



THE TORCH - BEARER

IQAC Newsletter



SHRI JAI NARAIN P.G. COLLEGE (K.K.C)

Lucknow

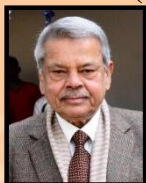
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Messages

President

It gives me immense pleasure to know that IQAC is releasing its Newsletter *Torch Bearer* Volume-3, July 2016-June 2017. IQAC of our college is doing a commendable job by not only encouraging our teachers and students for achieving academic heights but also promoting our students for extracurricular activities. IQAC Newsletter *Torch Bearer* is a mirror to the academic excellence of our teachers and students together. I congratulate the whole team of IQAC, our teachers and the principal for publishing this Newsletter regularly.

My best wishes.

V. N. Mishra

Secretary Manager

The academic session from July 2016 to June 2017 has been tremendously hectic so far as the college activities are concerned. It witnessed promotions of more than 30 teachers to different categories under Career Advancement Scheme (CAS), besides the expansion of our infrastructure. The affiliation of 7 new PG courses and 2 UG courses by the University of Lucknow was a feather in the cap of the institution. IQAC, all the teachers of the college and the supporting staff have the onus to contribute to the quality teaching in the college and take it to newer heights. I hope the publication of e-Newsletter of IQAC-*Torch Bearer* will encourage all the concerned to do better.

Congratulations.

G. C. Shukla

Principal

IQAC Newsletter *Torch Bearer* presents a glimpse of the academic achievements of our teachers over the years. The number of papers presented in seminars and conferences, books and research papers published in reputed journals in and outside the country and the national seminars organised by different departments in the college during the session 2016-17, does make us proud of the academic involvement and speaks volumes about our commitment towards imparting quality education. The promotion of more than 30 teachers on the basis of API scores and the upgradation of the college in its infrastructure and courses would lead us to be one of the premier institutions not only of the state but of the country.

I am hopeful the e-Newsletter of IQAC would really be a Torch Bearer in our academic journey.

Best wishes.

Prof. S. D. Sharma

Editorial

I feel extremely happy to present before you IQAC e-Newsletter *Torch Bearer*, volume-3, July 2016 – June 2017. The Newsletter is committed to register and showcase the academic achievements of our teaching staff and students during the session 2016-17. The session has been awfully abuzz with departmental activities, guest lectures, seminars, cultural programmes, sport events, teachers' promotions, deliveries for new PG and UG courses and the expansion of the infrastructure, apart from regular classroom teaching. The successful functioning of seven Add-on Courses and UGC classes for Remedial/Enrichment, Entry to Services and Equal Opportunity, was the special feature of the academic session. With academic and extracurricular activities, IQAC along with all the teachers and supporting staff, is striving hard to come up with the expectations of NAAC.

Notwithstanding successive amendments in the Career Advancement Scheme (CAS), thirty promotions of teachers in different stages, fulfilling the academic criteria set up by the UGC, were accomplished. The participation of teachers in seminars, conferences, workshops and periodic courses in different universities inside and outside the country is quite impressive. The number of publications of books with reputed publishers and papers in prestigious journals has, no doubt, proved the research potential of our teachers. Their association with national and international academic bodies has added laurels to the college. The department of Hindi, Chemistry, BBA-IB and B.Ed. deserve special accolades for organizing National Seminars during this session.

The expansion of infrastructure especially upgradation of 6 classrooms to smart rooms for prospective five new PG (English, Economics, Sociology, Physics, Botany, Chemistry) and two UG (B.Com. Hons., B.Sc. Computer Science) courses will make the teaching-learning more effective and student friendly. Construction of new smart cabins for the supporting staff in the administrative block has also made students facilities better and more convenient.

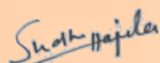
This session will also go down in the history of the college as a memorable year as the three research journals of the college namely 'Vichar', 'Commerce Today' and 'Law Review' have been included in the UGC list of Approved Journals. It is a matter of pride for all of us. The editorial teams of these journals deserve all praise. In addition to this, our Science Journal 'Revelation' has been recently assigned RNI and ISSN and we are hopeful that very soon it will also be included in the UGC list of Approved Journals.

The President of the college Shri V.N. Mishra and the Secretary Manager, Shri G.C. Shukla have been the main source of inspiration and encouragement behind all the moves of development. Their constant supervision and unstinting support have enabled the college to move further towards betterment in each sphere. Prof. S.D. Sharma, the Principal of the college has always led the teachers and the supporting staff towards better performance by 'enthusing them with working with them', following the formula of 'Managing without Supervision' that has yielded unprecedented results.

Lastly I would like to thank all the teachers, staff and the students who have received honours and awards for their respective achievements during this session.

I extend my special thanks to my friends and colleagues at IQAC- Dr. Arun Kr. Mishra, Dr. Bharti Pandey, Dr. Neelima Pandey, Dr. Vivek Singh and Dr. Perveen Kumar along with computer assistants Mr. Mridul and Mrs. Deepti who have devoted their precious time and energy to make this Newsletter presentable.

Wishing you all the best.



Dr. S C Hajela
Coordinator, IQAC

Research Round-up

Multiculturalism vs. Casteism: A Reading of Sharan Kumar Limbale's *Hindu*

Dr. S. C. Hajela,

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Multiculturalism emerged in the developed countries like America, Canada and Australia as a cultural and political concept in the wake of globalization. It was the need of the hour to recognize the cultural identities of the immigrants who had participated in large scale in economic growth of these countries, and thus, to create a social and political space for them was seen obligatory. Multiculturalism as a concept recognizes an individual's equal rights and opportunities with the dominant domicile, irrespective of an immigrant's racial/cultural identity, on the other hand, it legally creates spaces for all ethnic and cultural practices enabling a social and political system for 'an open and equal dialogue'. The impact and application of such concept by any country and culture can never be under estimated, especially in a country like India where numerous cultures and ethnic groups have lived and survived through long periods of history. The present paper attempts to read Sharan Kumar Limbale's novel *Hindu* in the background of Multiculturalism and seeks to examine how Multiculturalism can be applied to Indian scene or to a literary work, it probes what kind of intricacies does it involve and what insights can be drawn to understand a cultural and political context. The exercise, in a way, delineates the limits of application of a concept like Multiculturalism on one hand, and exposes, on the other, the hollowness of a social and political system where caste plays a pivotal role, in general drama of human weaknesses and power dynamics.

Before relating Multiculturalism to Indian context, it would be worthwhile to look at the basic tenets of Multiculturalism as it has been conceived and practiced in the countries of its origin, so that we can cross check India's cultural scene and be benefitted by this. Multiculturalism as defined in the developed countries like America, Canada and Australia, if it can be unified in some way, stresses their cultural diversity, ethnicity and national interests – economic and political. They recognize the need to create conditions under which all groups, irrespective of race, ethnicity, culture, language, gender or place of birth, can work together and contribute to the overall advancement of their nation. In their Multicultural policies and programs, an individual or a group is never prioritized over the national interest. For example, in the *South Australian Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission Act 1980*, the three dimensions of Multicultural policy are –

- **Cultural Identity:** The right of all Australians to express and share their cultural heritage, including language and religion.
- **Social Justice:** The right of all Australians to equality of treatment and opportunity, and the removal of barriers of race, ethnicity, culture, language, gender or place of birth.
- **Productive Diversity:** the need to maintain, develop and utilize effectively the skills and talents of all Australians.

Even a cursory perusal of this policy formulation of Multiculturalism in Australia makes the domicile or the immigrants come to certain assumptions, even though they are generalizations:

- i. Multiculturalism, as visualized in most of the developed countries, is more a state policy than a social/cultural movement.
- ii. Multiculturalism, as Bhikhu Parekh rightly argues, cannot be equated with racial minorities "demanding special rights" thus prompting "a thinly veiled racism".
- iii. Multiculturalism is not centrally focused on 'minorities' but as Bhikhu Parekh says "*is about the proper terms of relationships between different cultural communities*".
- iv. In a large and significant way, Multiculturalism sets the trend that '*Principles of Justice*' must not come from one of the cultures but must come '*through an open and equal dialogue between them*' (Bhikhu Parekh:GoogleBooks)

When we come to relate this concept to Multiculturalism in India, we realize that like all other concepts, Multiculturalism does not specify how it can be applied to a particular nation or culture, its insights have been used and can be used by countries/nations/cultures according to their specific needs, interests and urgencies. When one tries to apply this discourse of Multiculturalism in India, to its national policies and more importantly to its cultural artifact – literature, one is bound to reflect India's history of 5000 years, marked by the 'inclusions' and 'exclusions' of various religions, sects, ethnic groups and communities, their mutual confrontations and mutual harmonious actions often engineered by power dynamics has the answer for India's rise and fall. In India, the spirit of Multiculturalism can be traced back to the Vedic period when the call for

'SANGACHH DHVAM SAMVADA DHAVAM, SAM VO MANANSI JAANTAAM,
DEVA BHAGAM YATHA PURVE, SANJANANA UPASATE'S (Tripathi, 2010, 33)

(Let us all walk together, let us all speak together, and let us all work together, just as Gods did in the past by knowing the minds of all)

This spirit echoed and re-echoed in Vedic mantras such as this:

'SARVE BHAVANTU SUKHINA, SARVE SANTU NIRAMAYA, SARVE BHADRANI PASHANTU, MA
KASCHIT DUKH BHAG BHAVET'

But the Rigveda Samhita *PURUSH SUKTA*, 12 informs:

"BRAHMANOASYA MUKHAMASEEDBAHU RAJANYA KRITA URU TADASAYA YAD VAISHYA
PADABHAYAM SHUDRO AJAYAT"

(After the making of Purush, the Brahmins originated from the head, Kshatriyas from the arms, Vaishyas from the thigh and Shudras from the feet).

