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Supporting Documents/Additional Information

3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

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Current Eminence of Healthcare System with prospects to e-Governance in India by Jasvinder Sidhu/Dr. Sanjay Tejasvee in International Journal for Research in Engineering application and Management



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Current Eminence of Healthcare System with Prospects to e-Governance in India

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Abstract: As per the perception of e-Governance, today's condition of the healthcare system is very poor in India due to many reasons such as big geographical area, a huge population, less transportation, intake of non-nutritional food and variety of food habits etc. Overburdened and collapsing of healthcare services to citizen which are providing by Government Hospitals and healthcare centres are also the significant causes for the pitiable situation of healthcare system in current situation. In India, provision of low budget for healthcare improvement and less coordination of healthcare professionals also triggered a bed remark. India currently spends only a little over 1% of GDP on healthcare sector. By seeing the rapid growth of medical science and information and communication technologies (ICTs), there is burning requirement for propagation of knowledge and delivery of healthcare services by interoperability at small, intermediate and large healthcare centres by the application ICTs. This paper will try to explore the genuine current status of healthcare in India towards the prospects and constraints of e-Governance with depiction of some ongoing ventures as illustration those will be covering aspect of healthcare system and have the vision to provide better healthcare arrangements.

Keywords: e-Governance, GDP, Healthcare, ICTs, Interoperability, Propagation, and Ventures.

I. Introduction

Recently, the population growth is approximately 1.2% in India, which is a massive percentage. Healthcare field requires a large transformation to deliver high-quality medical and healthcare services to Indian civics. However,

0.9% to 2-3% of GDP key initiative have been made by NRHM for designed appropriate of the rural healthcare system with respect of human resources availability, management, infrastructure at physical level, economical healthcare and participation of communities with the better

Comparison Of Numerical Techniques For The Solution Of Boundary Value Problem By Nisu Jain And Shelly Arora In International Journal For Research In Engineering Application & Management



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Comparison of Numerical Techniques for The Solution of Boundary Value Problem

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Abstract: A comprehensive study of solution of boundary value problem is attempted in this study. The technique of orthogonal collocation method (OCM) and orthogonal collocation on finite elements (OCFE) are used to solve boundary value problem numerically and analytically using Laplace transformation. It has been concluded that to solve stiff boundary value problems analytically is very time consuming and difficult to solve. The results are obtained by MATLAB ODE 15s system solver software. Comparison is shown both in tabulated and graphical form for different values of parameter .Relative error is used to check the efficiency of the technique.3-D graphs are used to specify the behaviour of solution for different values of parameter.

Keywords —Boundary value problems, collocation, Laplace, MATLAB ODE 15s, OCM, OCFE

I. INTRODUCTION

In the study of mathematical and scientific fields such as Geology (Modeling of Weather, Seismic wave detection), Astronomy (Celestial Mechanics), Physics (Fluid flow), Chemistry (Reaction rates), Biology (infectious diseases, genetic variation), ecology (population modeling, increase / decrease of population), economics (stock trends, interest rates, market equilibrium price changes) and various engineering applications (diffusion-dispersion, adsorption-desorption, Current Flow in Electric Circuits, Heat Dissipation in Solid Objects), the differential equations play a major role.

There are many types of differential equations such as

mathematical equations and mathematical techniques. A variety of mathematical models has been used for improvement of production, increase of profits and understanding of complicated processes by many industries.

Study of boundary value problems involves another important step that is the solution of the boundary value problem. Number of numerical techniques has been developed time to time to solve the different type of boundary value problems. Laplace transform [Cuomo et al. 2007; Davis 1985; Liao & Shiau 2000 and Zheng & gu 1996], Fourier transform [Jaiswal et al. 2011; Kumar et al. 2012 and Nur Muhammad et al. 2005], Homotopy perturbation method [He 2003 and Zheng 1996], Least

Women Entrepreneurs: Problems and Challenges with startup and operational business by Dr. Chitra Mishra in National Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and <u>Development</u>



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Women entrepreneurs: Problems and challenges with startup and operational business

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Abstrac

In the present time, Indian women are developed digitally and they are proving themselves as an astonishing character by their own nature, with this they are not only handling family and work together, but also by contributing to the economic growth of the nation. With the current enhanced level of education; they are replicating their strength in the startup and operational business circumstances. In a man subjugated world, now women entrepreneurs are blooming with their original and contemporary and resourceful proposals for booming startups and operational business to realizing their vision and ambitions. Women effectively dare the world and made their own individuality, even though numerous problems like family commitments and funding and subsidy matters, supervise the business activities etc. have to be faced. This study is an attempt to examine the involvement of women during startups and in between operational business economic progress, and to know the range of aspects accountable for promoting women to develop into entrepreneurs.

Keywords: women entrepreneurs, business start ups and during operational business problems and challenges

Introduction

Women characterized as a dominating human resource, today countries all through the world have recognized the strength of women which can be employed as a mediator of expansion and growth. So, with these women entrepreneurship is single way of accepting that. Women entrepreneurs not only generate innovative job prospects but also give society with various resolutions to organization, management and business problems. The enterprise fields is the witness of the ever increasing occurrence of women as entrepreneurs, over the last two decades has transformed the demographic features of trade and business and on the whole economic development in the nation. Though, the business or entrepreneurial world in our country like India is still subjugated by men. The main

continued existence of their ventures.

Women entrepreneurship in India is an emerging concept and very crucial for the economic growth of the country. Generally women have to bear lots of problems in starting and during the business, but major problem is the proper funding to their venture. However financial enclosure has been a key policy objective of India's financial structure since 2004 and ample of financial institutions offer assistance to women entrepreneurs for their original, pioneering and creative format of actions intended at skill development, so far as per the estimation to FICCI, just 26 per cent Indian women have a bank account and credit sanctioned to female accounts for only 7.3 per cent of the total credit in the Indian financial system. These minute figures propose a crying need for an

Women Entrepreneurs: Local Support and Socio-Economic Barriers by Dr. Chitra Mishra in Research Review International Journal of Multidisciplinary

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ABOUT ▼ CURRENT ARCHIVES FOR AUTHOR ▼ ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING PAST-ISSUES

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Women Entrepreneurs: Locale Support and Socio Economic Barriers

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ABSTRACT

Women are playing a vital role in the family, in society and in economy as well. They know actually how to balance the environment and work properly in the adverse situation. Only a push is required to justify their identity and sky is the limit. In this paper we go through the local and family support and the social economic conditions of women. We have taken the data of some working women who worked from their homes and have started their venture with little capital and successfully operating with proficiency with the adverse philosophy of the family and society and also facing different kind barriers and try to tackle accordingly.

1. Introduction

With the economic growth the place of women entrepreneur is also being identified and to endorse their role several steps are also being taken by government. Entrepreneurship in women is the recent phenomena and women are playing dual role as a home maker in the society and as an entrepreneur in the society. Women are encountered with particular problems like family accountability or so. Women have to overcome all these problems or barriers to enter in the business world and fetch the same openings like their counterpart. There is ever increasing participation of women in any business venture but conditionally the place of women is to be improved as working women and self employed women in the society. Nicholas and Victoria, (2010), for many grounds the position of women is to be reflected in the economic growth of any country. The particular research investigated enterprising movement along with scrutinized the inducements of women involvement in the Syed Shah Alam, MohdFauziMohdJani, Nor Asiah Omar (May 2011) explored in Southern region in Malaysia the main issues that influence the achievement of women entrepreneurs. The outcome recommended that family assistance, societal knot and inner enthusiasm influence definitely and considerably to the positive outcome of women entrepreneurs in the tiny enterprises. It had also revealed that in the earlier period, women hardly ever endeavor into business undertaking not for the reason that of not having any interest however as the scarcity of openings. A review performed in the United Kingdom presumed that the space among men and women entrepreneurs in the area was finishing due to the broad openings that are being generated worldwide for women entrepreneurs to initiate fresh enterprises.

Not every women is thinking about to be a business women but still they depict a minority of all women entrepreneurs. Nicholas and Victoria. 2010: Nan and Maria. (2007), grouping of

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Computational and behavioural analysis of a parallel set of fans working as a standby unit for power plant system by Gunjan Sharma in International Journal for Research in Engineering Application & Management

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Computational and behavioural analysis of a parallel set of fans working as a standby unit for power plant system

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Abstract: The study deals with the power plant system which comprises one main boiler, two low pressure boilers acting as cold standby unit, one main set of fans: PA fan, ID fan and FD fan. In the original working plant, there is no provision of cold standby unit in case of failure occurs in the main set of fans. Considering the circumstance in accordance of making the system more efficient and economical, a parallel set of fans including one PA fan, one ID fan and one FD fan is provided to act as a cold standby unit for main set of fans. The computational analysis of this whole system with provision of parallel set of fans has been done in the present paper. It is being assumed that there is only single repairman available. Various measures of system effectiveness such as Mean time to system failure (MTSF), Expected Up-time of the system, Busy period of repairman, Expected No. of visits of repairman and Profit have been obtained using Semi Markov Process and Regenerative point Technique and are computed on the basis of real data. The graphical interpretation has also been done in order to bring out behavioural analysis of the system.

Keywords — Standby systems; semi Markov process; Regenerative point technique.

I. INTRODUCTION

The field of reliability engineering is growing at a fast pace in today's era. More and more reliable as well as efficient systems are needed in order to match up the requirement of the growing industries. Therefore, it is necessary to study and develop reliability models for the systems being used in any kind of firm or industry. The electricity plays as vital role in the growth of any industry. Any firm can take out its smooth manufacturing or functioning if and only if there is surplus amount of power supply to its machines or systems. The literature of reliability holds innumerable studies

become operative when failure occurs in the main boiler. Second, a parallel set of fans which work together whenever failure occurs in any of the main set of fans. When failure occurs in any of the main set of fans, the other two fans are also switched off and the parallel set of fans which is acting as a standby unit comes into operation. It is being assumed that there is single repairman facility available. The computational analysis of the model has been done by evaluating various measures of system effectiveness such as Mean time to system failure (MTSF), Expected uptime of the system, busy period of repairman



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Semi-markov model for a power plant system comprising of three low pressure boilers and fans by Gunjan Sharma in International Journal of Research in Advent Technology



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Semi-markov model for a power plant system comprising of three low pressure boilers and fans

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Abstract- A semi markov model has been developed in the present paper for a power plant system comprising of three low pressure boilers and fans. The present paper deals with the system involving one main boiler, a standby redundant unit of three low pressure and three primary fans: PA fan, FD fan and ID fan. The cold standby redundant system involves three low pressure boilers which operate together in order to keep whole system operating whenever failure occurs in the primary boiler. The ability of doing job of three low pressure boilers is equivalent to that of primary boiler. All low pressure boilers start their operation simultaneously whenever failure occurs in the primary boiler. The facility for repair is available based on FCFS (First-cum-First serve) and there is only one repairman available to do the desired job. The reliability and profit analysis has been done for the present model. Various parameters of system effectiveness for the model have been computed using Semi Markov process and Regenerative point technique. Graphical interpretation has also been done to bring out the analysis better.

