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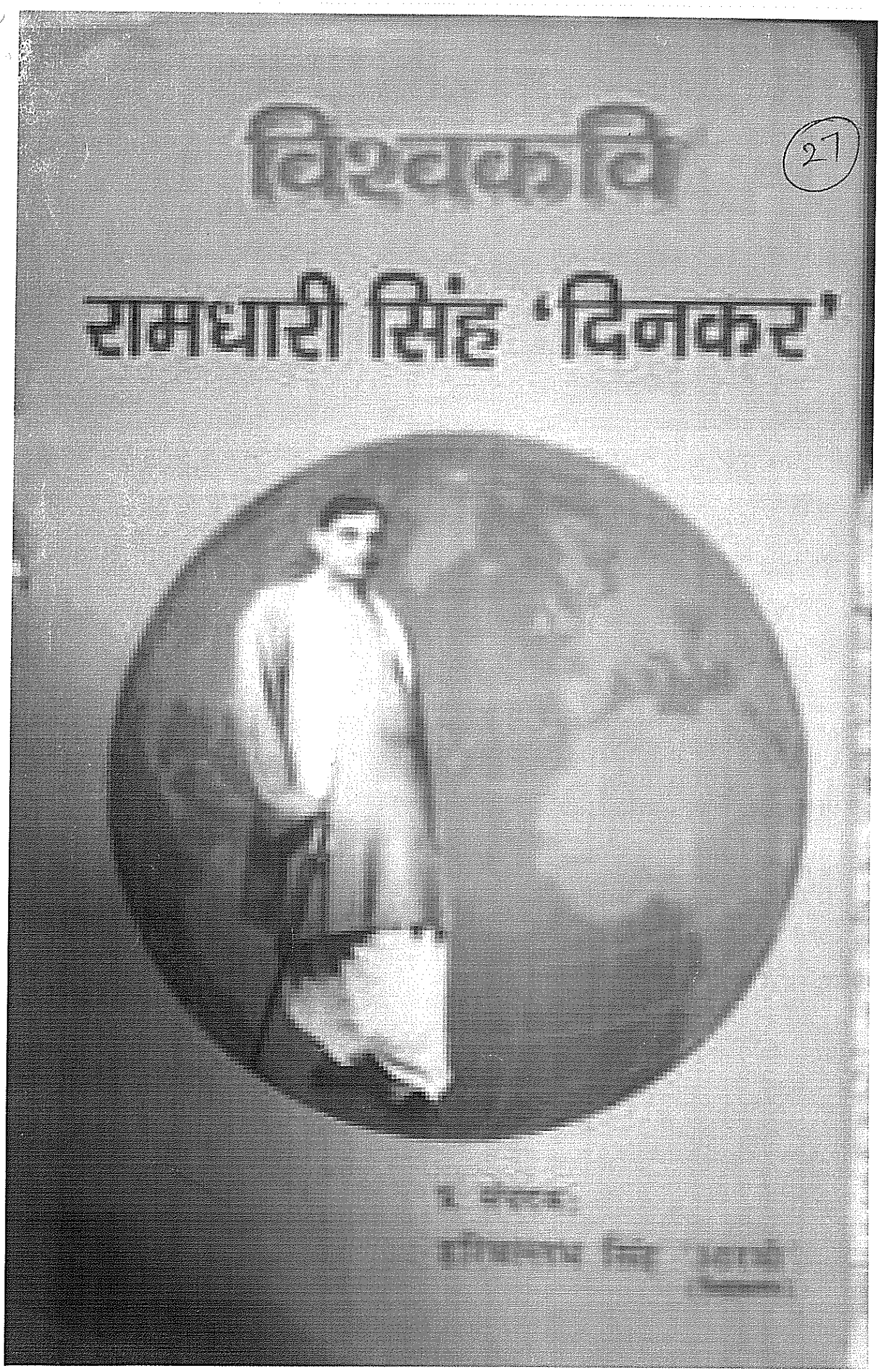

Indian Vision of Political Thinking

Editors :

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Professor Sanjeev Kumar Sharma is presently Vice Chancellor, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, Bihar. He is also the General Secretary and Treasurer of the Indian Political Science Association for more than a decade. With a vast experience of teaching, research, and university administration of four decades, Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Sharma is actively engaged in formulation of ideas into action-oriented plans through sustained efforts. He is widely travelled academician with extensive exposure to Sanskrit, Hindi, and Urdu literature.

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STATE POLITICS IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

Editors
Sanjeev Kumar Sharma
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STATE POLITICS IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

Editors
Sanjeev Kumar Sharma - Ansuiya Nain

The present book is a collection of the research work appearing in the Indian Journal of Political Science over last decade. The presentation is intended to highlight the dynamics of political functioning at state level in different parts and regions of the country. The present volume attempts to cover major dimensions of state politics apart from usual election studies and therefore, provides a kaleidoscopic picture of analytical understanding of the local and national issues from divergent regional perspectives. The book aims to conduct a contemporary survey of the changing dynamics of state politics with a national outlook.

प्रो. श्रीप्रकाश सिंह

निदेशक, दक्षिणी परिसर, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली एवं आचार्य, राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय। पूर्व में आचार्य, डॉ अम्बेडकर चेयर, इंडियन इंस्टीटयूट ऑफ पब्लिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, नई दिल्ली। आपकी कुल 14 पुस्तकें हैं, जिनमें संपादित, सह-संपादित और स्व-लिखित हैं। अनेकों लेख राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पत्र पत्रिकाओं में प्रकाशित किए हैं। आपको तीन दशकों से भी ज्यादा शिक्षण एवं शोध का अनुभव है।

लोक मंथन
देश-काल-स्थिति

लोकमंथन 'राष्ट्र सर्वोपरि' की भावना से परिपूर्ण विचारकों एवं कर्मशीलों का लोकमंच है। विगत वर्षों में यह समकालीन मुद्दों को साझा करने, बौद्धिक विमर्श तथा आख्यान के लिए सबसे बड़ा मंच बनकर उभरा है जो न केवल देश बल्कि दुनिया को भी प्रभावित कर रहा है। इस राष्ट्रीय विमर्श का मंत्र परानुभूति और नागरिकता के आधार पर उभरते राष्ट्रीय अपेक्षाओं, सामाजिक न्याय तथा सामाजिक समरसता के आधार पर विकास को माध्यम बनाते हुए सामाजिक गतिशीलता के समस्त प्रयासों का संगम है।

पुस्तक परिचय

लोक परम्पराएँ समाज की सांस्कृतिक विरासत की दर्पण तो हैं ये लोक के जीवन मूल्यों और धारणाओं की संवाहक भी हैं। परम्पराओं के संदर्भों व उनके विज्ञान के स्वरूप को समझने से ही राष्ट्र की वास्तविक समझ बनती है। पश्चिम के देशों की परम्पराएँ मृत होती रही और नयी बनती गयी। भारतवर्ष की संस्कृति में परिवर्तनशीलता के साथ निरंतरता भी रही। हमारी कई परम्पराएँ हजारों वर्ष पुरानी हैं। इस जम्बू द्वीप पर चिरकाल से चली आ रही हैं परम्पराओं में प्रत्यक्ष एकरूपता व समान उत्पत्ति भी स्पष्ट सामने आती है। ऐतिहासिक विस्मृति के कारण हमने परम्पराओं को विभिन्नताओं और भेद के रूप में प्रस्तुत करना प्रारंभ कर दिया। इस पुस्तक में परम्पराओं पर आधारित भारत के उस स्व को पुनः स्थापित करने का प्रयास किया है जिस स्व की अनुभूति ने भारत को विश्व का श्रेष्ठतम राष्ट्र बनने का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया था। भारत के सांस्कृतिक पुनरुत्थान के महायज्ञ में आहुति अर्पण करने का प्रयास है।

लेखक

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व्यवसाय से अध्यापक, स्वभाव से चिंतक व कर्म से सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता प्रो. बृज किशोर कुठियाला भारतीय समाज के पारस्परिक संवाद को प्रोत्साहित करने व शोध आधारित राष्ट्रहित के विचारों को प्रस्थापित करने में संलग्न है। विगत् 52 वर्षों से मीडिया की शिक्षा व तैकणिक प्रबंधन में कार्यरत है। कुलपति के नाते 8 वर्ष के कार्यकाल में आपको 'संस्था निर्माता' के रूप में प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त हुई। सम्प्रति: आप हरियाणा राज्य उच्च शिक्षा परिषद, प्रज्ञा प्रवाह प्रतिष्ठान ट्रस्ट, पंचनद शोध संस्थान और भारतीय चित्र साधना के अध्यक्ष है।

प्रो. संजीव कुमार शर्मा

भारतीय राजनीति विज्ञान परिषद के दशकाधिक अवधि राष्ट्रीय महासचिव एवं कोषाध्यक्ष, दि इंडियन जर्नल ऑफ पोलिटिकल साइन्स तथा भारतीय राजनीति विज्ञान शोध पत्रिका के पूर्व संपादक तथा राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग, चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ के सम्प्रति आचार्य व अध्यक्ष हैं। आप महात्मा गांधी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, मोतिहारी के कुलपति रह चुके हैं। आप प्राचीन भारतीय संस्कृत साहित्य और राजनीतिक चिन्तन की भारतीय दृष्टि के अध्येता हैं। विगत 38 वर्षों से शिक्षण, अनुसंधान व प्रशासन में संलग्न हैं।

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पुस्तक परिचय

भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम वस्तुतः आधुनिक विश्व के इतिहास का महत्वपूर्ण अध्याय है जिसका मूल उद्देश्य औपनिवेशिक ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद की दासता से भारत को मुक्त कराना था। यह मुख्यतः 10 मई, 1857 को मेरठ (उ.प्र.) की धरती से प्रस्फुटित हुआ, जिसे इतिहासकार प्रोफेसर विघ्नेश कुमार के मतानुसार "1857 की भारतीय क्रान्ति" की संज्ञा से सम्बोधित किया जाना ही सर्वथा न्यायोचित एवं साक्ष्य–संगत है।

"1857 की भारतीय क्रान्ति" यथार्थ में सशस्त्र क्रान्ति थी जो शीघ्र ही प्रायः तत्कालीन सम्पूर्ण भारत भर में विस्तारित हुई, यद्यपि इसके आंचलीय स्वरूप देश, काल और परिस्थिति से प्रभावित थे। इसकी असफलता में भी भारतवर्ष का विराट् उदय होने की सामर्थ्य सिद्ध हुई। वासुदेव बलवन्त फड़के (1872), बालगंगाधर तिलक, लाला लाजपत राय, महामना मदन मोहन मालवीय, स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द, ऐनी बीसेंट, बिपिन चन्द्र पाल आदि की गरमदलीय धारा एवं उसकी सहवर्ती धारा में गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले, महात्मा गाँधी और रघुबीर नारायण सिंह आदि की नरमदलीय धारा एवं राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल, भगत सिंह, सुखदेव, राजगुरु, बटुकेश्वर दत्त, ठाकुर रोशन सिंह, अशफाक उल्ला खाँ, विष्णु शरण दुबलिश व मास्टर सूर्यसेन दा आदि की क्रान्तिकारी धारा तथा नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस व उनकी आज़ाद हिन्द फौज आदि की पुनः सशस्त्र क्रान्ति की धारा आदि धाराओं के असंख्य देशभक्तों ने भारतवर्ष की मुक्ति में विचार व कर्म की अपनी–अपनी सामर्थ्य–शक्ति से योगदान किया।

किन्तु इन महापुरुषों व इनकी विचार–प्रेरणा से प्रेरित असंख्य भारतीयों ने स्थानीय स्तर पर भी राष्ट्र भक्ति की साधना की थी जिनके नाम तथ्यतः काल के गाल में अल्पज्ञात व अज्ञात होकर रह गये।

प्रस्तुत ग्रन्थ उक्त अन्तिम पंक्ति में सूचीबद्ध किये जा सकने वाले अल्पज्ञात व अज्ञात राष्ट्रभक्तों के कृतित्व व व्यक्तित्व को उजागर करने का विनम्र प्रयास भर है।

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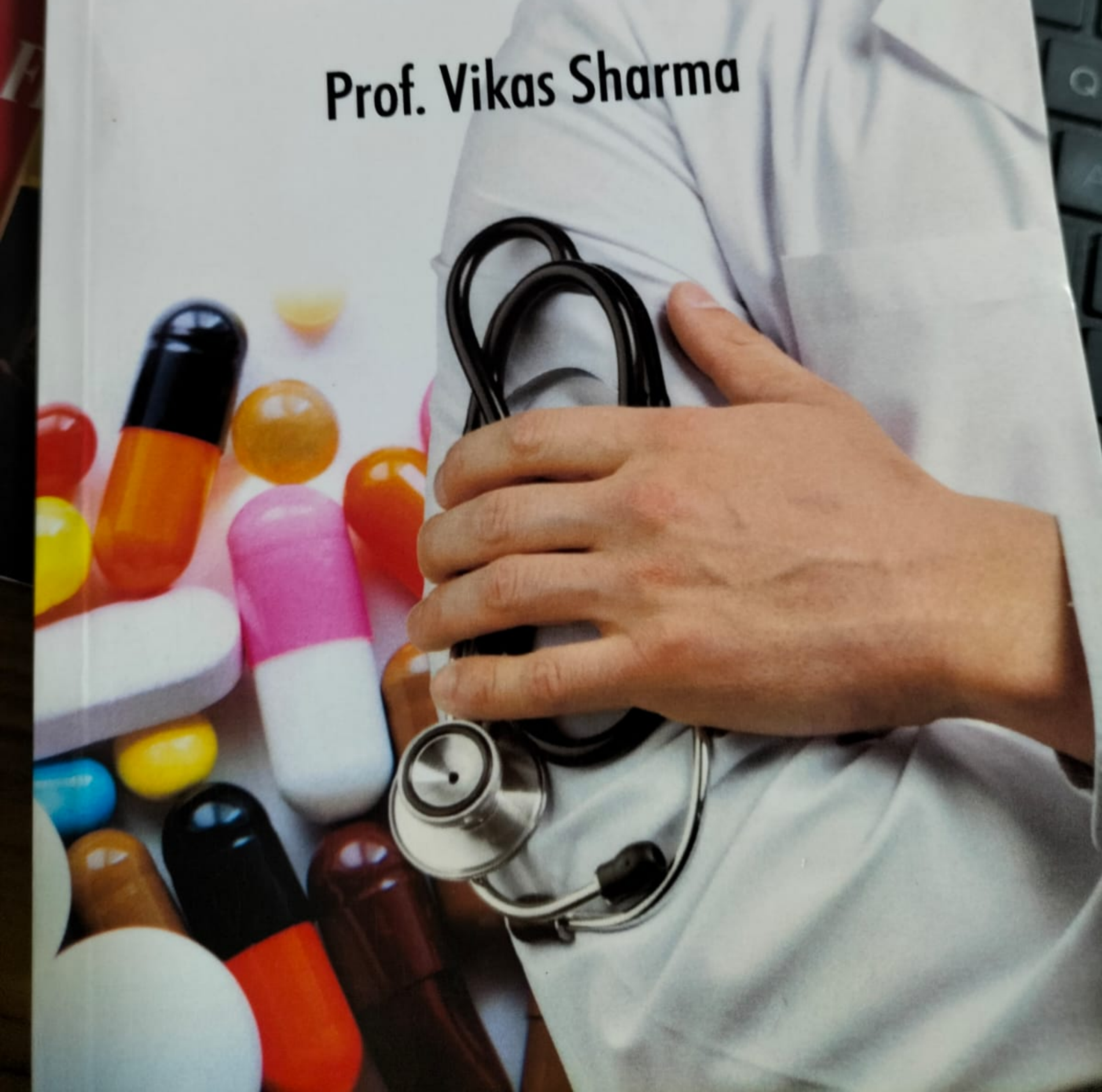
MEDICINE:
LIGHT IN TWILIGHT

Prof. Vikas Sharma



In *Medicine : Light In Twilight* the narrator describes various shades of medical life and confirms the utility of medicines in everyday life. Various pathies have their utility in modern society though Allopathic medicines enjoy the top position. Vaidya ji earns a lot of money after prescribing Allopathic medicines. Dr. Kamya and Dr. Preetilata make money even during the Corona pandemic. The miseries of the patients of Afghanistan need everyone's pity and sympathy. Girija, like Santiago, does not lose her courage and patience in all the odd situations of life and continues to teach students with full vigour. Like saints, Vaidya ji is admired for his philanthropic zeal. Efforts of Indian Government are admirable as nine medical colleges have been planned in U.P. alone to take care of sick people. The authorities have got to be admired for facing Corona with vigour, zeal, and full enthusiasm. The novel answers the question — How to live?

Professor Vikas Sharma is hailed as a wondrous and astonishing author, ever since his debut novel "Raah Ke Pathar" themed around Hindu-Muslim unity, released in the year 2021 which is now procurable in English translation entitled "Never Together, Never Apart". He is primarily a Poet and a Novelist. There are fifty research papers to his credit, which have been published in national and international journals. He has also published an anthology of short stories and poetry entitled 'Epiphanies' under his name. He has not only guided and supervised but also helped his more than twenty research scholars who have successfully been awarded Ph.D under his able guidance. Prof. Sharma is presently Head of the Department of English at Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut (U.P.). Deeply interested in delivering lectures related to politics, literature, social and cultural issues, he is popular for teaching comparative method of literature to his students. When not writing or teaching, he can be spotted immersed in conferences and seminars, discussing social and literary topics. Being a member of editorial board of three international and national journals, Prof. Vikas Sharma is a very fascinating personality. His aim is to appeal to the hearts of his readers and students. 'LOVE'S NOT TIME'S FOOL' is his first English Novel along with 'I A S TODAY', a second novel written by him which is already popular among readers, and '498 A: FEARS & DREAMS' that is third novel to dwell upon . His fourth novel, 'MEDICINE: LIGHT IN TWILIGHT' is a meritorious representation of fiction for a discerning reader.

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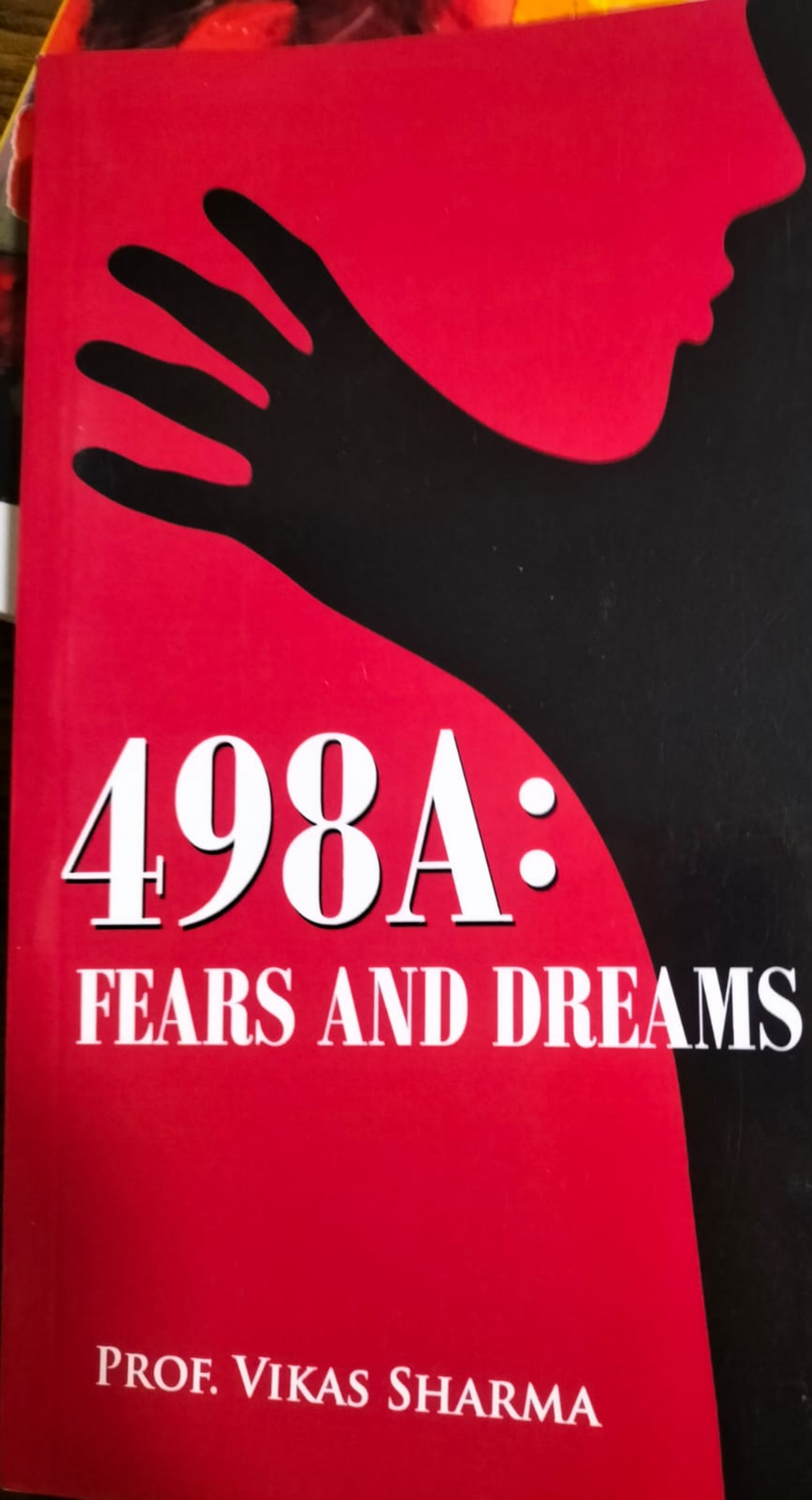

498A:
FEARS AND DREAMS

PROF. VIKAS SHARMA

In *498A : Fears and Dreams* the author asserts that right knowledge, right philosophy, and right conduct are main pillars of society, and condemns ego, lechery, greed, violence, falsehood, untruth, unwisdom, hypocrisy etc. Still he hopes for a bright and new prosperous society if people decide to give up deceit, cunningness, and wickedness. Happy married life can be led by couples if they follow the dictates of tolerance, compromise, self-help, personal duty as well as personal freedom. Tanvi, Anjula, and G.K. are responsible for their miseries and loneliness as they go astray and fail to compromise with realities of married life. Men have to realize that women are not mere toys to be played with. Here an effort has been made to support the just demands of women as mental liberty is equally important for them too. Moreover, this fiction has been related with fine arts and truth. Of course, each person has to be conscious of her/his responsibilities to society at large.

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SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS

Key Sociological Thinkers provides the lay reader with a clear and manageable overview of the major sociological developments from Marx to the present day. Social thought provides general frames to explain actions and behaviour of society as a whole, encompassing sociological, political, and philosophical ideas. Social theory is used to make distinctions and generalizations among different types of societies, and to analyse modernity as it has emerged in the past few centuries. Classical social theory has generally been presented from a perspective of Western philosophy, and often regarded as Eurocentric. Eastern philosophy includes the various philosophies of Asia, including Chinese philosophy, Indian philosophy, Iranian philosophy, Japanese philosophy and Korean philosophy. The term can also sometimes include Babylonian philosophy and Islamic philosophy, though these may also be considered Western philosophies. Social inequality is a cultural phenomenon in all societies. It can exist either in form of a hierarchy of groups or individuals or it may exist without the creation of a hierarchy. In the former case it is called social hierarchy. While in the latter case it is known as social differentiation for in almost all societies men and women are treated unequally. This book offers a path through theory that is particularly easy to grasp because of its emphasis on the work of key thinkers.

