the major problems in almost all the urban centres in India, more so in towns which have poor drainage and sewage facilities. Patna is no exception to this problem. Garbage scattered all over the town, denotes the low quality of management of its urban environment, government apathy and low community participation in keeping their environment clean and hygienic.

The word "Garbage" refers to the unwanted and waste materials either discharged from industrial areas, commercial centres, or from household wastes which alter the physical, chemical or biological character of Air, Water and Soil that may harmfully affect the life or create a potential health hazard to any living organism

The study has been done on the localities of Sri Krishna Puri, Buddha Colony, Boring Canal Road– East and West and Bankipur zone. The mound of municipal garbage and its unhygienic site badly affects the health of its residents and their environment. The problem of garbage generation per day and its proper disposal is a problem of Patna Urban Agglomeration as of other towns in Bihar. A micro level study has been conducted in the above urban pockets of Patna and conclusions are drawn accordingly.

This study aimed to create 'Mass awareness', that is, to make people aware of the diseases born of unhealthy Garbage Disposal practices, to create an awareness on the duties of the Municipality and the responsibility of the people to participate actively for the successful implementation of social welfare programmes, laws initiated by both State Government and Regional Authorities, and to establish Community Development programmes by the residents themselves, which will safeguard them against the harmful diseases caused by city dumps.

The study revealed that this garbage is generated mainly from residential and commercial complexes. With rising urbanization and change in lifestyle and food habits, the amount of municipal solid waste has been increasing rapidly and its composition changing, the environmental pollution caused by it is rapidly increasing.

Key words: Garbage, solid waste, health hazard, unhygienic.



The Socio-economic Conditions of Slum Dwellers in Patna U.A.

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ABSTRACT

The 21st century is expected to witness not only sustained population growth but also more urbanization. In India, migration has played an important role in accelerated urban growth. However, it results in transfer of rural poverty to urban areas as the poor do not have the option but to live in slum and squatter settlements due to paucity of low cost houses. According to census of India, slum is defined as 'a compact area of at least three hundred population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested settlement in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities'. The present study on slum dwellers in Patna U.A. has been done to analyse socio-economic conditions of the slum dwellers, their demographic features with special reference to their occupational structure and the working conditions etc. The study has also scrutinized the problems of the slums and also analysed the extent to which the slum dwellers were benefited due to the different schemes of government or not. etc.

The work is mainly based on intensive fieldwork through questionnaire method in two slum areas, i.e. Adalatganj and Kamala Nehru Nagar. After collection of data, they were processed and tabulated. To make the facts more clearly, an explanatory cartographic treatment was done. Further, maps and statistical diagrams were prepared with the help of different government publications and survey done.

From the study, it is clear that the condition on slum dwellers in Patna is pitiable and marginal. Their problems were aggravated by poor civic conditions and hand to mouth existence. The main constraints are meager accommodation, checked sewage system and open dumping of garbage leading to unhygienic living conditions etc. The human costs of slums are alcohol, child abuse, gambling, child labour, domestic violence, poor socialization of children etc. The common diseases prevalent here are mainly fever, cold and cough, pneumonia, diarrhea etc. Even the government and NGOs are least concerned in improving socio-economic condition of the slum dwellers in Patna. To ameliorate the situation constant effort of slum up gradation, public, private collaboration, good governance, development of infrastructure, implementation of government schemes is a must for all round development of slum dwellers.

Key words: Slum Dwellers, Patna M.C., Socio-economic condition, unhygienic.



Socio-economic Condition of Working Women in Patna Municipal Corporation Area

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ABSTRACT

Women hold up one half of the sky, make up one half of the task force, and fulfill one half of the planet's potential. Women in Bihar as in other parts of the world, were the traditionally oppressed class. Even after fifty-nine years of independence, the condition has not much improved. The birth of a girl child is still an unwelcome in many families, female infanticide; female foeticide is now part and parcel of the society. The literacy rate as well as female literacy rate in Bihar is the lowest in the country (47% and 33% respectively). Female work participation rate is abysmally low (20.2% in rural area and 7.2% in urban area). Most of the women are still to realize the extent of their true strength and enormous potential. The situation is not much better in cities of Bihar. However, even in this patriarchal society of Bihar, there are women who have broken the shackles of their conditioning, realized their potential and are working as per their ability. But even in capital Patna 5.6% of the total female population is working. Among them also, most of them are unskilled workers as they do not have high educational level or much vocational qualification.

The current project has been done to study the conditions of social, domestic and professional life of working women, to make out difference of socio-economic condition between skilled and unskilled working women, to assess how far the working women can balance between professional and domestic life, to check the socio-economic problems of working women of Patna, to know if they have the capacity to influence the decision of the household affairs or not and to suggest some measures to raise the standard of living of working women.

For this purpose, fifty working women of Patna West have been surveyed in which both skilled and unskilled women have been covered equally. Main study has been done with the help of questionnaire survey using stratified random sampling method. The collected data were compiled, processed and represented through cartographic method. Finally the written report was prepared.

From the current study, it is clear that the socio-economic condition of the skilled working women is improving over time. But still financial independence is a dream for most of them. Though they are not vocal about domestic violence, it can be inferred that lot of unskilled women are still facing it every day. But overall, it can be said that the women empowerment is not a dream but a concept which is slowly yet firmly coming into existence.

Key Words: Working Women, Socio-economic Condition, Patna M.C., Bihar.



A Comprehensive Analysis of the Milk Consumption Pattern of the People of Urban Bihar with Special Reference to Patna

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ABSTRACT

Dairy technology deals with all methods of handling milk from production and consumption and includes processing, packaging, storage, transport and physical distribution. The study is focused on the importance of milk, the various sources of milk in Urban Bihar, the consumption pattern of milk in Urban Bihar under income sub-divisions, male female ratio and adults to children ratio, the various factors affecting the consumption of milk, the dynamics of the local market in Patna and the reasons for low availability of milk in north-east part of the country. Per capita milk availability per day was 112 gms in 1970 which went upto 232 gm in 2004-2005 due to success of **Operation Flood Program**. The recommended nutritional requirement of milk, as per recommendation of ICMR is 220 gm per day. Indian level of per capita consumption is very low as compared to that of developed nations. This level is 900 gm in USA.

A disparity regarding per capita milk consumption among various states is also found in India. It is 800 gms in Punjab, 640 gm in Haryana while only 20 gm on an average in northeast states of the country. The aims and objectives of this research paper is to understand the complex psychology of consumer with respect to the consumption of milk, to analyse various factors other than monetary factor which govern the consumption of milk, to analyse the extent to which monetary factor is affecting milk consumption pattern in Urban Bihar, the reasons for dominance of local market in the milk industry in Urban Bihar and to understand the reason for low per capita availability of milk in Bihar as against the national per capita availability. The per capita per gm consumption of milk is higher than the average milk consumption of the state but it lags far behind compared to other states like Haryana, Rajasthan and Punjab. The consumption of milk is the highest among children (below 18 yrs of age). But it lags far behind compared to the recommended intake. The consumption of milk is lower among females compared to males. Government should take active steps to permanently drive out illegal *khata* owners from Patna and the cooperatives should bring about a cost effectiveness in the operation of their plant and sell milk at cheaper rates to make it available to all sections of society in the city.