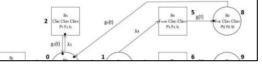
Keywords- Standby systems; Semi Markov process; Regenerative point technique.

1. INTRODUCTION

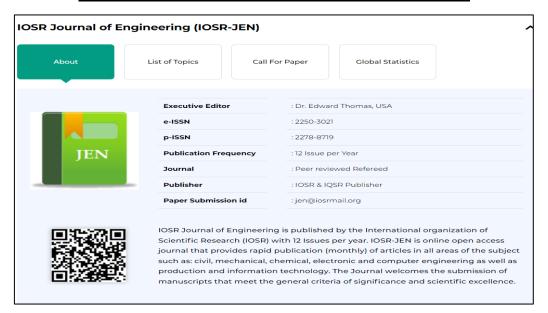
The aim of reliability is to make a system more efficient and operating as long as it can. The reliability of a system is defined as the capacity of a system to perform its function for a specified period of time under stated conditions. The literature of reliability is rich with studies consisting of primary unit with identical standby units [1-7] but it still lacks reliability models based on real life data for systems related to power plant. Singh and Taneja [6] have discussed reliability and cost-benefit analysis of a power plant comprising two gas and one steam turbine with

2. MODEL DESCRIPTION

A state transition diagram in fig. 1 shows various transitions of the system. The epochs of entry into states 0, 1, 8, 9 and 10 are regenerative points and thus these are regenerative states. The states 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are failed states.



Steady State Behaviour of a Cold Standby System Consisting of Turbine, Boiler and Fans by Gunjan Sharma in IOSR Journal of Engineering



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Steady State Behaviour of a Cold Standby System Consisting of Turbine, Boiler and Fans

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Abstract: Electricity plays a vital role in any industrial engineering system. The power plant system in any industry serves as a backbone to it. The paper deals with the steady state behaviour of a cold standby system operating in a power plant system. The system comprises of a turbine, a high pressure boiler, a cold standby unit: three low pressure boilers and three fans: PA fan, FD fan and ID fan. A cold standby unit which comprises of three low pressure boilers acts as a redundant system for main high pressure boiler. The analysis has been done based on the real data. There is only one technician available to do the desired job of repair or replacement as per requirement of the failure. Various parameters for effectiveness of the system have been computed using Semi Markov process and regenerative point technique. Graphical study along with interpretation has also been done to study the behaviour of the reliability and cost benefit analysis of the present study.

Keywords: Standby systems; Semi Markov process; Regenerative point technique.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In Industrial engineering systems, electric supply plays a major role in keep the systems running. More and more industries are installing their own power plants within the firm as it is more economical and it makes the manufacturing process more efficient. Our study deals with the study of power plant installed at Bunge Pvt. Ltd., Rajpura (Punjab), India. The study is based on the real data provided by the system. The literature of reliability holds numerous studies regarding standby systems, identical units, dissimilar units, etc. under different circumstances. Researchers [1-7] have contributed much by studying reliability and various parameters of the industrial systems. Singh and Saini [5] discussed the computational analysis of parameters affecting economy of one gas and one steam turbine system with scheduled inspection. In it, they have developed a model considering variation in demand and power production capacity for a system comprising one gas and one stream turbine. But there is still lack of studies related reliability analysis of power plant engineering systems. Our aim is to fill this gap.

The study involves the reliability and profit evaluation of a power plant system. The units of a power plant system taken into consideration in the present paper are: Turbine, Main Boiler (high pressure boiler), three low pressure boilers acting as redundant system for main boiler, three fans: PA (Primary Air) fan, FD (Force Draught fan) and ID (Induced Draft) fan. Whenever failure occurs in high pressure boiler, all three low pressure boilers start operating altogether as the capacity of all low pressure boilers to bring out work is equivalent to the

<u>Present Trends of Cyber Crimes over E-commerce and their solutions in India by</u> Anupam Mishra in Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research

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Present trends of Cyber Crimes over E-Commerce and their solutions in India

*Astt.Prof. Anupam Mishra, Dept.of Management, Govt.Mohindra College, Patiala, Pb.

Abstract:

With the evolution of the Internet, along came another revolution of crime where the perpetrators commit acts of crime and wrongdoing on the World Wide Web. Internet crime takes many faces and is committed in diverse fashions. The number of users and their diversity in their makeup has exposed the Internet to everyone. Some criminals in the Internet have grown up understanding this superhighway of information, unlike the older generation of users. This is why Internet crime has now become a growing problem. Some crimes committed on the Internet have been exposed to the world and some remain a mystery up until they are perpetrated against someone or some company Cyber crime always involves some degree of infringement on the privacy of others or damage to computer-based property such as files, web pages or software. This paper is completely focused on cyber crime issue, trends and problem faced by Indian users and how cyber crimes can be minimized by formulating effective cyber crime laws in India. The paper also includes Indian cybercrime Statistics, cyber crime cells all over India and many more latest news. National level agencies can develop security guidelines and policy to prevent and safeguard of internet users from cyber crimes.

Keywords: E-commerce, Internet, Cyber world, Cyber crime, Cyber laws, Indian cybercrime Statistics, Cyber cells in India.

INTRODUCTION:

These days computer and internet becomes very common and necessary for our daily life. Back in 1990, less than 1,00,000 people were able access Internet worldwide. Now around 2,405,518,376 people are hooked up to surf the net around the globe. The present time of fast computing brings a new world known as

^{**}Ms.Chinky Dhiman, Student, Dept.of Commerce, Govt. Mohindra College, Patiala, Pb.

A study of a parallel fan standby redundant system operating in a power plant by Gunjan Sharma in International Journal of Advanced Scientific Research and Management





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ISSN 2455-6378

A study of a parallel fan standby redundant system operating in a power plant

Upasana Sharma¹, Gunjan Sharma²

Department of Statistics, Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab, India

Abstract

The study deals with the reliability and profit evaluation of a two unit parallel fan standby redundant system operating in a power plant system. The present paper deals with a subsystem of a power plant system which consists of fans: PA (Primary Air) fan, FD (Forced Draft) fan and ID (Induced Draft) fan. A standby redundant parallel system of fans is provided to increase the efficiency of the power plant system. Whenever failure occurs in any of the primary set of fans, the standby redundant set of fans attached parallel comes into operation in order to pursue unhindered working of power plant system. There is a single repairman facility available. Various measures of system effectiveness such as MTSF, Availability, and Profit etc. have been computed for the model. Graphical study with their interpretation has also been done for the present study.

Keywords— Standby systems, Semi Markov process, Regenerative point technique.

1 Introduction

Redundancy is the technique of achieving higher

set gets switched off and the cold standby unit comes into operation in order to continue the working of power plant system. The system completely shuts down when failure occurs in any of the fan in main as well as in any of the fan in cold standby unit. There is single repairman available to do the required job. The job is done on First-cum-First-serve (FCFS) basis. Various measures of system effectiveness have been computed considering the particular case. Also, the graphical study has been done for the model.

2 Notations

λ_{i}	Constant failure rate of main
	PA/FD/ID fan (i = 1,2,3)
$\lambda_{\rm j}$	Constant failure rate of cold
	standby PA/FD/ID fan $(j = 4,5,6)$
$g_i(t)/G_i(t)$	pdf/ cdf of repair time of main
	PA/FD/ID fan (i = 1,2,3)
$g_j(t)/G_j(t)$	pdf/ cdf of repair time of cold
	standby PA/FD/ID fan $(j = 4,5,6)$
$PA_0/ID_0/FD_0$	Main PA/ FD/ ID fan is in operative
state	
$CS_P/CS_F/CS_I$	PA/ FD/ ID fan is in cold standby

Performance analysis of a High-Pressure boiler with two low pressure boilers: A cold standby system by Gunjan Sharma in International Journal of Scientific Research and Reviews





Sharma Upasana et al, IJSRR 2018, 7(3), 694-703

Research article

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International Journal of Scientific Research and Reviews

Performance Analysis of a High Pressure Boiler with Two Low Pressure Boilers: A Cold Standby System

Sharma Upasana and Sharma Gunjan

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ABSTRACT

Boiler is an important component of a power plant system. The present paper deals with the performance analysis of a high pressure boiler with two low pressure boilers which is a cold standby unit operating in a power plant system. The system comprises of one main high pressure boiler, two low pressure cold standby boilers, one PA fan, one FD fan and one ID fan. The cold standby unit consists of two low pressure boilers and their capacity to bring out job is equivalent to that of one main high pressure boiler. Both low pressure boilers start their function simultaneously whenever failure occurs in the main boiler. There is single repairman available to do the job. The repair is done instantaneous. System effectiveness measures are evaluated and the profit analysis using Semi Markov process and Regenerative point technique is done for the system in this paper. Graphical study has also been done for the system.

KEYWORDS: Standby systems; Semi Markov process; Regenerative point technique.

<u>Dalit literature: A Song of the Nightingale by SB Sharma in International Journal of</u> <u>English Language, Literature in Humanities</u>

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Spatial Patterns of Work Participation Among the Muslims in India: 2011 by Dr. Sukhpreet Singh in Scholarly Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies

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SPATIAL PATTERNS OF WORK PARTICIPATION AMONG THE MUSLIMS IN

INDIA: 2011

Sukhpreet Singh

Assistant Prof. Government. Mohindra College, Panala, Punjah.

Abstract

Work participation is a very crucial indicator for waterstanding the economic contribution of various sections and communities of the society. The work participation rate plays an important role in the oradication of poverty and unemplayment. The present poper tries to explore the reasons behind the low work participation among the Muslims in the dist. The reason behind the low work participation among the Muslims, is the averall low status of Muslim women which also leads to low work participation among the Muslim females. Its very sorry state of affeit that more than three-forth Muslim women are not participation in work which gives serious blow to the work participation of entire community.