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About the Author

Dr. Neha Garg is Lecturer with Department of Sociology in Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut. She is also engaged as Resource Trainer/Resource person for various Centre/ Institutions/NGO/State Mission. She has had an outstanding academic record and is a product of prestigious system throughout. She has obtained M.Phil, M.A (University topper and Gold Medalist) in Sociology. She has qualified UGC/NET in Sociology. Also, is working on Awareness and adoption of technology in farmers is her Ph.D (Sociology) research study from Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut. She has published many Research Papers in reputed Journals and Proceedings of International and National Conferences. She has delivered invited lectures in many Workshop/Conference/Training programs across India. She has organized training Workshops. Her efforts led to an overall Excellence in Academic, Research, Infrastructure and Systems Development of organization.

Professor Yogendra Singh is a committed Sociologist who has dedicated all his efforts towards the upliftment of the Weakest Sections of the Society. His work emphasizes on Rural, Political and Environmental Sociology through Capacity Building, utilizing Participatory Management of Weakest Sections of the Society. He has earned a distinct identity - Socially and Economically by virtue of his own excellence in not only India but International context also. Excellence in his respective fields of specialization contributes to global knowledge through publications, books and review articles for enhancing the core potential and capabilities. Field to laboratory and research outcome back to the field has been his style of understanding the problem at the grassroot level and suggesting workable solutions to the problem of the society. Professor Singh passed M.A. and M.Phil in Sociology in the year 1984 and 1986 respectively from Ch. Charan Singh University (CCSU), Meerut. He was awarded Ph.D. Degree in the year 1990 by CCSU, Meerut. From Dec., 1988 held a number of Academic Appointments as Lecturer/Senior Lecturer/Assistant Professor/Associate Professor presently, he is working as Professor of Sociology at CCSU, Meerut since 2006. He has published five books and 36 Papers/Articles/Abstracts in National and International Conferences/Seminars/Workshops and 16 Research Papers in National and International Journals. As organizer of the Seminars/Conferences/Workshops, Prof. Singh has organized 12 such events. Prof. Singh has successfully supervised 26 Ph.D. and 65 M.Phil Research Scholars. Presently, sixteen scholars are registered for their M.Phil/Ph.D. degrees under his guidance.

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SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS

Dr. Neha Garg
Prof. Yogendra Singh

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AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In rural areas throughout the world, agriculture represents the predominant land use and a major component of the vitality of rural areas. Farming and related activities making up the basic fabric of rural life, contributing significantly to the overall state of rural regions in terms of employment and business opportunities, infrastructure and quality of the environment. Rural development is understood primarily in the economic sense of the process of securing a progressive improvement in economic security of people in rural areas. Rural areas are usually defined in terms of maximum population density, with figures varying from 150 to 500 inhabitants per square kilometre, depending on the structure of society. Agricultural development has three distinct but related dimensions: the physical-technical, the economic-financial, and the institution-human. The physical-technical dimension addresses land utilization, agricultural technologies, research and extension, agricultural inputs, farm-to-market access, productivity and production intensification, and so on. Agricultural development from the economic-financial perspective is concerned with costs, factors of production, terms of trade, pricing policies, subsidies, incentives, credit, return on investment, market mechanisms, and the like. The book basically contains basic concepts and ideas on various sources purely meant for teaching undergraduate and some practical examples are also included in the book.

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About the Author

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AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Neha Garg
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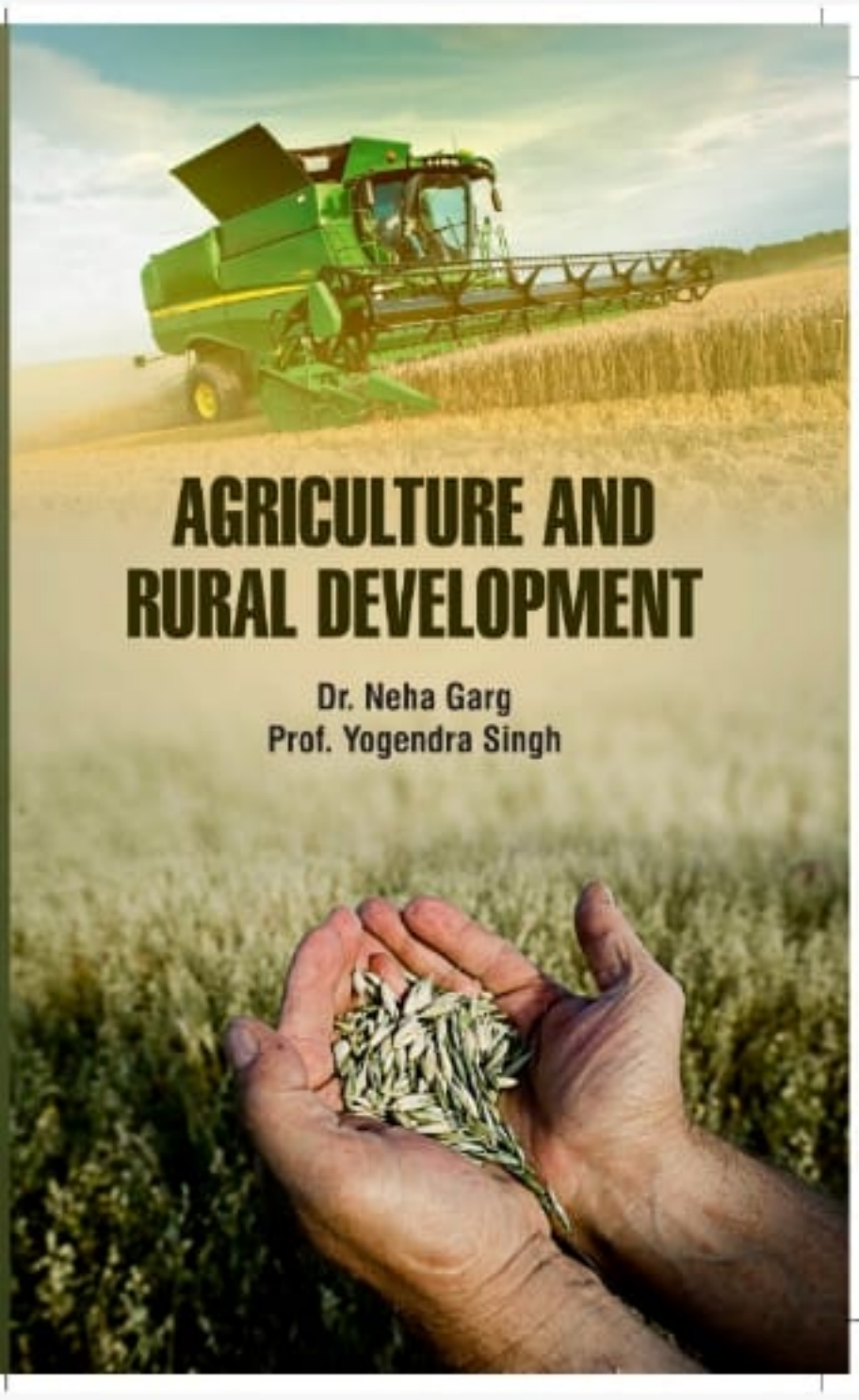

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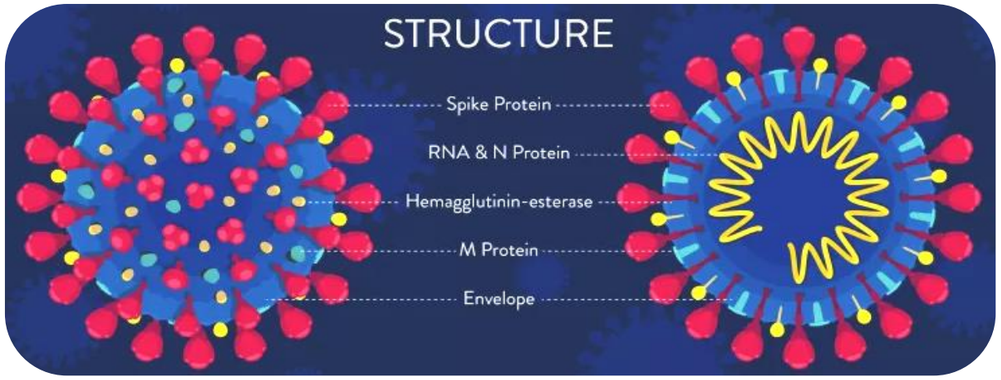

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18	COVID-19: GENERAL INTRODUCTION, EPIDEMIOLOGY AND VACCINATION
	Authors: Devendra Kumar, Y. Vimala and Priyanka Nehra

ABSTRACT

There is a new public health crises threatening the world with the emergence and spread of 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) or the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The virus originated in bats and was transmitted to humans through yet unknown intermediary animals in Wuhan, Hubei province, China in December 2019. There have been around 96,000 reported cases of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-2019) and 3300 reported deaths to date (05/03/2020). The disease is transmitted by inhalation or contact with infected droplets and the incubation period ranges from 2 to 14 d. The symptoms are usually fever, cough, sore throat, breathlessness, fatigue, malaise among others. The disease is mild in most people; in some (usually the elderly and those with comorbidities), it may progress to pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and multi organ dysfunction. Many people are asymptomatic. The case fatality rate is estimated to range from 2 to 3%. Diagnosis is by demonstration of the virus in respiratory secretions by special molecular tests. Common laboratory findings include normal/ low white cell counts with elevated C-reactive protein (CRP). The computerized tomographic chest scan is usually abnormal even in those with no symptoms or mild disease. Treatment is essentially supportive; role of antiviral agents is yet to be established. Prevention entails home isolation of suspected cases and those with mild illnesses and strict infection control measures at hospitals that include contact and droplet precautions. The virus spreads faster than its two ancestors the SARS-CoV and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV), but has lower fatality. The global impact of this new epidemic is yet uncertain.

Key Words: Corona virus, Covid-19, Vaccine and ACE-2 Receptor

1. INTRODUCTION

The 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) or the severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) as it is now called, is rapidly spreading from its origin in Wuhan City of Hubei Province of China to the rest of the world. Till 05/03/2020 around 96,000 cases of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and 3300 deaths have been reported. India has reported 29 cases till date. Fortunately, so far, children have been infrequently affected with no deaths. But the future course of this virus is unknown [1]. This article gives a bird's eye view about this new virus. Since knowledge about this virus is rapidly evolving, readers are urged to update themselves regularly.

History

Coronaviruses are enveloped positive sense RNA viruses ranging from 60 nm to 140 nm in diameter with spike like projections on its surface giving it a crown like appearance under the electron microscope; hence the name coronavirus. Four corona viruses namely HKU1, NL63, 229E and OC43 have been in circulation in humans, and generally cause mild respiratory disease.

There have been two events in the past two decades wherein crossover of animal betacorona viruses to humans has resulted in severe disease. The first such instance was in 2002–2003 when a new coronavirus of the β genera and with origin in bats crossed over to humans via the intermediary host of palm civet cats in the Guangdong province of China [2]. This virus, designated as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus affected 8422 people mostly in China and Hong Kong and caused 916 deaths (mortality rate 11%) before being contained. Almost a decade later in 2012, the Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV), also of bat origin, emerged in Saudi Arabia with dromedary camels as the intermediate host and affected 2494 people and caused 858 deaths (fatality rate 34%).

Origin

In December 2019, adults in Wuhan, capital city of Hubei province and a major transportation hub of China started presenting to local hospitals with severe pneumonia of unknown cause. Many of the initial cases had a common exposure to the Huanan wholesale seafood market that also traded live animals. The surveillance system (put into place after the SARS outbreak) was activated and respiratory samples of patients were sent to reference labs for etiologic investigations [3]. On December 31st 2019, China notified the outbreak to the World Health Organization and on 1st January the Huanan sea food market was closed. On 7th January the virus was identified as a coronavirus that had >95% homology with the bat coronavirus and > 70% similarity with the SARS- CoV. Environmental samples from the Huanan sea food market also tested positive, signifying that the virus originated from there. The number of cases started increasing exponentially, some of which did not have exposure to the live animal market, suggestive of the fact that human-to-human transmission was occurring. The first fatal case was reported on 11th Jan 2020. The massive migration of Chinese during the Chinese New Year fuelled the epidemic. Cases in other provinces of China, other countries (Thailand, Japan and South Korea in quick succession) were reported in people who were returning from Wuhan. Transmission to healthcare workers caring for patients was described on 20th Jan, 2020. By 23rd January, the 11 million population of Wuhan was placed under lock down with restrictions of entry and exit from the region. Soon this lock down was extended to other cities of Hubei province. Cases of COVID-19 in countries outside China were reported in those with no history of travel to China suggesting that local human-to-human transmission was occurring in these countries [4]. Airports in different countries including India put in screening mechanisms to detect symptomatic people returning from China and placed them in isolation and testing them for COVID-19. Soon it was apparent that the infection could be transmitted from asymptomatic people and also before onset of symptoms. Therefore, countries including India who evacuated their citizens from Wuhan through special flights or had travellers returning from China, placed all people symptomatic or otherwise in isolation for 14 d and tested them for the virus.

Cases continued to increase exponentially and modelling studies reported an epidemic doubling time of 1.8 d. In fact on the 12th of February, China changed its definition of confirmed cases to include patients with negative/ pending molecular tests but with clinical,

radiologic and epidemiologic features of COVID-19 leading to an increase in cases by 15,000 in a single day. As of 05/03/2020 96,000 cases worldwide (80,000 in China) and 87 other countries and 1 international conveyance (696, in the cruise ship Diamond Princess parked off the coast of Japan) have been reported. It is important to note that while the number of new cases has reduced in China lately, they have increased exponentially in other countries including South Korea, Italy and Iran. Of those infected, 20% are in critical condition, 25% have recovered, and 3310 (3013 in China and 297 in other countries) have died. India, which had reported only 3 cases till 2/3/2020, has also seen a sudden spurt in cases. By 5/3/2020, 29 cases had been reported; mostly in Delhi, Jaipur and Agra in Italian tourists and their contacts. One case was reported in an Indian who traveled back from Vienna and exposed a large number of school children in a birthday party at a city hotel. Many of the contacts of these cases have been quarantined [5].

These numbers are possibly an underestimate of the infected and dead due to limitations of surveillance and testing. Though the SARS-CoV-2 originated from bats, the intermediary animal through which it crossed over to humans is uncertain. Pangolins and snakes are the current suspects

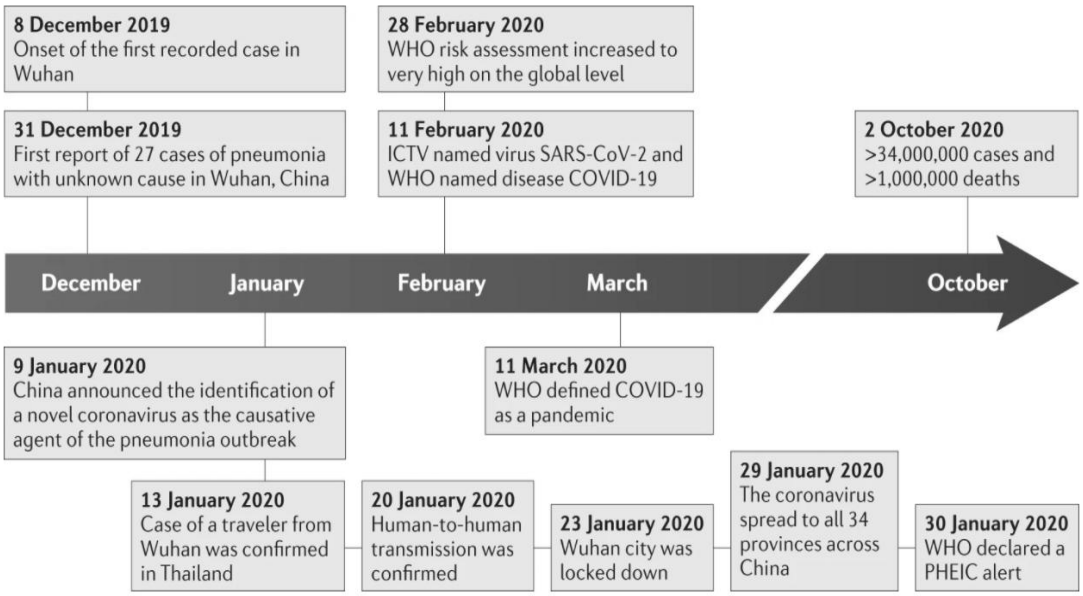

Fig.1: Timeline of the key events of the COVID-19 outbreak.

In late December 2019, several health facilities in Wuhan, in Hubei province in China, reported clusters of patients with pneumonia of unknown cause6. Similarly to patients with SARS and MERS, these patients showed symptoms of viral pneumonia, including fever, cough and chest discomfort, and in severe cases dyspnea and bilateral lung infiltration. Among the first 27 documented hospitalized patients, most cases were epidemiologically linked to Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market, a wet market located in downtown Wuhan, which sells not only seafood but also live animals, including poultry and wildlife [6]. According to a retrospective study, the onset of the first known case dates back to 8 December 2019. On 31 December, Wuhan Municipal Health Commission notified the public of a pneumonia outbreak of unidentified cause and informed the World Health Organization (WHO)9 **(Fig. 1).**

By metagenomic RNA sequencing and virus isolation from bronchoalveolar lavage fluid samples from patients with severe pneumonia, independent teams of Chinese scientists identified that the causative agent of this emerging disease is a beta-corona virus that had never been seen before. On 9 January 2020, the result of this etiological identification was publicly announced (Fig. 1). The first genome sequence of the novel coronavirus was published on the Virological website on 10 January, and more nearly complete genome sequences determined by different research institutes were then released via the GISAID database on 12 January7. Later, more patients with no history of exposure to Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market were identified. Several familial clusters of infection were reported, and nosocomial infection also occurred in health-care facilities. All these cases provided clear evidence for human-to-human transmission of the new virus. As the outbreak coincided with the approach of the lunar New Year, travel between cities before the festival facilitated virus transmission in China. This novel coronavirus pneumonia soon spread to other cities in Hubei province and to other parts of China. Within 1 month, it had spread massively to all 34 provinces of China [7]. The number of confirmed cases suddenly increased, with thousands of new cases diagnosed daily during late January15. On 30 January, the WHO declared the novel coronavirus outbreak a public health emergency of international concern. On 11 February, the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses named the novel coronavirus 'SARS-CoV-2', and the WHO named the disease 'COVID-19'.

The outbreak of COVID-19 in China reached an epidemic peak in February. According to the National Health Commission of China, the total number of cases continued to rise sharply in early February at an average rate of more than 3,000 newly confirmed cases per day. To control COVID-19, China implemented unprecedentedly strict public health measures. The city of Wuhan was shut down on 23 January, and all travel and transportation connecting the city was blocked. In the following couple of weeks, all outdoor activities and gatherings were restricted, and public facilities were closed in most cities as well as in countryside. Owing to these measures, the daily number of new cases in China started to decrease steadily.

However, despite the declining trend in China, the international spread of COVID-19 accelerated from late February. Large clusters of infection have been reported from an increasing number of countries. The high transmission efficiency of SARS-CoV-2 and the abundance of international travel enabled rapid worldwide spread of COVID-19. On 11 March 2020, the WHO officially characterized the global COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic. Since March, while COVID-19 in China has become effectively controlled, the case numbers in Europe, the USA and other regions have jumped sharply. According to the COVID-19 dashboard of the Center for System Science and Engineering at Johns Hopkins University, as of 11 August 2020, 216 countries and regions from all six continents had reported more than 20 million cases of COVID-19, and more than 733,000 patients had died. High mortality occurred especially when health-care resources were overwhelmed. The USA is the country with the largest number of cases so far [8].

Although genetic evidence suggests that SARS-CoV-2 is a natural virus that likely originated in animals, there is no conclusion yet about when and where the virus first entered humans. As some of the first reported cases in Wuhan had no epidemiological link to the seafood market, it has been suggested that the market may not be the initial source of human infection with SARS-CoV-2. One study from France detected SARS-CoV-2 by PCR in a stored sample from a patient who had pneumonia at the end of 2019, suggesting SARS-CoV-2 might have spread there much earlier than the generally known starting time of the outbreak in France.

However, this individual early report cannot give a solid answer to the origin of SARS-CoV-2 and contamination, and thus a false positive result cannot be excluded. To address this highly controversial issue, further retrospective investigations involving a larger number of banked samples from patients, animals and environments need to be conducted worldwide with well-validated assays [9].

Morphology

SARS-CoV-2 isolated from nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal samples were inoculated on the vero cells. In order to identify SARS-CoV-2, inoculated cells were prefixed using 2% paraformaldehyde and 2.5% glutaraldehyde, and transmission electron microscopy was performed. The structure of SARS-CoV-2 observed by examining infected cells after 3 days post infection. Electron microscopy revealed the coronavirus-specific morphology of SARS-CoV-2 with virus particle sizes ranging from 70 to 90 nm observed under a wide variety of intracellular organelles, most specifically in vesicles [10]. Due to high sequence similarity, the structure of SARS-CoV-2 is speculated to be the same as SARS-CoV [11]. The surface viral protein spike, membrane, and envelope of coronavirus are embedded in host membrane-derived lipid bilayer encapsulating the helical nucleocapsid comprising viral RNA (Fig. 2) [12]. The structure of spike and protease of SARS-CoV-2 has been resolved, which provides an opportunity to develop a newer class of drugs for treatment of COVID-19.