(Tripathi, 2004, 216)

Thus laying the foundation of the caste system that prioritizes birth of a man to his Karma of profession. This stigma of caste bifurcated Hindus into four categories and, on massive level, divided Hindus into 'Swarnas' and 'Aswarnas' entitling the former to exploit, disgrace and be inhuman to the 'latter'. No appraisal of Multiculturalism can be complete if it does not take into account the caste phenomenon in Indian cultural scene, as it concerns the majority religion Hinduism, as the goal of Multiculturalism is to find '*proper terms of relationship between different cultural communities*'

Sharan Kumar Limbale's '*Hindu*' (2010), translated from Marathi by Arun Prabha Mukherjee is a literary novel that portrays the complexities of an age old caste system in the present political scenario of India and presents a brilliant critique of caste atrocities on one hand and the inner contradictions of the Dalit movement on the other. Sharan Kumar Limbale writes in "Straight from the heart", introducing the Novel:-

"*The fabric of Hindu society, interwoven with inequality and the disfigurement of the caste system – 'Hindu' has been written to perform a postmortem of these two. Our country cannot become beautiful until the stain of caste system is washed away from its face. To speak against caste system is to speak the language of national unity, of aesthetic beauty.*" (XI – XII)

The claims of Sharan Kumar Limbale's as a writer with a social mission deserves to be scrutinized by a close reading of the novel; it, in a great way, highlights what multiculturalism in India has failed to achieve and pin points the success and failures of Dalit movement that has aimed at the common goal of multiculturalism "to find proper terms of relationship between different cultural communities". The translator of the novel, Arun Prabha Mukherjee too acknowledges that Limbale's novel is different from traditional novels in many ways "... *Hindu* provides us a good gauge for measuring the process of change and the price these extract from those who are struggling for their human rights." (XXVII, Introduction)

Sharan Kumar Limbale novel *Hindu* moves around a Dalit Taty Kamble's murder by angry high caste mob; ironically it takes place on 14th October, an important date in Dalit history as it was on 14th October 1956 that Ambedkar turned to Buddhism to fulfill his resolution that though he was born a Hindu, he would not die as one. Taty Kamble is a Dalit activist who organizes Jalsa, a dramatic performance in

maharwada, a segregated part of the village dominated by the Swavarnas, his impassioned speeches to awaken the Dalits against their inhuman treatment by the upper caste Hindus are not tolerated by the swavarnas of his village.

Arousing the spirits of his fellow Dalits, Tatya Kamble says: *“Why do you stay in a religion that does not allow you to enter a temple? Why do you stay in a religion which does not acknowledge you humanity? Why do you stay in a religion that does not allow you even water? A religion that forbids the treatment of humans as humans is not a religion but naked domination. A religion in which touching of animals is permitted but touching of humans is prohibited is not a religion but an insanity. A religion which tells a group of human beings not to get education, not to amass wealth, not to carry arms, is not a religion but a mockery of human values.”*(50-51)

We come to know about Tatya Kamble’s plan to contest the village Patil’s post in the coming elections through a roadside conversation of Dalit friends. Almost immediately after, within less than two hours, we see Tatya Kamble is taken away by a group of high caste people to the village square (from the Dharmacharkra Parivartan celebrations where the Mahar community has gathered together to listen to speeches exhorting them to convert to escape the curse of untouchability) and is murdered. We see the brutal murder through the eyes of one of Tatya Kamble’s friend – Milind Kamble who is riding in the car of two corrupt high caste ‘power brokers’ – Manikchand and Gopichand, going towards their farmhouse for a night of drinking and womanizing. Neither the car stops nor its occupants inform the police, but go on to their farmhouse where they enjoy mutton and then drag and rape a Dalit woman who had hidden in their fields with other Dalits in the aftermath of Tatya Kamble’s murder and the burning of Dalit basti. The whole scene is narrated in first person by the Dalit character – Milind Kamble, who is often stung by a guilty conscience but is too weak to revolt because of his lust for money and women. To Limbale, he represents the weak link in the Dalit movement. Limbale artistically shifts Milind Kamble’s first person narration to omniscient narration that shows us things Milind Kamble does not know or come to know. When Milind and his high caste friends leave for the city after a night of debauchery, the omniscient narrator takes us back in time and space, and this time when we see things through the eyes of Sonali, the wife of the murderer, Prabhakar Kavale, Sonali, herself a victim of gender oppression. We, as readers, see through Sonali, the murder from Bara’s roof, see her husband and his friends butchering Tatya Kamble. The horror stricken Sonali is later ordered by her husband to wash his blood stained clothes in the bathroom. Tatya Kamble’s blood flows on the bathroom floor and makes the readers frozen with fear. It has been Limbale’s great success as an artist that through the voices of Milind Kamble and omniscient narrator alternately, we experience the multilayered nature of events as they unfold and become public. Events just after Tatya Kamble murder, well exposes the hypocrisy and the devious manipulation by Dalit leaders and power brokers: Tatya Kamble’s funeral becomes an opportunity for gaining political mileage for some Dalit leaders, planted stories in newspapers spread tension and divide the village for consolidating vote bank. Power brokers Manikchand and Gopichand, manipulate things by devious means and exploit Dalits for their own selfish gains, they turn Tatya Kamble’s murder into a money making business.

Limbale’s best technique is to convey the most important things through their effects. We do not see the fire that burns the Dalit Basti directly, but through the light that drenches the massive outer walls of the home of the village Patil, Rambhau Kavale, the murderer’s father. In the same way, the capture of murder suspects and their acquittal are described in a newspaper style, Tatya Kamble’s widowed wife Savita Kamble’s nervous breakdown after her husband’s murder is communicated through the defence lawyer’s questioning of her testimony, on grounds of her mental instability. Limbale is keen to register not only the plight of the Dalits but also to debunk the ‘personalities’ within the Dalit fold who have weakened the movement at large by playing into the hands of upper caste power brokers for their selfish ends. Milind Kamble’s murder and the burning of Dalit Basti by upper caste Hindus fetch money to power brokers Manikchand and Gopichand, they field their watchmen Sadanand Kavale, the brother of slain Tatya Kamble, for village Patil and get him elected as they are pretty sure that they can still reap the fruits of power as long as selfish Dalits like Milind Kamble and gullible Sadanand are there. This pathetic reality of the Dalit movement is well demonstrated by the beautiful symmetry of the end and the beginning of the novel. We see Milind

Kamble is once again picked up by Manikchand and Gopichand in their car on their way to farmhouse for other night of womanizing. This time they are in a more expensive car, apparently purchased through their profiting from Taty Kamble's Murder. If in the first car ride, Milind had seen Taty Kamble's murder, this time he sees Dalit activists burning the copies of judgement on Taty Kamble murder case. The novel ends with Milind Kamble's self-loathing, his fear that he is being metamorphosed into a woman, his fear that he has lost his manhood. His much abused wife Lakshmi's words are echoing in his mind, "You have sold yourself and want to sell babasaheb as well." Limbale's beginning and ending of the novel with a compromising Dalit's internal conflict highlights his purpose of exposing the enemy within. The novel ends with Prabhakar Kavale's murder by Kabir Kamble, a Dalit who danced in the victory procession of acquitted murders, dressed as a woman.

Limbale's novel *Hindu* though directly concerns Dalit exploitation. It cannot be read as a plain statement of a Dalit's agenda for Dalits. He himself has admitted in an interview that he wanted to assess the success and features of Dalit movement, to do an 'X-ray' to 'diagnose' the 'disease' that plagues it. He says:

"To move forward, we need to take stalk of what has gone wrong..... We cannot blame everything on outsiders. We have to look at our own faults."

This humble submission of the author of '*Hindu*' is an eye opener for readers too. The novel exposes the inhuman treatment of the upper caste Hindus towards their own fellow human beings termed as 'Untouchables'. The novel equally exposes the system where all Dalits do not receive the same relief, Mahars get new homes, but Matangs/Mangs are left to live in all wretchedness because their houses were not been burnt by the swarnas. The novel shows that the women cutting across the line of caste and Baras, are exploited, it may be Laxmi, the wife of Dalit Milind or Sonali, the wife of a high caste murderer Prabhakar, or it may be Surekha Mane who sells her body for a living or Draupadi Mang who is disrobed and publicly humiliated. Limbale's novel '*Hindu*' rises up to universality in its portrayal of human weaknesses that deter a man to do the do-able. It is best exemplified by the character of Dalit narrator Milind.

When all is said ,it is to be remarked that Multicultural society of India must take serious considerations of the caste/gender discriminations and inequalities prevalent in the present society, the issues well raised in Limbale's '*Hindu*' a literary work of note or the debate of Multiculturalism will remain incomplete. Multiculturalism stands for the co-existence of multi-cultures, there is no place for one culture dominating the other or denying the existence of the other, degrading all humanity. Applying it to Indian cultural context means an overall re-structuring of its social/religious and cultural institutions, and elimination of caste is not an exception but the first step to be taken, if we wish to realize the ideals of multiculturalism.