Keywords: work participation, Muslims and religious minorities

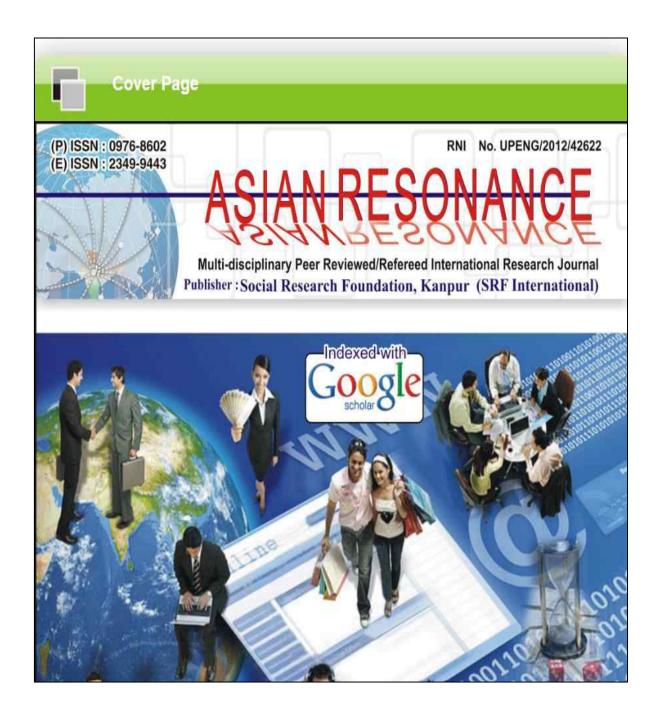


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Introduction:

According to Census of India, work participation rate is defined as the percentage of total workers, including main and marginal workers, to the total population. Census conveys that work involves not only actual work but also includes an effective supervision and direction of work. It also includes part-time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. It also includes cultivation or milk production even solely for domestic consumption. Any person involving in such activities with some economic productivity, with or may be without wage or profit are called workers. The reference period for determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration. The census classifies workers into two groups namely, main workers and marginal workers. Main workers are those who worked and engaged in economically productive activity for major part of the year i.e. at least 6 months (183 days) and more in the reference period, whereas marginal workers are those who worked less than 6 months or may

Social media changing communication patterns of parents with children by Jasleen Kaur Sethi and Nancy Devinder Kaur in Asian Resonance



Social media changing communication patterns of parents with children by Jasleen Kaur Sethi and Nancy Devinder Kaur in Asian Resonance

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VOL.-7, ISSUE-3, July-2018

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Asian Resonance

Social Media Changing Communication Patterns of Parents with Children

Abstract

Social media is opening doors for the Baby Boom Generation and the Generation X to experience communication in a new way. It is removing the physical and time constraints, enabling people to interact anytime and anywhere. It helps parents to keep a track of their children's online life, be a part of it and also broaden their own social life. However, what is needed to figure out is that how this life of virtual reality on social media is affecting the relationship parents have with their children.

The effects of technological communication on in-person communication between parents and children in a household were studied by the researcher. As per the results gathered from the survey of 50 couples, the researcher concluded that parents feel that social media and the new ways to communicate has negatively affected their relationship with their children.

Keywords: Social Media, Parents and Children, Offline And Online Relationships, Parent- Children Relationships, Family Relationships.

Introduction

Bornstein & Sawyer and Parke & Buriel (2006) said that, "family, like the human body, is truly a whole consisting of interrelated parts, each of which affects and is affected by every other part, and each of which contributes to the functioning of the whole" (as cited in Sigelman and Rider, 2003, p. 480).

With the penetration of social media deep into the family, the relationships are bound to be affected. However, what is important is that the impact and type of affect of the various social media applications and sites must be studied. Perse (2001) stated "There is consensus, for the most part, among scholars that media do have some impact on various dimensions of social life and structure" (p.6).

The social media is simultaneously helping in bridging the gaps of physical boundaries and in helping the parents to keep a track of their children's online activities. One negative impact of social media as described by Chen (n.d.) in his paper is, "The more time people maintain their relationships online, the less chance people can have at face to face communication" (p. 6). Turkle (2015) said that, "the real emergency may be parents and children not having conversations or sharing a silence between them that gives each the time to bring up a funny story or a troubling thought" (p. 17). Thus, the communication pattern, with and without social media is also studied by the researcher.



Nancy Devinder Kaur Assistant Professor, Deptt.of Journalism and Mass Communication, Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab, India

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<u>2019</u>

First Record of Astigmatid mites (Acari: Sarcoptiformes) from animal carcasses of Punjab (India) by Harwinder Kaur in JETIR

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First record of Astigmatid mites (Acari: Sarcoptiformes) from animal carcasses of Punjab(India)

Harwinder Kaur, Madhu Bala and Navpreet Kaur

Dept. of Zoology and Environment Science,

Punjabi University, Patiala - 147002 - Punjab, India.

Abstract: This paper analyses the occurrence of mites of the infra order Astigmata in situations involving of forensic aspects. Species belonging to the families acaridae, glycyphagidae, histiostomatidae and lardoglyphidae encountered in cattle carcases. Advance decomposition of animal remains allows mites for rapid dispersal and colonization of such unpredictable resources.

Keywords: Forensic Acarology, Carcases, Astigmata, animal carcases.

Introduction

Mites of the infra order Astigmata (Order Acariformes, Suborder Sarcoptiformes) are able to exploit variable habitats like dead animal places by a specialized deutonymphal instar that typically disperses via phoresy on arthropod or vertebrate hosts (OConnor 1982; Houck and OConnor 1991). From apparently phoretic associations, astigmatid mites have also emitted generally as permanent parasites of birds and mammals. Because of short generation time, many species of these mites can build up large populations on intense resource spots. Astigmatid mites are the dominant constituent of the acarofauna of house dust and stored food products (Hughes 1976; Wharton 1976; Colloff and Stewart 1997).

<u>Women Entrepreneurs: A study of selected districts of Punjab by Dr. Chitra Mishra</u> Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research

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Women Entrepreneurs: A Study of Selected Districts of Punjab

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**AP (Finance/HR) KCL-IMT, (Supervisor ID-11090101), IKG-PTU, Kapurthala, Jalandhar (India)

*** Pro Vice Chancellor, RIMT, Mandi Gobindgarh (Punjab), India

Abstract

The role of women entrepreneurs is very important to the economic development in most of the nations as women represent nearly half of the population of the nation. Growing rates of women's contribution have facilitated developed nations in ever-increasing their growth rate. As compared to male work participation rate in India women work participation rate is quite low. This paper attempts to find out trend and pattern of women work participation in Punjab. A snowball sampling technique is used for the selection of the units. Women working in the areas of manufacturing, trading or services which are owned and managed by them are covered in the study as women are self employed in tiny and micro ventures. Women involved in fashion boutiques, beauty parlors, tuition centers, tiffin services, small shops are approached to take data for collection and empirical investigation. The study managed to come up with two main policy recommendations that are envisioned to go a long way in improving the performance of women entrepreneurs in Punjab as well as in India.

Trajectory of exploration of self in the plays of Eugene O Nell by SB Sharma in JETIR

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Trajectory of exploration of self in the plays of Eugene O'Neill

Dr.S.B.Sharma Assistant Professor Department of English

Abstract

The modern American playwright Eugene O'Neill's plays present the modern man in his varied versions ranging from a romantic dreamer to a neurotic lost in the machinations of the machine age and the one having fluid personality always in the process of reinventing himself. The present paper having traversed all the major plays of O'Neill attempts to demonstrate not only quintessential trials and tribulations of the modern man in his quest for the exploration of his real self but, more than this, it seeks to delve deep into the contemporary American psyche as well through the subtle portrayal of different shades of 'self'. The paper brings to fore a general point that in the journey called life it is pride that imprisons the free spirit of a human being and becomes the cause of his undoing i.e. hamartia of the tragedy called life. Ironically it is in this tragedy only that he explores himself and finds himself in true sense through the process of looking inside instead of looking outside, a common mistake that one tends to make. He comes to realize that man is just a speck on the infinite canvas of cosmos without any control whatsoever over himself and his destiny. But still he is given ample amount freedom to opt for certain choices which might enable him to slug it out in the battlefield of life in order to understand the basics of life. Obviously this fight or quest is doomed to be a mere mirage for self fulfillment, nevertheless it is worth pursuing as it gives the individual some meaning and significance in the beauty of 'fighting, willing and living' of this tragedy called life. The fighter peels off the masks after

Impact of EHR Technology Implementation on Physicians' Job Satisfaction by Navneet Kaur Bajwa/ Harjot Singh/ Kalyan Kumar in International Journal of Applied Management and Technology



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International Journal of Applied Management and Technology

2019, Volume 18, Issue 1, Pages 111–125 DOI:10.5590/IJAMT.2019.18.1.08



Impact of EHR Technology Implementation on Physicians' Job Satisfaction

Navneet Kaur Bajwa

Thapar University

Harjot Singh

Thapar University

Kalyan Kumar De

Amity University

The concept of an electronic health record (EHR) has been the solicitous subject of researchers' discussion in recent times. The impact that a successful implementation of EHRs can have on physicians cannot be overstated. Factors which are critical to successful implementation of EHR systems are commonly known as crucial technology implementation factors (CTIFs). The present study investigates the CTIFs of EHR systems and also their impact on physicians' job satisfaction and characteristics in North Indian multispecialty hospitals. The questionnaire has been distributed to physicians of 12 hospitals that have been using EHR technology. It has been concluded that five CTIFs—organizational support, training, software attributes, acceptance to change, and computer knowledge—play a more important role than that played by other factors. The factors have not been considered separately on the basis of preimplementation scenario and postimplementation phase. The study attempts to analyze the impact of EHR systems on job operational performance of physicians.

Keywords: crucial technology implementation factors, EHR, job satisfaction, multispecialty hospitals, physicians, North India

Introduction

The electronic health record (EHR) is an essential mechanism, even a competitive weapon that can

<u>2020</u>

SATISFACTION LEVEL OF FACULTY MEMBERS OF STATE RUN AND PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES OF PUNJAB RELATED TO WORK ENVIRONMENT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY by Dr. Ramandeep Saini and Chanjyot Kaur in International Journal of Mechanical And Production Engineering Research And Development (IJMPERD)

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SATISFACTION LEVEL OF FACULTY MEMBERS OF STATE RUN AND PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES OF PUNJAB RELATED TO WORK ENVIRONMENT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

DR. RAMANDEEP SAINI1 & MS. CHANJYOT KAUR2

Director Principal (officiating) Chandigarh Business School of Administration, Dean International Affairs, Chandigarh Group of Colleges (CGC), Landran, Mohali, Punjab, India

Research Scholar, IKG PTU, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Punjab, india

ABSTRACT

In the contemporary world, organisations these days face lot of challenges because of the dynamic environment. The major challenge faced by an organisation today is to satisfy its human resources in order to retain them in the ever changing environment. Human resources are the most valuable assets of an organisation who have abundant job opportunities available to them. Increased productivity and effective results of any organisation is dependent on the satisfaction level of employees and the work environment in which an employee is working. The work environment is a significant factor that influences the satisfaction level of employees and in turn job satisfaction is a significant factor that influences the retention of employees in an organisation. Hence, in order to retain the productive employees of an organisation it is very essential to provide supportive work environment to the employees. So the main objective of the research is to study the satisfaction level of faculty members of State Run and Private Universities of Punjab related to work environment. Quantitative research is done in order to compare the satisfaction level of faculty members of State Run and Private Universities of Punjab. Descriptive analysis and multivariate statistical technique including mean, standard deviation and t-test has been applied for obtaining the results. The study concludes by proposing various suggestions that the educational managers need to apprehend the significance of supportive work environment to maximize the job satisfaction level among the faculty members.