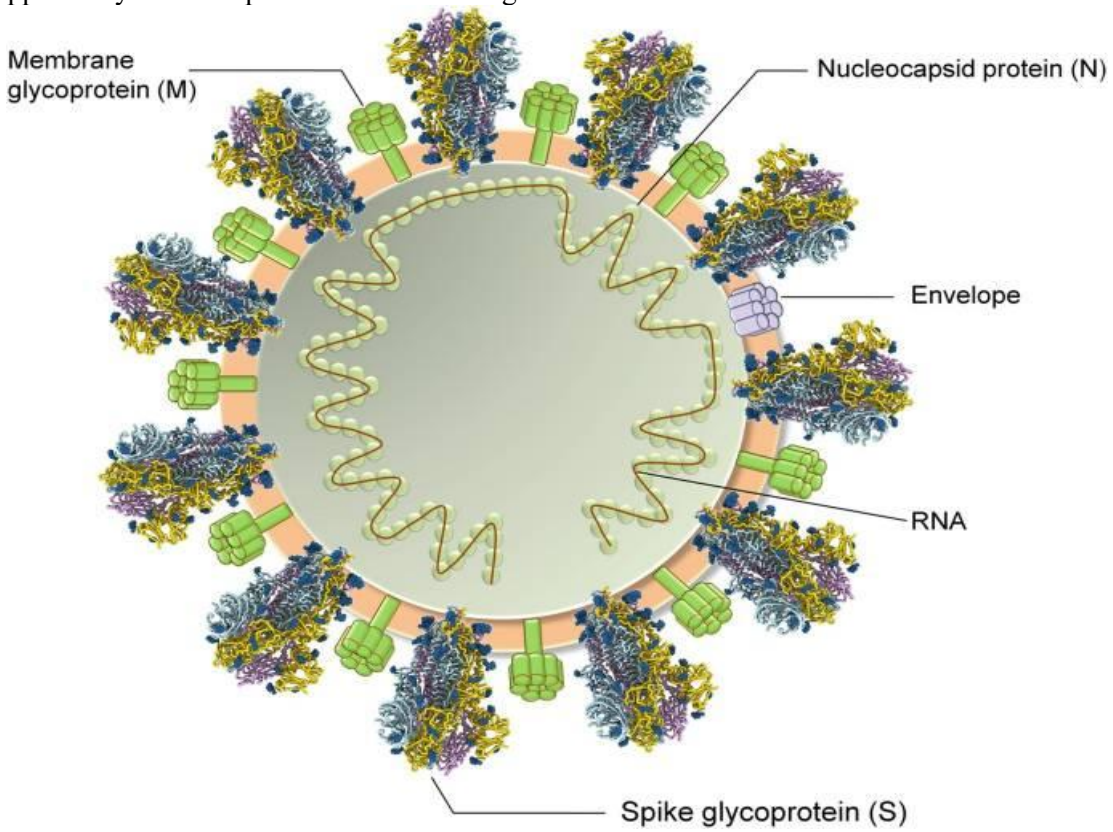

Fig-2: Structure of SARS-CoV-2. SARS-CoV-2 has surface viral proteins, namely, spike glycoproteins (S), which mediates interaction with cell surface receptor ACE2. The viral

membrane glycoprotein (M) and envelope (E) of SARS-CoV-2 are embedded in host membrane derived lipid bilayer encapsulating the helical nucleocapsid comprising viral RNA

Epidemiology

Epidemiology is essential to the fight against any disease. The study of how diseases spread, and why, has loomed large in the struggle to understand, contain and respond to COVID-19. Analyses of data on infections and deaths, and projections from studies that model the virus's spread, have driven policy decisions all over the world. Many of these, such as locking down countries, imposing quarantines, and mandating social distancing and mask-wearing, are now commonplace.

Role of ACE-2 Receptor

SARS-CoV-2 differs from the original SARS-CoV by 380 amino acid substitutions, which translates to differences in five of the six vital amino acids in the receptor-binding domain between the viral spike (S) protein with surface expressed human ACE2.41 Viral S-proteins are well established as a significant determinant of host tropism and represents a key target for therapeutic and vaccine development. Additionally, host cell proteases are important for SARS-CoV-2 entry and infection of cells as both S-proteins and ACE2 are proteolytically modified during the process [13]. ACE2-mediated cardiovascular protection is lost following endocytosis of the enzyme along with severe acute respiratory syndrome-coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) viral particles. Ang II (angiotensin II) levels elevate with increased activity of angiotensin 1 receptors (AT1R) at the cost of ACE2/ Ang 1–7 driven pathways leading to adverse fibrosis, hypertrophy, increased reactive oxygen species (ROS), vasoconstriction, and gut dysbiosis. ADAM17 (a disintegrin and metalloproteinase 17)-mediated proteolytic cleavage of ACE2 is upregulated by endocytosed SARS-CoV-2 spike proteins. Activation of the AT1R by elevated Ang II levels also further increases ADAM17 activity. ADAM17 correspondingly also cleaves its primary substrate releasing soluble TNF-α (tumor necrosis factor-α) into the extracellular region where it has auto- and paracrine functionality [14]. TNF-α activation of its tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR) represents a third pathway elevating ADAM17 activity. TNF-α along with systemic cytokines released due to SARS-CoV-2 infection and in conjunction with comorbidities such as diabetes mellitus and hypertension can lead to a cytokine storm. TMPRSS2 indicates transmembrane protease serine 2.

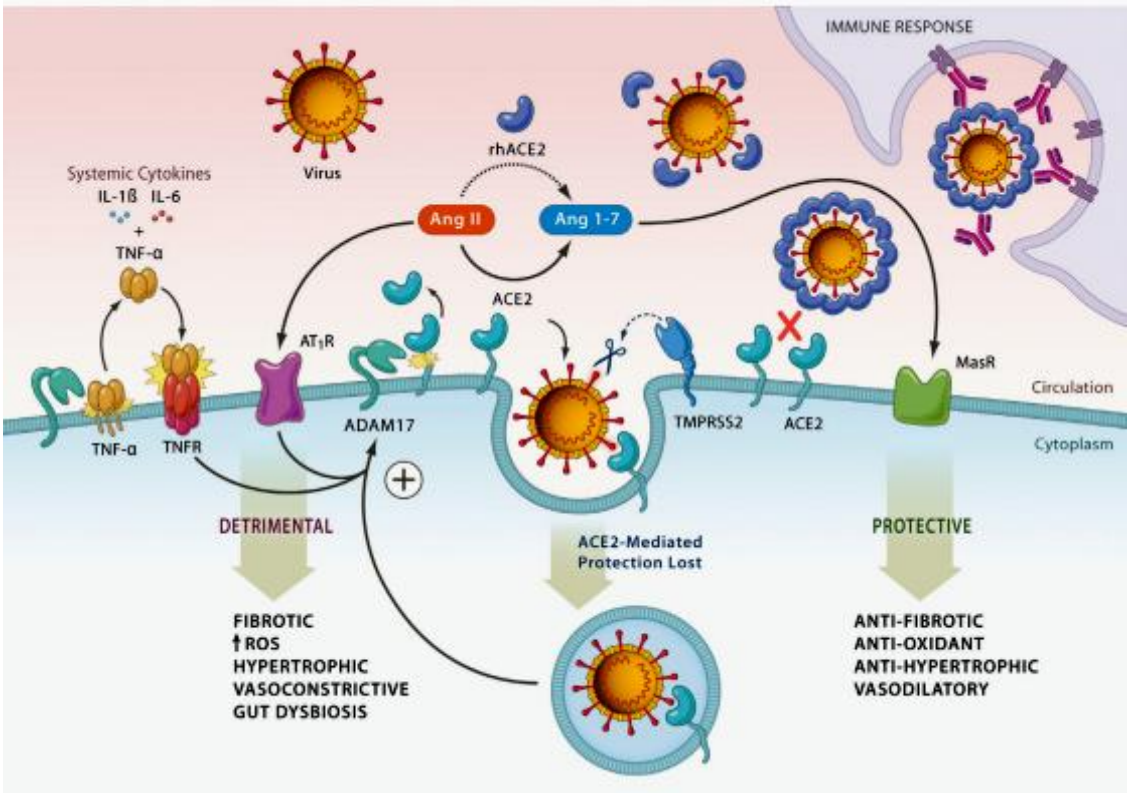

Fig-3: Role of ACE2 (angiotensin-converting enzyme 2) in the pathogenesis of coronavirus disease 2019 and the inflammatory response

PREVENTION

Wearing masks in the community

When to wear a mask — Local guidelines on mask-wearing depend on the level of community transmission and vaccination rates. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends mask-wearing as part of a comprehensive approach to reducing SARS-CoV-2 transmission in either indoor or outdoor settings where there is widespread transmission and social distancing is difficult as well as indoor settings with poor ventilation (regardless of ability to distance. In the United States, the CDC advises unvaccinated individuals to wear masks when in public and around other individuals outside their household. The CDC has also issued a mandate requiring masks for all individuals on public transportation (including taxis and ride-shares) and at transportation hubs (eg, airports, bus or ferry terminals, railway stations, seaports). Recommendations on mask-wearing for individuals who have been vaccinated are discussed elsewhere. (See "COVID-19: Vaccines to prevent SARS-CoV-2 infection", section on 'Post-vaccine public health precautions'. [15]

Individuals who are caring for individuals with suspected or documented COVID-19 at home should also wear a mask when in the same room as that person. Precautions for individuals with suspected or documented COVID-19 and their caretakers are discussed in detail elsewhere. (See "COVID-19: Infection control for persons with SARS-CoV-2 infection", section on 'Isolation at home'.

Type of masks — In the United States, cloth masks and disposable masks (eg, commercially available surgical masks) are recommended for community use. The CDC specifies that the mask recommendation does not include N95 respirators, which should be reserved for health care workers. Cloth masks should be made with several layers of tightly woven fabric. All masks should fit snugly over the face without gaps. Strategies to improve mask fit include using a mask with an adjustable nose bridge, wearing a cloth mask over a disposable mask, knotting the ear loops of a disposable mask to cinch the sides of the mask and secure it against the face, using masks with ties rather than ear loops, and using a mask brace. Masks should not have exhalation valves. The CDC notes that the importance of fit and filtration likely increases in situations where the risk of exposure is high (eg, prolonged close contact indoors with people outside the household). Some individuals may opt to wear KN95 respirators, which are intended to have a very high filtration efficacy when fit tightly against the face and are available commercially. However, people should be aware that many marketed KN95 respirators do not meet the advertised filtration standards; if used, KN95 respirators that have been granted emergency use authorization by the FDA should be chosen. Detailed information on the types of recommended masks can be found on the CDC website.

The WHO also recommends non-medical masks for most individuals and has issued standards for the ideal composition of a cloth mask to optimize fluid resistance and filtration efficiency. However, it recommends that medical masks be used by individuals at risk for severe COVID-19 (eg, individuals >60 years old or with high-risk underlying conditions) when in public settings where distancing is not feasible and by any household members of individuals with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 when in the same room. In certain European countries, medical masks (including respirators, such as N95 masks) are recommended in certain indoor public settings, including on public transportation and in stores.

When advising patients on the use of masks, clinicians should counsel them to avoid touching the eyes, nose, and mouth when putting on or removing the mask, to practice hand hygiene before and after handling the mask, and to launder cloth masks routinely. Clinicians should also emphasize that the mask does not diminish the importance of other preventive measures, such as social distancing and hand hygiene. Patients can also be counselled that masks have not been associated with impairment in gas exchange, including among patients with underlying lung disease.

Post-exposure management — In areas where SARS-CoV-2 is prevalent, all residents should be encouraged to stay alert for symptoms and practice appropriate preventive measures to reduce the risk of infection. (See 'Personal preventive measures' above.)

Additional measures are recommended for those who have had close contact with a patient with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 in the community (including during the 48 hours prior to that patient developing symptoms and regardless of whether the individuals involved were wearing masks). In the United States, the CDC suggests the following for unvaccinated individuals:

- Daily monitoring for fever, cough, or dyspnea for 14 days. Individuals who develop such signs or symptoms should stay home and maintain distance from other individuals, including those in their household, if they are not doing so already (as below), and contact their medical providers. (See "COVID-19: Outpatient evaluation and management of acute illness in adults", section on 'Management and counseling for all outpatients'.)

- Self-quarantine at home, with maintenance of at least six feet (two meters) from others at all times. In particular, they should avoid contact with individuals at high risk for severe illness. (See "COVID-19: Clinical features", section on 'Risk factors for severe illness'.)

  The preferred quarantine period is 14 days following the date of the last exposure (so long as the individual remains asymptomatic) and is based on the incubation period for SARS-CoV-2 infection. (See "COVID-19: Clinical features", section on 'Incubation period'.)

  However, the CDC acknowledges that shorter durations of quarantine may ameliorate the associated community burdens and adherence challenges in exchange for a slightly increased risk of post-quarantine transmission. Thus, it notes that acceptable alternatives are:
  - A seven-day quarantine period, provided that the individual remained asymptomatic throughout and has a negative NAAT or antigen SARS-CoV-2 test within 48 hours of the planned end of quarantine
  - A 10-day quarantine period, provided that the individual remained asymptomatic throughout

These intervals were based on modeling performed by the CDC that suggested median post-quarantine transmission rates of 4 percent (range 2.3 to 8.6) for the 7-day quarantine with negative NAAT and 1.4 percent (range 0.1 to 10.6) for the 10-day quarantine, compared with 0.1 percent (range 0 to 3.0) for the 14-day quarantine. In another study of individuals who had household exposure to SARS-CoV-2 and underwent daily symptom monitoring and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing, there was an 81 percent probability that those who were asymptomatic with negative testing through day 7 would remain so through day 14.

If quarantine periods shorter than 14 days are used, individuals should be counseled to continue symptom monitoring and maintain strict adherence to other prevention efforts within and outside of the household (eg, mask wearing, physical distancing) for a full 14 days.

For household members of an individual with COVID-19 who cannot physically separate themselves (eg, maintain physical distance, sleep in a separate room, use a separate bathroom) from that person, the quarantine period begins once the isolation period of the individual with COVID-19 is complete [16].

VACCINE

There are so many vaccines are available in market, but there are three main which are used.

Mode of action and overview of the strategies used for vaccine development and delivery are given in (**Fig.4)** and the data of People vaccinated against COVID-19, 24 July-2021. **(Fig-5)**

(a) Covaxin

COVAXIN (BBV152) is India's first indigenous, whole-virion, inactivated vaccine developed by Bharat Biotech in collaboration with the Indian Medical Research Council (ICMR) and the National Institute of Virology (NIV) for the treatment of highly infectious disease Covid-19.COVAXIN is an inactivated vaccine obtained from the SARS-CoV-2 strain isolated at the NIV, Pune, an Indian virology research institute.

The vaccine is used along with immune stimulants, commonly known as vaccine adjuvants (Alhydroxiquim-II), to improve immune response and longer-lasting immunity. The vaccine candidate is produced through the formulation of the inactivated virus with Kansas-based ViroVax'sAlhydroxiquim-II adjuvant.

COVAXIN mainly contains 6µg of whole-virion inactivated SARS-CoV-2 antigen (Strain: NIV-2020-770), and the other inactive components such as 250µg aluminium hydroxide gel, 15µg TLR 7 / 8 agonist (imidazoquinolinone), 2.5mg TM 2-phenoxyethanol, and phosphate buffer saline up to 0.5ml.

The vaccine requires no sub-zero storage and reconstitution requirement and available for use in multi-dose vials, stable at 2-8.

(b) Covishield

The **Oxford–AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine**, codenamed **AZD1222**, and sold under the brand names **Covishield** and **Vaxzevria** among others, is a viral vector vaccine for prevention of COVID-19. Developed by Oxford University and AstraZeneca, it is given by intramuscular injection, using as a vector the modified chimpanzee adenovirus ChAdOx1. Studies carried out in 2020 showed that the efficacy of the vaccine is 76.0% at preventing symptomatic COVID-19 beginning at 22 days following the first dose and 81.3% after the second dose. Another analysis showed that, for symptomatic COVID-19 infection after the second dose, the vaccine is 66% effective against the Alpha variant (lineage B.1.1.7), and 60% against the Delta variant (lineage B.1.617.2).

(c) Sputnik V

Gam-COVID-Vac/Sputnik V (Gamaleya Research Institute/Health Ministry of the Russian Federation/Acellena Contract Drug Research and Development). Scientists of the Russian Research Institute Gamaleya developed the only heterologous prime-boost SARSCoV-2 vaccine candidate thus far in order to circumvent the challenge of reduced immunogenicity due to antibodies raised against the viral vector after the first immunization. The adenoviral vector serotype used for the prime vaccination is different than the adenoviral serotype used as a booster. Hence, replicationdefective Ad26 was selected to deliver the genetic information for Spike protein during the first vaccination and recombinant replication-defective Ad5 for the second. The vaccine candidate, recently renamed Sputnik V, was tested in two small scale Phase 1/2 trials that involved 38 participants each. The results from the two studies were published on September 4th77, 3 weeks after President Putin had announced the authorization of Sputnik V for limited use [17]

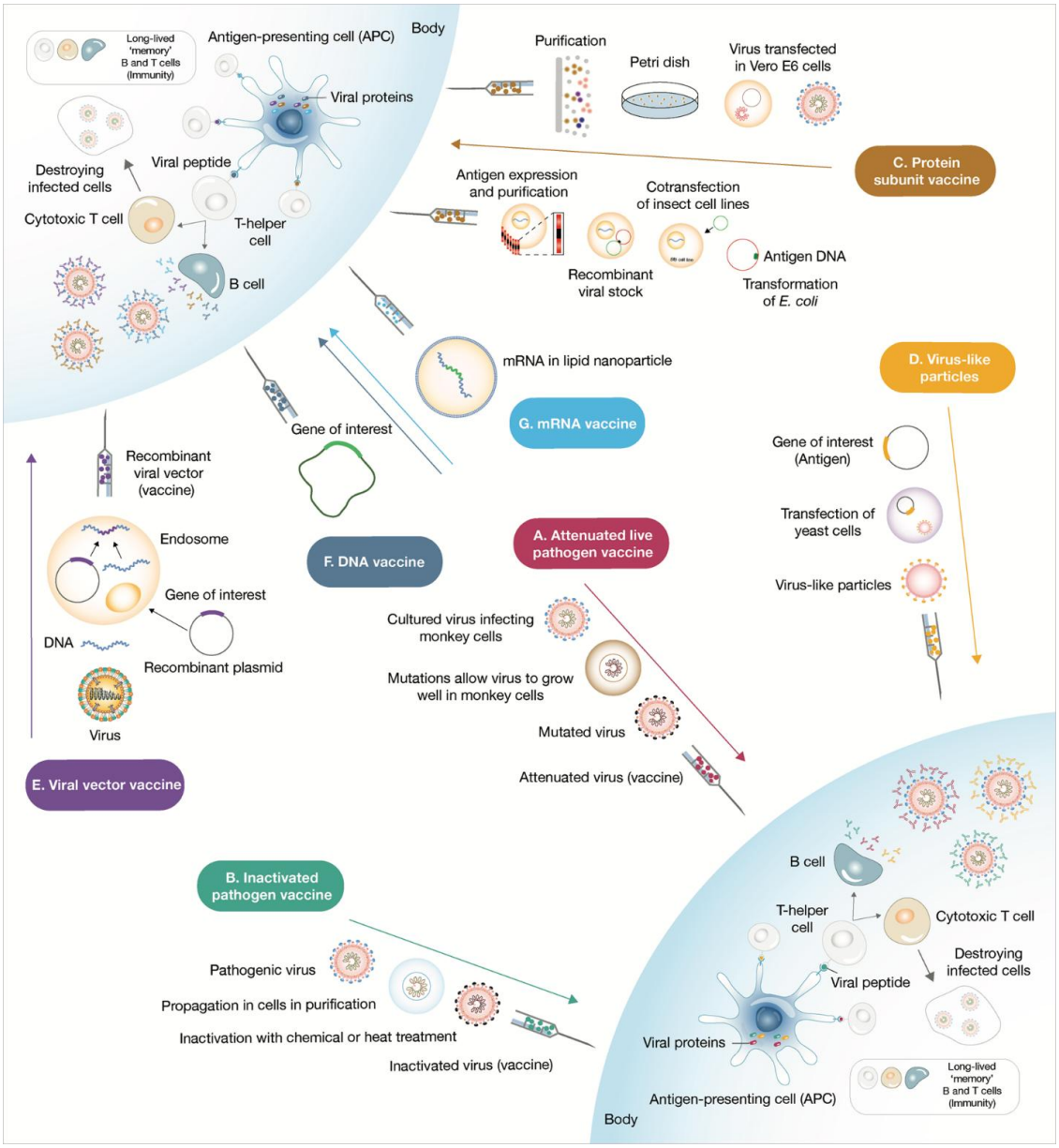

Fig. 4: Overview of the strategies used for vaccine development and delivery.

An Attenuated live pathogen vaccine strategies consist in administering a debilitated form of live pathogen. Lengthy cell culture passaging in non-human cell lines or animals decreases the virulence of the pathogen. This type of vaccines usually elicits robust and long-term memory immune responses after a single dose. **B** Inactivated pathogen vaccines contain whole pathogen that has been submitted to heat or chemical treatment inactivation. **C** Subunit vaccines are prepared either from antigen purification of pathogens replicated in cell cultures or from recombinantly expressed antigens. These vaccines commonly require adjuvant addition in order to deliver danger signals to antigen-presenting cells and provoke robust immune responses. **D** Virus-like particles can be self-assembled in and released from recombinant yeast

cells or other expression systems such as the vaccinia virus expression system or even tobacco plants transfected with tobacco mosaic virus. **E** Viral vector vaccines use a genetically manipulated measles or adenoviral platform to express a foreign antigen commonly resulting in robust cellular and humoral response. **F**, **G** Lastly, nucleic acid (DNA and mRNA) vaccines are very quick to produce, yet were untested as successful human vaccine strategies. The nucleic acid codifying for an immunogenic protein of the pathogen once administered is captured by antigen-presenting cells that use it to express and present the antigen. These vaccines are predicted to have minor safety issues as nucleic acid is swiftly degraded within the human body.

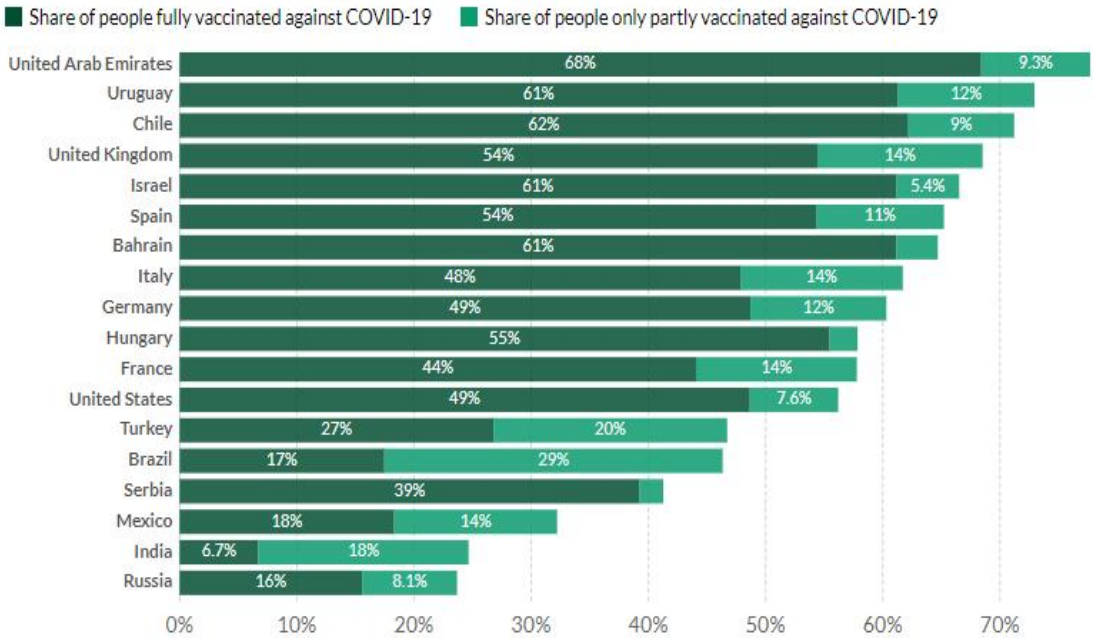

Fig.5: People vaccinated against COVID-19, 24 July-2021

Future perspectives

COVID-19 is the third highly pathogenic human corona virus disease to date. Although less deadly than SARS and MERS, the rapid spreading of this highly contagious disease has posed the severest threat to global health in this century [18]. The SARS-CoV-2 outbreak has lasted for more than half a year now, and it is likely that this emerging virus will establish a niche in humans and coexist with us for a long time166. Before clinically approved vaccines are widely available, there is no better way to protect us from SARS-CoV-2 than personal preventive behaviours such as social distancing and wearing masks, and public health measures, including active testing, case tracing and restrictions on social gatherings. Despite a flood of SARS-CoV-2 research published every week, current knowledge of this novel corona virus is just the tip of the iceberg. The animal origin and cross-species infection route of SARS-CoV-2 are yet to be uncovered. The molecular mechanisms of SARS-CoV-2 infection pathogenesis and virus–host interactions remain largely unclear. Intensive studies on these virological profiles of SARS-CoV-2 will provide the basis for the development of preventive and therapeutic strategies against COVID-19. Moreover, continued genomic monitoring of SARS-CoV-2 in new cases is needed worldwide, as it is important to promptly identify any mutation that may result in phenotypic changes of the virus [19]. Finally, COVID-19 is challenging all human beings.