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Women Empowerment in India: Issues and Challenges

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Abstract

The present era has witnessed a paradigm shift in the way in which business and economic activities are being conducted. In view of the revolutions in the field of information technology, banking, finance, exchange and markets, the whole world has evidenced the emergence, growth and development of several economies. This led to the development of an atmosphere of extreme competition and rivalry among several nations as well and as a consequence the world economy was exposed to internal and external challenges. In such a situation, sustainability of development became of major concern not only for the developing nations but also for the developed nations.

The situation demanded certain peculiar entrepreneurial abilities on part of the business, social, economic, religious, and political leaders. As far as Indian economy is concerned the adverse economic conditions, whether in the European market, United states, Britain or the Asian markets, has not much adversely affected its growth and development. It is but, obvious, to mention here that in the present era of globalization no economy can refrain away to be affected from global economic changes. As like the whole world, India also looked forward to the prevailing and emerging bunch of entrepreneurs to come ahead and ensure stability in the growth and development of our nation at one hand and also to ensure the sustainability of the achieved development. We are fortunate enough to have P.T. Usha, Saina Nehwal, Sakshi Malik and P.V. Sindu in the field of sports, Late Smt. Indira Gandhi in the field of politics, Mrs. Pratibha Devi Patil to hold the highest constitutional post, and Mrs. Arundhati Bhattacharya and Mrs. Chanda Kochar in the field of business. The aim of putting forth the name of women is to highlight the aspect that women are no behind in their continuation towards achieving the common goals of development and sustainability.

Key Words: Gender Inequality Index (GII), Global Gender Gap (GGG), Gender Empowerment Index (GEI), Human Development Index (HDI).

Objectives of Study

Sustainable development has been the most highly debated issue throughout the globe during the recent past. There to is a common consensus that growth and development along with sustainability can only lead to economic growth and prosperity. The concept of sustainable development raises the issue of whether present life styles are acceptable and whether there is any reason to pass them to the next generations. This becomes very important because it is quite often argued that the benefits of development have been distributed quite unevenly with income inequalities remaining persistent and sometimes increasing over time. At the same time there has been a negative impact of development on the ecological balance, environment and the exciting social structures. In the present scenario nations all across the globe are very much affected and have raised concern regarding the predominant problems in their own internal and bilateral and international forums. Since the issue of development is twin fold and affects all values of human life, the whole world is looking forward to the entrepreneurs to come up with amicable solutions to the problem. As a result the global economy has witnessed the effective emergence of both male and female entrepreneurs in every sphere of human and social activity who have successfully guided and led the society and nation out of such problems. India is generally considered as a traditional male dominated society with very little scope for women leadership but in reality Indian women have always led from the front whether it be the freedom struggle, politics, sports business and social and cultural endeavours. In view of this the aim of the paper is to focus upon the achievement and contributions of women entrepreneurs in sustainable development of the country.

Introduction

Sustainable development is a development that meets the need of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs. It recognizes that growth must be both inclusive and environmentally sound to reduce poverty and build shared prosperity for today's population and continue to

meet the needs and requirements of our future generations. It must be efficient with resources and carefully planned to deliver both immediate and long-term benefits for people. Over the past two decades economic growth has lifted more than 660 million people out of poverty and has raised the income levels of millions more but too often it has come at the expenses of the environment, underdeveloped nations and even poor communities. From the point of view of neo-classical economists, sustainability can be defined in terms of the maximization of welfare over time. The term sustainable development implies the fulfillment of several conditions i.e., preserving the overall balance, respect for the environment and preventing the exhaustion of natural resources. In order to be sustainable, development must combine three main element of fairness, protection of the environment and economic efficiency. A program of sustainable development must be based upon a better developed mode of consultation between the community and the members it comprises. The success of such a policy also depends on consumers accepting certain constraints and citizens observing certain requirements with regard to transparency and participation.

Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has devised the sustainable development goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

These 17 Goals build on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals, while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among other priorities. The SDGs work in the spirit of partnership and pragmatism to make the right choice to improve life in a sustainable way for future generations. They provide clear guideline and targets for all countries to adopt in accordance with their own priorities and the environmental challengers of the world at large. The SGDs are an inclusive agenda. They tackle the root causes of poverty and unites us together to make a positive change for both people and planet.

“Supporting the 2030 Agenda is a top priority for UNDP”, said UNDP Admin. Helen Clark. “The SDGs provides us with a common plan and agenda to tackle some of pressing challenges facing our world such as poverty climate change and conflict. UNDP has the experience and expertise to drive progress and help support countries on the path to sustainable development. The seventeen point sustainable Development Gorals as declared and accepted worldwide includes the following:

- i. No Poverty,
- ii. Zero Hunger,
- iii. Good Health and well being,
- iv. Quality Education,
- v. Gender Equality,
- vi. Clean water and sanitation,
- vii. Affordable and clean energy,
- viii. Decent work and economic growth,
- ix. Industry, innovation and Infrastructure,
- x. Reduced Inequalities,
- xi. Sustainable Cities and Communities,
- xii. Responsible Consumption and Production,
- xiii. Climate Action,
- xiv. Life Below water,
- xv. Life on Land,
- xvi. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions,
- xvii. Partnership for the Goals,

The Sex Composition of Population

A disturbing revelation of the 1991 census is the decline in the ratio of females per 1,000 males. The sex ratio declined from 934 in 1981 to 929 in 1991. However, the overall trend of sex ratio in the country

since 1901 also shows a continuous trend towards a decline in sex ratio, barring a marginal improvement in 1981. In 2011, there is a slight improvement in the proportion of females to 940.

Table-1: Sex Ratio in India

Year	Females per 1000 males
1901	972
1911	964
1921	955
1931	950
1941	945
1951	946
1961	941
1971	930
1981	934
1991	927
2001	933
2011	940

Source: Population Census 2011

Despite our loud professions of the success of Mother and Child Health (MCH) Programme during the previous decade and the care of the girl child, the scenario as presented by the Census indicates the failure of these programmes.

Gender Equality

Gender equality, also known as sexual equality, is the state of equal access to resources and opportunities regardless of gender. It is achieved through gender neutrality and gender equality. It is defined as a state in which access to rights or opportunities is unaffected by gender. It propagates the availability of equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities to men and women. It is based on the approach that both men and women are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without the limitations set by stereotypes, rigid gender roles and prejudices. Gender equality means that the different behaviour, aspirations and requirements of women and men are considered, valued and favoured equally. It, however, does not imply that men and women have to become identical but that their rights, responsibilities, opportunities and privileges will not depend upon whether they are male or female.

State of Gender Equality in India

On a global scale, achieving gender equality requires eliminating harmful practices against women and girls, including sex trafficking, femicide, wartime sexual violence, and other oppression tactics. UNFPA stated that, “despite many international agreements affirming their human rights, women are still much more likely than men to be poor and illiterate. They have less access to property ownership, credit, training and employment. They are far less likely than men to be politically active and far more likely to be victims of domestic violence.” In this regard it is very important to mention that in India the gender disparities have declined in the recent past.

According to a study made by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the gender based disparities in the country have shown a decline over a period of 10 years from 1996 to 2006. Both the Gender Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Index (GEI) the two key parameters of women’s development have shown better results between 1996 and 2006. The GDI scores estimated for India were 0.514 in 1996 and 0.590 in 2006 showing an increase of 0.076 points.

The GDI is the Human Development Index (HDI) adjusted for disparities between men and women and the estimated GDI score for India are lower than the HDI score at both years 1996 and 2006 due to the existence of gender-based disparities in all three dimensions i.e., health literacy and standard of living. GDI having these three dimensions also reflects an increase over the decade, thereby implying that progress has been in each of these areas. Besides, the Gender Empowerment Index which measures political participation and decision-making power, economic participation power over economic resources, also shows the increased score from 0.416 in 1996 to 0.497 in 2006.

An analysis of the data for states and union territories shows that Kerala has the highest score of 0.721 in the country. However, in 2006, it was ranked second in the GDI with a score of 0.745. Chadigarh has been ranked second on both GDI and HDI in 1996, but attained the highest HDI and GDI scores in 2006 at 0.784 and 0.763 respectively. Goa was ranked third on both HDI and GDI in 1996. It improved its rank to second on HDI and GDI in 2006. None of the states has a GDI less than 0.5 except Bihar.

The Current Scenario

The status of women in India has been subject to many great changes over the past few millennia. With a decline in their status from the ancient to medieval times to the promotion of equal rights by many reformers the history of women in India has been eventful. In modern India, women have held high offices including that of the President, Prime Minister, Speaker of Lok Sabha, Leader of the Opposition, Union Ministers, Chief Ministers and Governors. As of 2011, the President of India, the Speaker of Lok Sabha and Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha were women. The data relating to Gender Inequality and Global Gender Gap has been depicted below:

Gender Inequality Index (2015)	
Value	0.530
Rank	125 th out of 188
Maternal Mortality (Per 1,00,000)	174
Women in parliament	12.2%
Females over 25 with Secondary Education	35.3%
Women in Labour Force	29%
World Average GII	0.492

Source: Human Development Report 2016

Global Gender Gap Index	
Value	0.683
Rank	87 th out of 144

Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2016

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) is an index for measurement of gender disparity that was introduced in the 2010 Human Development Report 20th Anniversary Edition by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). This index is a composite measure which captures the loss of achievement within a country due to gender inequality. The key determinants of GII are reproductive health, empowerment and labour market participation. Infact GII was basically an improvement over the drawbacks of the Gender Development Index which was introduced in 1995.