The Cooperative has generated employment for many impoverished villagers and also freed them from the clutches of the milk mafia operating in the region. More than 2,60,000 milk farmers in the state are the members of the cooperative and a private bank has even launched a pension scheme for them. Its revenues have risen from \$7.35 million in 2001-02 to \$136 million today. Among the members of cooperative, 15% are women, 9% are SCs and STs, and 48% are underprivileged group.

Dairying has historically been as unorganized activity in India. The traditional or unorganized sector consisting of vendor / Doodhwalas and sweet shops as well as numerous other types of market factors, is still dominant (84%) sector in liquid milk market. In India as in many developing countries, dairying is a supplementary enterprise to crop farming and highly integrated with the crop production sector. The sector is highly livelihood intensive and provides supplementary income to 70% of rural households. The demand for milk and milk products has been considerably increasing with the growth in disposable income and migration of rural populace to the urban area.

Indian Dairy Sector is an important sub-sector of the Indian age accounting for really 17% of the value of output from age and allied activities and contributing a large share in agriculture GDP. The significant feature is that within 30% overall share of organised dairies the major 20% will be accounted by the private sector which will be higher than that of cooperatives and government dairies (10%). Basically, dairy cooperatives will have to compete with a growing number of players form the private sector with preferential globalised market. The assistance to the dairy cooperatives & NGOs under the cooperative strategy would be made available through consortium NABARD, NDDDB and NCDC.

Today, India is 'THE OYSTER' of the global dairy industry. It offers opportunities galore to entrepreneur world wide who wish to capitalize one of the world's largest and fastest growing market for milk and milk products. But we need to remember that if we have to survive it is no longer sufficient for us to be the best in the country but to be the best in the WORLD !!!



An Economic Survey Report on Problem of Child Labour in Bihar with Special Reference to Patna

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ABSTRACT

Children are an asset of a nation and no society can develop and prosper without investing on this asset. A child well equipped with education, training and skill development can grow up to be a productive adult. Child labour deprives the children of these requisites of economic development and leads to moral degradation of the child harming the present generation as well as the future of the nation. According to 1991 census of Bihar, out of the 86.3 million population 49.62 million live below poverty line. The number of children in the 0-14 age group is 35.4 million and of these the number of child labour is 9,42,245. Main reasons attributed to this large number of child labour in Bihar is poverty and illiteracy, which is at a low level of 47.53%. In Bihar most children work because their families are poor and their labour is necessary for their survival. Children are often employed and exploited because, compared to adults, they are more vulnerable, cheaper to hire and are less likely to demand higher wages or better working conditions. For many children, school is not an option because education is expensive. Many working children do not have the opportunity to go to school and often grow up to be unskilled adults trapped in poorly paid jobs. They are seen giving their service on the land, in households, in factories, on the street as beggars, in outdoor industry, in bars, restaurants and tourist establishments, in sexual exploitation, and in some countries as soldiers. The majority of working children are in agriculture -- an estimated 70 per cent. Child domestic work in the houses of others is thought to be the single largest employer of girls worldwide. The government can eliminate child labour by taking up programmes that would prevent -- child labour, Remove-the reasons that leads to child labour and Rehabilitate-the released child labour.



Problem of Child Labour in Bihar

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ABSTRACT

Child labour has become a highly charged subject in the world. It is both an economic and social problem. Child labour deprives the children of education, training and skill which are requisites of economic development of the nation as a whole. The magnitude of child labour is alarming. Child labour figures to an astounding 250 million in the world. The situation is more serious in developing countries like India. In India, 12.07% of children of the age group 1 – 14 yrs are child labourers amounting to 13,157,000. The objectives of the study is to consider the seriousness of the issue of child labour in our economy. In a state like Bihar, where over 40 percent of the population is below the poverty line, we need to ask ourselves what we can do to end the menace of child labour and child trafficking. First and foremost, we need to appreciate the fact that such practices, besides being abhorrent, are a blot on the society. Poverty is of course, the root of the problem. But far more pertinent is the blase response of most educated individuals when they come face-to-face with the problem. We need to shrug off our smugness and begin by first showing some sensitivity towards the plight of such children. A spin off of abolition of child labour will be increase in literacy.



The Role of BSNL in Telecommunication with Special Reference to Bihar Telcome Circle

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ABSTRACT

In the era of globalisation, there are so many private operators in telcome sector in India but the role of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. is vital and very important. BSNL, BTC has indeed emerged as one of the leading sectors of our economy today. Apart from forging bonds of unity among the people and places, BSNL, BTC has played a key role in our nation building. The motto of this research paper is to show the details of BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED (BSNL), BIHAR TELCOM AND SERVICES provided by BSNL to subscribers. BSNL is not new name in the field of Telecommunications. It is a great name in the service provider of Telcom Sector. It has covered long race in India in the field of telecom sector as DoT (Department of Telecom) now it is known as BSNL after conversion of DoT to BSNL. In India there was department of Telecommunications under Government of India, Ministry of Communication. On 1st October 2000 DoT was converted to BSNL by issuing an ordinance by Government of India. BSNL is working all over India but my research paper focuses on the picture of BSNL of Bihar Telecom Circle. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Bihar Telecom Circle (BTC) is a part of BSNL working in India. Before 1st October 2000 there was DoT under Government of India, Ministry of Communications. In India there was no private operator in telecom sector. Under the Telegraph Act of India, before 1st October, 2000 no can provide telecom services except DoT. In the year 2000 an ordinance was passed by the Cabinet Ministers of India and Telegraph Act was amended and DoT got converted to BSNL. BSNL provides different services like Broadband value added services, BSNL Mobile, BSNL WLL, BSNL Internet, managed network services, ISDN, Leased Line, intelligent networking, audio conferencing, video conferencing, telegraph EPABX, data communication etc.

After the announcement of New Telecom Policy 1999, progress in telecom in India has been extremely rapid. The total number of telephones (basic and mobile) rose from 22.8 million in 1999 to 88.6 million at the end of October, 2004. During 2003-04 itself, 21.92 million telephones were added, which was equal to the total number of phones installed as of 1999. During the first seven



months of the 2004-05, 12 million phones have been added. Overall, tele-density rose from just 2.32 in 1999 to 10.2 in October 2008.