Tackling this epidemic is a long-term job which requires efforts of every individual, and international collaborations by scientists, authorities and the public.

Acknowledgement

Authors are very thankful to Vice- Chancellor, Chaudhary Charan singh University, Meerut for providing funding and facilities for this work.

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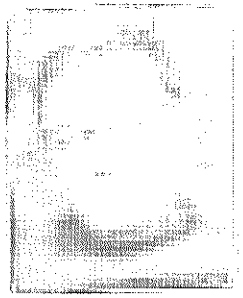

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بارود اور کونپل

عارف نقوی کے منتخب افسانے

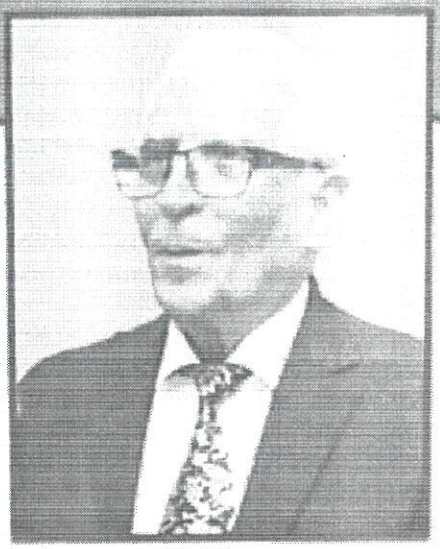
ترتیب، انتخاب اور مقدمہ

پروفیسر اسلم جمشید پوری

BAROOD AUR KONPAL

(Arif Naqvi Ke Muntakhab Afsane)

Compiled by: Prof. Aslam Jamshedpuri



عارف نقوی کا شمار ترقی پسند تحریک کے آزادی کے بعد اُبھرنے والے فنکاروں میں ہوتا ہے۔ آپ کی شہرت بطور شاعر، ڈرامہ نگار، اداکار و ہدایت کار، خاکہ نگار، سفرنامہ نگار اور افسانہ نگار کے طور پر مستحکم ہے۔

عارف نقوی بطور افسانہ نگار کافی شہرت رکھتے ہیں۔ آپ کے افسانوں میں ترقی پسند نظریہ بدرجہ اتم موجود ہے۔ آپ کے افسانوں میں لکھنؤ، دہلی، ممبئی، لاہور، کراچی، کلکتہ، یورپ کے مختلف شہر، اور افریقی ممالک کا نہ صرف ذکر ملتا ہے، بلکہ سچی تصویر کشی ملتی ہے۔ آپ کے اب تک تین افسانوی مجموعے 'تلاشِ سحر'، 'پیاسی دھرتی جلتی چائے' اور 'سوئے فردوس' زمین شائع ہو کر مقبول ہو چکے ہیں۔

عارف نقوی کے منتخب افسانے دراصل ان کے افسانوں کا انتخاب ہے، جس میں ان کے افسانوی مجموعوں کے افسانے اور بعد میں لکھے گئے تازہ افسانے بھی شامل ہیں۔ ان افسانوں میں آپ کو سچی کہانیاں بھی ملیں گی، حاشیائی کردار اور یورپ کے باشندوں کی زندگی کے تجربات بھی ملیں گے۔ عارف نقوی کے افسانے پڑھتے ہوئے یہ محسوس ہوتا ہے گویا ہم عارف نقوی کے ساتھ افسانے کا حصہ بن گئے ہوں۔ بہت سے افسانے اور کہانیاں ہمیں اپنی زندگی کی کہانی لگتی ہیں۔ یہ بات کسی بھی افسانہ نگار کے لیے بہت اہم ہوتی ہے۔

پروفیسر اسلم جمشید پوری

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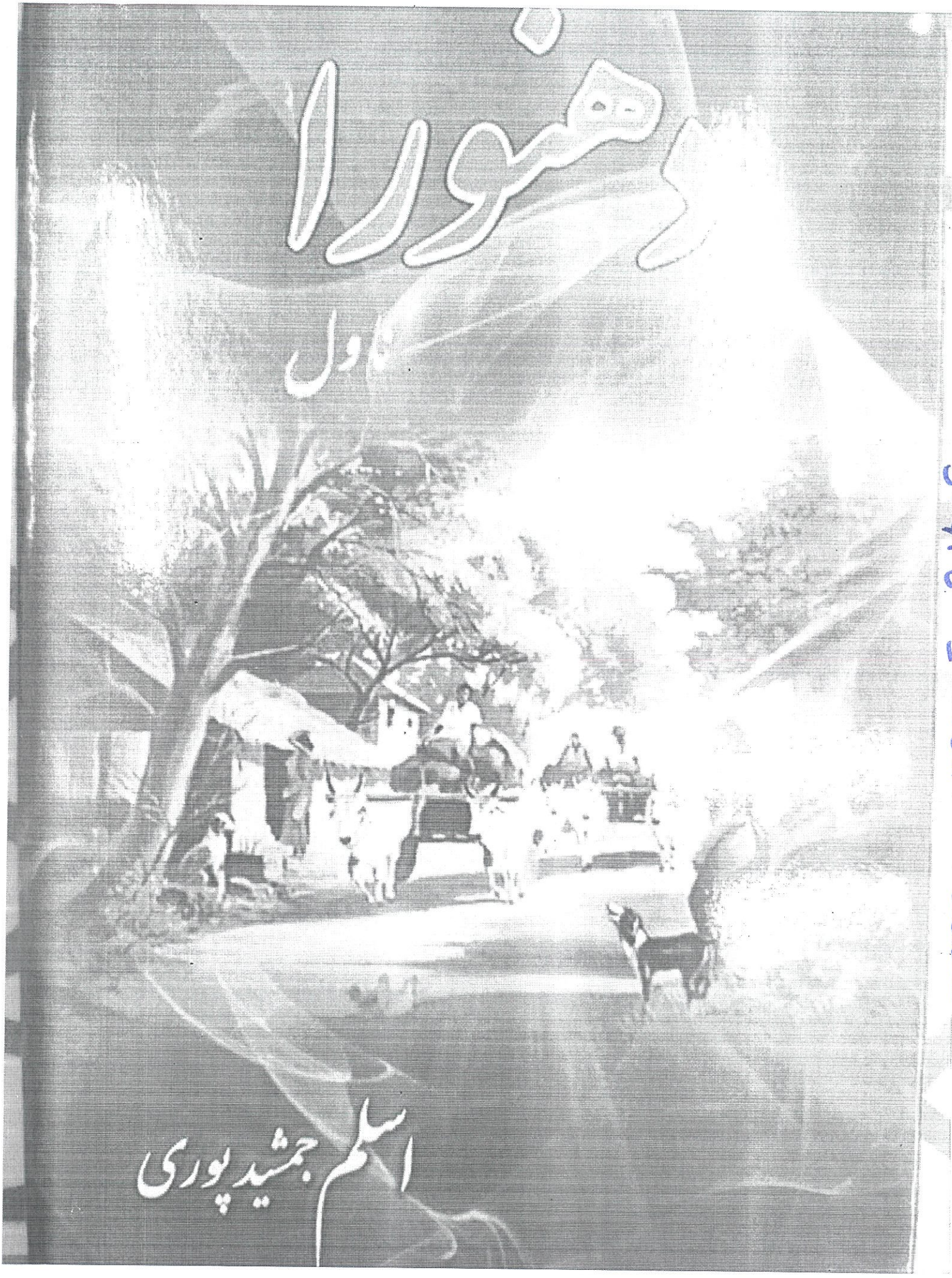

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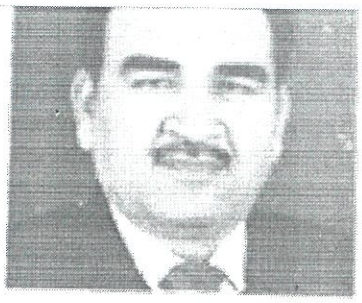

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نام کتاب : افسانچہ اور افسانچہ نگار
مصنف : پروفیسر اسلم جمشید پوری
اشاعت : ۲۰۲۲ء
قیمت : پانچ سو روپے
کمپوزنگ : محمد شمشاد (سی.بی.ایس.، یونیورسٹی، میرٹھ)
مطبع : ایچ۔ایس۔آفسیٹ پرنٹرس، نئی دہلی

ناشر : پروفیسر اسلم جمشید پوری

ISBN No. 978-81-8042-400-7

زیرِ اہتمام
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लिव–इन–रिलेशनशिप : वर्तमान परिदृश्य नामक पुस्तक सामाजिक, व्यवहारिक व राजनीति विज्ञान में अनुसंधानकर्ताओ के लिए लाभदायक होगी

मेरी शुभकामनाएं।

Prof. S.V.S. Rana
Emeritus Scientist (C.S.I.R.)
Formerly Vice Chancellor
Bundelkhand University, Jhansi

लिव–इन–रिलेशनशिप' भारतीय समाज में उभरती नयी प्रवृत्ति है। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा 'लिव–इन–रिलेशनशिप' के सम्बन्ध में दिये गये निर्णय इस तथ्य की पुष्टि करते हैं। डॉ० जयवीर सिंह और सिरिल गौरन द्वारा लिखी गयी यह पुस्तक 'लिव–इन–रिलेशनशिप' के विभिन्न पहलुओं की गहराई से पड़ताल कर जनमानस को इस सम्बन्ध में नये सिरे से सोचने पर विवश करती है।

लेखक को साधुवाद के साथ विशेषकर युवाओं के लिए पठनीय इस पुस्तक का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ।

Prof. P.K. Mishra
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आज के बदलते परिवेश में लिव–इन–रिलेशन की प्रासांगिकता भी बढ़ रही है चूंकि यह आपसी सम्बन्धों पर आधारित रिलेशन है यह रिलेशन भारत में अपने पैर पसार रहा है इसलिये इसकी गहराई को जानना जरूरी है। मैंने यह पुस्तक पढ़ी है जो छात्रों, शिक्षकों एवं समाज से सरोकार रखने वाले अनुसंधानकर्ताओं के लिये लाभप्रद होगी।

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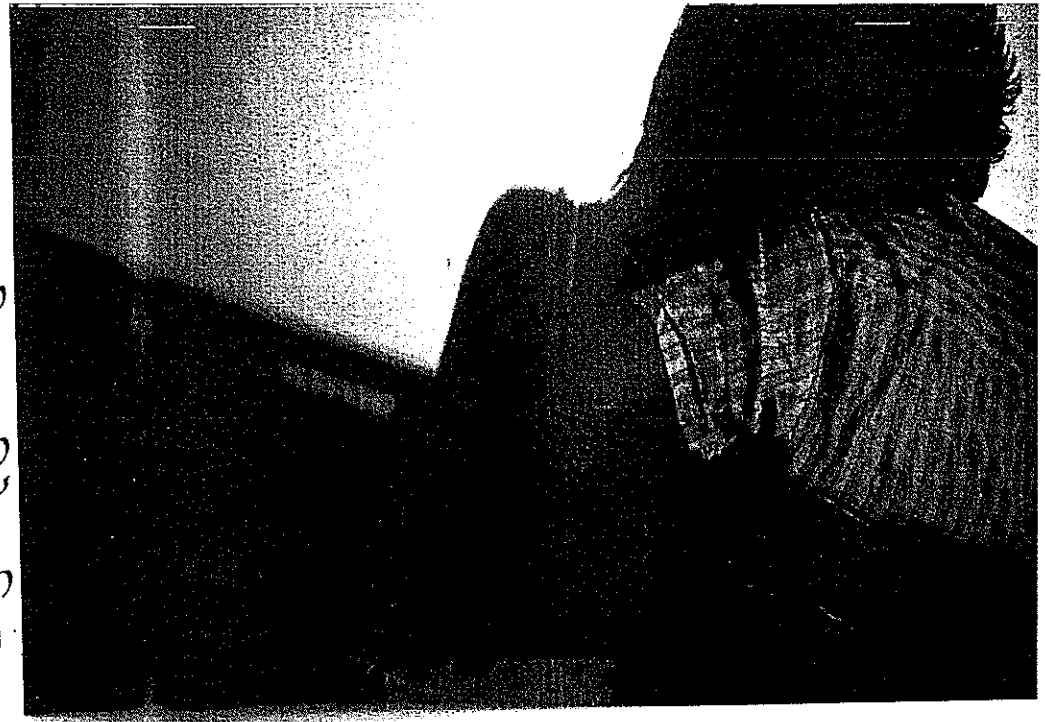

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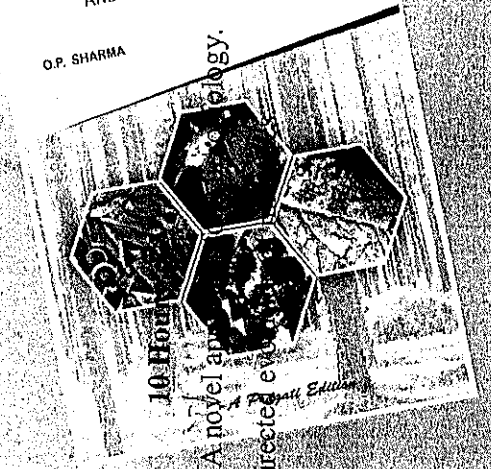

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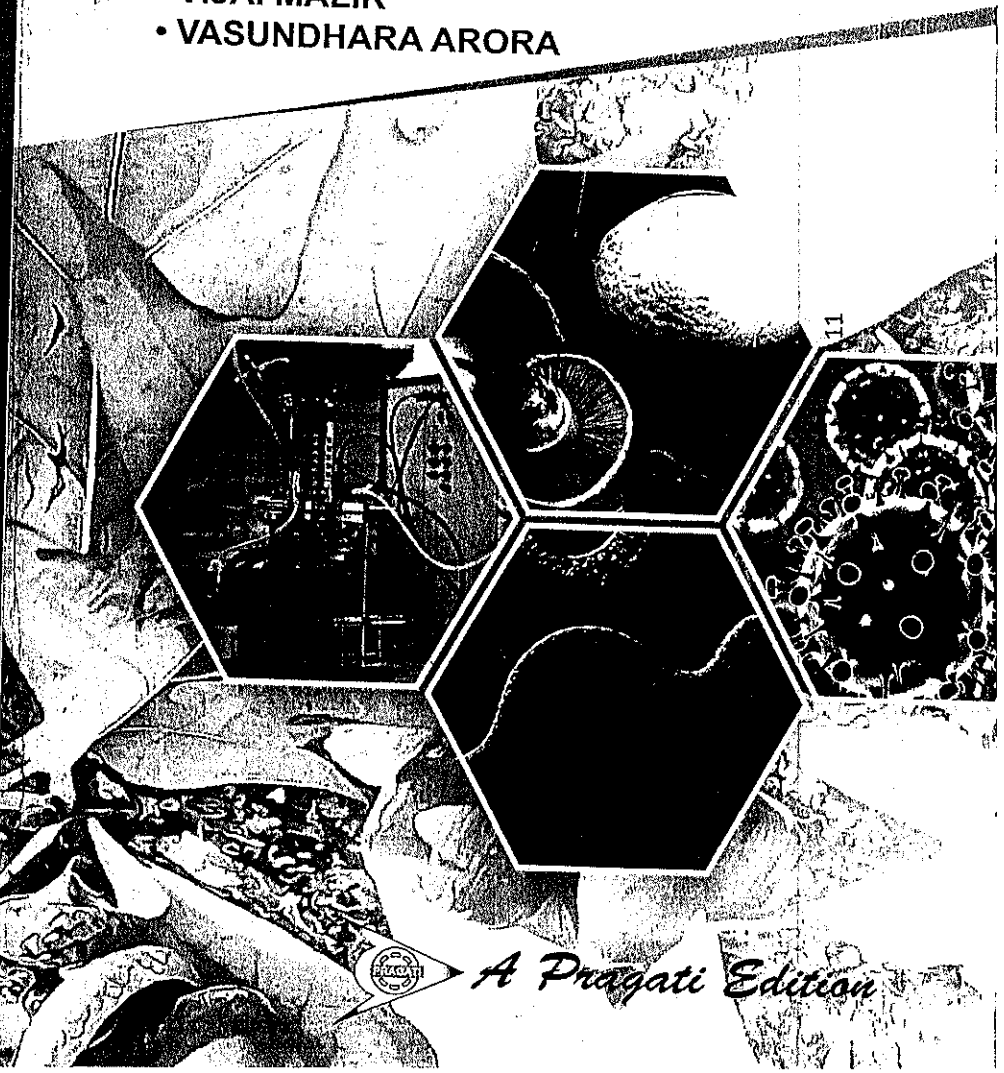

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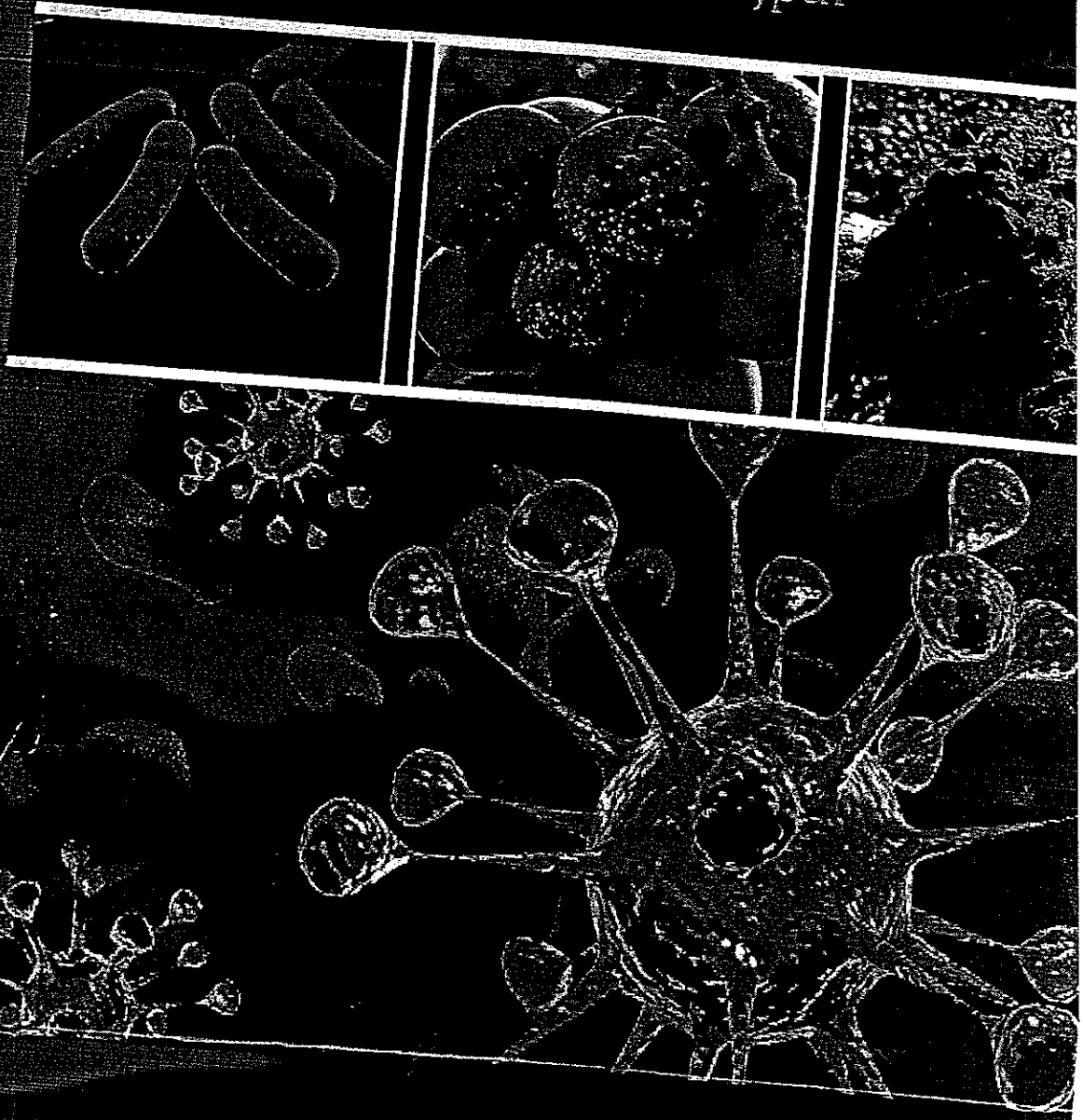

About The Author

Dr. Bhawna Bajpai Working as a assistant. prof. In Chaudhary Charan Singh University In Botany Deptt. Meerut (Uttar- Pradesh). She Obtained her M.sc from Vikram University in 1990 with First Position and M.Phill from Jiwaji University 1991. Also Obtained her P.H.D Degree from Jiwaji University Under Supervision of Prof. Dr. R.K.S Chauhan

About The Book

This invaluable resource introduces types of organism that cause plant disease, ranging from higher plants to viroids and describes examples of cash and staple crop diseases that have caused human catastrophes. Early chapters cover serological and molecular techniques for the diagnosis of plant pathogens, epidemiology, methods for estimating disease severity and its effect on crop yields and techniques for limiting inoculum. Later chapters are concerned with colonisation of the plant and symptom development and the underlying biochemical and genetic factors that control these events. Finally, the control of plant disease using a variety of techniques including genetic modification is discussed. This book is a comprehensively compiled work and contains fundamental facts and aspects of plant pathology. It will serve as an introduction to plant pathology for the beginners in this field. The text includes about 50 diseases in all crop plants giving details of symptoms, disease cycle and control measures.