Women Entrepreneurs in India

Women Entrepreneurship has been recognized as an important source of economic growth and development. Women entrepreneurs create new jobs for themselves and others and also provide the society with amicable ways to problems and challenges faced by management, origination and business. In India

several women entrepreneurs have been making a very strong contribution to the economic well being of family and communities, poverty reduction, economic activities and women's empowerment, thereby contributing to the Millennium Development Goals. Here, it becomes crucial to highlight the achievements of a few successful women entrepreneurs in India:

Indu Jain: She is the chairperson of India's largest media group, Bennett, Coleman & Co.Ltd., which owns the Times of India and other large newspapers. She was recently awarded with the Padma Bhushan in 2016.

Indra Nooyi: Indra Nooyi is the CFO and President of Pepsi Co. Her entrepreneurial abilities has helped the company to garner as much as 30 billion dollars worth of crucial deals within the last couple of years.

Chanda Kochar: She is presently the MD & CEO of India's largest private bank ICICI Bank. Under her leadership the bank was being awarded by the Best Retail Bank in India Award in 2001, 2003, 2004 and 2005.

Ekta Kapoor: She is the women who transformed the face of Indian television. She founded Balaji Telefilms with several hit serials to her credit. She won the Hall of Fame Award in 2006 for her contribution to the Indian Television Industry.

Arundhati Bahattacharya: She is an Indian banker and presently the chairman of the State Bank of India. She is the first women to hold the post. In 2016, she was listed as the 25th most powerful women in the world by Forbes.

The challenges

The Indian history is full of examples where women have led from the front in contributing towards national cause. Despite of several traditional and social hurdles the women force has been able to create history in social, cultural and economic fields. The Indian women have glorified the nation in the field of sports, politics, business, and welfare activities. However, there are several challenges in the field of women empowerment which are mentioned herewith:

- Even after about seven decades of planned growth and development there still persists a gap in the sex ratio. It dropped from 972 girls per 1000 boys to 940 in 2011.
- The discrimination in access to education is clearly reflected by the literacy rate which, according to 2011 census, is 65.5% for females and 82.14% for males.
- According to the 2001 census only 25.7% of the total female populations are workers. The same figure for males in 51.9%.
- According to the Indian National Crime Bureau Report in 2005 around 6787 dowry death cases was registered in India.
- As per the Reports of the Population Research Institute at least 12,771,043 sex selective abortions had taken place between 2000 and 2014 which takes the daily average to 2,332.
- Amidst the demand for one-third share to women in the political domain, the share of women in parliament reaches to only 12.2% in the year 2015.
- Sexual abuse is the most threatening challenge before Indian women. Rape is the fastest growing crime in the country.
- Because of poverty, malnutrition and bad health conditions 52% of married women have anaemia. This goes to affect their reproductive capacity adversely.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The Indian constitution has provided for the principle of gender equality in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. Some of the major provisions in this regards are:

- a) Equality before law for women (Article 14).
- b) No discrimination on the basis of religion, Caste, Creed or Sex (Article 15(i)).
- c) Equality in matters relating to employment (Article 16).
- d) Provide humane working Conditions and maternity relief (Article 42).
- e) Not less than one third reservation in Panchayat (Article 243 D (3)).

Besides the Constitutional provisions, there are several legal provisions to empower women in the country. These provisions along with the changing society norms and breaking up of traditional shackles has undoubtedly facilitated in transforming a new India where men and women have come forward with equal commitment and contribution toward overall growth and development of the nation. Even though the whole world has achieved progress in the field of women empowerment under the Millennium Development Goals, several cases of violence and discrimination against women and girls take place in every part of the world. India is no exception to this. As per the latest data of National Crime Records Bureau, the crimes against women have more than doubled in the last ten years. There were 2.24 million such cases during the period. In the year 2014 there were 1, 22,877 reported cases of cruelty by husband and relatives, 82,235 cases of assault on women to outrage her modesty and 36,735 cases of rape. In India 26 crimes against women are reported every hour, or one Complaint every two minutes. It is important to mention here that much more than the reported cases go un-noticed because of individual and societal pressures. This necessitates the establishment of an efficient system to counter the discrimination and fast redressal through an efficient judicial system otherwise the goals of sustainable development will become a very complex and difficult task. Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Providing women and girl with equal opportunities of education, health, work and share in political and economic decision making is the only key to sustainable growth and development.

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Fluoride Toxicity: Mechanism and Global Impact

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Today, the high productive areas of the world are encountering sustainability problems after enjoying the benefits of the 'Green revolution programme'. There are reports of declining factor in the productivity especially the 'Fish', hence declining graph in the 'Blue Crop' production. This is because of deteriorating biosphere and ecosystem caused by environmental pollution, urbanization, rapid industrialization and deforestation. All these have become an alarming menace to the human being besides being a threat to all other fauna and flora. The global population which was about 5.8 billion in 1997 has immensely increased to about 8 billion today. The pressure on land in the world is increasing due to rapid demand of food for increasing population.

In such a scenario, much attention has been given towards aquaculture, especially to 'Fishes' as a source of food. Since the commencement of 'blue revolution' programmes in the world, fish production has increased in line with agriculture. In our country milk and meat consumption is very low, leading to rampant malnutrition problems. Fish has a special importance as a supplement to ill balanced cereal diets. Now a days 'Protein-deficiency' is the world's most serious malnutrition problem as about 30-35 percent of the world population is suffering from protein deficiency diseases. Fishes are a very good and cheap source of protein and other useful oils.

Fishes occupy a very privileged position in relation to human civilization from time immemorial. Today, India stands sixth largest producer of the fish in the world and second in the inland fisheries. But now days physico-chemical characteristics of aquatic ecosystem has experienced a tremendous deterioration due to several anthropogenic activities, viz. over siltation, intensification of aquaculture as well as various industrial, agricultural and sewage discharge. Problems related to excessive concentration of fluoride in water has also become a major issue all over the world because of a disease fluorosis affecting dental and skeletal tissues directly through drinking water and indirectly through food chain. India is among the 23 nations around the globe where health problems occur due to the consumption of fluoride contaminated water and the extent of fluoride contamination in water varies from 1.0 to 40.0 mg/L. The occurrence of excess fluoride in aquatic ecosystem is of much concern now-a-days because of its toxicity to its fauna and flora and causing several adverse effects on them.

Fluoride is found mainly in earth crust as ores of fluorspar (CaF_2), cryolite (Na_3AlF_6), fluorapatite [$\text{Ca}_{10}\text{F}_2(\text{PO}_4)_6$], topaz [$\text{Al}_2\text{SiO}_4(\text{OH}_7\text{F})_2$] sellaite (MgF_2), and villiamite (NaF) which finds way into water bodies either by natural run off or several anthropogenic activities. Other sources of fluoride are steel and aluminium smelters, elemental phosphorus, phosphate fertilizer, wet process phosphoric acid, plants, brick and ceramics work and combustion of coal. Several industrial and agricultural activities are also involved in contaminating the water. Fluoride containing effluents released from the industries are generally discharged into rivers or the sea. Fluoride contaminated water related health hazards are being wide spread in human beings as well as in animals' directly through drinking, bathing and indirectly through food chain. The highest natural fluoride concentration (2800 mg/L) ever found in water was recorded in lake Nakuru in the Rift Valley in Kenya, (Murray, 1986). Nearly 100 million people suffer from mottled teeth and 1.70 million people suffer from skeletal fluorosis (Vasavada, 1998). The concentration of fluoride in natural water depends on the solubility of fluoride bearing rocks and period of contact with water. Absorbed fluoride is distributed between two compartments. One with a short half-life of a few hours probably comprising blood and soft organs and one with a much longer half-life mostly about eight years. Corresponding to the skeletal studies have shown that about 50% of absorbed fluoride is retained for a long time in the skeleton while the other half of the fluoride absorbed is excreted in the early hours.

Human beings have been suffering from fluorosis since ages. However, the cause of this disease is intake of high content of fluoride, was ascertained only a few decades ago. The problem has become a major issue all over the world as its level in water, soil and air is gradually getting higher than the prescribed maximum desirable Fluorosis, a disease caused by excessive intake of fluoride either from drinking water or food, affecting mainly dental and skeletal tissues and prevalent in India and abroad (Table-2 and 3). The disease was first detected in India (Andhra Pradesh) during early 1930s among cattle by the farmers who noticed the inability of bullocks to walk due to painful and stiff joints. The same disease was detected in human beings by Short et al., (1937) who published the first report of endemic fluorosis from India in human beings. Fluoride ingestion causes three types of fluorosis: (1) Dental fluorosis (2) Skeletal Fluorosis (3) Soft tissue Fluorosis(non-skeletal fluorosis). Fluorosis is one of the incurable disease and perhaps, the prevention is the only known solution. High fluoride (>1.5 mg/L) may cause various types of fluorosis manifestations including mottling of teeth called dental fluorosis and skeletal fluorosis. Intake of high fluoride (>3.0 mg/L) can result in skeletal fluorosis and other skeletal abnormalities and beyond 10 mg/L over a long period can result in crippling fluorosis. Fluoride is ubiquitous in the environment. It has been found up to 18 mg/L in a hot spring in the Western Ghats (Madhavan and Subramaniam 2001). World Health Organization (WHO) standards and Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS, 1991) permit only 1.5 mg/L (ppm) as a safe limit for human consumption while the people in 15 states of India are consuming water with fluoride concentrations up to 18 mg/L (Gupta *et al.* 1996). Fluoride concentrations of up to 38.5 ppm in drinking water have been reported (Susheela and Ghose, 1990).