The structure and composition of telecom growth has undergone a substantial change in terms of mobile versus fixed phones and public versus private participation. In 1999, both mobile phones and private sector separately accounted for 5 per cent of total number of phones. In October 2004, mobile phones accounted for 50 per cent of total phones and the private sector accounted for 44 per cent of total phones.

Although India's 88.62 million strong telephone network, including mobile phones, is one of the largest in the world, with the low telephone penetration rate of about 8.20 phones per hundred population, the country offers vast scope for growth. Present projections suggest that by the end of 2009, the total number of phones could reach 350 million.

Over the recent period, public sector operators (BSNL and MTNL) have lost market share in fixed telephony from 98.65 per cent to 91.39 per cent. In the past two years, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have actually seen a decline in the number of fixed lines, while such lines have grown in the private sector. At the same time, the PSUs actually gained market share in mobile telephony, going from 3.98 per cent to 20.21 per cent share of the market. Overall, the share of PSUs declined from 90 percent to 55.6 per cent.

According to the budget 2008 BSNL has an annual outlay of Rs 1,180 crore connections and 4.5 lakh broadband connections. The company's segment includes Rs. 87.4 crore in the first quarter for 1.2 lakh interconnections, Rs. 307.5 crore in the second quarter for 2 lakh in the third quarter and 3.7 in the final quarter.

On 1st October 2000, the path was opened to private operators to provide telecom facilities. Under such circumstance, there are many private operators providing telecom facilities, such as Hutch, Idea, Reliance Mobile, Tata Indicom, Airtel, Aircel, Vodafones, etc excluding BSNL.



Role of Advertisement in Creating Demand

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ABSTRACT

Advertising is an integral part of modern, open, free and competitive economy. Industries and services hardly take up advertising themselves. The job is entrusted to advertising firms which fiercely compete among themselves. They have to be creative and innovative to stay afloat. The add-firms are usually paid on the basis of boost in demand attributed to advertising.

Advertisement is an art used to familiarize public with the products by informing of its uses, its superiority over other brands, sources of its availability and price etc. Advertising may be defined as an effort to create and sustain the demand of the product. It is a sales promoting activity, which creates mass market for product by sustaining its demand among existing consumers and creating demands among new consumers. **George Orwell**, a famous British writer, was once quoted to have said, "**Advertising is the rattling of a stick inside a swill bucket**". Advertisers of today have to try harder and harder to get the consumer attention. They have to rattle the sticks to come up with new ideas that will intrigue consumers. Advertising plays an important role in today's society and creates a very durable impact on our minds. This research paper focuses the role and importance of advertisement in creating demand. Objectives of any advertising are to communicate information about the product and services to prospective customers. Its long term objective is to generate profit to the firm. General objectives of advertising are to inform the customers about the attributes and uses of the product. It is only through advertising that the public is made aware of the product. Different strategies adopted to promote sale in the market include the ways to focus on the practical application of advertisement in day to day life for enhancement of knowledge, to know how advertisement helps in consumer awareness, to provide limelight on what extent advertisement helps in the creation of demand, to know consumer's opinion towards advertising in general and to enter a new market in particular or attract a new group of customers. It generates employment for artists and other persons in the line, it promotes the standard of living of the people, it provides revenue to newspapers, magazines, televisions and radios, periodicals, posters etc. and it also promotes certain aspects of society that are a problem such as Racism, HIV/AIDS.



New India Sugar Mill Ltd. Hasanpur Road, Samastipur (Bihar)

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ABSTRACT

Sugar Industry is the second largest agro-based industry in the country. The Indian Sugar Industry is a key driver of rural development, supporting over about 55 million sugarcane farmers, their dependents and a large mass of agricultural labourers involved in sugarcane cultivation, harvesting, machine manufacturing etc. of almost 607 sugar mills and ancillary activities, constituting some 7.5% of the rural population. Besides, about 0.5 million skilled and semi-skilled workers, mostly from the rural areas are engaged in the sugar industry.

As such, the sugar industry has been a local point for socio-economic development in the rural areas by mobilizing rural resources, generating employment and higher income, besides giving a fillip to transport and communication facilities.

Bihar accounted for 32 sugar units out of 148 sugar units in 1940, while presently Bihar is left with only nine functional units out of a total of 480 sugar mills in India. The state's contribution to the total sugar produced by the country declined from 28 percent in the 1930s to below 2 per cent. Bihar's per capita expenditure on infrastructure of Rs. 44.60 (as against a national average of Rs. 118) and irrigation cum flood control of Rs. 104.40 (compared to a national average of Rs. 200) is expected to correct faster than ever before in view of the new State Government and a stated emphasis on infrastructure expansion. A grant of Rs. 8250 crores was made to Bihar by the Central Government on 14th February, 2006 under the Annual Plan for 2006-07 which includes an additional Central assistance of Rs. 50 crores for priority schemes to be initiated in the State.

Thus, sugarcane farming and sugar industry in Bihar has tremendous potential to lift millions of people out of poverty. State contributed about 40 percent of the total production of sugar in India during the 1930s; it now contributes just about two percent. However, after the WTO rulings on sugar in September 2004, big business houses have evinced keen interest in the revival of the sugar industry in the state so as to meet the ever-growing requirement of sugar at the national and international levels. After the European Union (EU) agreed to bring down the subsidies by 36 percent over four years, the supply response of nine operational sugar mills in Bihar has been



positive. These nine mills crushed 43.16 lakh tones of sugarcane in the crushing season 2005-06 as compared to 26.48 lakh tones in the previous year – a massive increase of 63 percent. During the crushing season 2005-06, sugar production in Bihar also increased by 61 percent as compared to an increase of 45 percent at the national level. This increase was also experienced by many other sugar-producing states of India : for example, 22 percent in Andhra Pradesh, 15 percent in Uttar Pradesh and 3 percent in Punjab. Undoubtedly, this favourable change is mainly due to sustained increase in the prices of sugar, both at international and national levels, which, in turn, is primarily due to the WTO rulings on sugar in September 2004.

This project is an attempt to study the economics of N.I.S.M LTD . It examines the overall production process activities of the factory ,its management of inventory of raw materials and finished products, analyzing the pricing policy and distribution system etc. This factory started its operation in 1932-34, with crushing capacity of 2000 tones per day. The cost of sugarcane is as high as 70% of the value of the sugar produced by the mill. Now it has gradually shifted from stand alone sugar manufacture unit to integrated complexes through the commissioning of downstream distilleries and co-generation units that process by –products like molasses and bagasse to manufacture of stable demand products like ethanol and power with attractive returns. The industry has great potential for growth as it faces a sustainable increase in demand ,due to rising population and a continuous increase in the per capita consumption. The industry has also seen growth because of the financial aid from the central government grant and fiscal incentives of the state government . The industry has brought prosperity to the local sugarcane growers. It has a dedicated work force and a continuous development programs to deliver quality product on time and also takes special care to maintain the cost effectiveness in their products that would meet the consumers expectations.