KEYWORDS: Dynamic Environment, Challenge, Satisfaction, Work Environment, Retention

Received: Jun 08, 2020; Accepted: Jun 28, 2020; Published: Aug 31, 2020; Paper Id.: IJMPERDJUN2020982

Morphological and Cytogenetic Analysis of Different Cytotypes of Boerhaavia Diffusa L. and their evaluation for biological activity by Nisha Sharma in Advances in **Traditional Medicine**





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Morphological and cytogenetic analysis of different cytotypes of *Boerhaavia diffusa* L. and their evaluation for biological activity

<u>Nisha Sharma, Bikram Singh, Aruna Bhatia, Raghbir Chand Gupta & Mohammad Saleem Wani</u> □

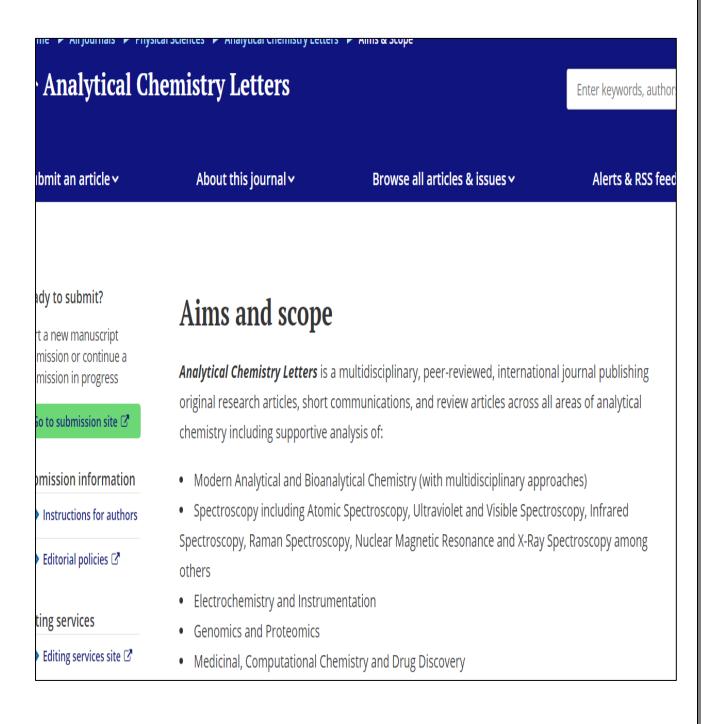
<u>Advances in Traditional Medicine</u> **21**, 791–803 (2021) <u>Cite this article</u>

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Abstract

Boerhavia diffusa is an herbaceous plant of the family Nyctaginaceae. It is mentioned to have anti-aging, disease prevention, and life-enhancing activities that hold enormous influence on disease burden and affordability/availability of healthcare in the world. In the present study, various populations of this plant species were characterized using morphological markers, cytogenetic and phytochemical analyses. Besides, biological activity was also studied for anti-diabetic and anti-bacterial effects using rats and bacterial systems respectively. For the three cytotypes i.e. diploid, tetraploid and octaploid, twelve morphological traits were studied. HPLC system was used for the identification of bioactive compounds present in extracts. The in vivo anti-hyperglycemic effects of the extract in alloxan- induced diabetes were determined using Swiss albino rats. Rats with fasting plasma glucose vary $\geq 300-315$ mg/dl were treated to be diabetic and utilized for the examination. Anti-bacterial activities of three cytotypes of B.

Morphological, Cytological, and Chemotypic Variation of Essential Oils in Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels by Nisha Sharma in Analytical Chemistry Letters



Morphological, Cytological, and Chemotypic Variation of Essential Oils in *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels

Nisha Sharma, Bikram Singh, Mohammad Saleem Wani

Raghbir Chand Gupta & Talaat H. Habeeb

Pages 609-619 | Received 23 Sep 2020, Accepted 05 Dec 2020, Published online: 23 Dec 2020

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Abstract

Syzygium cumini, is a medicinally important plant and exhibits a wide range of cytomorphological diversity. The present attempt was made to study the detailed meiotic course in five different populations from North India. The meiotic analysis depicts the presence of three cytotypes with 2n = 22, 44, and 66. These cytotypes were further subjected to the chemical analysis of the content and composition of leaf essential oil by GC-MS. All three-leaf samples (SLS-1, SLS-2, and SLS-3) collected from the same study area (Patiala, Punjab) were reported to be different in the content and composition of their essential oil components. The extraction yields of oils from leaves were 0.37 % (SLS-1), 0.42 % (SLS-2), and 0.39 % (SLS-3), respectively. The essential oil constituents identified were 38, 39, and 39 out of total 40 constituents for each oil sample representing 99.08 %, 99.52 %, and 99.39 % of the compositions, respectively. The major constituents of leaf essential oil of sample SLS-1 were: Iso-dihydrocarveol (14.61 %); (Z)-β-ocimene (12.02 %). From sample SLS-2 were (Z)-β-

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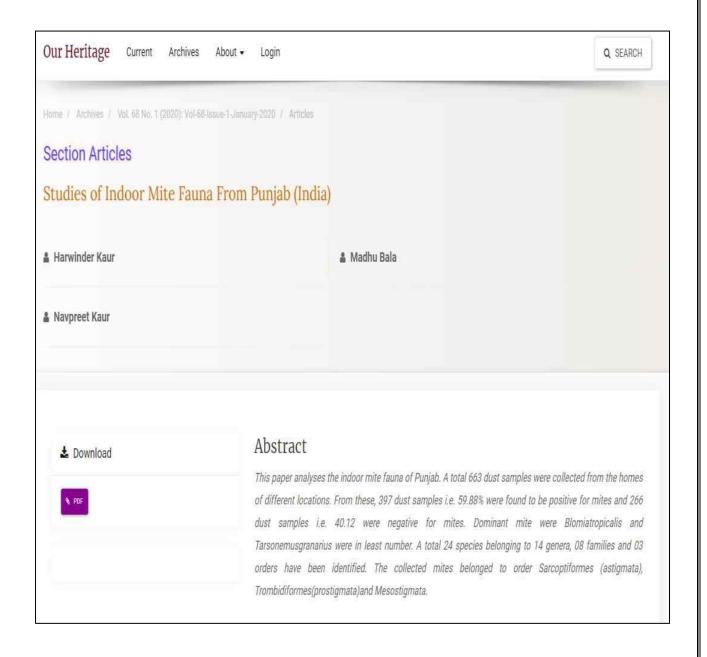
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Research Paper

E-ISSN: 2348-4519

Impact of Numerical Technique on the Solution of Boundary Value Problem

Nisu Jain

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Abstract—A comparison of orthogonal collocation method (OCM) and orthogonal collocation on finite elements (OCFE) is done to solve boundary value problem numerically and analytically. Both numerical techniques are applied on dimensionless form of the model, then equations are discretized using numerical techniques. The results are obtained by MATLAB ODE 15s system solver software. Comparison is shown both in tabulated and graphical form. Relative error is used to check the efficiency of the technique. 3-D graphs are used to specify solution variation for different values of parameter.

Keywords— OCM; OCFE; Boundary Value Problems; Laplace Transformation

I. INTRODUCTION

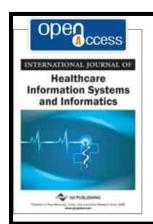
Boundary value problems are used in science and engineering for several years, yet they remain very active and interesting research area because of their application in various fields of science and engineering. There are many types of differential equations such as diffusion equation, advection-diffusion equation, Burgers-Huxley equation, Burgers-Fisher equation, Fisher-Kolmegnov equation, Fitzhogh-Nagumo equation, Kurmato-Sivashinsky equation, Kawahara equation etc., which describes the various physical problems.

Differential equations play a vital role in the field of Mathematics, especially in modeling and simulation. The

techniques which are followed to solve the linear boundary value problems. However, finite difference method and collocation techniques are from the family of numerical techniques. The main difference between analytic and numerical techniques is that former solves the equation on an abstract set whereas later discretize the problem on a given set of points.

Collocation techniques are one of the weighted residual methods. In such type of techniques, the solution of the given problem is replaced by an approximating function. This approximating function is adjusted to the differential equation and the boundary conditions as well. The residual is set equal to zero at the collocation points. As the collocation techniques have easy adaptability to the

<u>Critical Success Factors in Electronic Health Records (EHR) Implementation: An</u> Exploratory Study in North India by Dr. Navneet Kaur Gill, Dept. of Management



International Journal of Healthcare Information Systems and Informatics (IJHISI)

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Critical Success Factors in Electronic Health Records (EHR) Implementation: An Exploratory Study in North India

Navneet Kaur Bajwa, Harjot Singh, Kalyan Kumar De

Source Title: International Journal of Healthcare Information Systems and Informatics (IJHISI) 12(2) Copyright: © 2017 | Pages: 17

DOI: 10.4018/IJHISI.2017040101



Abstract

Electronic Health Records (EHR) has been the subject of much academic discussion in recent times. The impact that a successful implementation of EHR can have on a hospital cannot be overstated. Factors which are crucial to successful implementation of an EHR system are commonly known as Critical Success Factors (hereinafter referred to as CSFs). Purpose: The present study investigates the role of CSFs in implementation process of EHR systems in north Indian multispecialty hospitals. Design: The questionnaire has been distributed to 12 hospitals which have been using EHR technology. Findings: It has been concluded that three out of the five CSFs included in the study, play a more important role than the other two factors. Research limitations: The factors have not been considered separately based upon pre-implementation scenario and post-implementation phase. Originality: The study attempts to outline the impact of EHR systems on successful operational performance of hospitals.

Article Preview

Тор

Impact Factor

1.1

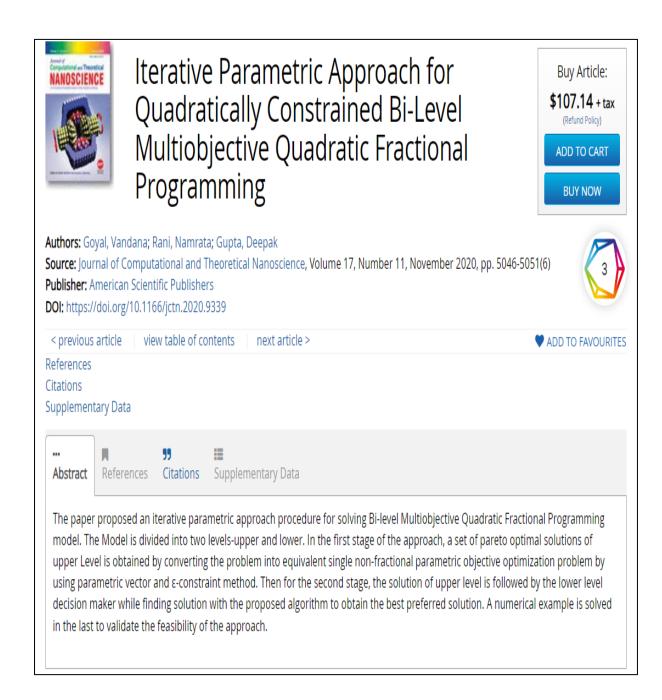
Introduction

Electronic health records (EHR) represent an essential tool, even a competitive weapon, that can aid in the cost- effective and efficient coordination of care services, including the secured sharing of patient information among multiple healthcare providers. Today, smart deployment of appropriate health information and communication technologies (ICTs), such as an EHR system, can improve both patient safety and the quality of care delivery. Yet, it is argued that gatekeepers of a country's healthcare systems, including physicians and other caregivers such as nurses and pharmacists, must also be actively engaged with, and consistently use, the technology in order to accrue the intended benefits of EHR systems (Ajami & Bagheri, 2013).