The mechanism of the fluoride poisoning has already been established by many workers (Ericsson, 1969; Ekstrand & Spak, 1990; Mclover, 1990; Smith, 1993 and Cerklewski, 1997). After oral ingestion when fluoride enters through the blood vessels of the oral cavity or through gastrointestinal route, it reaches the various tissues and organs in the body. Fluoride being an electronegative element and having a negative charge (represented by F⁻), is attracted by positively charged ions like calcium Ca⁺⁺. The high reactivity of fluorine is due to low dissociation energy of the F-F bonds. Because similar ionic radii, OH ions are replaced by fluoride. Bone and tooth having highest level of calcium in the body, attracts maximum amount of fluoride which is deposited as calcium fluorapatite [Ca₁₀F₂(PO₄)₆]. At the same time, from certain areas in the bone and tooth, unbound calcium is lost. When calcium fluorapatite deposition takes place the bone density and bone mass get increased.

According to toxicokinetic studies fluoride is a bone seeking element because its affinity for calcium phosphate and as such about 96-99% of the fluoride retained in the body combines with mineralized bones. It has however, been noticed that there is no significant retention of it in the body if very small quantities of fluorides are ingested. Fluoride enters in the circulation, after absorption from the gut and is excreted from the renal system or taken up by the calcified tissues. The sequestration of fluoride into the skeleton, excretion through urine and sweat helps in the regulation of plasma levels of fluoride. The levels of fluoride in most of the soft tissues of the body are lower than 1ppm but are higher than those of plasma, the only exception being tendons and placenta where the fluoride content appears to be related to their calcium content. Most of the fluoride bound in the skeleton and teeth have a biological half-life of several years. The uptake of fluoride by the skeleton is very rapid and depends upon the vascularity and rate of growth. The fluoride uptake of young bones is, therefore, faster than that of mature bones. Fluoride is incorporated more readily in the active, growing and cancellous areas than in the compact regions.

90% of fluoride is excreted from the body through kidneys. Urinary fluoride in normal individuals fluctuates widely between 0 and 1.2 ppm with an average of about 0.4 ppm when the fluoride content of drinking water is 0.3 ppm. Urinary levels of fluoride are generally higher in individuals having higher intake of fluoride. The fluoride is removed from the circulation by glomerular filtration. The fact that the tubular reabsorption of fluoride is less than that of chloride and accountable for its rapid excretion. About 10% of fluoride excreted from the body by way of faeces. Some of the fluoride is also lost from the body through sweat, and as such appreciable amounts of fluoride may be lost in situations marked by excessive sweating. Fluoride is also excreted through milk, saliva and even tears (Ericsson, 1969), through it is not known to be exhaled with the breath. According to toxicodynamic studies just after the entry of fluoride into the

bloodstream, a series of events is initiated, which may well terminate fatally. Ventricular fibrillation can follow, sometimes preceded by ventricular tachycardia. Cardiovascular collapse is probably the most common proximal cause of death. Injury to the myocardium, thought to be due to fluoride in the tissue with associated hypocalcaemia has been reported. As the most electronegative element it tightly binds many cations essential to homeostasis, resulting in profound hypocalcaemia leading to inhibition of normal blood coagulation. As a metabolic poison it stimulates some enzymes, such as adenylate cyclase, and severely inhibits others, such as Na⁺-K⁺-ATPase and the enzymes of carbohydrate metabolism. Death can result from these processes and from a delayed, explosive hyperkalaemia (Mclvor, 1990). In aquatic habitat fishes are the most sensitive organisms to get affected even upon a mild change in their surroundings. There are several reports about the accumulation of fluoride in skin, gills, scales, muscles and bone tissue of fish (Gikunju, J.K., 1992) Wright, D.A. and Davison, A.W., 1975 and Christenson B. 1987). In several countries fish and marine products have been identified as major source of dietary fluoride (Minoguchi, G., 1970, Shertock, J.C., 1984 Siber, G. and Trautner, G., 1985). In India about 20 million people are severely affected by fluorosis and about 40 million are exposed to risk of endemic fluorosis. The endemic states are Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujrat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, New Delhi etc. Fluoride problem is much severe in aquatic ecosystem mainly in fresh water as in low concentration calcium ions in water which precipitate fluoride as calcium fluoride. Excessive ingestion of fluoride gets accumulated and damages various vital organs and systems viz. Liver, kidney, gills and reproductive system (Kaur & Singh, 1980, Chinoy, *et al.*, 1994 and Gupta, *et al.*, 2001) which effects the population and growth of animals in terms of quantity as in case of fish production which is being gradually reduced. The problem is much severe at certain places where the people are getting exposed to fluoride from both the sources from drinking water and food chain through fish consumption. That is why it is necessary to protect the human population exposed through the fish contaminated with fluoride. This can only be done by protecting fish from toxic level of fluoride which must be evaluated so fish population can be saved and improved in terms of both quality and quantity to some extent by utilizing the data obtained by different studies. Earlier reports suggested that daily ingestion of over 28 mg of fluoride would be harmful. Subsequent studies cited 20 mg as the maximum safe limit, but in endemic areas where the presence of certain local factors and prolonged exposures tend to aggravate fluoride toxicity the safe level of fluoride intake may be even lower. Studies of the cases of endemic skeletal fluorosis in India revealed an average fluoride intake of 9.88 mg and it is held that a daily fluoride intake could be deemed safe.

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Faculty/Staff Superannuated

1. Dr. Sarveshwar Shukla, Associate Professor, Department of Chemistry
2. Dr. Renu Srivastava, Associate Professor, Department of Education

Faculty/Staff Joined

1. Dr. Madhu Gaur, Assistant Professor, Department of Physical Education
2. Dr. Mani Joshi, Assistant Professor, Department of B.Ed.

College Profile 2016-17

Teaching Staff	Men	Women	Total
Permanent	48	31	79
Temporary	25	13	38
Adhoc	03	01	04
Total	76	45	121
Teachers with Ph.D.	53	40	93
Teachers with P.G.	23	05	28
Total	76	45	121
Non - Teaching Staff	Men	Women	Total
Technical	31	01	32
Administrative	101	10	111
Total	132	11	143

Student's Profile (2016-17)

CLASS	GEN		OBC		SC		ST		PH		FF		MIN		TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
BA (REG)	I	290	49	338	66	203	32	5	2	3	1	51	7	45	6	836	149	985
	II	161	41	241	47	137	23	0	0	2	0	11	5	21	2	539	111	650
	III	122	22	207	28	96	17	1	0	2	0	12	2	15	5	426	67	493
BA (SF)	I	40	7	34	5	13	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	4	2	87	13	100
	II	14	4	20	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	4	0	36	9	45
	III	27	6	29	1	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	67	8	75
BCOM (REG)	I	317	161	274	141	156	69	8	4	3	0	40	14	44	24	755	375	1130
	II	243	96	212	62	122	50	4	5	3	0	29	11	32	18	581	213	794
	III	241	78	227	78	105	31	4	1	1	1	11	8	28	9	577	188	765
BCOM (SF)	I	124	57	35	17	21	6	0	0	0	1	7	4	11	5	180	80	260
	II	84	29	43	19	23	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	14	3	150	53	203
	III	56	23	36	11	26	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	1	118	37	155
BSC (REG)	I	203	119	205	96	126	57	5	4	1	0	32	21	28	23	539	276	815
	II	111	57	116	35	42	15	0	1	1	0	11	15	14	8	269	108	377
	III	101	48	85	32	25	13	0	0	0	0	11	6	11	3	211	93	304
LLB 3 Years	I	89	46	71	27	54	16	1	2	4	1	6	3	14	5	215	91	306
	II	72	29	69	14	50	7	2	0	0	0	0	2	9	1	193	50	243
	III	113	2	90	0	35	0	1	0	2	0	4	0	16	0	239	2	241
B.Ed.	I	10	7	16	5	8	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	36	14	50
	II	10	2	8	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	22	7	29
B.P.Ed.	I	11	12	11	5	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	31	19	50
	II	9	12	12	7	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	27	22	49
BBA (IB)	I	27	9	13	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	44	16	60
	II	27	15	6	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	36	19	55
	III	26	3	10	7	2	2	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	38	12	50
MA (Hindi)	I	5	3	10	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	30
	II	2	10	3	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	17	23
MCOM Pure	I	8	20	6	11	6	6	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	20	37	57
	II	5	19	3	11	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	34	46
MCOM AppEco	I	8	26	6	11	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	17	41	58
	II	3	19	3	12	4	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	10	38	48
GRAND TOTAL		2559	1031	2439	779	1298	383	36	21	22	5	245	111	330	128	6332	2214	8546