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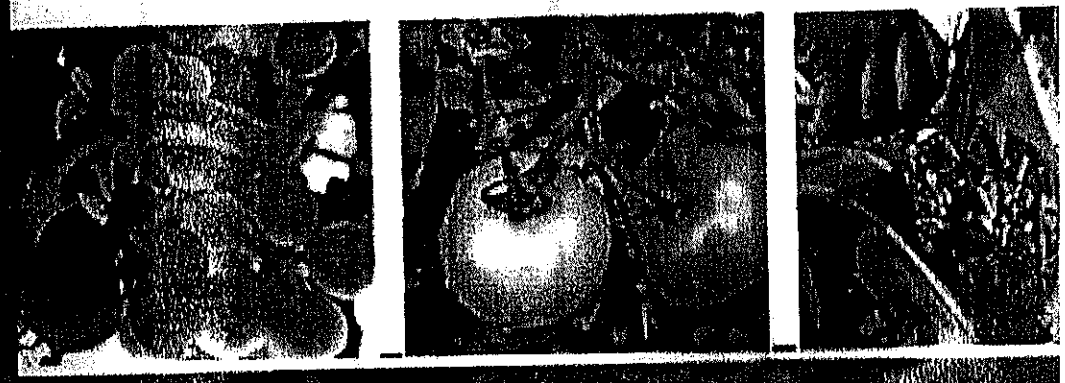

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Planar Printed MIMO Antennas for 5G Access Points

Shobhit Saxena, Binod Kumar Kanaujia, Sachin Kumar, and Raj Mittra

Abstract The fifth-generation (5G) of wireless communication systems will mainly use two frequency bands, namely Sub-6 GHz (below 6 GHz) and millimetre wave (above 24 GHz). For maintaining a compact size of the entire 5G system, there is a growing interest in developing wideband planar printed massive multiple-input-multiple-output (MIMO) antennas fabricated on a single substrate. The MIMO antennas for 5G applications can be designed to support linearly polarized (LP) and circularly polarized (CP) waves. Sometimes the change in polarization occurs between the transmitter and receiver. In such a scenario, the use of planar printed dual circularly polarized (Dual-CP) MIMO antennas will be quite useful. The proposed chapter provides an overview of various types of planar printed MIMO antennas designed on a single substrate for 5G access point applications. Some essential design issues and future research directions related to planar printed MIMO antennas will also be considered.

Keywords 5G · Sub-6 GHz · Millimetre wave · Isolation · LP · CP · Dual-CP · MIMO

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L. Matekovits et al. (eds.), *Printed Antennas for 5G Networks*, PoliTO Springer Series.
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-87605-0_2

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Chapter 19

Entomopathogenic nematode in national development through enhancing the socio-economic condition of Indian farmers

Ashok Kumar Chaubey
Nematology Laboratory, Department of Zoology, Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut, India

19.1 Introduction

The most significant sector of Indian Economy is Agriculture. This sector in India has occupied about 60.45% of India's geographical area and is contributing approximately 16.1% of India's gross domestic product (GDP) (http://www.agrimoon.com/). Small and marginal farmers with less than two hectares of land, account for 86.2% of all farmers, of which 27.9% is contributed by women. Over 85% of rural households depend on agriculture as their principal means of livelihood. India is the largest producer (25% of global production) and consumer (27% of world consumption). But most of the agroproducts are damaged by lots of pests (rodents, birds, insects etc.). Farmers together with agro-fertilizers have pesticides as a tool to control pests during the growing season of crops. In India, estimated crop losses due to the pest are worth of ₹6000 crores annually in which Insects contributing ~20%. Problem can easily be assessed *viz. Helicoverpa armigera* alone losses to the tune of ₹1000 crore in crops like cotton, tomato, pigeon pea, groundnut, sorghum, pearl, millet and other crops of economic importance. It has been estimated that about ₹1200 crore worth of pesticides were used in India to control the bollworm complex of cotton. The degree of problem is accelerating and requiring the better control programme in an environmentally safe manner in succeeding years. To reduce crop losses, tons of costly pesticides are being used by the farmers. The crop damage is caused highest by insects, followed by pathogens and weeds. Consequently, the use of chemical pesticides in agriculture has been an integral part of crop production in many regions, often at very high levels and unscientific pattern of application.

Earth is enthralled by vast diversity of life, and nematodes represent the second most specious rich phylum after Arthopoda. Nematodes are usually considered harmful because of the diseases they cause in humans and animals and the economic impact they have on many agricultural products. Among the nematodes, there is one group of nematodes that are effective against insect fauna and serve as good biocontrol agents and due to their pathogenecity against insect pests they are referred as entomopathogenic nematodes (EPN). EPN are soil-inhabiting, and they infect many different types of soil (born) insects, including the larval forms of moths, beetles and flies, as well as adult crickets and grasshoppers. EPN have been found in all inhabited continents and a range of ecologically diverse habitats, from cultivated fields to deserts. The most commonly studied genera (*Steinernema* and *Heterorhabditis*) are those that are useful in the biological control of insect pests (Gaugler, 2006).

Poinar (1979) listed nine families of nematodes (Allantonematidae, Diplogasteridae, Heterorhabditidae, Mermithidae, Neotylenchidae, Rhabditidae, Sphaerularidae, Steinernematidae, and Tetradonematidae) that are facultative or obligate parasites of insects. These nine families include species that attack insects and kill, sterilize, or alter host development. There are two promising genera viz. *Steinernema* (Steinernematidae) and *Heterorhabditis* (Heterorhabditidae) which having the symbiotic bacteria that belong to the genus *Xenorhabdus* and *Photorhabdus* respectively. These bacteria are carried in the intestinal vesicle of the nonfeeding infective stage of members of the Steinernematidae, and throughout the

Advances in Animal Experimentation and Modeling. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-323-90583-1.00010-6

Requires Authentication Published by De Gruyter 2022

Chapter 8 Microbiology as an occupational hazard: risk and challenges

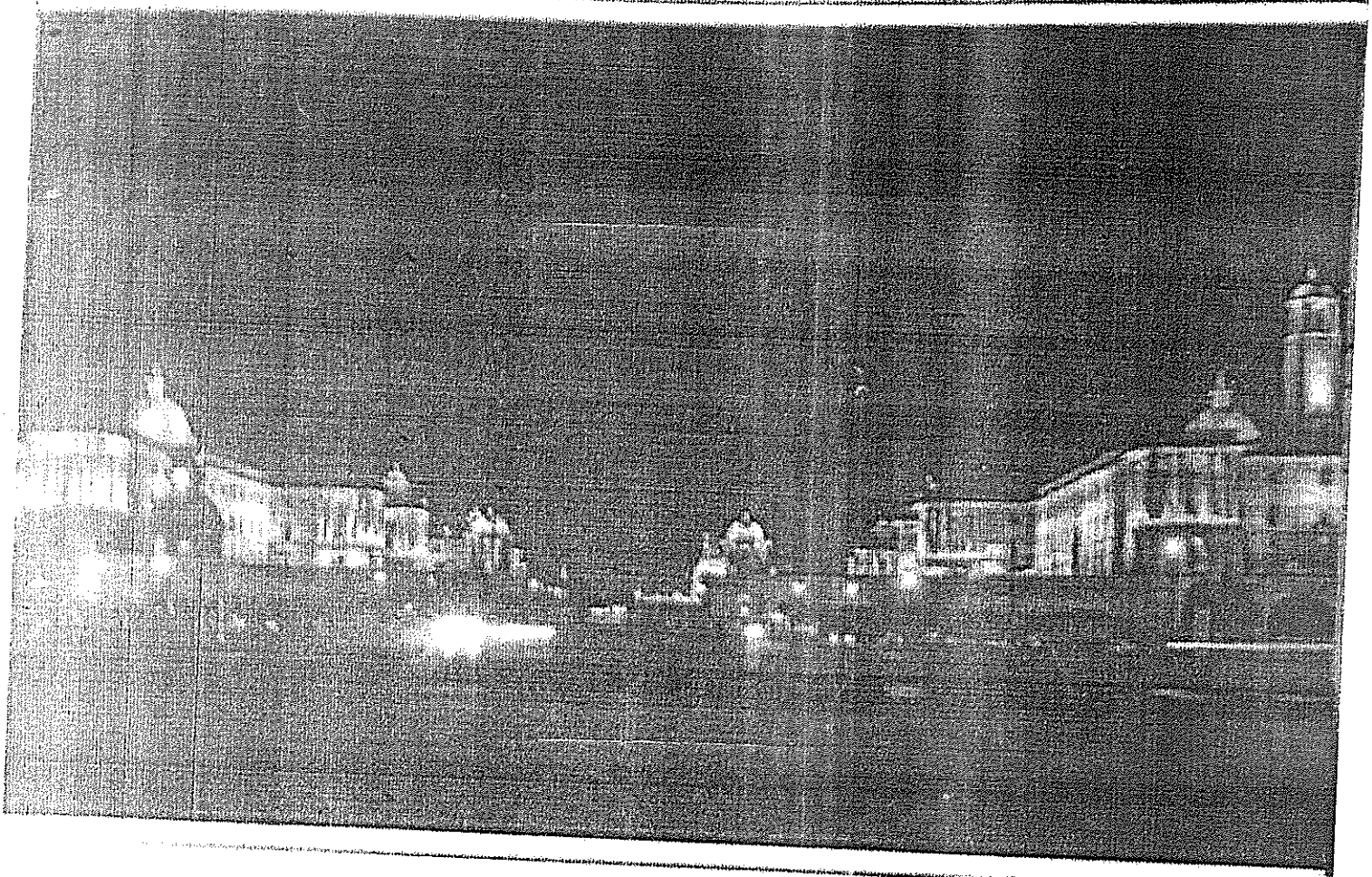
From the book Medical Microbiology

Nazia Tarannum and Ranjit Hawaldar

https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110517736-008

Abstract

A large number of cases have been reported worldwide regarding occupationally acquired microbial diseases. These cases are of major concern because they have potential to cause pandemics. Among the various occupational health hazards, the most serious one is the risk caused by biological agents like viruses, fungi, bacteria and human parasites. The direct/indirect contact [illegible] materials and cultures also pose a health hazard. In current chapter, role of microbiology hazards in various occupations, occupational zoonotic diseases, legislation, safety policies and biosafety [illegible] microbiological laboratories have been discussed.



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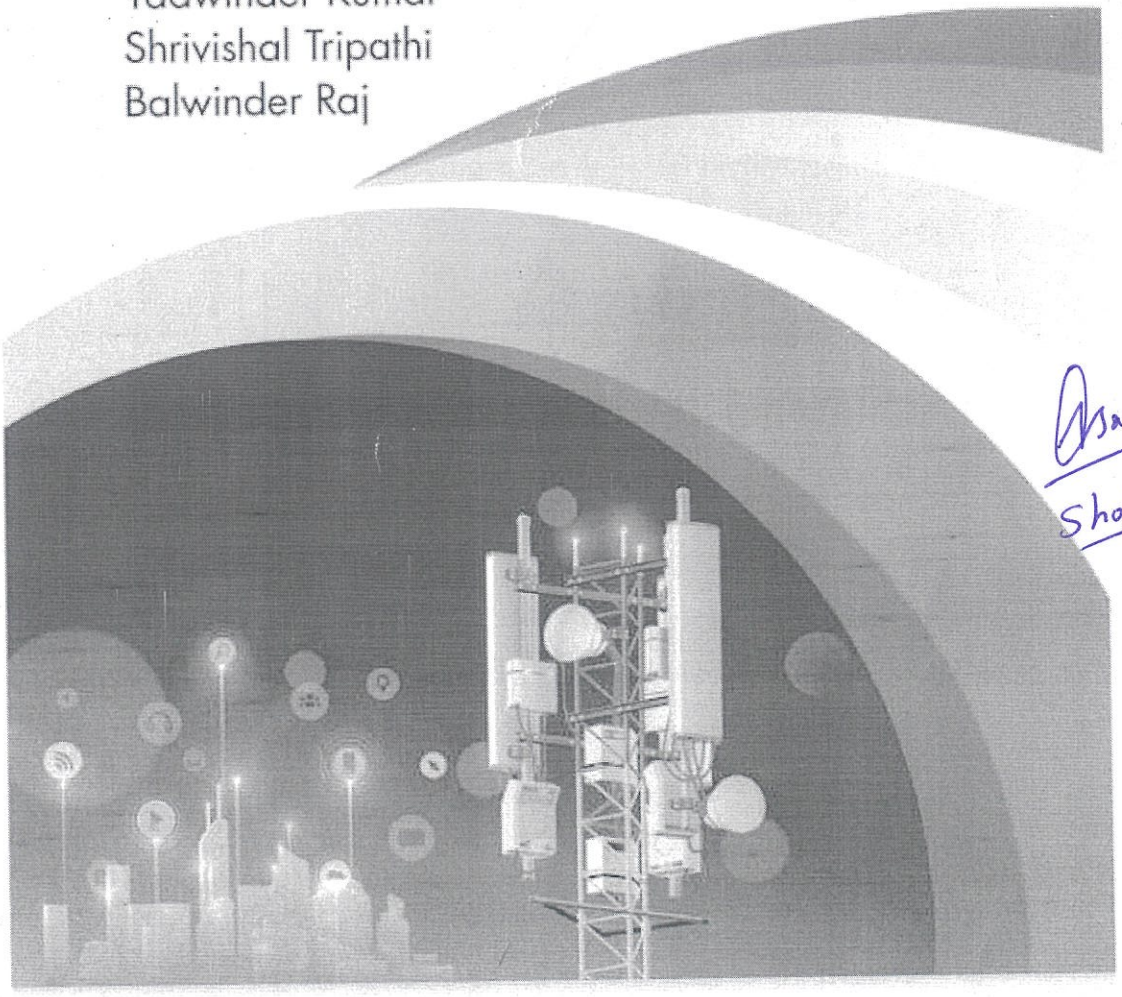

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Estimation of SHG and LE-O Susceptibilities of InAs Crystal: Linear Absorption Taken into Account

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Abstract- **We applied a model involving two coupled anharmonic oscillators (electronic and ionic)to estimate the Second Harmonic Generation (SHG) and Linear Electro Optic (LE-O) susceptibilities of InAs crystal.The crystal of InAs belongs to III-V group compounds owing cubic zinc-blende-type structure. Linear absorption is considered for the selected spectral region 1250 nm – 390 nm.So, the contribution of the imaginary part of the involved complex linear ionic susceptibility to the resultant SHG and LE-O susceptibilities is taken into account and hence the absolute value of complex-linear ionic susceptibility i.e. $|\chi_i^{(1)}(\omega)|$, is used in place of $\chi_i^{(1)}(\omega)$ in the computation of SHG and LE-O coefficients. All of the four constants (nonlinear strength factors), appearing in the model, are determined with the help of experimental data of SHG susceptibility measured in the selected region of 1076 nm -535 nm. Application of such calculated nonlinear strength factors in the concerned modelled expressions, SHG and LE-O susceptibility coefficients are computed as a function of frequency to illustrate the dispersion in the region of 1250 nm –390 nm.**

Keywords- ***Nonlinear Optics, Second Harmonic Generation, LE-O Susceptibility Coefficient, III-V Group Compounds, NLO Effects***

I. INTRODUCTION

Extensive advances have been made in the understanding and application of nonlinear optical interactions since the invention of laser (around 1960). Both experimental, as well as theoretical research in the field of nonlinear optics, is represented by the determination of the absolute value of nonlinear susceptibility. C.G.Garrett [1] used a model with two coupled anharmonic oscillators (electronic & ionic) to predict the nonlinear susceptibilities for a simple diatomic, cubic material. With the limitation of 1-D (1-dimensional), the model should give a reasonable description of the behaviour of zinc-blende-type materials that are both diatomic and cubic. InAs is one of the III-V group compounds having a zinc-blende-type structure. Formerly, several models are applied by different workers to compute the second-order optical properties of III-V group compounds in the different regions of radiation. Some of such models are bond-charge model [2]-[4], charge-transfer model [5].S.S. Jha and N. Bloembergen, [6]; C.L. Tang[7] and C. Flytzanis*et al.* [8], also, have calculated the second-order optical susceptibility coefficients such as Second Harmonic Generation (SHG) and Linear Electro-Optic (LE-O) coefficient, for III-V group compounds to which InAs belongs. Classically, none of the authors [5] [8], had obtained a dispersion relation to estimating the second-order optical susceptibilities, involving a simultaneous contribution from linear electronic and linear ionic susceptibilities for InAs along with other III-V group semiconducting compounds.Presently, the author applied a model to theInAs crystal to compute its nonlinear optical properties (SHG and LE-O susceptibility coefficients, here) in the selected spectral region of 1250 nm – 390 nm. For this, first, the four Nonlinear Strength Factors (NSF) appearing in our modelling, are computed with the help of existing available experimental data [9]. And then, as per the objectives of the author's present work, by using such calculated parameters; the author estimated the required LE-O and SHG coefficients as a function of the frequency. This way, the dispersion in the near infra-red (NIR) region of 1250 nm- 390 nm, is illustrated.

II. THEORETICAL ASPECTS

Garrett has taken one-dimensional lattice and writes the equations of motion in terms of configuration co-ordinates qe and qi for electronic and ionic oscillation respectively as,

$$\ddot{q}e + \omega e 2 q_e = \frac{e_e}{m_e} E \quad (1)$$

$$\ddot{q}i + \omega i 2 q_i = \frac{e_i}{\mu} E \quad (2)$$

Here, me is the electronic mass, μ is the reduced ionic mass, ee andei is the charges of the order of one electronic charge and defined in terms of cation, anion core and anion shell charges. ωe is the resonant frequency associated with the dominant ultraviolet inter-band electronic transition responsible for the dispersion in the visible region and ωi is the resonant frequency associated with transverse optical (TO) phonon frequency in the infrared region. qe is called electronic configuration co-ordinate associated with ωe and qi is ionic configuration co-ordinate associated with ωi.The polarization,

$$P = N[e_e q_e + e_i q_i] \quad (3)$$

And the linear susceptibility is

$$\chi(1) = \frac{N}{E\epsilon_0}[e_e q_e + e_i q_i] = \frac{N}{E\epsilon_0} e_e q_e + \frac{N}{E\epsilon_0} e_i q_i = \chi e(1) + \chi\, i(1) \quad (4)$$

where, χe(1) and χ i(1) is electronic and ionic susceptibility respectively.For

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शोध अनुभव 32 वर्ष
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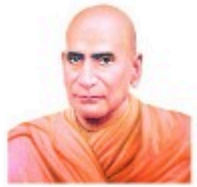



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: एक पुनरावलोकन

विघ्नेश कुमार

पुस्तक परिचय

भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम वस्तुतः आधुनिक विश्व के इतिहास का महत्त्वपूर्ण अध्याय है जिसका मूल उद्देश्य औपनिवेशिक ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद की दासता से भारत को मुक्त कराना था। यह मुख्यतः 10 मई, 1857 को मेरठ (उ.प्र.) की धरती से प्रस्फुटित हुआ, जिसे इतिहासकार प्रोफेसर विघ्नेश कुमार के मतानुसार "1857 की भारतीय क्रान्ति" की संज्ञा से सम्बोधित किया जाना ही सर्वथा न्यायोचित एवं साक्ष्य–संगत है।

"1857 की भारतीय क्रान्ति" यथार्थ में सशस्त्र क्रान्ति थी जो शीघ्र ही प्रायः तत्कालीन सम्पूर्ण भारत भर में विस्तारित हुई, यद्यपि इसके आँचलीय स्वरूप देश, काल और परिस्थिति से प्रभावित थे। इसकी असफलता में भी भारतवर्ष का विराट् उदय होने की सामर्थ्य सिद्ध हुई। वासुदेव बलवन्त फड़के (1872), बालगंगाधर तिलक, लाला लाजपत राय, महामना मदन मोहन मालवीय, स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द, ऐनी बीसेंट, बिपिन चन्द्र पाल आदि की गरमदलीय धारा एवं उसकी सहवर्ती धारा में गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले, महात्मा गाँधी और रघुबीर नारायण सिंह आदि की नरमदलीय धारा एवं राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल, भगत सिंह, सुखदेव, राजगुरु, बटुकेश्वर दत्त, ठाकुर रोशन सिंह, अशफाक उल्ला खाँ, विष्णु शरण दुबलिश व मास्टर सूर्यसेन दा आदि की क्रान्तिकारी धारा तथा नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस व उनकी आज़ाद हिन्द फौज आदि की पुनः सशस्त्र क्रान्ति की धारा आदि धाराओं के असंख्य देशभक्तों ने भारतवर्ष की मुक्ति में विचार व कर्म की अपनी–अपनी सामर्थ्य–शक्ति से योगदान किया।

किन्तु इन महापुरुषों व इनकी विचार–प्रेरणा से प्रेरित असंख्य भारतीयों ने स्थानीय स्तर पर भी राष्ट्र भक्ति की साधना की थी जिनके नाम तथ्यतः काल के गाल में अल्पज्ञात व अज्ञात होकर रह गये।

प्रस्तुत ग्रन्थ उक्त अन्तिम पंक्ति में सूचीबद्ध किये जा सकने वाले अल्पज्ञात व अज्ञात राष्ट्रभक्तों के कृतित्व व व्यक्तित्व को उजागर करने का विनम्र प्रयास भर है।

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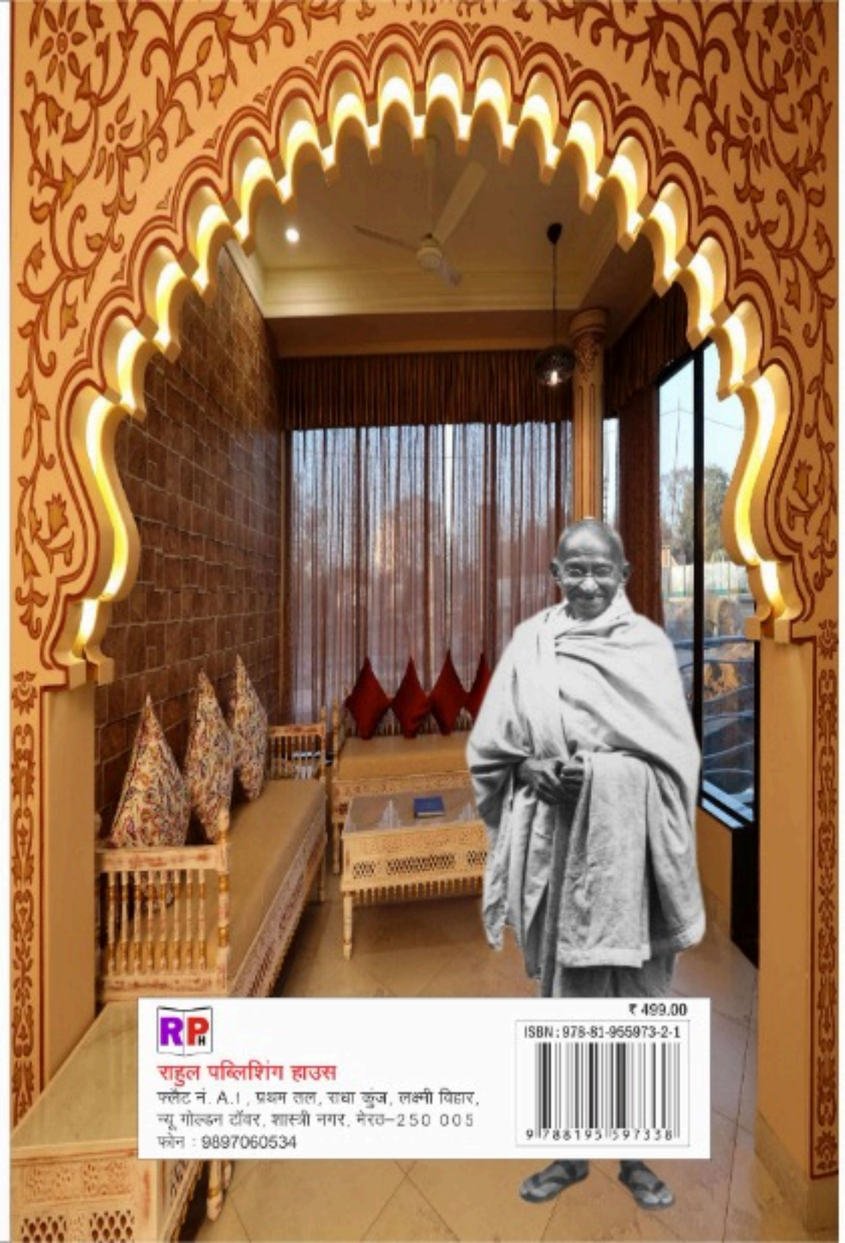