A key challenge, which underlies the present study, is to filter out those critical variables that may affect the successful implementation of EHR systems within a specific workplace environment. In this research, we seek to identify those critical success factors (CSFs), as perceived by the primary gatekeepers (i.e., practicing physicians) to be the most relevant for accruing the benefits of, and positive impact from, EHR implementation efforts in north India hospitals.

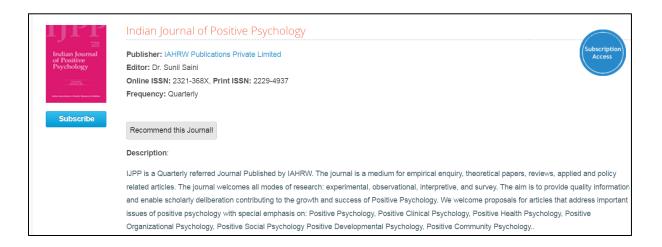
Accordingly, a key step is to rationalize and operationalize those key variables and their corresponding constructs, expressing them into specific, relevant and easy-to-measure activities or outcomes. Such efforts are warranted if researchers are to quantify more meaningfully (and objectively) how attempts to

Interactive Parametric Approach for Quadratically Constrained Bi-Level Multi-Objective Quadratic Fractional Programming by Vandana Goyal in Journal of Computational and Theoretical Nanoscience



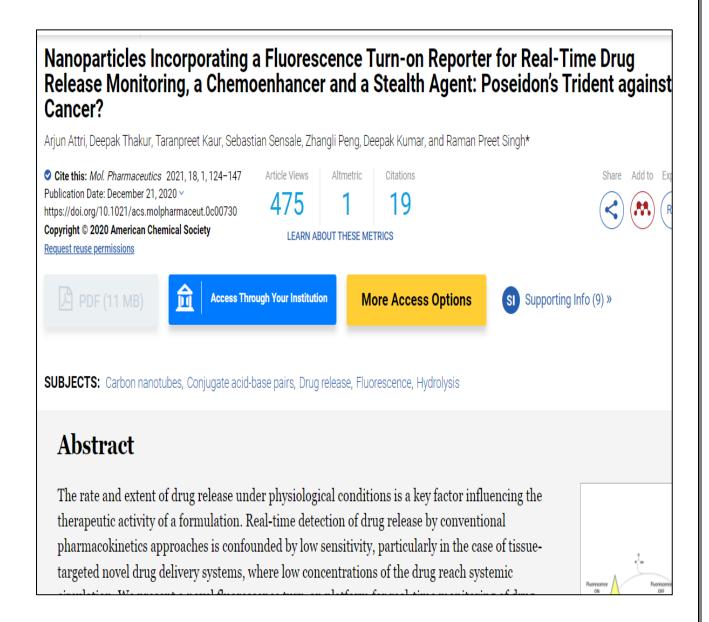
2021

Exploring Resilience And Hardiness With Narrative Analysis Of Personal War Narratives Of War Heroes By Gurpreet Kaur Sandhu & Gurdarshan Singh Sandhu In Indian Journal Of Positive Psychology



idian Journal of Positive Psychology / Volume 12, 2021 / Issue 2, June / Exploring resilience and hardiness with narrative analysis of personal war narratives of war heroes ig product image Exploring resilience and hardiness with narrative analysis of personal war narratives of war heroes - 201.00 **- 200.00** Pages: 193-199 Gurpreet Kaur Sandhu1 and Col Gurdarshan Singh Sandhu2 (Department of Psychology, Govt. Mohindra College, Patiala, Punjab1 and Retired Colonel Indian Army, Regiment of Artillery2) The purpose of this study is to explore resilience and hardiness in context of personal experience the war narratives of the War heroes. The war stories of war heroes of Indo Pakistan war of Battle of Kargil (1999); Battle of Longewal (1971); and Battle of Tiger Hill (1999) were investigated with narrative analysis methodology. The narrative approach is a new research paradigm in military sciences which offer conceptual tools to explore fact-based war narratives. The personal experience war narratives of the war heroes were described with Mishler (1995) and Labov and Waletzky (1997) structural model of narrative analysis with emphasis on evaluative interpretations of the personal war experiences. Labov and Waletzky argue that a narrative begins with an orientation, has actions that complicate it and build interest into an apex and finishes with a coda or a resolution section. The constructs of resilience (psychological & physiological), and military hardiness (courage, control, commitment, & challenge) were discussed and illustrated in context of military ethos, military training and warfare. The findings revealed that the war heroes are "men of steel" who fought the wars for their country with extraordinary

Nanoparticles Incorporating a Fluorescence Turn-on Reporter for Real-Time Drug Release Monitoring, a Chemoenhancer and a Stealth Agent: Poseidon's Trident against Cancer by Taranpreet Kaur in Molecular Pharmaceutics



Safety and Efficacy of Pseudomonas Exopolymer in Sequestration of Iron from Aqueous Environments by Taranpreet Kaur in Recent Advancements in Bioremediation of Metal Contaminants



Safety and Efficacy of Pseudomonas Exopolymer in Sequestration of Iron From Aqueous Environments

Moushumi Ghosh, Divya Sharma, Taranpreet Kaur

Source Title: Recent Advancements in Bioremediation of Metal Contaminants

Copyright: © 2021 | Pages: 17 DOI: 10.4018/978-1-7998-4888-2.ch014



Abstract

The present study reports the iron binding characteristics and safety of an exopolymer (EBP) of an environmental isolate of Pseudomonas sp. The EBP was predominantly polysaccharide in composition with pyruvic and uronic acid residues. A prevalence of carboxyl and hydroxyl groups was observed in the Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) results, while scanning electron microscopy (SEM) revealed a porous structure in a linear fashion with large number of grooves. The purified EBP was stable for over two months and exhibited rapid binding of iron (25mg/L) within 10 minutes at ambient temperature. X-ray diffraction (XRD) and energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDAX) analysis of iron challenged EBP suggested the involvement of carboxyl groups in potentiating iron removal. Both Langmuir and Freundlich adsorption isotherms depicted high iron removal capacity in comparison to reported biomasses or biopolymers. Cytotoxic effects were not observed upon challenging various doses of EBP in RAW 264.7 cell lines implying a strong possibility of application of the EBP.

Chapter Preview

Тор

Introduction

Metal ions, especially heavy metal ions, discharged into water bodies by human activities, persist and accumulates in the food chain leading to serious environmental problems. Additionally, the bioaccumulation and biomagnifications of heavy metals at each step of the food chain poses health issues in animals and humans due to their mutagenic and carcinogenic potential (Bawuro et al., 2018; Latif et al., 2018; Yen et al., 2018). As the second most abundant element in earth's crust, Iron is a crucial cofactor in enzymes involved in various metabolic processes and electron transport in plants and animals. Despite the physiological importance of iron in all genera of life, high levels of iron in water can exert untoward effects in aquatic ecosystems. An increase in iron levels beyond a threshold can impact species composition of lakes by stimulating growth of green algae and cyanobacteria while also adversely affecting growth of aquatic and submerged plants. Adverse health effects such as liver cancer, infertility and diabetes are common by overloading of iron (Staniek and Wojciak, 2018). The presence of iron beyond 0.3 mg/L imparts colour (yellow to reddish), odor and taste to drinking water. In view of this both World Health Organization (WHO) and the United States Environment Protection Agency (US EPA) have recommended levels of 0.3 mg/L iron in drinking water (WHO, 1996).

In recent years, biological methods of pollutant and toxicant removal have gained increasing attention as an easy and cost effective substitute to conventional chemical and physical methods of remediation (Wang et al., 2012; Xue et al., 2006; Yang et al., 2004). Although the bioremediation protocols have been

A Literature Review Of Factors Affecting Employee Retention At Workplace By Taranpreet Kaur In The International Journal Of Analytical And Experimental Modal Analysis (Ijaema)





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The International journal of analytical and experimental modal analysis

ISSN NO:0886-9367

A Literature Review of Factors Affecting Employee Retention at Workplace

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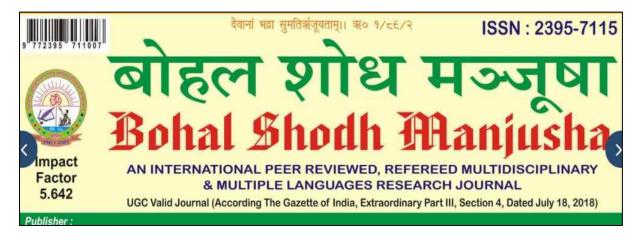
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Abstract

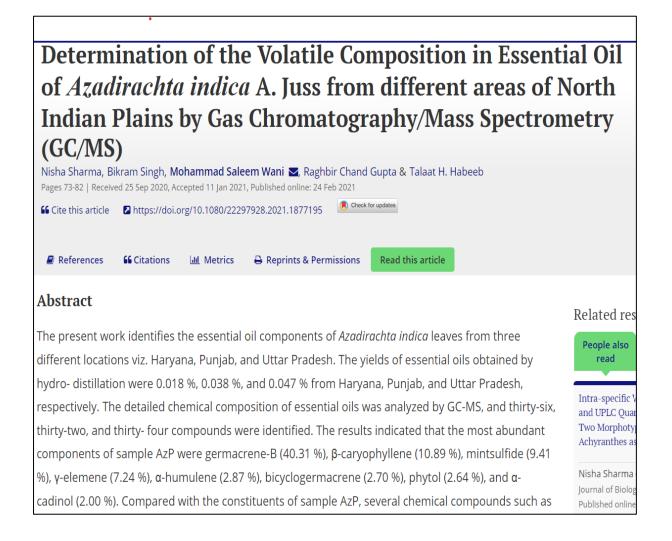
Human resources are the most valuable assets of an organisation. All the organisations are now days technologically equipped but still they require the help of human resources to operate the technology. Because of lot of progress in all the areas of economy, there is a cut throat competition in the market. No employer can afford to lose its workforce because of the ever changing technology and stiff competition. Thus, human resources play a vital role in the organisations and it becomes essential to secure and retain skilled employees. The managers these days are facing the biggest challenge of retaining these human resources

kaansa tha human rasaurasa hava many annartunitisa available to them in the market

पारिवारिक एवं स्त्री जीवन का यथार्थ तथा मैत्रेयी पुष्पा के उपन्यास by Dr. Sunita Arora in बोहल शोध मंजुषा



Determination of the Volatile Composition in Essential Oil of Azadirachta indica A. Juss from different areas of North Indian Plains by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS) by Nisha Sharma in Analytical Chemistry Letters



<u>Socio-economic profile of women entrepreneurs in the 21st century by Dr. Chitra</u> Mishra in International Journal of All Research Education and Scientific Methods



Socio-Economic Profile of the Women Entrepreneurs in the 21st Century

Dr. Chitra Mishra

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Government Mohindra College, Patiala

_____**********

ABSTRACT

The term 'entrepreneurship' is associated with the willingness to start any new micro, small or large business and undertaking risk through developing the idea and its implementation. The individual who establishes such an enterprise is called entrepreneurs. All the available recourses are arranged by the entrepreneur as input e.g. men, material, machine and capital and he/she assumes the risk. The success of entrepreneur needs proper environment, funds and availability of man power to start and operate it for long. As there may be many problems in initiating the imaginary idea to give the practical shape for the overall growth and development of the entrepreneurship because individual as well as group contribution is playing important role for generating the individual skills. Entrepreneurship covers the multidimensional phase's i.e. individual initiative, objectives, the available resources, environment and organization.