Committees/Cells

S.N.	Committee/Cell	Coordinator
1	Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)	Dr. S. C. Hajela
2	Media Cell	Dr. Vijay Raj Srivastava
3	Research Cell	Dr. Anjali Chauhan
4	Academic Council	Dr. Meeta Sah
5	Central Purchase Committee	Principal
6	Equal Opportunity Cell	Dr. Vinod Chandra
7	Admission Committee	Dr. Arun Kumar Mishra
8	Examination Cell	Dr. Arun Kumar Mishra
9	Grievance Redressal Cell	Mr. Nageswar Pandey
10	National Cadet Corps	Dr. K.K. Shukla
11	Proctor-in-Chief	Dr. K.K. Shukla
12	Alumni Committee	Dr. K.K. Shukla
13	Scholarship Committee	Dr. Meeta Sah
14	National Service Scheme	Dr. Balwant Singh Dr. Archana Maurya Dr. Anil Tripathi Dr. Saman Khan
15	Legal Aid Cell	Dr. S.L.A. Khan
16	Internal Complaint Committee (Sexual Harassment at Work Place)	Dr. Bharti Pandey
17	Women's Cell	Dr. Chitwan Verma
18	Cultural Committee	Dr. Sushma Mishra
19	U.G.C. Cell	Dr. R. K. Pandey (Botany)
20	Library Committee	Dr. Namita Nigam Dr. Kiran Singh Sengar
21	Sports Committee	Dr. Madhu Gaur
22	Eco Club	Dr. R.K. Pandey
23	Placement Cell	Dr. A. K. Awasthi
24	Yoga Club	Dr. N.K. Bajpai
25	IGNOU Study Centre (2701)	Dr. Vivek Singh
26	IGNOU Study centre (27108)	Dr. Renu Srivastava

Editors – Magazines/ Journals

1	Revelation (ISSN: 2456-7698)	Dr. Meeta Sah
2	Commerce Today (ISSN:0975-7775)	Dr. K.K. Shukla
3	Vichar (ISSN: 0974-4118)	Dr. Bharti Pandey
4	Law Review (ISSN: 2349-946X)	Dr. Lily Srivastava
5	The Torch Bearer	Dr. S. C. Hajela
6	Jyoti Kiran	Dr. S. C. Hajela

Promotions

Sr. No.	Name	Department	Designation	
1.	Dr. Anil Kumar Tripathi	Hindi	Associate Professor	
2.	Dr. Anita Bajpai	Sociology	Associate Professor	
3.	Dr. Anjali Chauhan	Anthropology	Associate Professor	
4.	Dr. Aruni Sharma	Political Science	Associate Professor	
5.	Dr. Balwant Singh	Commerce	Associate Professor	
6.	Dr. Brijesh Chandra Mishra	Political Science	Associate Professor	
7.	Dr. Kalpana Singh	Chemistry	Associate Professor	
8.	Dr. Kalpana Singh	Chemistry	Associate Professor	
9.	Dr. M.P. Veer Vikram Singh	Botany	Associate Professor	
10.	Dr. Manoj Pandey	Law	Associate Professor	
11.	Dr. Nalin Ranjan Singh	Hindi	Associate Professor	
12.	Dr. Neelima Pandey	AIH	Associate Professor	
13.	Dr. Payal Gupta	B.Ed.	Associate Professor	
14.	Dr. Perveen Kumar	B.Ed.	Associate Professor	
15.	Dr. Pushpa Vishwakarma	Zoology	Associate Professor	
16.	Dr. R.K. Pandey	Botany	Associate Professor	
17.	Mr. Ravi Binwal	Physics	Associate Professor	
18.	Mr. Sannivesh Mishra	Law	Associate Professor	
19.	Dr. Shamama Mirza	Sociology	Associate Professor	
20.	Dr. Surendra Kumar Chauhan	Commerce	Associate Professor	
21.	Dr. Tirmal Singh	B.Ed.	Associate Professor	
22.	Dr. Vandana Srivastava	Hindi	Associate Professor	
23.	Dr. Vivek Singh	Botany	Associate Professor	
24.	Dr. Namita Nigam	Sanskrit	Promotion under CAS from Stage II to Stage III	
25.	Dr. Alka Sharma	Physics		
26.	Dr. Niranjani Chaurasia	Chemistry		
27.	Dr. Archana Maurya	Chemistry	Promotion under CAS from Stage I to Stage II	
28.	Dr. Santosh Kumar Singh	Chemistry		
29.	Dr. Asustosh Kumar Dwivedi	Commerce		
30.	Dr. Madhu Gaur	Physical Education		

Publications

(July 2016 – June 2017)

Research Papers/Articles Published in Journals

1. **Awasthi, D. K.** (2016), "Prevalance of *Salmonella* in Food Samples of Dehradun", *International Journal of Current Advanced Research*, Vol. 5, Issue 7 (July), pp 1053-1057, ISSN: 2319-6475,.
2. **Awasthi, Jitendra** (2017), "A Generalized Sub Class of Univalent Starlike Functions with a Linear Operator" *International Journal of Applied Research and Technology*; Vol. 2, Issue 2 (April), pp.113-122, ISSN: 2519-5115.
3. **Awasthi, Jitendra** (2017), "A New Subclass of Univalent Analytic Functions Involving a Linear Operator", *International Journal of Pure and Applied Researches*, Vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 07-15, ISSN: 2455-474X.
4. **Awasthi, Jitendra** (2017)," A New Sub Class of Meromorphically Convex Functions with Negative and Fixed Second Coefficients", *International Journal of Current Research*, Vol. 9, Issue 5 (May), pp. 51141-51148, ISSN: 0975-833X.
5. **Awasthi, Jitendra** (2016), "Vedic Ganit ka Punar-Utthan", *Anusandhan Vigyan Patrika*, Khand-4, Aank-1, pp.105-106 (2016).
6. **Awasthi, Saral** (2016), "Muktibodh ki Kavita", *Vichar*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (September), ISSN: 0974-4118.
7. **Chandra, Vinod** (2016), "A Comparative study of Life Skills Education in the Government, Government Aided and Private Secondary Schools in Lucknow", *International Journal of Life Skills Education*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (July), ISSN: 2394-630X.
8. **Chandra, Vinod** (2017), "Bharat mein Jati evam Jati Vyavastha: Purva tatha Adhunik Adhyayan", *Manav*, Vol. 35, No. 1, ISSN: 2347-6591.
9. **Chauhan, Anjali** (2016), "Elephants: Elephantive Affair in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand", *Asian Elephants in Culture and Nature*, ISBN: 978-955-4563-84-1.
10. **Chaurasia, Niranjani** (2016), "Power Crisis in India", *North Asian International Research Journal of Science, Engg. & IT*, Vol. 2, Issue 8 (August), ISSN: 2454-7514.
11. **Gupta, Rajesh and Awasthi, D. K.** (2016), "Bio-Chemical Alterations in *Channa Punctatus* due to Fluoride Toxicity", *EPRA International Journal of Research and Development*, Vol. 1, Issue 9 (November).
12. **Joshi, Mani** (2016), "Inclusive Education in Present Scenario: An Introspection", *Research Journal of Philosophy & Social Sciences*, (December) ISSN: 0048-7325.
13. **Joshi, Mani** (2017), "Communication as a Skill for Effective Classroom Teaching: An Introspection", *Research Journal of Philosophy & Social Sciences*, (May), ISSN: 0048-7325.
14. **Kumar, Perveen** (2016), "Manviya evam Samajik Punji Nirman mein Videsh mein Prapt Shaikshik Anubhav ki Bhumika", *Vichar*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (September), ISSN: 0974-4118.
15. **Mirza, Shamama** (2016), "Female Foeticide in India: A Sociological Analysis", *Shodh Vimarsh*, Vol 16 (August), ISSN: 0974-990X.
16. **Mirza, Shamama** (2016), "Urban Poverty: Evalutation and Solution", *Shodh Navneet*, (July), ISSN: 2321-6581.

17. **Pandey, Bharti** (2016), "Linkage between Gender Development and Poverty Alleviation", *Bihar Economic Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (November), ISSN: 2230-8970.
18. **Pandey, Bharti** (2016), "Public Spending on Health in India: A Trend Analysis", *Indian Economic Journal*, Special Issue (December), ISSN: 0019-4662.
19. **Pandey, Bharti** (2017), "Ambedkar's Vision for Agricultural Development in India: A Note", *Indian Economic Journal*, Centenary Year Special Issue, Vol. 1, ISSN: 0019-4662.
20. **Pandey, Bharti** (2017), "Foundations of Hindu Economics: A Note", *A Free Lance*, Issue 16, Vol. 16, pp. 18-21, ISSN: 2322-0171.
21. **Pandey, Bharti** (2017), "Impact of Environment on Sustainable Agricultural Development: Evidence from BRIC Countries", *Management Mind*, Issue 14, Vol. 14, pp. 24-32, ISSN: 2348-0203.
22. **Pandey, Bharti** (2017), "Revisiting Ambedkar's Fiscal Paradigms", *Deliberative Research*, Issue 16, Vol. 16, pp. 41-45, ISSN: 0976-1136.
23. **Pandey, Bharti** (2017), "Co-relation between Domestic Violence and Women Health: A Case Study", *Relevant Derive*, Issue 33, Vol. 33, pp. 44-54, ISSN: 2322-018X.
24. **Pandey, Bharti** (2017), "A Comparative Study of Rehabilitated and non-Rehabilitated Van Gujjars of Rajaji National Park, Uttarakhand", *National Research Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, Vol. 5, No. 9 (January-June), pp. 01-09, ISSN: 2321-8282.
25. **Pandey, Neelima** (2016), "Environmental Consciouness in Buddhist Jataks", *Quest*, Vo. 10, Issue 3 (September), ISSN: 0974-5041.
26. **Pandey, Neelima** (2016), "Therigatha", *Vak*, Issue 23 (October), ISSN: 2320-818X.
27. **Pandey, Rakesh Kumar** (2016), "Effect of Gamma Rays on root tip mitosis of *Jatropha curcas L*", *Journal of Biological and Chemical Research*, Vol. 33, No. 2 (August), ISSN: 2319-3077.
28. **Pandey, Rakesh Kumar** (2016), "Quantitative Studies on Physico-Chemical Properties of Ground Water of Kanpur (UP)", *International Journal of Advance Researches*, Vol. 4, No. 9 (September), ISSN: 2320-5407.
29. **Sharma, Alka** (2016), "Analysis of waveguide whose guiding region filled with dielectric material bounded by two equiangular spirals separating it from two dielectric cladding regions", *IOSR Journal of Applied Physics*, Vol. 8, Issue 4 (July- August), pp 87-91, Ver.II eISSN: 2278-4861.
30. **Shukla, Devika** (2016), "Acharya kavi Chandan aur Chandan Satsai", *Khoj*, Ank 22-23, pp 19.
31. **Shukla, Devika** (2016), "Kranti evam vidroh ke kavi Nirala", *Vichaar*, pp 149-155, ISSN: 0974-4118.
32. **Singh, Kalpana** (2016), "Pollution and Vegetable Contamination: A Review of the Impact of various Pollutants", *International Journal of Science, Engineering and Technology Research*, Vol. 5, Issue 7 (July), ISSN: 2278-7798.
33. **Singh, Kalpana** (2016), "Role of Plasma Gasification in Waste Management", *International Journal of Science and Research*, Vol. 5, Issue 10 (October), ISSN: 2395-1990.
34. **Singh, M.P.V.V.** (2016), "Responses of Cyanobacterium *Nostoc muscorum* to Photo Inhibitory light under varying levels of Cadmium", *Journal of Biological and Chemical Research*, (December), ISSN: 2319-3077.
35. **Singh, M.P.V.V.** (2017), "Risk factors associated with Vulvo vaginal Candidiasis among women in rural Community in Western Uttar Pradesh, India", *Scholars Journal of Applied Medical Sciences*, ISSN: 2320-6691.