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مرتبین	:	پروفیسر اسلم جمشید پوری، ڈاکٹر ارشاد سیانوی
معاونین	:	ڈاکٹر آصف علی، ڈاکٹر شاداب علیم
اشاعت	:	۲۰۲۱ء
قیمت	:	نو سو روپے
کمپوزنگ	:	محمد شمشاد (سی.بی.ایس.، یونیورسٹی، میرٹھ)
مطبع	:	ایچ۔ایس۔آفسیٹ پرنٹرس، نئی دہلی
ناشر	:	ڈاکٹر اسلم جمشید پوری

ISBN No. 978-81-8042-398-7

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موڈرن پبلشنگ ہاؤس ۹- گولا مارکیٹ، دریا گنج، نئی دہلی-۱۱۰۰۰۲

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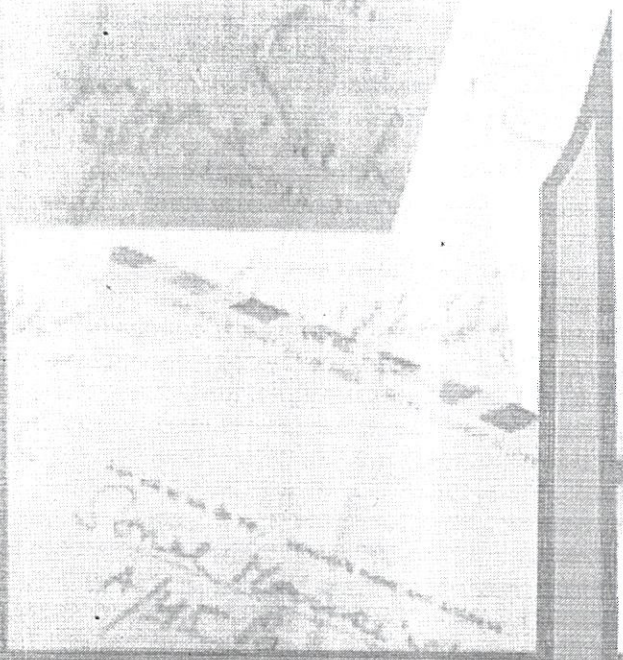
پروفیسر اسلم جمشید پوری

ڈاکٹر ارشاد سیانوی

ہماری کوشش ہے کہ اس فکشن نمبر میں ہندو پاک کے علاوہ پوری دنیا کے فکشن نگاروں اور فکشن ناقدین کی شمولیت ہو۔ پوری کوشش کی گئی ہے کہ نئی صدی کی دو دہائیوں میں لکھے گئے ناولوں، افسانوں، ناولٹس [illegible] فکشن کی صحیح طور پر نمائندگی ہو سکے۔ اس میں جہاں بالکل نئے لکھنے والے جن کی شناخت [illegible] کی بنی ہے، شامل ہیں، وہیں ایسے فکشن نگاروں اور فکشن ناقدین کی بھی شمولیت ہے جو گذشتہ صدی خصوصاً ۱۹۷۰ء کے آس پاس سے لکھنے لکھانے میں مصروف ہیں۔

[illegible] صدی کی دو دہائیوں میں جو فکشن تحریر ہوا ہے وہ خاصا اہم اور معیاری ہے۔ اس صدی میں [illegible] کا ایک لامتناہی سلسلہ ہے جن کا آغاز کویت پر امریکی حملہ سے ہوتا ہے اور جس کا اختتام [illegible]، جو کورونا جیسی مہلک بیماری پر ہماری پوری توجہ اپنی جانب مبذول کر لیتا ہے۔ آپ کو اس شمارے میں موضوعات کے لحاظ سے عالمی تشدد، فرقہ پرستی، مذہبی جنون، حب الوطنی کی نئی روایت، اقلیتوں پر مظالم، عشق و محبت، لو جہاد، آنر کلنگ، ماب لنچنگ اور کورونا کے اثرات جیسے موضوعات پر فکشن پڑھنے کو ملے گا۔



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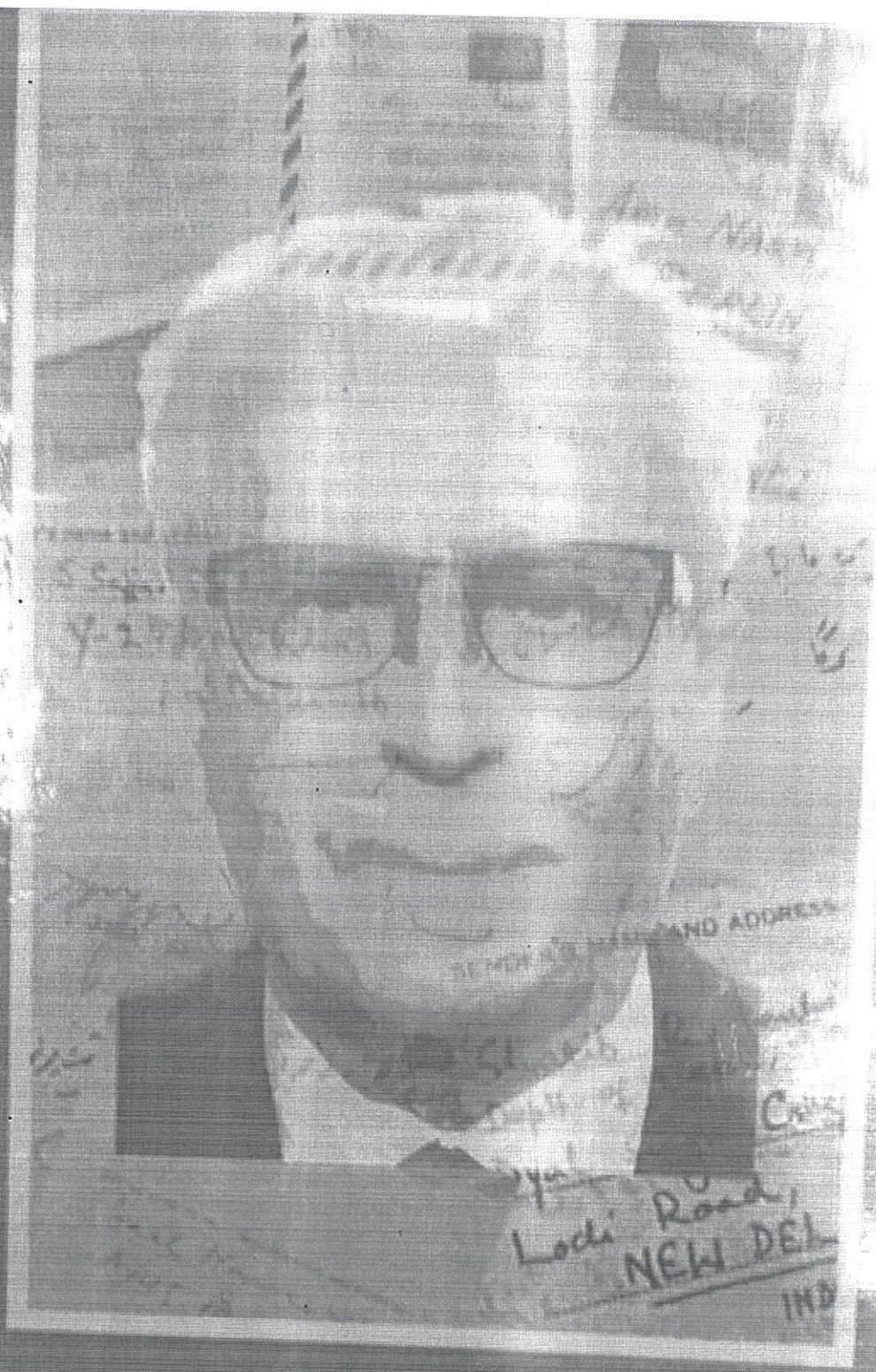

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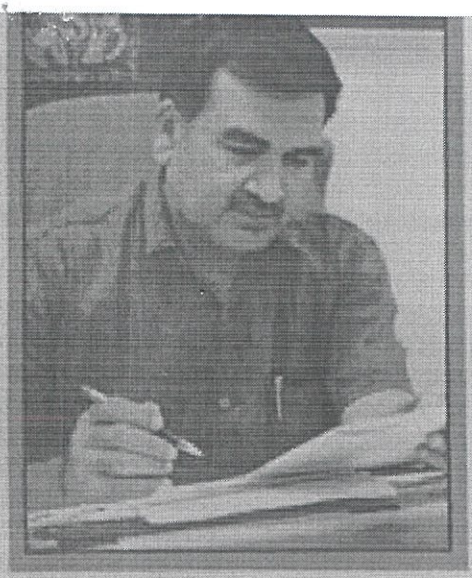

چاچا۔۔۔ کب تک گھاس کھاتے رہو گے۔ اپنا پیٹ کاٹ کر کب تک گائے کا پیٹ بھرو گے۔"

"بیٹا جب تک جان ہے۔۔۔ میں گائے کو نہیں چھوڑ سکتا۔ وہ ہماری ماتا ہے۔"

"چاچا۔۔۔ کیوں نہ اسے بیچ دیں۔۔۔"

"نا بیٹا۔۔۔ نا۔۔۔ ایسا وچار بھی پاپ ہے۔۔۔ یہ پشو بے جبان ہے۔ یانے پوری جندگی ہمارو ساتھ دیو ہے۔ اب انت میں ہم یائے بیچ دیں یو ہرگج نہ ہوے۔"

"پر چاچا۔۔۔ یا کی دیکھ ریکھ کیسے ہووے گی۔ میرے بچے بھی بڑے ہورے ایں۔ میں بھی کب تک کروں۔"

"یا پھر ایک کام کر لیو۔" مہندر کے دماغ میں ایک اور خیال پیدا ہوا۔

"کیا۔۔۔؟" ہرپال سوالیہ نشان بن گئے۔

"کیوں نہ ہم کسی مندر یا مٹھ میں گئو دان کر دیں۔۔۔"

"ہوں۔۔۔" ہرپال نے صرف ہنکار بھری۔

"پُن کا پُن اور سمسیا کو حل بھی۔"

"مہندر یو بات تو، تو نے پتے کی کہی ہے۔ بھگوان بھی کھوس ہو جاوِن گے۔ ہمارے پاپ دھل جان گے اور گائے ماتا سو رکھت بھی رے گی۔"

.....اسی کتاب سے

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डॉ० असलम जमशेदपुरी

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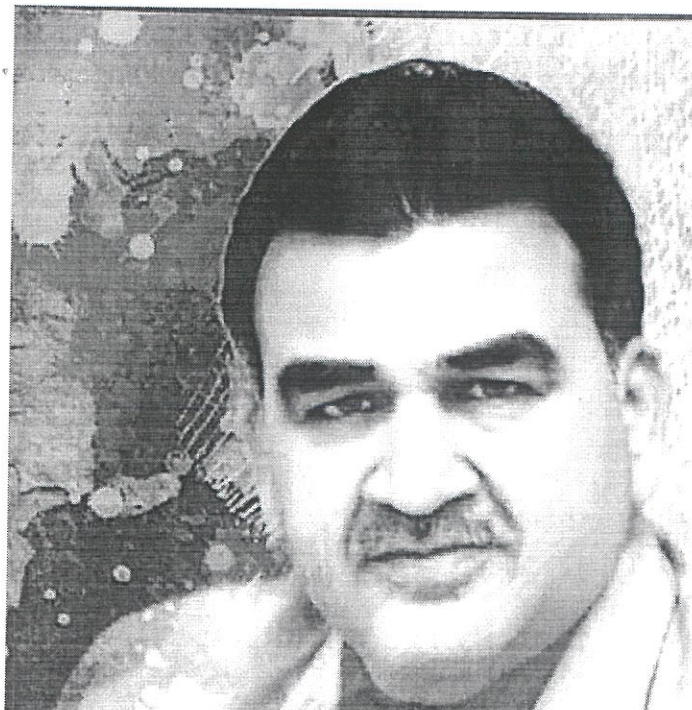

डॉ॰ असलम जमशेदपुरी

'बहुरूपिया' में बहुरंगी धज की कहानियां हैं। इन कहानियों में समाज के विभिन्न हिस्सों या वर्गों के लोग हैं। पढ़े-लिखे हैं तो बेपढ़े भी हैं, शहरों के हैं तो गाँवों के भी हैं, मालिक हैं तो नौकर भी हैं, देसी हैं, विदेशी हैं, हिंदू हैं, मुसलमान हैं, स्त्री हैं, पुरुष हैं, बुलन्दशहरी हैं तो इलाहाबादी भी हैं। शोषण, बेरोजगारी और गरीबी है तो अपने प्राण देकर भी रवायतों को निभाने वाले और बाअदब-खानदानी लोग भी हैं।

गरज़ यह कि एक बहुवर्णी समाज जिसके वैविध्य को एकरूपता के ताने-बाने में कसने की कवायद आज के समय में दिखाई देती है, वह इन कहानियों में अपने वास्तविक और बहुरंगी रूप में मौजूद है।

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HINDI SHIKSHAN ME KAUSHLON KA VIKAS

Edited by: *Prof. Vijya Rani Dhondhiyal, Dr. Sangeeta Pawar, Dr Arun Kumar Chaturvedi,*

ISBN : 978-93-91602-35-2

प्रकाशक

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ग्राम : बहुरार, पोस्ट : ददरी
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काठमांडौ, नेपाल-44600
फोन नं. : 00977 9841205824

प्रथम संस्करण : 2021
कवर डिजाइन : प्रदीप कुमार
मूल्य : ₹ 760/- (भारत, नेपाल)
मूल्य : $ 15/- (अन्य देश)

मुद्रक : श्रीबालाजी ऑफसेट, ई-15, सेक्टर-ए 5/6ए ट्रोनिका सीटी, गाजियाबाद, उ.प्र.

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वैश्विक स्तर पर हिंदी कई रूपों में पहुँची। एक रूप शिक्षण का है और एक रूप है मीडिया माध्यमों का। मीडिया माध्यमों में फिल्म, गीत, समाचार, रेडियो, टेलीविजन सीरियल एवं कार्यक्रमों के बाद अब एक और रूप में सोशल मीडिया है। इसी प्रकार अनुवाद से हिंदी दुनिया के कई देशों में पहुँची। आज हिंदी लेखन भी आज दुनिया के महत्वपूर्ण देशों में हो रहा है। इन सब रूपों में हिंदी अवश्य गई पर विकास और प्रचार के संदर्भ में वह कई भाषाओं से बहुत पीछे छूट गई है। सविधान में दर्ज देश की 22 भाषाओं से उसका अघोषित तौर पर द्वंद्व जारी है अब यह बोलियों तक आ गया है। जब कि हिंदी की बोलियों के प्रयोग को भाषा के सामने खड़ा करने की राजनीति चल रही है। हिंदी को कभी तमिल, कन्नड़, मिजो, असमी, कन्नड़, मराठी से लड़ाई दिखाई जाती हैं तो कभी उर्दू से और अब एक तबका ऐसा खड़ा हो रहा है जो हिंदी की संस्कृत से प्रतियोगिता या विरोध की बात करने लगा है। इस सबका एक ही कारण था की संविधान में तात्कालिक तौर पर अंग्रेजी को कुछ समय तक सहभाषा के रूप में अनुमति दी गई, जिसका धड़ल्ले से उपयोग आज भी जारी है। हिंदी के कठिन होने के नाम पर, अन्य भाषाओं को कमजोर करने के नाम पर या उनके क्षेत्र में घुसपैठ कर उनकी अस्मिता को कमजोर कर देने के नाम पर डराया गया और यह राजनैतिक कुचर्चा आज भी

वाले अनेक आयोजक हिंदी क्षेत्र के होते थे क्योंकि उन्हें विदेशों में भारतीयों के बीच ऐसा करना अपनी राजनीति के लिए ठीक लगता है। ऐसे लोगों का यह भी तर्क होता है कि भाषा तो केवल माध्यम है जैसे भी हो बातचीत होनी चाहिए। इस प्रकार के अनेक उदाहरण है इससे पता चलता है कि विश्व के अनेक देशों में रहने वाले भारतीय प्रवासियों की संपर्क भाषा केवल हिंदी नहीं है, कुछ राजनीति करने वाले इसे देश के बाहर भी राजनीति का शिकार बना रहे हैं। इसलिए भारत के बाहर हिंदी को लेकर असमंजस पर विदेशी भी भारतीयों की हिंदी विषयक उदासी की अक्सर चर्चा करते हैं।

हिंदी के प्रति एक रूप हिंदी का वैश्विक स्तर पर शिक्षण का भी है। विश्व के अनेक नागरिक हिंदी या संस्कृत भारत को जानने के लिए भी पढ़ते हैं, भारत भ्रमण के लिए, भारतीय सांस्कृति को जानने के लिए और अब अपने देश में हिंदी संबंधी रोजगार के लिए हिंदी पढ़ने वालों की संख्या भी पर्याप्त है। अब भारत के बाहर महत्वपूर्ण देशों में हिंदी अध्ययन हो रहा है। इसमें बहुत बड़ा योगदान भारत के बाहर हिंदी शिक्षण की व्यवस्था और प्रसार का दायित्व निर्वाह का कार्य भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद का भी है। परंतु आज तक भी दुनिया में अनेक देशों में हिंदी पीठ नहीं है और कोरोना के कारण भी अनेक देशों में पीठों पर नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है। कई देशों ने हिंदी अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति अपने आप की है। इससे हिंदी के प्रति वैश्विक भाषा होने और स्वीकार्यता बढ़ने की बात की जाती है। विदेशों में हिंदी फिल्मों, मीडिया माध्यमों, हिंदी गीतों से हिंदी प्रचार होता है और सोशल मीडिया में ब्लॉग लेखन, फेसबुक, ट्विटर, इंस्टाग्राम सहित सभी माध्यमों में हिंदी प्रयोग बढ़ा है।

भारत में राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के आने के बाद हिंदी को लेकर मंथन आरंभ हुआ है। परंतु सवाल है कि नई शिक्षा नीति आने के बाद मातृभाषा एवं स्थानीय भाषा राज्यभाषा के रूप में हिंदी का प्रयोग कितने राज्य करेंगे, इसके बाद में प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक शिक्षा में हिंदी प्रयोग किस रूप में बढ़ेगा और कितने राज्य उच्च शिक्षा तक उपाधियों के लिए हिंदी अध्ययन अथवा हिंदी माध्यम से शिक्षण आरंभ करेंगे। इसकी शुरुआत तो बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। इस संबंध में लेखा-जोखा कुछ वर्षों में हमारे सामने आएगा, लेकिन वर्तमान स्थिति में विधि, तकनीकी, विज्ञान, समाज विज्ञान, चिकित्सा शिक्षा सहित महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में हिंदी माध्यम से शिक्षण उस रूप में नहीं हो प्रारंभ हो पाया जिसकी आवश्यकता और अपेक्षा थी। यद्यपि भारत सरकार द्वारा स्थापित वैज्ञानिक एवं तकनीकी शब्दावली

आयोग द्वारा शब्दकोशों, नए शब्दों का निर्माण किया गया है तथापि इन विषयों में हिंदी में पुस्तक लेखन कम हैं। इसका प्रभाव शिक्षण पर भी दिखाई देता है।

गैर हिंदी भाषी कहे जाने वाले राज्यों में सरकारी कामकाज तो हिंदी में नहीं हो रहा है, शैक्षणिक क्षेत्र में भी हिंदी अध्ययन के अलावा नहीं के बराबर है। इसलिए अब हिंदी के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर स्थापित होने से पहले देश में हिंदी को सभी रूपों में स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। सबसे अधिक आवश्यकता शिक्षण माध्यमों और रोजगार में हिंदी को लाने की है। इसका तात्पर्य यह भी है कि सभी विषय हिंदी में पढ़ाए जाएं और सरकारी ही नहीं व्यावसायिक और निजी संस्थाओं में भी हिंदी में काम का प्रचलन बढ़े। आज हम हिंदी क्षेत्रों में भी इस रूप में उदासी देखते हैं। हिंदी भाषी राज्यों में भी छोटे व्यापारिक संस्थानों से लेकर, विद्यालयों से विश्वविद्यालयों तक के नाम अँग्रेजी में लिखे मिलते हैं। इस स्तर पर बहुत क्रांतिकारी नीति की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि निजी संस्थानों में कंप्यूटर और तकनीकी में हिंदी बहुत कम है। ऐसी संस्थाओं में हिंदी का प्रयोग बढ़ेगा तभी हिंदी निखरेगी।

असम से पंजाब और केरल से जम्मू कश्मीर तक सभी राज्यों में हिंदी का शिक्षण, प्रचार हो रहा है किंतु यह सब हिंदी विभागों में ही हो रहा है और कई राज्यों में द्वितीय भाषा के रूप में उसकी मजबूत स्थिति भी बनी है। आवश्यकता सभी प्रकार के विषयों के शिक्षण में हिंदी की तो है ही इसी प्रकार गैर हिंदी क्षेत्र से कहे जाने वाले राज्यों में राजभाषा के रूप में भी उसकी मान्यता हो।

यह भी तय है कि राजभाषा के संवैधानिक प्रावधानों को लागू करते हुए अगर हिंदी प्रयोग मंत्रालयों, कार्यालयों, दूतावासों में बढ़ेगा तभी भविष्य में दुनिया की पहली भाषा के रूप में हिंदी भी देख सकते हैं। अंग्रेजी के वैश्विक प्रसार को पिछले कुछ दसकों से हिंदी और चीनी मंदारिन ने ही टक्कर दी है पर अंग्रेजी के सैकड़ों वर्षों के प्रसार के सामने दोनों भाषाएँ अपने देश की अधिक जनसंख्या के कारण संख्या में अधिक हैं। अनतरर्राष्ट्रीय प्रसार में सभी महाद्वीपों और देशों में अग्रेजी की कम या अधिक उपस्थिति बनी रहेगी। हाल के वर्षों में चीन और जापान जैसे देशों ने अंग्रेजी को स्वीकार किया वह ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा। यह भी आवश्यक है कि हमें अब अंतरर्राष्ट्रीय रूप में हिंदी के विविध स्थानीय प्रयोग और लेखन शैलियों को मान्यता देनी होगी और देश-विदेश में व्यापक प्रचार-प्रसार करना होगा। साथ ही शिक्षण और रोजगार माध्यमों में हिंदी को लाना होगा। हिंदी के प्रयोग को गति और सामर्थ्य तभी मिलेगी जब वह वास्तविक जमीन पर अपनी