The research revealed about the demographic profile and reasons to start the business by women entrepreneurs and demonstrated that majority of women entrepreneurs were young and reasonably educated. They come from nuclear and joint families and most of the women entrepreneurs were matric and some of them were technically qualified. The background of family of maximum women entrepreneurs was daily wager and private occupation and most of them had started their business for the survival of their families. Their annual household income was average, but they were doing well in their businesses. Further, factor analysis was applied to find out that which other reasons were important to become an entrepreneur and it was found that survival, business ownership, self-development, time & work management and employment generation are important determinants with high factor loadings for the socio-economic profile of women entrepreneurs. The above points are touching the height of glory in the 21st century. The major objectives for writing this papers are explained as under

Keywords: Entrepreneur, Socio-economic profile of women as entrepreneurs, Globalisation in the 21st century.

Trends and Pattern of Public Expenditure with special reference to health sector in Punjab by Anupam Mishra in International Journal of all Research Education and Scientific Methods

International Journal of All Research Education and Scientific Methods (IJARESM), ISSN: 2455-6211, IMPACT FACTOR: 7.896, SJR: 2.28 is a scholarly online, UGC certified journal, open access, peer-reviewed and fully refereed journal, multi-disciplinary monthly journal focusing on theories, researches, scientific methods and applications in all research areas. It is an international scientific journal that aims to promote research in all the research fields like Engineering, Science, Technology, Education, Management, Medical Sciences, Dental Sciences, Agricultural Sciences, Social sciences, Health Care, Arts & Humanities and many more. IJARESM Publication is indexed in Google Scholar, SJR, Research Gate, Thomson Reuters Researcherid and also indexed in UGC Approved List of Journals.

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Trends and Pattern of Public Expenditure with special reference to Health Sector in Punjab

Ms. Rupali Rani¹, Mr. Anupam Mishra²

¹Assistant Professor, Deptt. of Commerce, Govt. Mohindra College, Patiala ²Assistant Professor, Deptt. of Management, Govt. Mohindra College, Patiala

ABSTRACT

The whole world is striving to achieve higher levels of development through various means and ways as higher development gives a stronger position to the country at world level. The essence of the all the development activities moves around the overall well-being of the humankind. The overall well-being of the people depends upon the availability and quality of the basic facilities such as health, education, employment opportunities, sophisticated place to live in, safe drinking water, safety etc. The aforesaid fundamental necessities are interrelated and interdependent but among them the most critical is health of the people as healthy people can use and cherish the other basic facilities and can contribute to the growth of the country. Therefore, health of the people should be the top priority and responsibility of the government. For this purpose, allocation of financial resources to these sectors by the government, play a vital role. Every year some specific amount is specifically earmarked for these priority social services in public budget in order to serve the same. The present study is undertaken for analyzing the trend and pattern of public expenditure made by the government in health sector of Punjab over the period of 15 years from 2000-01 to 2015-16 by using the ratios and percentages method. By observing, the analysis of the study we can conclude that overall public heath expenditure hadgrown over the period with 13.04% per cent but if we consider it individually in terms of revenue and capital health expenditure then it came out as out of the total expenditure about 99% spent on revenue health expenditure and a negligible amount for capital expenditures. Further, the mixed trend of expenditures is seen but in recent years revenue expenditures showed an increasing trend with average annual growth of 13.50 % per cent, on the other hand capital expenditure went down with an average annual negative growth of -9.17% per cent. The above findings summarized that priority of health sector's budget spending is on staff salaries, pensions etc. instead on the health infrastructure. The study recommended the reallocation and reprioritization of resources and due weight age be given to all types of expenditure, as both are essential for provision of health care services to the people.

FGP Approach To Bi-Level Multi-Objective Quadratic Fractional Programming With Parametric Functions By Vandana Goyal In Advances In Mathematics: Scientific Journal

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Advances in Mathematics: Scientific Journal

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Parametric approach to quadratically constrained multi-level multi-objective quadratic fractional programming by Vandana Goyal in OPSEARCH

Journal



OPSEARCH

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Parametric approach to quadratically constrained multilevel multi-objective quadratic fractional programming

<u>Vandana Goyal</u>, <u>Namrata Rani</u> & <u>Deepak Gupta</u> ⊠

OPSEARCH **58**, 557–574 (2021) Cite this article

Abstract

The paper proposed a method to study and obtain a set of Pareto optimal solutions or a set of representative solutions to a quadratically constrained multi-level multiobjective quadratic fractional programming problem. This problem involves several objectives to be fulfilled at multi levels under a common set of quadratic constraints. Initially, we used parametric approach to convert the fractional programming model to an equivalent non-fractional programming model by allocating a parametric vector to each fractional objective. Then, ε -constraint method is used to convert this multiobjective programming model into an equivalent model with single objective. The solution of every previous level is followed by the next level in succession to find a solution which is suitable to each level decision maker. An algorithm and numerical example are also presented at the end of the paper to validate the proposed methodology for the Model.

A Solution Procedure for Multi-objective Fully Quadratic Fractional Optimization Model by Vandana Goyal in International Journal of System Assurance Engineering and Management



International Journal of System Assurance Engineering and Management is the official Journal of the Society for Reliability Engineering, Quality and Operations Management (SREQOM), India; and the Division of Operation and Maintenance, Lulea University of Technology, Sweden.

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A solution procedure for multi-objective fully quadratic fractional optimization model

Namrata Rani, Vandana Goyal & Deepak Gupta [™]

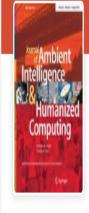
<u>International Journal of System Assurance Engineering and Management</u> **12**, 1447–1458 (2021) Cite this article

118 Accesses Metrics

Abstract

This paper suggests an efficient procedure to search for efficient/satisfactory solution of Multiobjective Fully Quadratic Fractional Optimization Model with fuzzy coefficients using α -level set and FGP approach. Quadratic fractional objectives are hard to handle due to their complex structure and need to be converted into non-fractional form. Till now, Taylor's series or parametric method is used to employ simpler objectives. But their always exist chance of error due to truncation of infinite series. Here, a new method is induced to have non-fractional fuzzy goals and in the final step, the linear weighted sum of negative deviational variables is minimized to satisfy all objective functions upto maximum possible extent. In the end, an algorithm, flowchart and numerical are also given to clarify the applicability of the suggested approach.

Algorithm for bi-level multi-objective fully quadratic fractional optimization model with fuzzy parameters by Vandana Goyal in Journal of Ambient Intelligence and **Humanized Computing**



Journal of Ambient Intelligence and Humanized <u>Computing</u>







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Algorithm for bi-level multi-objective fully quadratic fractional optimization model with fuzzy parameters

FGP for BLMOFQFOM

Namrata Rani, Vandana Goyal & Deepak Gupta

Journal of Ambient Intelligence and Humanized Computing 12, 10637–10649 (2021) | Cite this article

269 Accesses **3** Citations Metrics

Abstract

The presented research is concerned to obtain an efficient solution for bi-level multi-objective fully quadratic fractional optimization model (BLMOFQFOM). It is based on the idea of transforming the fractional model into non-fractional one for the initial guess of variables. Trapezoidal fuzzy numbers (TrFN) are being taken as the parameters in the fuzzy model to deal with vague and incomplete data and α -cut set is used to get a deterministic model from the fuzzy model. Concept of fuzzy goals is implemented to set aspiration level as unity for all objective functions. An attractive flowchart, algorithm and a computational problem are also illustrated to show the validity of the designed approach.

On Solving Bi-level Multi-Objective Fully Quadratic Fractional Optimization Model with Fuzzy Demands by Vandana Goyal in International Journal of Mathematical, Engineering and Management Sciences



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On Solving Bi-level Multi-Objective Fully Quadratic Fractional Optimization Model with Fuzzy Demands

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(Received on May 28, 2021; Accepted on October 19, 2021)

Abstract

This paper has been designed to introduce the method for solving the Bi-level Multi-objective (BL-MO) Fully Quadratic Fractional Optimization Model through Fuzzy Goal Programming (FGP) approach by utilising non-linear programming. In Fully Quadratic Fractional Optimization Model, the objective functions are in fractional form, having quadratic functions in both numerator and denominator subject to quadratic constraints set. The motive behind this paper is to provide a solution to solve the BL-MO optimization model in which number of decision-makers (DM) exists at two levels in the hierarchy. First, the fractional functions with fuzzy demand, which are in the form of fuzzy numbers, are converted into crisp models by applying the concept of α -cuts. After that, membership functions are developed which are corresponding to each decision-maker's objective and converted into simpler form to avoid complications due to calculations. Finally, the model is simplified by applying FGP approach, and a compromised solution to the initial model is obtained. An algorithm, flowchart and example are also given at the end to explain the study of the proposed model.

2022

A Dialectical Perspective On Existential Crisis And Mental Health Crisis In Context Of
Covid-19 Pandemic: A Phenomenological Study By Gurpreet Kaur Sandhu In
International Journal Of Positive Existential Psychology

The International Journal of Existential Positive Psychology



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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF EXISTENTIAL POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

A DIALECTICAL PERSPECTIVE ON EXISTENTIAL CRISIS AND MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS IN CONTEXT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY

Gurpreet Kaur Sandhu, Ph.D.