36. **Singh, Ramesh Pratap** (2016), “Dr. Nishank ke kavya mein samvedna ke swar”, *Vichar*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (September), ISSN: 0974-4118.
37. **Singh, Shalini and Singh, Ramesh Pratap** (2016), “Hindi ke pramukh loknatak evem samajik”, *Vichar*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (September), ISSN: 0974-4118.
38. **Singh, Tirmal** (2017), “Sarkari prathamik vidyalayon ke girte shaikshik star ka vishleshan”, *Printing Area International Research Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 25 (January – March), ISBN: 2394-5303.
39. **Singh, Tirmal** (2016), “Uchchatar madhyamik vidyalayaon ke vidyarthiyon ki atma siddhi evam samayojan ka vishleshan”, *International Journal of research in Humanities and Social Sciences*, Vol. 4, No.6 (August), ISSN: 2347-5404.
40. **Singh, Tirmal** (2016), “Vartman paridrishya me bachchon ke manvadhikar kanoon ki prasangikta”, *International Journal of research in Humanities and Social Sciences*, Vol. 8, No8 (December), ISSN: 2347-5404.
41. **Singh, Vivek** (2016), “A Study of Soil Structural Variations in Relation to Microsporogenesis in Barley”, *Journal of Biological and Chemical Research*, Vol. 33, No. 2 (August), ISSN: 2319-3077.
42. **Singh, Vivek** (2016), “A Comparision of the Effects of a Direct and an Indirect Mutagen on the Meiosis of Barley”, *International Journal of Scientific Research*, Vol. 5, No. 9 (September), ISSN: 2277-8179.
43. **Tripathi, Anil Kumar** (2016), “Yatharth ka mahattam samapvartak”, *Lamahi*, (July- Setember), pp 140, ISSN: 2278-554X.
44. **Verma, Chitwan** (2016), “Legal Awareness and Lessons from the Movie Pink”, *Law Review*, (July), ISSN: 2349-946X.
45. **Vishwakarma, Pushpa** (2016), “Description of a new species of the genus *Thaparocleidus Jain, 1952* (Monogenea, Dactylogyridae) from freshwater Fish *Sperata*, in Lucknow, India”, *J. Biol. Chem. Research*, Vol. 33, Issue 2 (August), pp 704-707, ISSN: 0970-4973.
46. **Vishwakarma, Pushpa** (2016), “Effective prophylactic measures to ameliorate health of mankind with special reference to worms”, *Bulletin of Environment, Pharmacology and Life Science*, Vol. 5, Issue 10 (September), ISSN: 2277-1808.

Chapters in Books/Conference Proceedings

1. **Chandra, Vinod** (2017), “Indian Youth Population: Socio-Demographic Characteristics”, in Dwyer, Tom; Gorshkov, Mikhail K; Modi, Ishwar; Li, Chunling; and Mapadimeng, Mokong Simon (eds.), *Handbook of the Sociology of Youth in BRICS Countries*, World Scientific, ISBN: 978-9813148-38-3.
2. **Chandra, Vinod** and Jain, Mahaveer (2016), “Child labour, Culure and Globalization: A Developmental Perspective” in Chandra, Vinod (ed.), *Childhood Realities: Working and Abused Children*, Kalpaz Publications: Delhi, ISBN 978-93-5128-185-6.
3. **Sharma, Archana** (2017), “Prachin Bhartiya Paripreshya me Viklang”, in Mishra, Sushma (ed.) *Inclusion: Education for Social Cohesion*, Rapid Book Service, Lucknow, ISBN: 978-93-82462-54-3.
4. **Shukla, Devika** (2017), “Amrit lal Nagar Krit Bal Sahitya”, in Mahdi, R. M. Jadhav and Jadhav, Bhagwan (eds.) *Amrit Lal Ngar ka Sahitya*, A R Publishing Company. New Delhi, ISBN: 9789386236210.
5. **Singh, M.P.V.V. et al.**, “Quality evaluation and identification of commercially important herbal drugs used by pharmaceutical industries”, in Mahdi, A. A., Sharma, Y.K., Abid, M. Khan (eds.),

Biochemistry and Therapeutic Uses of Medicinal Plants, Discovery Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, ISBN: 978-93-5056.

6. **Singh, Tirmal** (2017), “Mental Illness: A Social Problem”, in Sushma Mishra (ed.), *Inclusion: Dimensions and Dynamics*, Rapid Book Service, Lucknow, pp. 295-306, ISBN: 9789382462330.
7. **Srivastava, Lily** (2017), “Legal Study of International Disability Law with special reference to India”, in Mishra, Sushma (ed.), *Inclusion: Policies and Perspectives*, Rapid Book Service, Lucknow, ISBN: 978-93-8246247-7.
8. **Srivastava, Vandana** (2017), “Amrit Lal Nagar ke upanyason men stree asmita ke swar”, in Jadhav, R.M. and Jadhav, Bhagvan (eds.), *Amrit Lal Nagar ka sahitya*, A. R. Publication, Delhi, ISBN: 978-93-862-36-21-0.
9. **Srivastava, Vandana** (2017), “Muktibodh: Jeevan Yatra”, in Srivastava, Vandana, Singh, R. P. and Shukla, Devika (eds.), *Muktibodh Srijan Ke Vividh Ayam*, Aradhana Brothers, Kanpur, ISBN: 978-81-89076-97-9.

Books Authored/Edited

1. **Chauhan, Anjali** (2016), *Hadoi: Sanskritk Gazetier*, Vani Prakashan.
2. **Joshi, Mani** (2016), *Impact of Socio-Political Ecology on the Climate of Higher Educational Institutions*, Anu Books, Meerut, ISBN: 978-93-82166-52-8.
3. **Mishra, Sushma** (ed.) (2017), *Inclusion: Dimensions and Dynamics*, Rapid Book Service, Lucknow, ISBN: 978-93-82462-33-0.
4. **Mishra, Sushma** (ed.) (2017), *Inclusion: Education for Social Cohesion*, Rapid Book Service, Lucknow, ISBN: 978-93-82462-54-3.
5. **Mishra, Sushma** (ed.) (2017), *Inclusion: Policies and Perspectives*, Rapid Book Service, Lucknow, ISBN: 978-93-8246247-7.
6. **Pandey, Bharti** (2017), *Sustainable Development: Challenges and Strategies*, Winsar Publishing Company, Dehradun, ISBN: 978-93-82830-18-4.
7. **Pandey, Neelima** (2017), *Silenced Voices: Women in Early Indian Societies*, Serials Publications, New Delhi, ISBN: 9788183877046.
8. **Singh, Nalin Ranjan**: *Nai kahani aur kahani ke char stambha*, Vihan Publications, Lucknow, ISBN: 978-83-84907-05-1 (2017).
9. **Singh, Ramesh Pratap** (2016), *Sudama Pandey'Dhumil'*, Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan, Lucknow, ISBN: 978-93-82175-75-9.
10. **Srivastava, Vandana, Singh, Ramesh Pratap and Shukla, Devika** (eds.) (2017), *Muktibodh: Srijan ke vividh Ayam*, Aradhana Brothers, Kanpur, ISBN: 978-81-89076-97-9.