The State Governments should take pragmatic view in regard to feeding the power produced by the sugar factories to the state grids. This will not only enhance the financial viability of sugar factories but it would also enhance the cane price paying capacity of the factory which would ultimately benefit the farmers. At present due to installation of high pressure boilers, project costs have gone up in case of bagasse based cogen projects. Accordingly, SDF loan amount has also been increased from 30% to 40%.



Child Maltreatment

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ABSTRACT

The concept of Child Maltreatment is relatively new in our society. It is a globally prevalent phenomenon, which has serious physical and psychological consequences. Child maltreatment constitutes all forms of physical and emotional ill treatment, sexual maltreatment, neglect or negligent actions, commercial or other exploitation results in potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility and trust of power. Several factors in person's life such as stress, lack of nurturing qualities, difficulties in controlling, hunger, personal history of being maltreatment, isolation from the family, physical and mental health problems, such as depression, alcohol or drug maltreatment, personal problems, marital conflict, unemployment or financial difficulties are responsible for this problem. The effect of child maltreatment can last for months or year and may cause permanent disability. The economic cost of child maltreatment is staggering. India is a home of 10% of the world's children. More than 1/3 of the country's population, around 440 million, is below 18 years out of which 40% children are in need of care and protection. Government has created a new Ministry of Women and Child Development and a commission for the protection of child's rights. Several laws such as Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, Juvenile Justice Act 2000, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) and the Draft Offences against Children (prevention) Bill have been passed to save the interests of the children. It is very essential to come forward to eradicate this global problem.



Urbanization – Its Effect on Urban Ecology

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to focus on the effect of urbanization in various aspects of society. Urbanization in modern context is mainly being explained in context of Industrialisation. Wherever the large industries have been set up gradually, it has developed into cities and towns. Urbanisation mainly refers to development and increase in the number of cities and towns. During the second five year plan the stress was on the development of industrialization and urbanization. Urbanisation denotes the process of population concentration in an urban area. Urbanisation can occur only when the rate of growth of urban population is greater than the growth of non urban population in a country.

The methodology adopted for study consisted of discussion and data observation. Discussion involved discussing subject with colleagues, peer group and people of cities. The main source of information was the records available by media, newspapers, books, various types of pamphlets, notices and oral evidences. To make it more clear measures of urbanization has also been discussed in this project.

Last but not least, the benefits, its problems, hazards and solutions of urbanization also been explained clearly. It has led to the growth of capitalism, vast production, trade, specialization, changing values, increased number of educational institutions, health facilities. It has increased certain problems such as housing problems, slums, unemployment, urban crimes, class conflicts, gross disparities etc. The problem of urbanization can be solved or it will lead to development through town planning, proper disposal of garbage, drainage facilities, promotion of rural industries, enactment of labour laws, housing facilities etc.

Urbanization can be recognized as the evolution of human civilization. Due to urbanization the facilities of transport and communication is glorified and has made urban areas more active.



Dowry Deaths in Bihar

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ABSTRACT

Dowry death is considered as a crime against women. The percentage of dowry deaths is increasing, yet many cases are not being recorded.

The objective of this study was to find out the causes of dowry deaths as well as to make people aware of the laws related to the abolition of dowry system and the types of punishment to those who are responsible for this type of crime.

Dowry deaths mainly take place in the Hindu community in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Harayana, Punjab etc. During marriage it has been a custom to give some gifts to the bridegroom's family. Now they demand money and expensive items. In certain cases the demand is so high that the bride's parents are not able to fulfill it at that time but promise them to give it later. The brides are tortured and exploited. The demand increases and it becomes difficult to fulfill it. Many brides end their lives.

The investigators have mainly used questionnaire, interview, case study method to find out the problem and to make people aware of this evil. The investigators have also taken help from various journals, reports, magazines etc. The upper class family, middle and lower class families as well as upper caste, backward and schedule caste people have been interviewed. The investigators have also attended seminars and workshops related to dowry system in India and particularly in Bihar.

It is not always the case that the male is only responsible for this crime. Even the female member as mother in law and sister in law in various cases are responsible for this crime.

Both giving or accepting dowry are punishable. Even the people playing the role of intermediaries can also be punished under various laws. We have to educate and emancipate women. They have to be economically independent and have to develop their personality. Women should not be considered as commodity rather they have to be made aware of their right to life with dignity.



Sociological Scenario of Patna as a 'Metro'

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this project presentation is to show Patna as a 'model city' on the map of Indian cities. Patna also known as Patliputra has a long history. Patna and Nalanda have educational and political significance. The announcement of Patna to be given the status of Metro has made the state proud of this city.

A metropolitan city is generally described on the basis of population, it's infrastructure and developmental works.

A bustling city of 1,800,000 people, Patna lies in the southern bank of the Ganges. It is the capital of the state of Bihar. It got its name Patna during the reign of Shershah Suri.

The present work has mainly focused on the changing scenario of Patna. According to official sources a Master plan is under preparation to implement the plan of 'Greater Patna'. Due to the impact of advanced science and technology, modern attitudes, values, the life style of the people has changed.

Patna will definitely emerge as a world class city. It will emerge as a big and rapidly expanding consumer market. The job opportunities will improve. Industries will develop, educational centres will increase and improve. The people of other cities and states will like to migrate to Patna to get various facilities. Various educational and training centres will be set up so that students don't have to go to other cities to pursue higher studies and vocational trainings. To achieve 100% literacy is a target. Transport and communication facilities will make people more mobile.



आधुनिक युग में विवाह का महत्त्व

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**विभागाध्यक्ष, दर्शनशास्त्र विभाग, पटना विमेन्स कॉलेज, पटना विश्वविद्यालय