Department of Psychology, Government Mohindra College, Patiala, Punjab, India

Abstract

Using Yalom's "existential givens "of death, isolation, meaninglessness, and freedom and Tillich's domains of existential anxiety as theoretical framework, this paper aimed to explore and analyse the dialectics of the existential crisis and mental health crisis experienced during Covid-19 pandemic. Using a qualitative phenomenological research design, this study uses in-depth individual interviews to collect data from 27 participants. In-depth interviews and Focus group discussions were recorded, transcribed, and thematically analysed with Moustakas's (1994) method of data analysis. Six themes major themes were amalgamated to develop the composite invariant structure of lived experiences of the participants: (1) fear of death; (2) mental distress; (3) meaninglessness of existence; (4) transcendence; (5) post-traumatic growth; and (6) isolation. The existential dread caused by the contagious variants of novel coronavirus spurred a global dialectical reckoning with existential paradoxes of life, death, isolation, freedom and meaninglessness. The existential anxiety precipitated by the pandemic

Comparative Studies On Age And Growth Patterns Of Cultivated And Wild Catla Catla (Hamilton) By Lakhwinder Kaur And Onkar Singh Brraich In Indian Journal Of Experimental Biology



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Comparative studies on age and growth patterns of cultivated and wild *Catla catla* (Hamilton)

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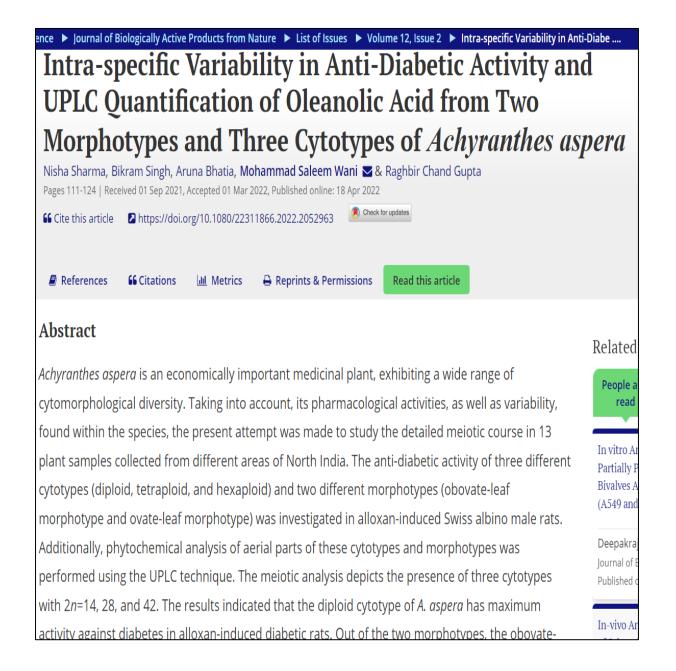
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Catla catla (Hamilton) is one of the fastest growing Indian major carps (IMCs) with increasing market demand. Consistent demand and exploitation invites the attention of ichthyologists for its conservation strategies. Age and growth studies play a pivotal role for managing the fishery stocks in different water bodies. Here, we studied the age and growth patterns using opercula of both farm grown as well as the wild grown C. catla adopting standard methodologies. Wild specimens were caught from Harike wetland (Ramsar site) and the cultivated one from a farm at Dhudike in Punjab. High value of correlation coefficient 'r' 0.976 (wetland) and 0.983 (farm) reveals the strong relationship in total length and operculum radius of the fish. C. catla achieved average total length from wetland and farm, respectively at 1st (273.44 mm) 2nd (427.44 mm) 3rd (525.49 mm) 4th (624.52 mm) 5th (744.98 mm) 6th (813.62 mm) and 1st (282.1 mm) 2nd (463 mm) 3rd (601.7 mm) year of age of opercular bones study. The growth parameters such as, index of species average size (\phih) 135.6 (wetland) and 200.6 (farm), growth constant (Ct) showed two growth phases from both localities i.e. sexual immaturity up to 2 years and sexual maturity afterwards. Whereas, growth characteristic (Cth) has revealed irregular growth pattern at wetland in comparison to growth of fish from farm. The results of this study concluded that the fish experienced more growth from the farm due to better and controlled conditions but, in wetland surrounding conditions were observed to be unfavourable for

short period compared to other fishes. Consistent demand has prompted the ichthyologists to work on conserving these species'. Age and growth studies are basic and provide imperative information that aid the fish biologists to formulate the guidelines for in situ conservation of fish fauna^{2,3}. Different calcified structures, such as scales, opercular bones, vertebrae, pectoral and dorsal fin spines, otolith, etc. are being used to explore the age and growth in numerous fish species. Amongst varied hard parts opercular bones were found to be reliable parts of the skeleton for the determination of age in Catla catla4, Oreochromis aureus5 and O. niloticus6. Two growth zones, opaque and translucent collectively represent growth of one year on opercular bones in Schizothorax o'connori' but, concluded with underestimation of age in comparison with otolith and vertebrae of the fish. In Boops boops⁸ and Abramis brama⁹ opercular bones were also reported inferior for ageing. In recent decade, Indian authors focused to find the precise age structure from different hard parts being used to estimate age and growth in diverse fish species. Accurate selection of hard parts, such as vertebrae in Sperata aor3, Mastacembelus armatus and Ompok pabda¹⁰, Salmophasia balookee¹¹, opercular bones in Catla catla and Hypophthalmicthys molitrix , scales in Labeo rohita and Channa marulius4, Cirrhinus mrigala^{12,13}, otoliths in Salmophasia balookee¹¹ and thin-sectioned otoliths in Sperata aor14 could play important role while framing conservational strategies for reported fish species in tropical fresh water bodies.

Harike wetland was reported with shrinking area

Intra-specific Variability in Anti-Diabetic Activity and UPLC Quantification of Oleanolic Acid from Two Morphotypes and Three Cytotypes of Achyranthes aspera Nisha Sharma Journal of Biologically Active Products from Nature



Sangeet Mein Abhyas Ka Mhatva by Dr. Rai Bahadur Singh in Anhad Lok



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व्यंजना आर्ट एंड कल्चर सोसाइटी अंतरराष्ट्रीय अर्धवार्षिक शोध पत्रिका 'अनहद लोक' प्रकाशित करती है। इस पत्रिका मे शोधार्थियों, शिक्षकों, कलाविदों के साथ ही स्वनामंधन्य कलाकारों के लेखों का प्रकाशन हुआ है उद्देश्य ये है कि शोधार्थी, कलाकार व शिक्षक सभी एक दूसरे की दृष्टि से अवगत हो सकें। इन लेखों को गान, आतोद्य, नर्तन, थाती, सामायकी, संस्कृति, संवाद जैसे अनेक अध्यायों में विभक्त किया गया है।

संगीत में अभ्यास का महत्व

डॉ. राय बहादुर सिंघ

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, संगीत गायन राजकीय महिंद्रा कालेज पटियाला।

सारांश

भारतीय संगीत के हजारों वर्षों के इतिहास में अनेकों संगीत साधकों ने अभ्यास, साधना से इस धारा को प्रवाहित किया व परिष्कृत किया। यही कारण है कि हमें भारतीय संगीत का इतिहास पढ़ते समय अनेकों चमत्कारिक गुणों का उल्लेख भी पढ़ने को मिलता है। संगीत के जिन प्रभावों पर विश्व के अन्य क्षेत्रों में शोध आधुनिक काल में आरंभ हुई, भारतवर्ष में भारतीय संगीत में उनका क्रियान्वयन सिदओं से होता चला आ रहा है। कला तभी श्रोता या दर्शक के मनोभावों को उद्वेलित कर सकती है जब उसमें कला व भाव (मनोभाव) का उचित साम्य स्थापित हो जाए और यह तभी संभव हो पाता है जब कलाकार दृढ़ता व लगन के साथ निरन्तर अभ्यास के द्वारा कला पक्ष में सहज हो जाए। अभ्यास के द्वारा इस अवस्था को अर्जित करने के बाद उस कला को जब मनोभावों का पुट दिया जाता है तब वह संगीत कला, लिलत कला की श्रेष्ठता को प्राप्त करती है। यही अभ्यास की मिहिमा है।

बीज शब्द

भारतीय संगीत, साधना, अभ्यास, लगन, दृढ़ता, मार्गदर्शन

प्रकृति की मधुर ध्वनियों ने जब मनुष्य के मन को उद्वेगित किया तो इन ध्वनियों के मनुष्य द्वारा अनुकरण की चेष्टा से संगीत का जन्म हुआ। मानव जीवन के विकास के साथ संगीत का भी विकास होता गया। मानव ने अपने मनोभावों, उदगारों को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए संगीत को माध्यम बनाया। जैसे-जैसे मनुष्य सामाजिक, राजनैतिक, वैज्ञानिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक क्षेत्रों में उन्नति की ओर अग्रसर होता गया, कला संस्कृति, संगीत भी विकास के पथ पर आगे बढ़ते गए। संगीत जहाँ एक ओर समाज का दर्पण है वहीं समाज का मार्गदर्शक भी है। 'लिलत कलाओं में अग्रगण्य होने के कारण संगीत में निहित लालित्य का अर्थ एवं उद्देश्य

मानव के मन मस्तिष्क को आकृष्ट करना तथा तदोपरान्त उसी आकर्षण में तल्लीन रसोनुभृति की चरमोत्कृष्ट अवस्था में उसका नैतिक उत्थान करना है।'

भारतीय संगीत, जैसा कि ऐतिहासिक प्रमाणों से स्पष्ट होता है, विश्व का प्राचीनतम संगीत माना जाता है। कई हज़ार वर्षों की भारतीय संगीत की परंपरा आज हमारे समक्ष अपने अत्यन्त परिष्कृत एवं समृद्ध रूप में विद्यमान है। सदियों से चली आ रही इस परम्परा को परिष्कृत करने, आगे बढ़ाने में समय-समय पर अनेक विद्वानों/ कलाकारों/ गुनीजनों ने योगदान दिया। 'एक कलाकार दूसरे कलाकार का मार्गदर्शक होता है। पहला कलावंत कला रुपी डोर को जिस स्थान पर छोड़ता है, दूसरा कलाकार

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Status of women in Mathematics by Rachna Arora in Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research

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STATUS OF WOMEN IN MATHEMATICS

Rachna Arora, Research Scholar, Department of athematics, Desh Bhagat University, Mandi Gobindgarh

* Professor Rama Kumari, Supervisor

Abstract

For a long time, woman have been under appreciated and harshly judged in the field of mathematics based their gender. Although there have been many improvements in their status in this field in recent years, but women still lay behind in entering at research level of mathematics where they can develop their skill. The main aim of present paper is to focus on various factors responsible for their under representation in the field of mathematics.

Keywords: Women in mathematics, mathematics and gender issue.

Introduction

Mathematics is still male dominated area of knowledge into which women's entry is indirectly prevented. It is a general assertion that males outperform females in the field of mathematics despite of the fact proved scientifically that biologically women have greater strength and intelligence as compared to men. Societal recognition to the intelligence of women is based upon the religious and cultural role expecting from the women, which is generally not in the favour of women's active contribution to any field. As a result of this women's participation in the field mathematics at various levels is not found to be encouraging, it does not mean that women do not learn or practise mathematics in their day to day life; No doubts ementary mathematics is part of their regular curriculum. But this situation of learning elementary mathematics

Accuracy and Performance Enhancement of Machine Learning System for IDS by Manju Bala and Dr Rajinder Singh Sodhi in Asian Journal Of Organic and Medicinal Chemistry

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Shaping of protagonist's subjectivity in J.M Coetzee's Life and Times of Michael K by Prof. Geeta in JETIR

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Shaping of Protagonist's Subjectivity in J. M. Coetzee's *Life & Times of Michael K*

Geeta

Faculty of English Govt. Mohindra College Patiala

Abstract: Human subjectivity signifies human self consciousness which, in turn, indicates the state of awareness. An individual is recognised in a society through his/her family name. Consciously or unconsciously, he adopts the family identity that gives him recognition. In other words, self consciousness reflects the ability to locate, identify and experience. The individual takes decisions based on his/her experiences. Besides, consciousness also stands for the judgement of an individual which is shaped by his/her beliefs and views.