भाषाओं के प्रति उपेक्षा पूर्ण व्यवहार और विदेशों में सीमित उपयोग होने के कारण अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन जैसे देशों में भी हिंदी शिक्षण करने वाले संस्थान कम हो रहे हैं। हिंदी अध्ययन के नए प्रयोग क्षेत्रों, मध्य एशिया, चीन, कोरिया, जापान में हिंदी अध्ययन बढ़ा जरूर है पर वहाँ भी उन देशों की सरकारें और वहाँ के नागरिकों की रूचि या व्यावसायिक आवश्यकता बड़ा कारण है। इसका एक कारण भारत सरकार की ओर से हिंदी शिक्षण कार्यक्रम वैश्विक स्तर पर नहीं चल रहा है भारत में और विदेशों में सुनियोजित हिंदी प्रसार की नीति नहीं दिखाई दे रही है।

आज दुनिया के अधिकांश देश है तो मानते हैं कि भारत की आर्थिक शक्ति बढ़ रही है तो उसकी भाषा को भी स्वीकार करना होगा, लेकिन वह कौन सी भाषा होगी इस पर भारत को अपनी नीति तय करनी होगी क्योंकि अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भारतीयों द्वारा प्रयोग में लाई जाने वाली अंग्रेजी ही प्रतिनिधि भाषा की तरह आती है। इसलिए हिंदी के प्रति अंतरर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जो दृष्टिकोण रहेगा वह भारत सरकार के सरकारी कार्यालयों से लेकर प्रवासी भारतीयों की अपनी भाषा के प्रति लगाव से भी तय होगा। अगर भारत के बाहर भारतीयों में हिंदी प्रतिनिधि भाषा बनकर उभरती है और सरकारी कार्यालयों में हिंदी प्रयोग बढ़ता है तथा हिंदी शिक्षण माध्यम और रोजगार माध्यम बनती है तभी विदेशों में भी हिंदी को एक महत्वपूर्ण भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाएगा अन्यथा हम विदेशों और महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर अंग्रेजी प्रयोग कर हिंदी को लगातार निरुत्साहित ही करते रहेंगे।

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हिन्दी शिक्षण में कौशल का विकास

डॉ. सविता मोहन
पूर्व निदेशक
उच्च शिक्षा उत्तराखण्ड

अनेक लिपियों बीस से अधिक लिखित भाषओं और एक हजार से अधिक बोलियों की संपदा वाला हमारा देश एक विस्तृत भाषायी क्षेत्र है इस विविधता का कारण देश की विभिन्न संस्कृतियों और उनके इतिहास हैं। यह आवश्यक है कि हमें अपनी भाषाओं को आधिकाधिक व्यवहार की भाषा, व्यापार की भाषा, साहित्यिक संप्रेषण की भाषा, राजकाज की भाषा, औपचारिक, अनौपचारिक व औपचारिकेत्तर शिक्षा की भाषा तथा अन्यान्य प्रयोजनों की भाषा बनाकर सभी दृष्टिकोण से व्यापकता की पराकाष्ठा तक पहुंचाना होगा। तभी हम अपने देश में अपनी भाषा में अपनी शिक्षा और संस्कृति का वर्चस्व बवाए रख सकेंगे।

स्वाधीनता प्राप्ति से पहले देश में ऐसी छोटी बड़ी अनेक रियासतें थी जिनके राजकाज की भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी का प्रयोग था। राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार और प्राचीन पुस्तकालय से इस बात की पुष्टि हो जाती है कि गुजरात से लेकर बिहार तक तथा मध्यप्रदेश से लेकर पंजाब तक के सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र में बिखरी हुई हिंदू रियासतों के बीच आपसी पत्र व्यवहार का माध्यम एक हिंदी ही थी। स्वराज्य प्राप्ति से पहले गांधीजी के युग में खादी राष्ट्रीयता ही वर्दी थी और हिंदी राष्ट्रीय, कात्मता की प्रतीक है।

आज हिन्दी भारत तक ही सीमित नहीं है अपितु फिजी सूरीनाम दक्षिण अफ्रीका मॉरीशस कनाडा आदि अनेक देशों में भी फल-फूल रहा है। विश्व के अनेक विवविद्यालयों में हिंदी पढ़ी जा रही है। हिंदी भाषा के विविध रूपों में छात्रों के शिक्षण प्रशिक्षण कौशल की अभिवृद्धि कर सकती है यह एक विचारणीय प्रश्न है

आरवर्ड जामवर सिंह

सम्पादक- शैलेन्द्र कुमार सिंह

प्रकाशक-
राष्ट्रीय चेतना प्रकाशन
हेड ऑफिस- के. 58/63, दारा नगर
वाराणसी, उ0प्र0, पिन कोड- 221001
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय-
म.नं. 381, वार्ड नं0- 12
चन्धासी, मुगलसराय, चन्दौली, पिन कोड-232101
Mob. : 9415286192, 9838851004
E-mail : cpsvinay@gmail.com

ISBN : 978-81-8322-513-3

प्रथम संस्करण : 2021

मूल्य : 200.00 (दो सौ रुपये मात्र)

रजत मिमोशन
[illegible] कुमार

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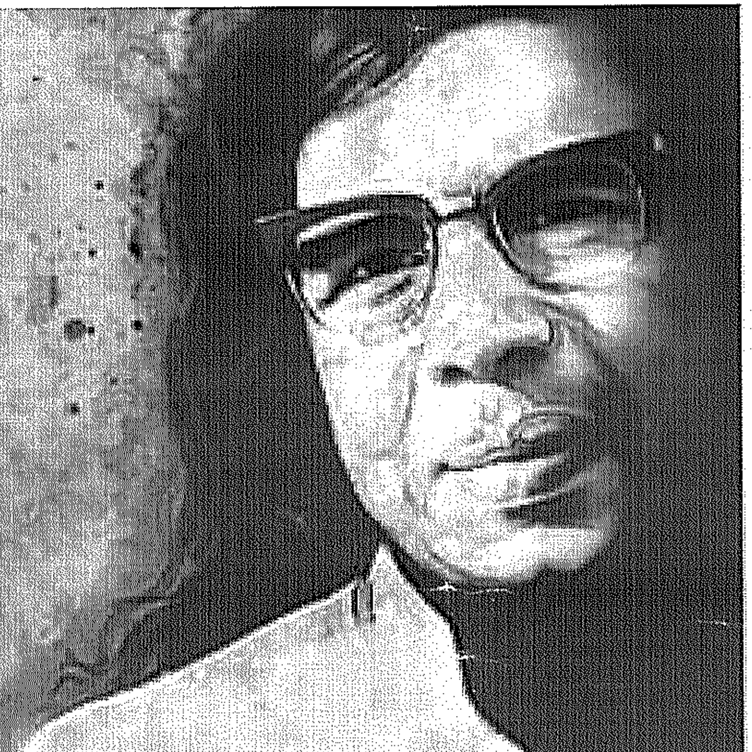
[illegible]

शताब्दी साहित्यकार मूल्यांकन शृंखला-1 फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु



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[illegible]

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शताब्दी साहित्यकार मूल्यांकन शृंखला-1

फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु

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नई दिल्ली

प्रथम संस्करण : 2021

ISBN : 978-81-951867-1-6

मूल्य : ₹ 995/-

प्रकाशक

हंस प्रकाशन
(पब्लिशर्स एण्ड डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स)
बी-396/1, गली नं. 3, दूसरा पुस्ता,
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नई दिल्ली-110002
दूरभाष : 7217610640

टाईप सेटिंग : मुस्कान कम्प्यूटर्स, दिल्ली-94

मुद्रक : एल. के. ऑफसेट, दिल्ली

अनुक्रम

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Relevance of Gandhian Thought

Editor
Dr. Awadhesh Kumar
Dr. Gautam Gupta
Co-editor
Dr. Bhawana Singh

AKHAND PUBLISHING HOUSE
DELHI (INDIA)

AKHAND PUBLISHING HOUSE

Publisher Distributor Exporter [illegible]

Head Office : L-9A, First Floor, Street No. 42,
Sadatpur Extension, Delhi-110094 (INDIA)
Phone No.: 9968628081, 9555149955 & 9013387535
E-mail : akhandpublishinghouse@gmail.com,
akhandpublishing@yahoo.com
Website : www.akhandbooks.com

Relevance of Gandhian Thought

1st Edition 2021
ISBN: 978-93-90870-49-3

Printed in India

Published by Jhapsu Yadav for Akhand Publishing House. Cover Designed and Laser Typesetting at VM Graphic and Printed at Aarna Enterprises, Delhi.

Content

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डॉ० विद्या सागर सिंह

वैश्विक राजनीति एवं साहित्य का अन्योन्याश्रय संबंध रहा है। वैश्विक परिवर्तनों से साहित्य भी अछूता नहीं है। भारतीय राजनीति का आरंभिक दौर राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन की घटनाओं परिघटनाओं से संचालित था। जब नरम दल और गरम दल राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन का नेतृत्व कर रहे थे तब समय की सीमा को पार कर भारतीय राजनीति का परिदृश्य अचानक बदलता है। दक्षिण अफ्रीका में गाँधी जी द्वारा किये गये संघर्ष एवं प्रयोग गाँधीवाद का मुख्य हथियार बनते हैं। 9 जनवरी, 1915 ई० को गाँधी जी का भारत आगमन होता है। पहले वे भारत भ्रमण करते हैं फिर भारतीय राजनीति एवं समाज का मुआयना करते हैं। गाँधी जी महसूस करते हैं कि अंग्रेजों से लड़ाई में प्रत्येक भारतीय को अपनी भूमिका निभानी पड़ेगी। इसलिए उन्होंने कांग्रेस पार्टी को जन सरोकारों से जोड़ा। चवन्निया मेम्बर बनने लगे। जो कांग्रेस 1885 से अपनी स्थापना के साथ ही मध्यवर्ग से आगे नहीं बढ़ सकी थी, 1920 में अखिल भारतीय स्वरूप ग्रहण कर लेती है। अंतिम जन तक कांग्रेस की बयार पहुँचती हैं जिसमें गाँधी रूपी सुगंध को महसूस किया जा सकता था। गाँधीवाद दरअसल, गाँधी जी की वैचारिक प्रतिबद्धता एवं प्रयोग का समुच्चय है जिसे परिस्थितियों की शान पर चढ़ाकर चमक पैदा की जा सकती है। यह वैचारिक पुंज है।

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प्राचीन भारत का राजनीतिक व सैनिक इतिहास

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ए.वी. कौर

पुस्तक के विषय में

भारत में मुगलकाल का इतिहास 1526 ई. से आरम्भ होता है जब भारत पर बाबर का आक्रमण हुआ तथा मुगलों व लोदियों के बीच पानीपत का प्रथम युद्ध हुआ था। यहाँ से बाबर ने लोदी वंश को हराकर मुगलवंश की नींव डाली थी जो भारत में लम्बे समय तक चला। इस वंश में बाबर, हुमायूँ, अकबर, जहाँगीर और औरंगजेब जैसे प्रसिद्ध बादशाह हुए जिन्होंने लम्बे समय तक भारत पर राज किया। महत्वपूर्ण है कि इसी काल में महाराणा प्रताप, राणा सांगा सहित अनेक राजपूत राजा हुए। किन्तु पर-परस्ती के गौरवशाली स्वपनों के दृष्टा व उसे साकार करने वाले छत्रपति शिवाजी भी इसी युग की देन है। इसी के साथ अफगान बादशाह शेरशाह भी इसी युग में स्थान प्राप्त किए हुए है। प्रस्तुत पुस्तक में चर्चित विषय है, मुगलकालीन इतिहास के स्रोत, बाबर, हुमायूँ, शेरशाह, अकबर, जहाँगीर, शाहजहाँ तथा औरंगजेब की राजनैतिक व अन्य उपलब्धियाँ, छत्रपति शिवाजी की विजय व प्रशासन, मुगलकालीन प्रशासनिक व्यवस्थायें, मुगलकाल-दृश्य अर्थात् कलाधिकार रूप, मुगलकला के विविध पक्ष आदि।

यह पुस्तक कल्प पुस्तक के रूप में है। पुस्तक भारत के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों व महाविद्यालयों की स्नातक एवं स्नातकोत्तर कक्षाओं के लिए तो अति उपयोगी है ही, साथ ही यह भारत की विभिन्न प्रशासनिक सेवाओं की परीक्षाओं के लिए भी विशेष रूप से महत्वपूर्ण है।

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N.M.P. Verma

N.M.P. Verma is the Senior Most Professor at Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, India. He was the First Head, Department of Economics, First Dean of School of Ambedkar Studies constituting the Social Sciences department and the First Dean of School of Economics & Commerce. He has also served BBAU as the Acting Vice Chancellor, and later also served as the Vice Chancellor of the University. He is the First President of the Association of the Socio-Economic Development Studies (ASEDS 2013). He was the Conference President (2019) of Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand Economic Association. He was also the First Editor-in-Chief of International Journal of Social Science and Development Policy jointly published by BBAU & ASEDS (2015-20). He has edited many books, including the Recession and Its Aftermath: Adjustments in United States, Australia and the Emerging Asia (Springer 2013) and the most recent one, the Routledge Handbook of Exclusion, Inequality and Stigma in India (Routledge, Taylor & Francis, London & New York 2020).

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Growth and Instability in Indian Agriculture

Sanjeev Kumar, Sanjay Kumar Upadhyay

The Indian economy has changed structurally over time with the anticipated decline in agriculture's share in the gross domestic product (GDP). Despite a fall in its share from 55.1 percent in 1950-1951 to 17 percent in 2008-2009, agriculture remains important for two major reasons. First, the country has achieved self- sufficiency in food production at the macro.

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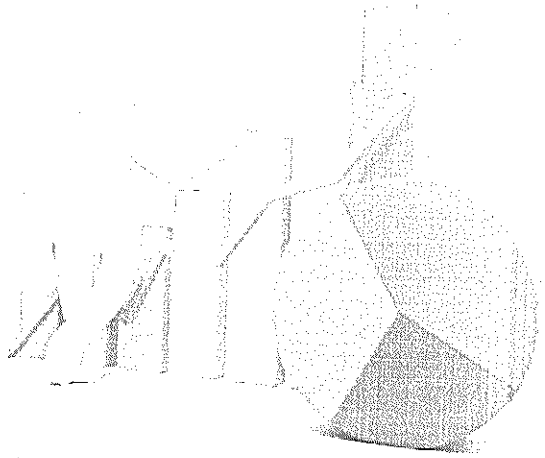

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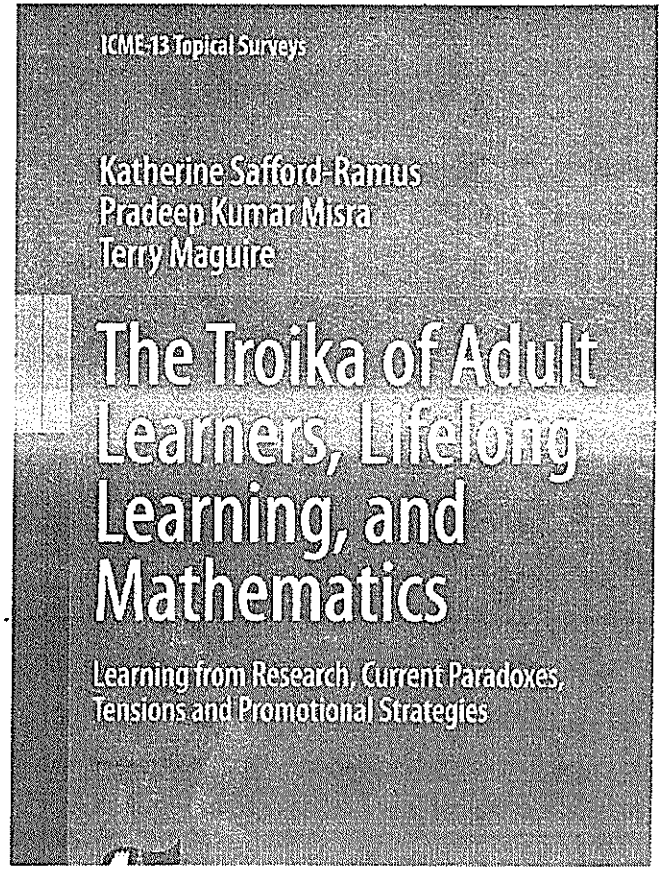

Chapter 6
Development of eLearning in the Commonwealth Countries

Pradeep Kumar Misra
Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut, India

Sanjaya Mishra
Commonwealth of Learning, Canada

ABSTRACT

The Commonwealth is home to 2.4 billion people (almost one-third of the world population). The countries of Commonwealth, 54 in number, are spread across Africa, Asia, the Americas, Europe, and the Pacific. The Commonwealth countries are amongst the world's biggest and smallest states in terms of population and size, with about 32 of them having less than 1.5 million people. Over the years, the Commonwealth countries have emphasized using distance education and technologies to improve access to quality learning opportunities. In this pursuit, online learning or eLearning has been adapted in many Commonwealth countries, although in varying degrees. This chapter provides an overview of eLearning in Commonwealth countries by looking into the developments that emerged as various policies, projects, and practices in the four regions of the Commonwealth (i.e., Commonwealth Africa, Commonwealth Asia, Commonwealth Caribbean, and Commonwealth Pacific).

BACKGROUND

The Commonwealth is home to 2.4 billion people (almost one-third of the world population). The countries of Commonwealth, 54 in number, are spread across Africa, Asia, the Americas, Europe, and the Pacific. The Commonwealth countries are amongst the world's biggest and smallest countries in terms of population and size, with about 32 of them having less than 1.5 million people. In economic terms, Commonwealth countries include both advanced and developing economies (Commonwealth Secretariat, 2020a). The notable point is that out of 54 countries of the Commonwealth, 44 are low and middle-income countries. Over the years, the Commonwealth countries have emphasized distance education and technologies to improve access to quality learning opportunities. In this pursuit, online

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-7998-7607-6.ch006

Zero Waste as an Approach and Sustainable Society

Nazia Tarannum, Nikhil Kumar, and Pooja Km

Contents

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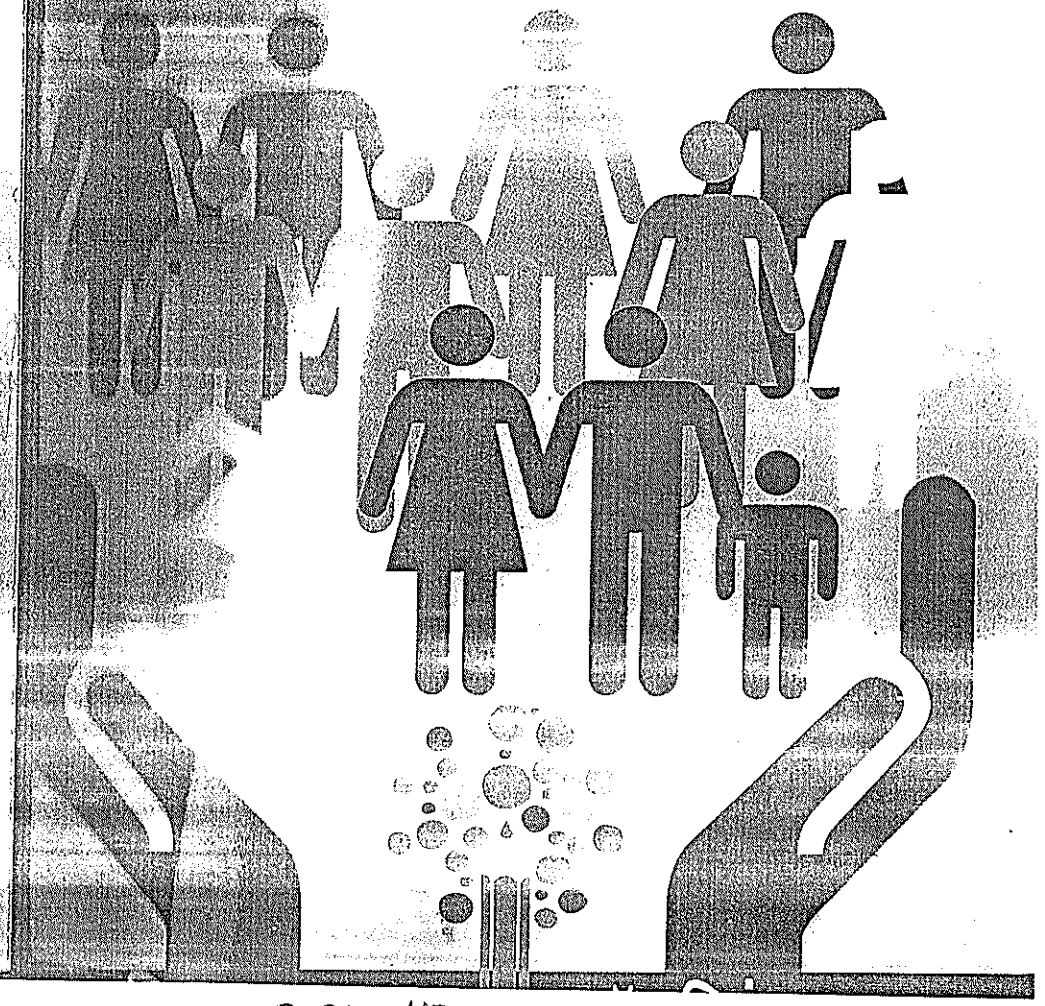

2021-117

BC-37

Attractor Plot as an Emerging Tool in ECG Signal Processing for Improved Health Informatics

Varun Gupta, Yatender Chaturvedi, Parvin Kumar, Abhas Kanungo & Pankaj Kumar

Conference paper | First Online: 12 October 2021

Part of the Lecture Notes in Mechanical Engineering book series (LNME)

Abstract

Due to involvement of different types of noise, electrocardiogram signal needs robust techniques for its analysis. For that purpose, the theory of chaos analysis is applied as a feature extraction tool on different pathological datasets obtained from different cardiology laboratories. This paper presents the important observations on attractor plots obtained at different time delays. It facilitates the cardiologist in segregating the normal and abnormal subjects on the basis of measured heart rate. Using support vector machine, heart diseases are classified with mean-squared error of 0.023%. Two conditions, viz. normal and abnormal, are considered. The novelty of this paper is to use chaos analysis as an effective feature extraction tool for improving strength of healthcare professionals. The proposed technique shows detection error of 0.077%. The proposed method finds its major applications in regular screening of patient's heart, heart dynamics observation during major heart therapy, etc.