सारांश

प्रस्तुत विषय की प्रासंगिकता, आधुनिकता के कुछ दुष्प्रभावों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, है। आज की युवा पीढ़ी पर आधुनिकता का प्रभाव इस कदर पड़ा है कि उन्हें अपनी परंपरा तथा मर्यादा तक का ध्यान नहीं रहा। उनकी अत्याधिक आधुनिकता का अंदाजा इस बात से लगाया जा सकता है कि वे एक स्त्री और पुरुष के बीच यौन संबंध स्थापित करने के लिए विवाह को आवश्यक नहीं मानते। वे भूल जाते हैं कि भारतीय परम्परा के अनुसार विवाह एक संस्कार है एवं इस संस्कार को पूरा किए बिना एक स्त्री-पुरुष को साथ रहने तथा संतान उत्पन्न करने की अनुमति नहीं है। इसी विसंगति की तह में जाने के उद्देश्य से हमने इस योजना कार्य को लिया। यह योजना कार्य, विभाग में शोधकार्य के अन्तर्गत ही लिया गया था। योजना कार्य “आधुनिक युग में विवाह का महत्व” में यह जानने का प्रयास किया है कि आज की युवा पीढ़ी की नजर में विवाह का क्या अर्थ है एवं इसका महत्व है भी या नहीं। इसके लिए हमने 25 प्रश्नों की प्रश्नावली तैयार की तथा स्नातकोत्तर की 30 छात्राओं को साक्षात्कार लिया। हमें प्रश्नों के रोचक उत्तर मिले। हमारे एक प्रश्न का कि “क्या पति को परमेश्वर का दर्जा देना उचित है?” के उत्तर में प्रतिभागियों ने कहा कि जब पति अपनी पत्नी को देवी का स्थान नहीं दे सकते तो फिर उन्हें परमेश्वर का स्थान किस आधार पर दिया जाए? साक्षात्कार के दौरान अधिकांश प्रतिभागियों ने कहा कि उनकी नजर में विवाह का स्थान शिक्षा तथा जीवन वृत्ति (करियर) के बाद है क्योंकि साक्षर स्त्रियाँ ही अपने अधिकारों के प्रति सचेत हैं। हाँ, उन्होंने इस बात की सहमति अवश्य जतायी कि एक स्त्री के जीवन में उसके जीवनसाथी का सहयोग आवश्यक है। योजना कार्य के शीर्षक को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा इसके विषय में आज की युवा पीढ़ी के विचार को देखते हुए हम यह सुझाव देना चाहेंगे कि आधुनिकता को अपनाना कोई गलत बात नहीं है पर इसे अपनाने में परंपरा का संपूर्ण त्याग उचित एवं लाभप्रद नहीं। हम जानते हैं कि परिवर्तन तो प्रकृति का नियम है, अतः हमें आधुनिकता को अपनाना है पर परंपरा की अच्छाइयों के साथ। अतः हमें एक स्वस्थ एवं सुन्दर परिवार के लिए विवाह जैसी संस्था का आदर करना चाहिए तथा इसके नियमों का पालन भी करना चाहिए।



Political Empowerment of Women : A Philosophical Perspective

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ABSTRACT

A constant exercise is going on for the empowerment of women on the global level and 8th of March is celebrated as Women's Day all over the world. Of all the exercises, the political empowerment of women is most essential which means the involvement of women in decision making at different levels of the government's machinery. It is very important for them to exercise their rights to achieve women's emancipation. This project aims at an assessment of the political awareness of women so that they become politically motivated and join political parties in large numbers. About thirty women from different strata of society were interviewed and they were asked questions regarding politics, political elections, political leaders, women reservation bill and about their willingness to join politics. It was found that political awareness among women was not up to the mark. Regarding political interest, they felt that though women would become empowered by joining politics, they considered politics to be a dirty game and hence did not agree to contest elections even if they get an opportunity to do so. Hence, it was suggested that women have to be politically educated through mass media or through holding symposium, workshops, seminars, etc. They should join politics in large numbers and work for the betterment of the women masses. Women politicians should build pressure on the government to pass Women Reservation Bill in Parliament and take required measures for their emancipation. All the efforts would fail unless implementation is taken up sincerely and speedily on the government level. This justifies the political empowerment of women.



Yoga as a Life Style for Youth

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ABSTRACT

This project has been undertaken realizing the importance of yoga in today's stressful life. But we have confined our work to yoga as a life style for youth. The youth today in the process of materialistic achievements and career making is going through constant stress of examinations and competitive tests. But that affects their health badly. So, we have to take recourse to yoga which keeps the body healthy and the mind calm and peaceful. It has the dynamic power to realize the potentiality within one's self. To highlight this, the project has been taken up. In this project we have discussed the eight fold path of yoga and some important yogasanas and their benefits. The practice of these yogasanas will help the youth to maintain peace of mind and to keep oneself serene in times of difficulties. It will help him in improving his power of concentration and in building confidence.

The yogasanas are considered more useful and effective than the simple exercises. They help in the development of the physical, mental and spiritual self whereas the other exercises only have a physical effect on the muscles and the bones. The asanas also help in reducing the toxin level in the body. They can be performed by the people of all ages and of all types of physical built.

Among the asanas, it is said that "Surya Namaskara" is the best because it alone gives the benefit of asana, mudra and pranayama. It has its positive effects on all the parts of the body so that they can perform their functions smoothly. Its practice makes the lungs receive the pure *pranic* air in ample quantity and the body of the performer glows like the sun. The practice of yogic exercise is conducive for the students to maintain a healthy body and a calm and peaceful mind. Hence, yoga should be adopted as a life style by all the youth of today.



Female foeticide : An Ethical Perspective

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ABSTRACT

The problem of female foeticide is a burning problem of the human society. So, serious steps are required to stop this. In India pregnancy is too often followed by the question of whether the unborn child is a girl or a boy. Son is a major obsession and asset for a family, whereas a girl child is considered an economic drain. Although laws have been made to check female foeticide it is still prevalent in Indian society. This is because the Indian society idolizes sons due to the deep-rooted ancient concept of having a son to carry on the name and tradition of the family. There are some other silly reasons for this sinful practice. Thus, with the objective of studying the problem of female foeticide and ethically evaluating it, this research project has been undertaken. The methodology consists of a study of a few reported cases through the media. On the basis of the study of the cases, it was revealed that nearly three fourths of women in the rural and urban areas have favoured female foeticide in spite of the health problems that result from it. It also became obvious that women are not conscious of their own identity and self-esteem. Hence, it is suggested that not only strict laws should be passed declaring female foeticide as unethical and illegal, but these laws should be implemented strictly. Efforts should be made at the level of the individual and the government to discourage the practice of dowry and other evils causing this practice. Girl children should be provided free and compulsory education up to higher secondary level. Religious and moral education should be imparted in schools and colleges for the discontinuation of this practice. From the ethical point of view it can be said that since the end does not justify the means, no reason can be a sufficient ground for female foeticide. Freedom is the birth right of every individual whether male or female. So, female foeticide is a criminal act and it should be condemned totally.