Index Terms - Human Subjectivity, Identity.

The present study attempts to discuss the subjectivity of the protagonists of J.M. Coetzee's novel, namely, *Life & Times of Michael K* (1983). In this novel, Coetzee has depicted the interregnum when the apartheid era had ended in South Africa and the country was heading towards independence. Behind the massive social unrest lurked the Soweto protest which affected the whole of South Africa in 1976. It pulled the entire nation along in its wave. The atmosphere in South Africa got highly charged and the blacks started revolting against the white government. The black students participated in many strikes and

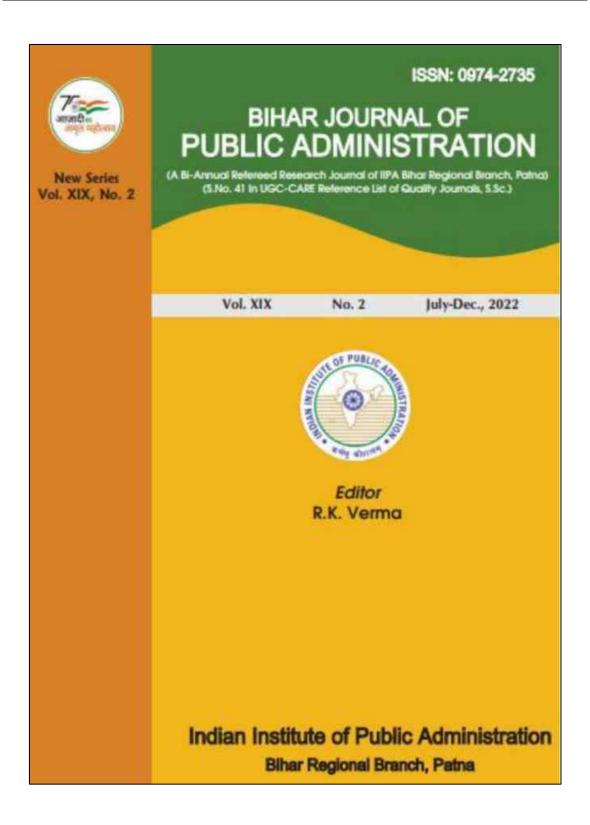
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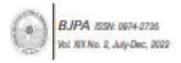




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<u>Public Service Delivery through Sewa Kendras in Punjab: A Study of Their Working in SAS Nagar District by Harmanpreet Singh in Bihar Journal of Public Administration</u>





PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY THROUGH SEWA KENDRAS IN PUNJAB: A STUDY OF THEIR WORKING IN SAS NAGAR DISTRICT

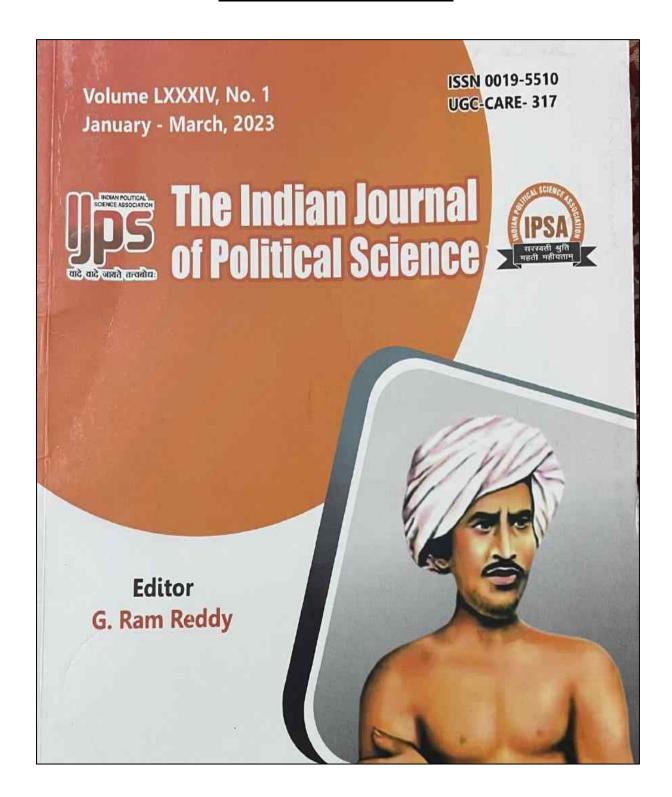
Harmanpreet Singh*

Abstract

Efficient public service delivery is a component of good governance and governments in India have made not only laws assuring right to service to the citizens but provided electronic kiosks known as 'sewa kendra' for quick service delivery. With this view in mind, the present paper assesses the impact of sewa kendras on efficient service delivery to the citizens. For this Shahibjada Ajit Singh Nagar (herein after S A S Nagar) was selected for the present paper. The paper is mainly based on primary sources of data collection. It applies observation method for obtaining information from the kendras. The paper finds that these sewa kendras are more effective in comparison to other such schemes but these kendras have not shown much promise mainly due to lack of finances, proper infrastructure, and management mechanism.

Keywords: Right to Service, Public Service Delivery, Sewa Kendra, Suwidha-Centres, SAS Nagar, Punjab.

Relationship between Good Governance and Right to Service by Harmanpreet Singh in Indian Journal of Political Science



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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GOOD GOVERNANCE AND RIGHT TO SERVICE

Harmanpreet Singh

This paper introduces the framework of good governance and right to service by discussing its meaning, history and existence in present scenario. It depicts the provisions and structure of right to service and good governance. In this paper, an effort has been made to describe the relationship between good governance and right to service. Right to service naturally becomes part and parcel of good governance and they are the two sides of the same coin. The present paper illustrates many components of good governance exist in right to service. On the one hand good governance is the technology and on the other hand right to public service or citizen's charter is the tool to ensure the citizen friendly environment. Good governance works for the welfare of the people with all rights, one of which is right to service. Right to service makes the governments committed to provide security in the matter of public services and protect the interests of the citizens by specifying the public service performance standards.

Keywords: Right to Service, Good Governance, Public Service Delivery, Government.

Introduction

In the exercise of good governance, every citizen is entitled to hassle-free public services and redressal of his grievances. The Right to Services Act is testimony of the commitment of the particular state towards standard, quality and time frame of service delivery, grievance redressal mechanism, transparency and accountability. Based on the philosophy of good governance, the Right to Service Act aims to ensure time-bound delivery of public services to the citizens by providing them necessary means and wherewithal which can ensure the timely delivery of services. Thus, Right to Public Service Delivery is one of the most significant and critical aspects of good governance because it touches the lives of millions of people. Good governance is an ideal and right to service is one of the methods to

can be felt by people. Good governance does not depend only on the executive but rather is collectively dependent on the efficient functioning of the legislature, executive, judiciary, private institutions, NGO's, as well as the co-operation of the people. In its basic sense good governance is good government. The concept relates to the quality of the relationship between the government and the citizens. However, stated precisely and simply, governance means the way those with power use that power.

In today's parlance good governance has become a buzzword in daily life and the term symbolizes the paradigm shift in the understanding of the role of governments. Good governance means that government should provide accountable, responsive, transparent and participative administration that could bring a qualitative change in governance.

Regulatory Governance in Higher Education in India: Challenges before the Proposed Regulatory Framework under NEP 2020 by Mohammad Sohail in University News- a Journal of Association of Indian Universities





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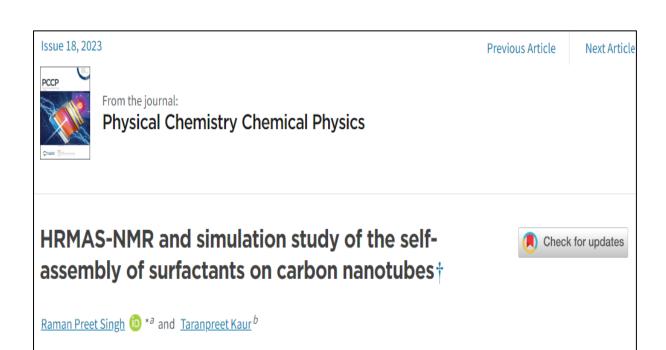
Regulatory Governance in Higher Education in India: Challenges before the Proposed Regulatory Framework under National Education Policy-2020

Mohammad Sohail*

Education is fundamental to the socioeconomic development of a country. The three education policies that were adopted postindependence and various committees and commissions set up by governments have dealt in detail with the contribution of education in achieving the goals of development. The National Policy on Education, 2020 states, "Education is fundamental for achieving full human potential, developing an equitable and just society, and promoting national development." Global discourses and international agencies such as the United Nations have also emphasised education as a driver of development and have pressed for the prioritization of educational concerns in national policies. The UN's millennium development goals (MDGs) included education as among its major goals followed by the latest global consensus in the form of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDG 4 seeks to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" by 2030.

The education system globally consists of three stages/levels; primary, higher secondary, and higher education. Amongst these levels, the role of higher education in the development process is more pronounced and crucial. The research and development activities undertaken in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) have been significant in putting countries on a higher pedestal of economic growth, finding solutions to socio-political problems, and facilitating technological advancements. Through developing higher-order reasoning skills and exploiting and nurturing intellectual capacities, higher education has not just played a key role in transforming citizens into social capital but immensely helps in inculcating democratic values, realizing the idea of global citizenship and brotherhood, and building a socially just and equitable society.

HRMAS-NMR and simulation study of the self-assembly of surfactants on carbon nanotubes by Raman Preet Singh and Taranpreet Kaur in Physical chemistry chemical Physics



Abstract

Author affiliations

Polyethoxylated surfactants, such as those of the Tween and Pluronic series, are commonly used to disperse carbon nanotubes (CNTs) and other nanoparticles. However, the current understanding of the nature of interactions between these surfactants and CNTs is limited. The nature of the interactions between surfactants (Tween-80 [T80] and Pluronic F68 [PF68]) and CNTs was investigated using high-resolution magic angle spinning nuclear magnetic resonance (HRMAS-NMR) and coarse-grained molecular dynamics (MD) simulations. HRMAS-NMR revealed that T80 molecules interact with single-walled CNTs (SWCNTs) and multi-walled CNTs (MWCNTs) *via* the oleyl chain, whereas PF68 molecules interact with the surface of SWCNTs and MWCNTs *via* the polypropylene oxide residues. The polyethylene oxide chains were oriented towards the external aqueous environment. The HRMAS-NMR results were supported by MD simulations, and the latter provided further insights into the nature of the interactions.