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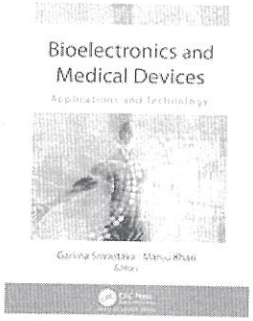
Shobhit Saxena

Chapter



Compact Monopole Antenna with Circularly Polarized Band for Biomedical Applications

By Sachin Kumar, Shobhit Saxena, Garima Srivastava, Sandeep Kumar Palaniswamy, Thipparaju Rama Rao, Binod Kumar Kanaujia

Book Bioelectronics and Medical Devices (https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/mono/10.1201/9781003054405/bioelectronics-medical-devices?refId=7ba964e3-2f75-4945-aa34-ad3462f027cd&context=ubx)

Edition	1st Edition
First Published	2021
Imprint	Apple Academic Press
Pages	22
eBook ISBN	9781003054405

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BT-48

BC-47.1

Design of *4(N+1)* Element Dual-CP Massive MIMO Antenna for 5G Systems Operating in Sub-6 GHz Band

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2020 Third International Conference on Advances in Electronics, Computers and Communications (ICAECC) | 978-1-7281-9183-6/20/$31.00 ©2020 IEEE | DOI: 10.1109/ICAECC50550.2020.9339494

Abstract— **A *4(N+1)* element dual circularly polarized massive MIMO antenna operating in the Sub-6 GHz frequency band of 3.4-3.8 GHz is presented in this work (where, *N=1,2,3,4,5,6,7,……*). A single rectangular-shaped strip of width '*T*' and length *(N(b+10)+b)* along with *(N+1)* '*I*' -shaped strips are utilized for getting equal reference voltage level in the ground plane of proposed *4(N+1)* element MIMO antenna. In this work, simulated results of the proposed MIMO antenna with '*N=2*' are presented. The proposed MIMO antenna designs can be easily extended to design *4(N+1)* element massive MIMO antennas by varying '*N*.' The proposed MIMO antenna (N=2) achieves a satisfactory isolation level greater than 19.4 dB between ports. The maximum isolation level achieved between ports of the proposed MIMO antenna is around 76 dB. The antenna achieves satisfactory diversity performance in terms of both ECC and isolation.**

Index Terms— **Isolation, Massive MIMO, Dual-Circularly polarized**

I. Introduction

These days there is a growing interest in 5G. The 5G technology will mainly use two frequency bands, namely Sub-6 GHz (below 6 GHz) and millimeter wave (above 24 GHz) [1]. Both the Sub-6 GHz band and mmWave band are going to play an important role in 5G. The Sub-6 GHz band has an advantage of better geographical coverage compared to mm-Wave. On the other hand, lightening-faster speeds can be obtained with mm-Wave compared to Sub-6 GHz. Thus there is a kind of trade-off between the two.

Dual-Circularly polarized (Dual-CP) multiple-input-multiple-output (MIMO) antennas capable of radiating both left-handed circularly polarized (LHCP) waves and right-handed circularly polarized (RHCP) waves are in demand these days.

In [2], our research group has presented a circularly polarized (CP) single-port antenna having 3-dB axial ratio bandwidth (ARBW) of around 250-270 MHz in the 3.4-3.8 GHz band of interest (Fig. 1(a)). The 3-dB AR band of the unit cell presented in [2] can be easily shifted in the 3.4-3.8 GHz band by varying design parameters x_1, x_2, m, m_1, m_2, x_{10} and K. The optimized dimensions of the unit cell presented in [2] are (all dimensions in mm) : x_3=2.1, x_4=5.5, x_5=12, x_6=20.5, x_7=10, x_8=3, x_9=14, x_{11}=1, x_{12}=25, x_{13}=3.8 and x_{14}=25. In [2], the proposed unit cell was utilized in the designing of a four-port MIMO antenna of dimension $b \times b$ mm^2 (b=60 mm) (shown in Fig. 1(b)). It is also shown in [2] that the design parameters d, e, f, and g of the metallic 'I' shaped strip used in connecting the MIMO antenna's ground structures can also be varied without affecting the CP characteristics.

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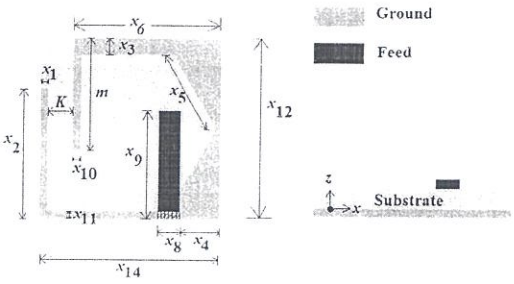
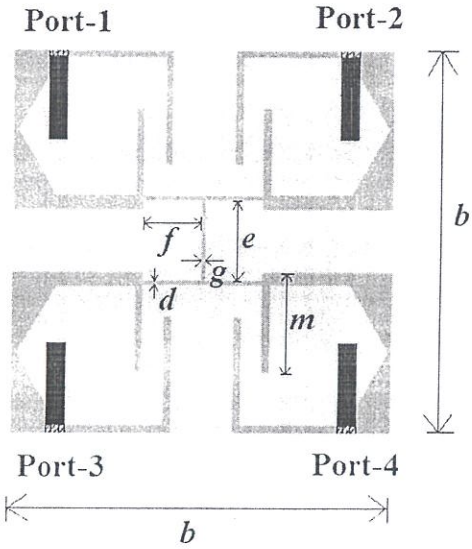
In this work the dimensions of 'I' shaped strip are (all dimensions in mm) : $d=e=f=g=0.5$.



(a)



(b)

Fig. 1 Figure showing schematic representation of antennas presented in [2] (a) unit cell (b) four-element MIMO.

This work's primary emphasis is to present a design methodology that can be utilized to design Dual-CP *4(N+1)* element massive MIMO antenna having equal reference voltage level in the ground plane for Sub-6 GHz 5G applications (where, *N=1,2,3,4,5,6,7,….*).The unit cell presented by our research group in [2] is used to design the proposed MIMO antenna.

II. Antenna Design

In this article, only two cases *N=1* and *N=2*, are presented, but the work can be easily extended to design other *4(N+1)*

Shobhit Saxena

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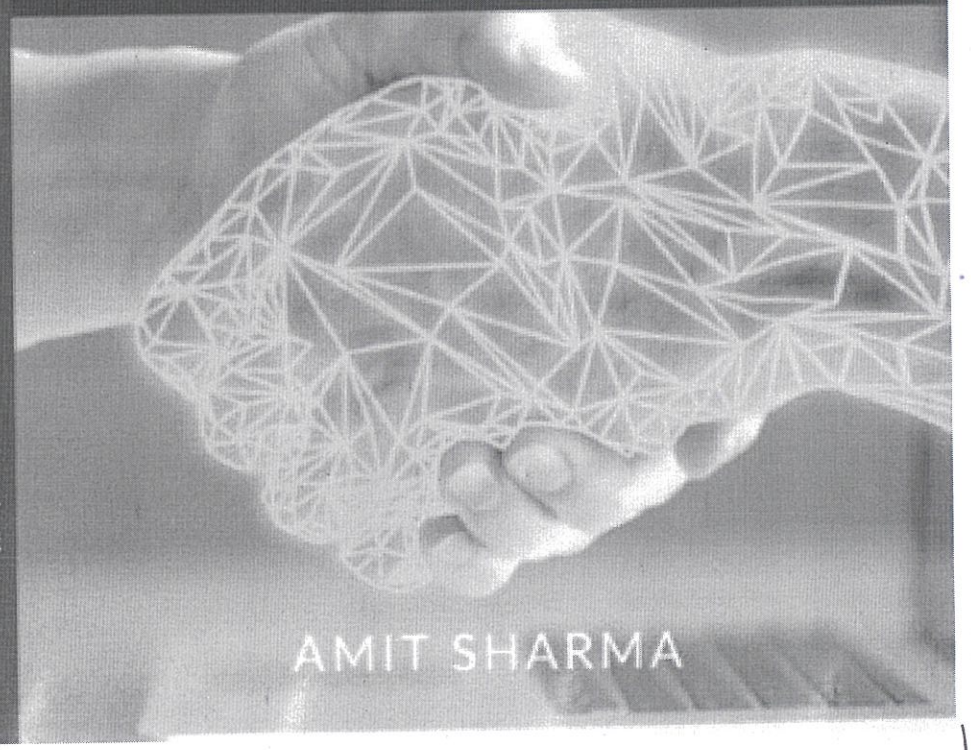
Fundamental of Automata Theory

Amit Sharma

Fundamentals of Automata Theory



AMIT SHARMA

2021-126

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BC-55

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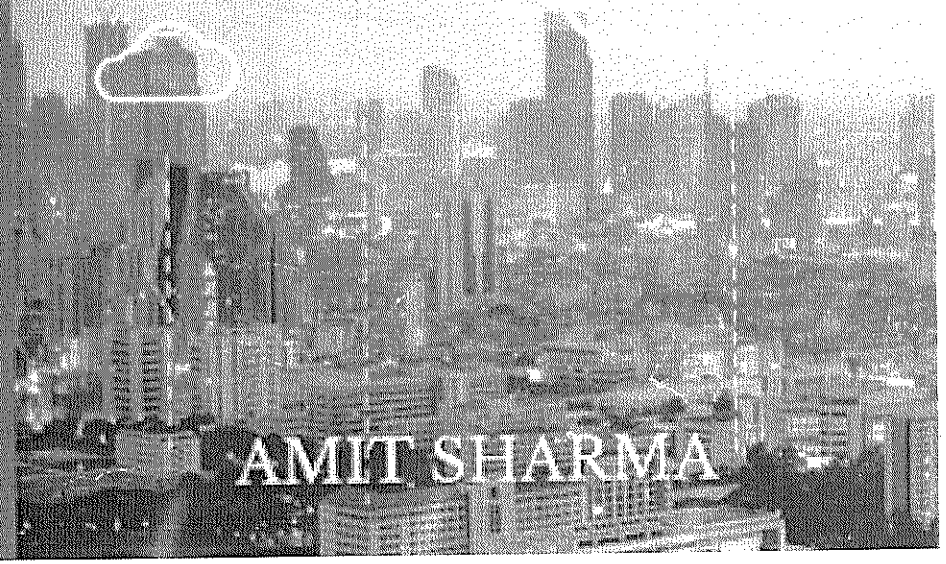
Basic Principles of Cloud Computing

Amit Sharma

Basic Principles of CLOUD COMPUTING



AMIT SHARMA

2021-125

In: The Entomological Guide to *Rhipicephalus* ISBN: 978-1-53619-619-1
Editors: Sachin Kumar, Raquel Cossio Bayugar et al.

Chapter 4

CURRENT STATUS OF TICK-BORNE DISEASES IN INDIA

Sachin Kumar[1,*], Anil Kumar Sharma[1], Gajanan M. Chigure[2], Ashok K. Chaubey[3] and Srikanta Ghosh[1]

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[2]Department of Veterinary Parasitology, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, MAFSU, Parbhani, (Maharashtra), India

Department of Zoology, Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut, (Uttar Pradesh), India

ABSTRACT

Ticks and tick borne diseases are a major threat to the livestock and economy of developing countries including India. Ticks, as vectors of several zoonotic diseases, are second only to mosquitoes as vectors. The diseases spread by ticks are a major constraint to animal productivity while causing morbidity and mortality in both animals and humans. *Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus* and *Hyalomma anatolicum* have been recognized since long as vectors of importance for transmitting diseases like babesiosis, theilieriosis and CCHF. There is need to recognize the importance of ticks as vectors in India and devise better methods for their control. This review is focused on the major tick borne animal and human diseases in India and the current situation in India regarding control of ticks including the development of resistance, progress in tick vaccine and the development of potential phytoacaricides as alternatives to chemical acaricides.

Keywords: ticks, zoonotic diseases, *Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus*, babesiosis, theilieriosis

* Corresponding Author's Email: sachin.amroha@gmail.com.

In: The Entomological Guide to *Rhipicephalus* ISBN: 978-1-53619-619-1
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Chapter 4

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[1]Division of Parasitology, ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Bareilly (UP), India
[2]Department of Veterinary Parasitology, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, MAFSU, Parbhani, (Maharashtra), India
Department of Zoology, Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut, (Uttar Pradesh), India

ABSTRACT

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Keywords: ticks, zoonotic diseases, *Rhipicephalus (Boophilus) microplus*, babesiosis, theilieriosis

* Corresponding Author's Email: sachin.amroha@gmail.com.

Feb 16, 2022

Entomopathogenic Nematodes

9

3.4.6.EYS.9

Ashok Kumar Chaubey and Aasha

Contents

Abstract

Entomopathogenic nematodes (EPN) are found in all inhabited continents except Antarctica (no report yet) and a range of ecologically diverse habitats, from cultivated fields to deserts. *Steinernema* and *Heterorhabditis* are the well studied

A. K. Chaubey (✉) · Aasha
Nematology Laboratory, Department of Zoology Institution: Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India

Omkar (ed.), *Microbial Approaches for Insect Pest Management*,
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-16-3595-3_9

Hazardous Gases
Risk Assessment on the Environment and Human Health
2021, Pages 11-21

Chapter 2 - Arsine: Risk assessment, environmental, and health hazard

Gurdeep Singh

https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-323-89857-9.00028-1

Abstract

Arsine is one of the highly toxic forms of arsenic and one of the leading causes of pollution worldwide. The persistent rise of this toxic matter in the atmosphere can create various toxic effects such as hemolysis, loss of blood, and liver and kidney function disturbance. This chapter discusses findings that define the toxicological and environmental issues encountered postexposure of arsine. Also, the chapter gives an account of studies associated with the progress of risk assessment, as well as management of toxic incidents while handling and storing the gas.

Previous chapter in book
Next chapter in book

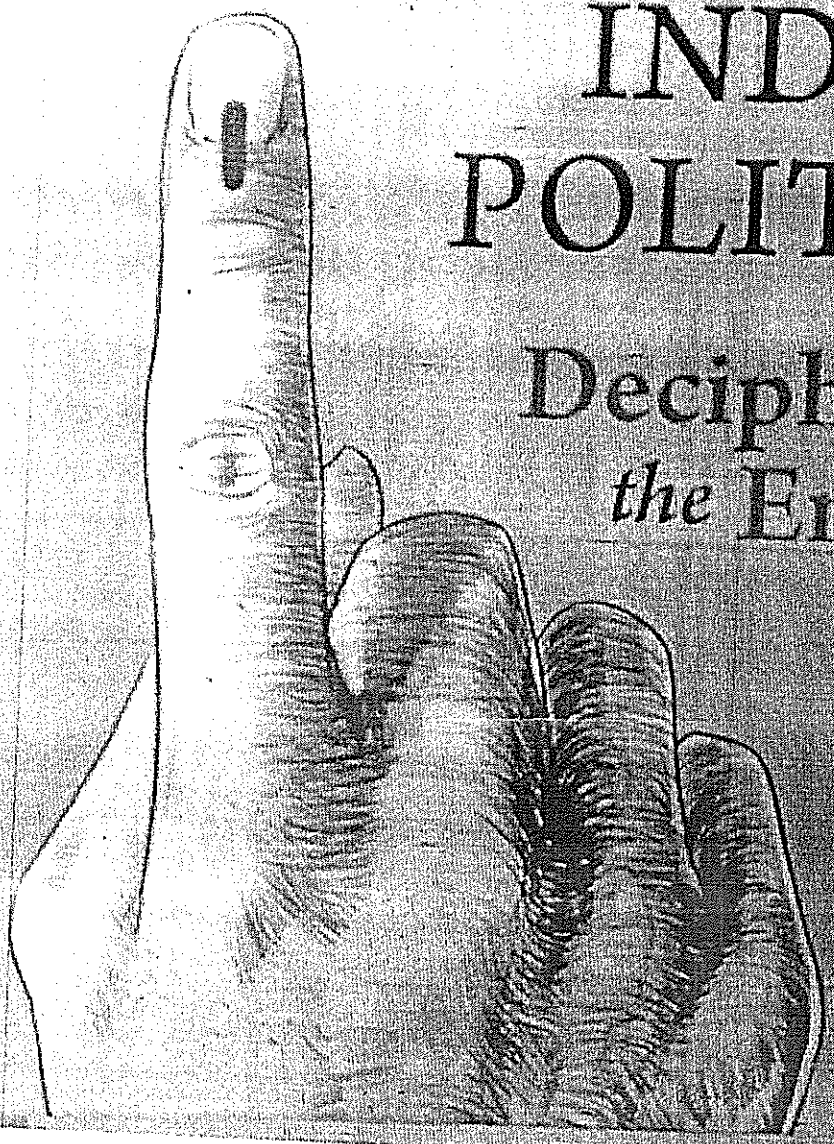
Keywords

Stibine; Heinz bodies; Hazard analysis critical control points; Good agricultural practices; Chemical weapon

Bidyut Chakrabarty
Rajendra K. Pandey

ELECTORAL DYNAMISM OF INDIAN POLITICS

Deciphering *the* Enigma



Chapter

Entomopathogenic Nematodes: Their Characterization, Bio-Control Properties and New Perspectives

Himani Sharma, Aasha Rana, Aashaq H. Bhat and Ashok K. Chaubey

Abstract

The insect parasitoid nematodes are a means boon to agronomy and serve as important bio-pesticides for controlling crop damaging insect pests. These nematodes inhabit moist soils and have been to exist in all the continents excluding Polar Regions. These nematodes have 3rd larval stage infective which is the only free living stage existing outside the host. These infective stages are mutually associated with bacteria which reside in their alimentary canal and duo are responsible for mortality of the insect host. These nematodes are currently given great attention by scientific community because of their insect killing properties and can be used to replace hazardous pesticides. These nematodes include various species belonging to genus *Heterorhabditis* and *Steinernema*, and members of insectivorous group of genus *Oscheius*. Before their use as bio-control agents, these nematodes need to be properly identified. Currently, these nematodes are characterized by using morphological and morphometrical parameters and advanced molecular tools including cross hybridization and scanning electron microscope studies. Their associated bacterial partners are studied through advanced molecular and biochemical techniques. The properly characterized nematodes having more entomopathogenic properties can be easily mass produced through *in vitro* and *in vivo* methods. They can be formulated in various carrier materials and supplied to farmers for effective control of damaging insect pests. Several countries have formulated various useful products of entomopathogenic nematodes which are available in markets for use by the farmer community and some have given very effective results. India is still at the early stage in the use of these nematodes for bio-control of insects in agronomy. More research in this field needs to be carried, especially in India to produce effective indigenous nematode products which may prove a boon for agriculture.

Keywords: *Steinernema*, *Heterorhabditis*, biological control, and pathogenicity

1. Introduction

1.1 Entomopathogenic nematodes

Entomopathogenic nematodes (EPNs) range in size from 0.3 to 10 mm and they can be more or less cylindrical [1]. In Greek vocables, the term entomopathogenic

DOI: 10.5772/intechopen.99319

(91)

4
CHAPTER

Certain common and interesting coccoid blue-green algae (Cyanobacteria) from India

*[1]Richa Tandon,[✉] [2]Rama Kant,
[3]Sarika Kesarwani, and [4]G.L. Tiwari

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ABSTRACT

Coccoid cyanobacteria have often been ignored in detailed morphological studies. In *Anhamorbea*, a unique method of parentation by formation of cluster of cells has been reported and distinguished from allied genera. *Bacularia* is rare and reported for the first time from India and compared with allied genera. *Gomphosphaeria* have been studied critically and found to have comparable stages of other species and also the allied genus *Siphonosphaera*. *Microcystis aeruginosa* studied both in nature and also in cultures, and found that typical colonies as observed in nature are never formed in culture. *Gloeocapsa* is different from *Chroococcus* in having saccate envelope and cells get enlarged before division. *Aphanocapsa* is specialized genus, growing on exposed rocks and developing ornamented covering around individual cell. However, in culture condition its growth is highly variable. *Chroococcus* is known to have hemispherical and quadranal cells after division. However, in exponential phase cells look like those of *Limnococcus* and in mature growth typical features of *Chroococcus* appear. *Gomphosphaeria* described for the first time from India, forms dendroid colonies in nature and in cultures it formed sarcinoid colonies. *Chamaecalyx* is rare genus and represents a transition between exocyte producing and baeocyte producing members of Chamaesiphonales. *Xenococcus* is found to produce non-motile baeocytes and distinct from *Cyanocystis* which produces motile baeocytes. *Radaiya*, is a member of Pleurocapsaceae, forms nematoparenchymatous thallus and also produces baeocytes in certain conditions. In vegetative stage it can be identified as *Gonodermarium*. *Pleurocapsa concharum* have been studied under culture condition, for young stages with pseudofilamentous nature. Further it has been shown that under favourable conditions the distinction between binary fission and multiple fission is obscured.

Keywords: Baeocyte, Binary fission, Exocyte, Multiple fission, Pseudofilamentous

New Vistas in Indian Flora (Vol. I) : pp. 77-93 ISBN: 978-81-943323-5-0

Editors : L. J. Singh & V. Ranjan

BC-59

Chapter

Psyllium: A Source of Dietary Fiber

Ranu Agrawal

Abstract

Dietary fiber is commonly known as roughage. Fibers are mostly present in vegetables, whole grain, nuts, legumes, and fruits. This is an indigestible part of the food obtained by plants. It includes polysaccharides such as cellulose, hemicellulose, pectic substances, mucilages, gums and lignin as well. Dietary fiber has beneficial physiological effect on health, so it is included in daily diet to decrease occurrence of several diseases. In this sequence, this chapter describes about the dietary fiber, psyllium commonly known as Isabgol which is prepared from the seed of the *Plantago ovata Forsk* (Psyllium ispaghula). Psyllium is hydrophilic mucilloid, has the capacity to absorb water and increases in volume while absorbing water. Psyllium consists of mixed viscous polysaccharide in which about 35% soluble and 65% insoluble polysaccharides (cellulose, hemicellulose, and lignin) are present. This can be used as gelling, food thickener, emulsifying and stabilizing agents in some food products. Psyllium is a natural biopolymer which has high quantity of hemicelluloses consist of xylan backbone connected with arabinose, galacturonic acid and rhamnose units. Since last many years it is being used as therapeutic agent in several diseases like chronic constipation, inflammation of mucous membrane of GIT tract, duodenal ulcers, piles or diarrohoea etc. It may be source of renewable and biodegradable polymer.

Keywords: Psyllium, hemicellulose, dietary fiber, therapeutic, lignin

1. Introduction

The term Dietary fiber was coined by Hipsley in 1953 who explained it as a plant cell wall constituent which was indigestible [1]. Later, in 1982, Kay defined the dietary fiber as a plant food component present everywhere and consists of substance having diverse morphological and chemical structure and also cannot be affected by human alimentary tract enzymes [2]. Dietary fiber was also defined by American Association of Cereal Chemists as the edible plant's part or analogue carbohydrate that are not digested or absorbed in the human's small intestine and partially or completely fermented in the large intestine [3]. There are several types of dietary fiber available. They may be soluble or insoluble types, or natural or artificial. Among all dietary fibers, psyllium is one of the important dietary fiber. From last several years it has been focused by various researchers because it contains beneficial pharmaceutical properties.

Ranu Agrawal
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Third Year, Vth Semester

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NEW VISTAS IN

Indian Flora

Vol. I

Edited by:
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