विवाह विच्छेद का औचित्य (युवा पीढ़ी की दृष्टि में)

चेतना जागृति*, डा० रेणुबाला**

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**व्याख्याता, दर्शनशास्त्र विभाग, पटना विमेन्स कॉलेज, पटना विश्वविद्यालय

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विवाह-विच्छेद एक ऐसा विरहात्मक पद, एक ऐसी संवेदनशील मनोदशा, एक ऐसी अनूठी, वैधानिक व्यवस्था है जिसका संबंध असफल वैवाहिक जीवन से है। यह इस बात का द्योतक है कि जिन उद्देश्यों, आदर्शों तथा आशाओं को लेकर पति-पत्नी विवाह-सूत्र में बंधे थे, उन्हें वे पूरा करने में सफल नहीं हो पाए। विवाह-विच्छेद की समस्या कोई नवीन समस्या नहीं है बल्कि प्राचीन धर्मशास्त्रों में तथा भारतीय कानून व्यवस्था में भी इसका उल्लेख है। हालाँकि भारतीय कानून व्यवस्था में भी हिन्दू-विवाह विच्छेद का अधिकार दिया गया है किन्तु, विवाह-विच्छेद केवल एक कानूनी या वैधानिक समस्या नहीं है जिसका समाधान कानून के द्वारा होगा, बल्कि यह एक सामाजिक तथा पारिवारिक समस्या भी है। अतः इसके सम्यक् विवेचना की आवश्यकता है। विवाह-विच्छेद के अनेक कारण हो सकते हैं जैसे-आर्थिक, सामाजिक, व्यक्तिगत, संवेगात्मक अथवा यौन संबंधी, परन्तु इसका तलाकशुदा व्यक्ति और उसके परिवार पर, विशेषकर उसके बच्चों पर जो बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है वो सामाजिक विघटन का संकेत देता है। इन्हीं समस्याओं पर गहराई से विचार करने हेतु इस शोध-कार्य को लिया गया। इस योजना कार्य के अंतर्गत एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया जिसमें “पटना विमेन्स कॉलेज” की स्नातक तृतीय वर्ष की 30 छात्राओं का साक्षात्कार लिया गया। साक्षात्कार के परिणाम स्वरूप यह पता चला कि 30 में से 21 छात्राएँ विवाह को एक पवित्र बंधन तो मानती हैं परन्तु अटूट नहीं। हालाँकि 29 छात्राओं का यह भी मानना है कि तलाक के निर्णय से संबद्ध व्यक्तियों के परिवार पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। इस सर्वेक्षण से यह पता चला कि आज की युवा पीढ़ी एक बड़ी संख्या में विवाह-विच्छेद की पक्षधर है और साथ ही ये इसकी शर्तों को और अधिक लचीला बनाने की हिमायती भी हैं यह सत्य है कि विवाह-विच्छेद कभी-कभी एक दुःखद व्यक्तिगत अनुभव देता है। इसका कारण भी व्यक्ति में ही पाया जाता है। लेकिन विवाह-विच्छेद का दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए। कुछ परिस्थितियों में यह एक स्वस्थ दृष्टिकोण है, नए सिरे से जीवन-यापन करने का यह एक भावनात्मक व्यवहारिक कदम है। अतः आज की युवा पीढ़ी के दृष्टिकोण में विवाह-विच्छेद के औचित्य का मूल्यांकन करना इस अध्ययन का उद्देश्य है।



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**व्याख्याता, दर्शनशास्त्र विभाग, पटना विमेन्स कॉलेज, पटना विश्वविद्यालय

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आज आतंकवाद की समस्या एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ज्वलंत समस्या बन गई है और विश्व के सभी देश इससे त्रस्त हैं। ये आतंकवादी निरपराध लोगों की हत्या कर भय का वातावरण उत्पन्न करते हैं। अतः यह मानव जाति के सम्मुख एक सर्वव्यापी चुनौती है। हमें इस चुनौती को हर स्तर पर एवं हर साधनों के द्वारा सामना करना है। इसी समस्या के अध्ययन के सिलसिले में हमने इस योजना कार्य को किया है जिसके द्वारा यह जानने का प्रयास करेंगे कि आतंकवाद के कारण क्या हैं तथा इसका निवारण किस प्रकार हो सकता है। इस उद्देश्य से हमने पटना विश्वविद्यालय के 20 स्नातक तथा स्नातकोत्तर छात्राओं के विचारों का अध्ययन साक्षात्कार विधि के आधार पर किया। अनुसंधान के पश्चात् आतंकवाद के कई कारण उभर कर आए जैसे उपनिवेशवाद, राष्ट्रीयता की पहचान, राष्ट्रों के राजनीतिक, सामरिक एवं आर्थिक हित, सरकार की उपेक्षापूर्ण नीति, गरीबी, इत्यादि। इस तथ्य पर भी प्रकाश डाला गया कि आतंकवादी प्रारंभ से आतंकी प्रवृत्ति के नहीं होते। तकनीकी विकास ने आतंकवाद को बढ़ावा दिया। अतः इसका अंत करने हेतु संपूर्ण विश्व के देशों को एकता के सूत्र में बाँधकर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयता की भावना विकसित करनी होगी। इसके अतिरिक्त आंतरिक परिवर्तन के द्वारा भी इसे कम किया जा सकता है। आतंकवाद से प्रभावित राष्ट्रों को आतंकवाद से लड़ने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नेटवर्क की स्थापना कर सूचनाओं का तीव्रता से आदान-प्रदान करना चाहिए। गरीबी, अशिक्षा एवं बेरोजगारी को दूर करने का प्रयास भी परमावश्यक है। यदि सभी राष्ट्र मिलकर आतंकवाद के विरुद्ध संघर्ष एवं कार्यवाही करेंगे तो 21वीं सदी में ही इसका समूल विनाश हो जाएगा। आतंकवाद आज की सबसे गंभीर चुनौती है। अतः दृढ़ संकल्प के साथ अगर हम इसे समाप्त करने के लिये आगे बढ़ें तो निश्चय ही यह लुप्त हो जायगा एवं हम शांति को प्राप्त करेंगे।



नैतिक मूल्य का महत्व : युवापीढ़ी की दृष्टि में

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**व्याख्याता, दर्शनशास्त्र विभाग, पटना विमेन्स कॉलेज, पटना विश्वविद्यालय

सारांश

नैतिक मूल्य का महत्व जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र जैसे- आर्थिक, धार्मिक, राजनैतिक, शैक्षणिक, इत्यादि में है। मानव की सर्जनात्मक मानसिकता आज एक ओर उसे बुलंदियों पर ले जा रही है तो दूसरी ओर जीवन के नैतिक पक्ष के प्रति उसकी संवेदनारहित मानसिकता उसे पतन की ओर अग्रसर कर रही है। फलस्वरूप परिवार, समाज, देश एवं विश्व का ढांचा ही चरमरा गया है। इस समस्या का विश्लेषण अपेक्षित है। अतः युवापीढ़ी में नैतिक मूल्यों के हास एवं महत्व को जानने हेतु हमने अपने शोध कार्य में पटना विश्वविद्यालय की छात्राओं के विचारों का अध्ययन प्रश्नावली एवं साक्षात्कार विधि के द्वारा किया है। अनुसंधान के पश्चात हमने पाया कि मानवीय मूल्यों की उपेक्षा तथा धाराशाही मानवीय संवेदनाओं के कई कारण पाए गए जैसे- व्यक्तिवादी एवं भौतिक मनोवृत्ति, गरीबी एवं बेरोजगारी, पश्चिमी सभ्यता का प्रभाव, एकाकी परिवार, शॉट-कट की अभिलाषा, संवेदनशीलता में कमी, गंदी राजनीति, सीमित साधन, अतिमहत्वाकांक्षा इत्यादि। परन्तु सभी छात्राओं में धर्म, नैतिकता एवं मानवीय मूल्यों में विश्वास पाया गया। अतः उनका यह भी मानना है कि मूल्य के हास पर नियंत्रण संभव है यदि लोग मूल्य के महत्व एवं इसके हास के कारण को समझें। कारण जानने के पश्चात ही मार्ग निकलेगा। इसी अध्ययन के दौरान सुझाव के रूप में कहा गया कि विकास और प्रतिस्पर्धा के युग में समय बदल रहे हैं, परंपराएँ बदल रही हैं, परिवेश और समाज बदल रहे हैं, मगर आज भी ये नैतिक मूल्य ही हमारे जीवन के आधार हैं जिनका अनुकरण कर हमने विभिन्न उपलब्धियाँ पायी हैं। अतः उनके संरक्षण का प्रयास अत्यंत आवश्यक है और इसका दायित्व आज की युवा पीढ़ी पर है। इनके महत्व की अवहेलना किसी भी कीमत पर उन्हें नहीं करनी है।



मृत्युदंड के औचित्य का अवलोकन

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**याख्याता, दर्शनशास्त्र विभाग, पटना विमेन्स कॉलेज, पटना विश्वविद्यालय

सारांश

न्याय व्यवस्था में अपराध के लिये भिन्न प्रकार के दंड का प्रावधान है। समाज में शांति और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए अपराध के लिये दण्ड की व्यवस्था आवश्यक है। यदि दण्ड का विधान न हो तो मनुष्य असामाजिक आचरण करने लगता है। मृत्युदंड जघन्य प्रकृति के अपराधों के लिए दिया जानेवाला एक कठोर दण्ड है। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद मृत्युदंड की समाप्ति के लिए संसद में कई बार विधेयक एवं प्रस्ताव रखे जा चुके हैं। परिणामतः मृत्युदण्ड को लेकर 'हत्या प्रक्रिया संहिता' में कुछ संशोधन भी हुए, जिसके अनुसार मृत्युदण्ड को हत्या के लिए अपवाद रूप में दिया जानेवाला दण्ड माना गया। प्रस्तुत शोध कार्य में हमने इसी समस्या पर विचार किया है तथा मृत्युदण्ड-औचित्य-संबंधी दार्शनिक विवेचना की है। मृत्युदण्ड के औचित्य-अनौचित्य पर विचार करने के उद्देश्य से हमने उच्च न्यायालय के कुछ वकीलों, भिन्न क्षेत्र के लोगों तथा युवा पीढ़ी की छात्राओं का साक्षात्कार किया। अनुसंधान के फलस्वरूप अलग-अलग प्रश्नों पर अलग-अलग विचार सामने आए। कुछ लोगों ने यह माना कि मृत्यु दण्ड समाज को सुधारने में सफल है, परन्तु कुछ ने इसे पूर्णतः सफल नहीं माना। उसी प्रकार कुछ लोगों ने मृत्युदण्ड को उचित ठहराया तो कुछ लोगों ने इसे अनुचित बतलाया। हालांकि सभी लोग इस विचारपर एकमत हुए कि क्रूरतापूर्वक हत्या, बलात्कार, देशद्रोह तथा आतंकवाद जैसे जघन्य अपराधों के लिए मृत्युदण्ड दिया जाना चाहिए। अतः पक्ष एवं विपक्ष के विचारों का विश्लेषण करते हुए निष्कर्ष के रूप में हम यह कह सकते हैं कि यद्यपि मृत्युदण्ड की सजा अमानवीय तथा क्रूर है, फिर भी जघन्य अपराधों के लिए यह आवश्यक है। सुझाव के रूप में यह कहा गया कि दण्ड का उद्देश्य अपराधियों को सुधारना है, अतः मृत्युदण्ड को बनाए रखने से ज्यादा जरूरी है अपराध संबंधी न्याय प्रणाली में सुधार लाना है। अपराधी मानसिकता और संगीन अपराधों की सबसे बड़ी और उचित सजा आजीवन कारावास भी हो सकती है। इससे उचित दण्ड का उद्देश्य भी पूरा होगा और अपराधी को सुधारने का मौका भी मिलेगा।



Tradition and Modernity : A Philosophical Perspective

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ABSTRACT

The concepts of tradition and modernity coexist in each society in an integrated manner. But due to lack of understanding and wisdom the concepts of tradition and modernity are confusing the minds of the youth today. In the modern times the youth is in a state of perplexity whether to adopt the path of tradition or modernity. They forget that there is no question of accepting either of these two exclusively. Tradition and modernity are the two prominent factors of the social life which deeply affect human behaviour. Tradition is the social heritage handed down from one generation to another. It is the expression of ancient wisdom. On the other hand, modernity according to the demands of the contemporary times is a shift or change in old beliefs, ideas, folkways, customs, habits etc. This project has been under taken to study both tradition and modernity. With this aim we have taken up some cases influenced by traditional beliefs and customs like 'Dowry Death', 'Child marriage' and 'Honour Killing'. Similarly, we have taken up a few case studies influenced by modernity like, 'Divorce', 'Old-age-torture' and 'Homosexuality' etc. After analyzing the reported cases we found that deterioration in the education system, fast life-style, self-centred attitude, sudden growth of individualism, lust for money, materialistic attitude, break down of joint family structure, imposition of pseudo-westernization, lack of understanding feelings and emotions etc. are the main causes responsible for such cases. Hence, it is imperative that we know, understand and follow our fundamentally valuable, traditional values and accept those which have logic behind them. We should not think that modernity is to copy the western culture blindly. Some profitable and valuable systems of traditional times like joint family system should be promoted. Moral education and value education should be imparted in schools as well as in colleges. Hence, from the philosophical point of view we can say that one must try to create a new creative world where, 'change and continuity', 'modernity and tradition', 'material and spiritual, can co-exist and benefit from one another.



Microfinance through “Punjab National Bank” (Patna) A Mechanism to Combat Poverty

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ABSTRACT

The Indian economy during the past three decades has emerged as one of the fastest growing economies in the world. However, about 260 million people in the country are still estimated to be below poverty line. India is a home to 22% of the world's poor. The high incidence of poverty is a matter of great concern for policy makers in India. Over the years, a plethora of poverty alleviation programs has been implemented in India and huge amount of social and financial investment has been made to achieve the basic objective of poverty eradication; but most of these programs have miserably failed and large number of persons still live below the poverty line. To fill the gaps, self-employment programs and microfinancing have emerged as an innovative credit delivery mechanism that ensures viable financial services for those who need it.

Microfinancing is actually a mechanism to provide financial services to those who otherwise could not have an access to the facilities offered by formal institutions because of the miniature size of the transactions, etc. The services of microfinancing are meant for the poor and the disadvantageous segments of the society. Microfinancing has been identified as the key mantra for a sustained and long-term economic growth in India. It has been identified as a powerful tool for alleviating poverty. Microfinancing is implemented through various institutions engaged in various micro financial activities like banks, NGOs and SHGs. The beneficiaries of microfinancing are women, farmers, rural people, small and upcoming entrepreneurs, poor and deprived. It has saved the poor people from the clutches of local money-lenders, helped to bridge the gap between the rural and urban areas and has also contributed to the overall development of the country. The aforesaid deliberations have been instrumental in providing a research exercise which should open up new areas of microfinancing.



Trends : Career Options or Higher Studies

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ABSTRACT

This research project is intended to find out the interest of students with regards to their career option and prevailing trends among them. A proper survey was the pre-requisite for this project. A survey was conducted amongst the students of different Colleges across all streams. The compilation of the survey data was reduced to a pie chart on different basis.

The research Project aims to improve employment prospects, to give more time for career decision making and to get into research work. The Project will help the students look for alternatives, get detailed information about interesting options.

Keywords : Pre-requisite, Trends, Career.



A Survey Conducted to Evaluate the Viability of Computer Literacy Programme and Internet Facility Offered to all the Students by the College

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ABSTRACT

Computer Literacy Programme for all students of the College was designed to provide them computer competency skills. The curriculum was especially tailored to motivate a novice computer user to adopt this technology in their routine work without hesitation. Free Internet Facility was also provided to all the students of this College to browse the ocean of information. It helps them to enrich their knowledge base and strengthen their career prospects. With an objective of enhancing the capability of the students to achieve greater personal and academic development, the two programmes were introduced in the College in the year 2005.

A survey was conducted to evaluate the viability of these programmes using a set of questionnaires. The main focus of this survey was to measure the popularity of these programmes and to use the feedback for further improve these programmes. The questionnaire included questions about the awareness, acceptability and satisfaction level, purpose of using the facility and suggestions for improvement of the programmes.

The primary aim of this research was to obtain the suggestions given by the students to improvise these programmes, so that they become beneficial to the students, who could make use of these opportunities in their educational pursuits and career enhancements.



Software Development to Facilitate Record Maintenance of Patients Admitted in a Nursing Home

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ABSTRACT

Designing and compilation of Application software has become an important area of study and research in the field of software development industry as it facilitates modern day to day decision making. Corporate administration requires efficient database management which in turn needs to be compiled by identifying organizational problems, organizational needs and managerial system based approaches. One such area is the record of maintenance of the patients admitted in a nursing home where their admission details and manipulation of the same as per requirement helps in record keeping and daily functioning of the nursing home.

The software includes modules for adding the admission details of an admitted patient, modification of patient details, deletion of patient details, generation of bills upon discharge of patients and generation of list of the admitted patients. This software which was developed for the nursing homes helps to improve the system performance since it also helps to find a particular record and their maintenance easy.

The primary aim of this research in the field of software development was to give an exposure to a real life system where the students could implement their theoretical knowledge of system analysis and design into practice. Further it also helps them to gain a deep knowledge of the programming languages used for the development of this software.



Customer Mapping and Buying behavioural analysis Concerning Lubricants

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ABSTRACT

Buying Behaviour constitutes an important area of study as far as marketing management is concerned. Buyers are individuals who are concerned with buying products and may or may not indulge into the activity of consumption, because of reasons well known to them only. This is a contention which probably holds good as far as probing into the buyer's mindset is concerned. This normally reflects a situation where the buyer's mindset has to be examined and analysed in order to bring about indications concerning Optimum Value Addition. Marketing is an area where the situation today concerns studying and probing a whole range of products and services within which lubricants occupy an important position. Lubricants fall under the commodity range, which relates to Automobiles and Two wheelers and the total focus concerning product value ultimately depends relates to the Quality of Lubricant being used.

Availability of branded lubricants has become the order of the day. Under given market conditions, we have different branded varieties like Indian Oil, HPCL, Bharat Petro Chemicals and so on. All of them, however, are pitted against each other for the purpose of gaining a meaningful position in the minds of the buyers and consumers. This is where the Role of Customer Mapping and Buying Behavioural Analysis occupies a major place.

Customer Mapping is primarily a technique of Identifying, Classifying Positioning and Monitoring Prospects and Customer Groups under Contemporary Market Conditions concerning a specific product category. Behavioural Analysis substantiates and supports the entire Customer Mapping exercise. This endeavour on the part of the marketer would obviously promote the entire Value Chain Building Process and it would have an edge on the mind-set of the customer groups, irrespective of their status, as far as lubricant buying decision is concerned.



New Product Launch Preview Concerning the Marketing of a Telecommunication Connectivity Brand

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ABSTRACT

Effective Product Management is an inevitable aspect of marketing today. The production of both goods and services have been undergoing rapid changes. In many cases, they have been affected with a view to bring about a positive moderation concerning the aspects of Product Mix and Product Line Efficacy. In this connection, marketers are invariably concerned with an effective usage of Line Stretching Strategies and Line Modernization Concepts. Moreover, they have been instrumental in bringing about changes in Product Morphology and Product Structures too. In a broader perspective, all this involves New Product Launches and Introductions.

The Telecommunication Connectivity Sector, which has witnessed the launch of a number of brands within the Indian market today, is at a juncture, where newer brands continue to proliferate and would still be witnessing newer varieties consisting of New Product features, attributes and benefits. A research concerning a New Product / Brand Launch Preview is an attempt in this direction where the obvious concern is towards reaping Prelaunch Market Assessment Benefits. This as a modality should offer interesting clues for the marketers concerned.

New Product Development is an outcome of a systematically Oriented New Product Development Programme where the Conceptualization of the Product Idea means a lot for the marketer concerned. This is so because it is on the basis of this approach that marketers would need to plan further and subsequently consolidate in terms of the total process as far as creating and launching a New Product Service / Brand is concerned. A study concerning a new Product / Brand Launch Preview in the area of Telecommunication Services within a Metropolitan / Cosmopolitan Market, reveals a variety of information which is important from the point of view of marketers and User Profiling Angle. This would have to be considered while positioning the brand. Experience shows that marketers and practitioners normally assess future oriented market conditions, as this helps Market Value Building Practices.