Lectures/Conferences/Workshops

(July 2016 – June 2017)

Invited Lectures

1. **Chandra, Vinod:** “Role of School children in Disaster Management”, Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority, Lucknow (July 22, 2016).
2. **Chandra, Vinod:** “Management of Sanitation Hygiene for Women during Disaster”, Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority, Lucknow (July 29, 2016).
3. **Chandra, Vinod:** “Special Needs of Women and Children in Disaster”, Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority, Lucknow (August 30, 2016).
4. **Chandra, Vinod:** “Special Needs of Women and Children in Disaster”, Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority, Lucknow (September 02, 2016).
5. **Chandra, Vinod:** “Situation of Child Malnutrition in India”, Consultation meet on Child Malnutrition and Outcomes in Concurrence to MDG, organized by NIPCCD, Lucknow (September 24, 2016).
6. **Chandra, Vinod:** “Role of Women in Disaster Management”, Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority, Lucknow (October 21, 2016).
7. **Chandra, Vinod:** Resource Person in six different Training Programme for Members and Chairpersons of Child Welfare Committee in Regional Centre of National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), A Government of India Undertaking, Lucknow during the month of May and June 2017. Topic of Presentation: “Role and Responsibility of Child Welfare Committee”.
8. **Kumar, Perveen:** “Human Rights and India”, Dayanand Vedic PG College, Orai-Jalaun (March 28, 2017).

Keynote Speaker / Chair / Rapporteur at Seminars/Conferences

1. **Awasthi, A. K.:** Chairperson in a technical session at National Seminar on *Agricultural Distress: Issues, challenges and Policy implications* organized by Department of Economics, Lucknow University, Lucknow (February 25-26, 2017).
2. **Chandra, Vinod:** Chaired a session in 4th National Conference on *Society and Well-Being* held at Amity Institute of Behavioural and Allied Sciences, Amity University Lucknow Campus (March 27, 2017).
3. **Chandra, Vinod:** Chaired a session in National Seminar on *Globalization and Indian Youth in India: Perspectives, Issues and Challenges* held in Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow (March 6-7, 2017).
4. **Chandra, Vinod:** Chaired two sessions in the International Conference on *Life Skills for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2030* held in Pune (February 3-5, 2017).

5. **Chandra, Vinod:** Chairperson, National seminar on *Higher Education: Issues, Challenges, Prospects*, Organised by Lucknow University Associated Colleges Teachers' Association (LUACTA) & Mumtaz P.G. College, Lucknow (September 11, 2016).
6. **Chandra, Vinod:** Key Speaker in the Inaugural Session in 4th National Conference on "Society and Well-Being" held at Amity Institute of Behavioural and Allied Sciences, Amity University Lucknow Campus (March 27, 2017).
7. **Hajela, Sudheer Chandra:** Co-chairperson, National Seminar on *Uchch Shikskha Vishyak Chunotiaya evam Badlav ki Avashyakta*, Organised by Kalicharan P.G. College, Lucknow (October 5, 2016).
8. **Pandey, Bharti:** Chaired a technical session at the International Conference of the Indian Economic Association on 'Education and Economic Development with Special Reference to Globalisation and SDGs in North East Region (ICEED-2016)', Department of Economics, Morigaon College, Morigaon, Assam (September 14-16, 2016).
9. **Pandey, Bharti:** Rapporteur, UN-ESCAP Sponsored Thematic Panel Discussion on 'Achieving SDGs in India: Key Policy Challenges' at the 99th Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh (December 27- 29, 2016).
10. **Sharma, S. D.:** Chairperson, National Seminar on *Uchch Shikskha Vishyak Chunotiaya evam Badlav ki Avashyakta*, Organised by Kalicharan P.G. College, Lucknow (October 5, 2016).
11. **Singh, Nalin Ranjan:** Keynote Speaker, National Seminar on *21st sadi me Premchand*, organised by BBAU, Lucknow (Augsut 06, 2016).
12. **Singh, Nalin Ranjan:** Keynote Speaker, National Seminar on *Bhartiya sanskriti aur Hindi sahitya me Sarvapalli Radhakrishan ki Bhumika*, organised by Kevalpatti Ramasre Mahavidyalaya, Banthara, Lucknow and Gautam Buddha Panchsheel Shodh-Sahitya-Sanskriti Sansthan (September 05-06, 2016).
13. **Singh, Nalin Ranjan:** Keynote Speaker, National Seminar on *Conversions of Technology and Management for Advancing India*, S.D. College of Engineering, Muzaffarnagar (February 25-26, 2017).
14. **Singh, Nalin Ranjan:** Keynote Speaker, National Seminar on *Hindi: Kal, Aaj aur Kal*, Rajkiya Mahavidyalaya, Gosain Khera, Unnao and Akhil Bhartiya Kala, Sahitya-Sanskriti evam Vihyan Shodh Sansthan, Lucknow (September 14-15, 2016).
15. **Singh, Nalin Ranjan:** Keynote Speaker, National Seminar on *Lok Bhasha aur Hindi*, Kevalpatti Ramasre Mahavidyalaya, Banthara, Lucknow (September 14-15, 2016).
16. **Singh, Nalin Ranjan:** Keynote Speaker, National Seminar on *Stree Vimarsh: Chunautiyan aur Sambhavanayen*, Kevalpatti Ramasre Mahavidyalaya, Banthara, Lucknow and Gautam Buddha Panchsheel Shodh-Sahitya-Sanskriti Sansthan (February 16-17, 2017).
17. **Tiwari, Manas Mani:** Rapporteur, International Seminar on *Sustainable Development: Challenges and Strategies*, organised by Department of Economics, Government P.G. College, Chamoli in collaboration with Indian Economic Association (October 21-22, 2016).

Papers Presented at Conferences/Seminars/Workshops

1. **Awasthi, A. K.:** “Goods and Services Tax: Many Promises Great Challenges” presented at National Seminar on *Goods and Services Tax: Issues and Challenges* organized by Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Arbi-Farsi University, Lucknow (March 18-19, 2017).
2. **Awasthi, A. K.:** “Make in India Initiative and industrial environment” presented at International Conference on *Emerging India and second generation reforms: Initiatives and Implications* organized by Department of Applied Economics, Faculty of Commerce, University of Lucknow, Lucknow (April 8-9, 2017).
3. **Awasthi, D. K.:** “Scientific, disciplined, skilled and knowledgeable youth in higher education”, presented at the National Seminar on *Higher Education: Issues, Challenges, Prospects*, organised by Lucknow University Associated Colleges Teachers’ Association (LUACTA) & Mumtaz P.G. College, Lucknow (September 11, 2016).
4. **Awasthi, Jitendra:** “Effective communication for conductive learning: A case of Mathematics teaching”, presented at the National seminar on *Managerial effectiveness through managing expression and actions: Issues and Challenges*, organised by Shri Jai Narain PG College, Lucknow (April 19, 2017).
5. **Awasthi, Jitendra:** “Hydro-electricity: A future of renewable energy”, presented at the National seminar on *Sustainable energy resources* (December 14, 2016).
6. **Bajpai, Anita:** “Challenges of Higher Education in U.P.”, presented at the National Seminar on *Higher Education: Issues, Challenges, Prospects*, organised by Lucknow University Associated Colleges Teachers’ Association (LUACTA) & Mumtaz P.G. College, Lucknow (September 11, 2016).
7. **Bajpai, Anita:** “Rajiv Gandhi: 21vi sadi ka bharat” presented in National seminar on *The making of Modern India: Contributions of Rajiv Gandhi*”, organized by Rajiv Gandhi Study Circle, UP at University of Lucknow. (August 21, 2016).
8. **Bajpai, Anita:** “Gender Inequality in India”, presented at the *National Seminar on Development of Marginalised Sections of Society: Reflections on Uttar Pradesh*, organized by Deptt. of Sociology, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, (November 9-10, 2016).
9. **Bajpai, Anita:** “Chunavi rajneeti me jati ki bhumika”, presented at the International Conference on *Politics, Society & Culture in South Asia*, organized by Ethnographic & Folk Culture Society, Lucknow (ICSSR Sponsored), Department of Sociology, Lucknow (March 3-5, 2017).
10. **Bajpai, Anita:** “Role of Social Media in Women Empowerment” presented at *National Seminar on Managerial effectiveness through managing expressions and action: issues and challenges*, organised by Shri Jai Narain PG College, Lucknow (April 19, 2017).
11. **Binwal, Ravi:** “Blindly following European System in Higher Education is Dangerous”, presented at the National Seminar on *Higher Education: Issues, Challenges, Prospects*, organised by Lucknow University Associated Colleges Teachers’ Association (LUACTA) & Mumtaz P.G. College, Lucknow (September 11, 2016).
12. **Chandra, Vinod:** “Building the Knowledge society through Digital India Programme”, presented in the 3rd ISA Forum of Sociology, organized by International Sociology Association in Vienna, Austria (July 10-14, 2016).
13. **Chandra, Vinod:** “Globalization and Indian Youth”, presented at the National Seminar on *Globalization and Indian Youth in India: Perspectives, Issues and Challenges*, organized by Babsaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow (March 06, 2017).

14. **Chandra, Vinod:** “Promoting Skills through children’s participation in education”, presented at the International Conference on *Life Skills for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2030*, Indian association of Life Skills Education (IASLE) & S M Joshi College, Pune (February 04, 2017).
15. **Chandra, Vinod:** “Understandings of children’s well-being: methodologies challenges”, presented at the International Conference on *Children’s Understanding of Well-being- Global and Local Context*, organized by TechnischeUniversitat Berlin, Germany (December 9-10, 2016).
16. **Chandra, Vinod:** “Young People’s experience and understanding of climate change and natural disasters in India”, presented in the 3rd ISA Forum of Sociology, organized by International Sociology Association in Vienna, Austria (July 10-14, 2016).
17. **Chandra, Vinod:** “Youth Culture and Digital World in India”, presented at the International Conference on *Politics, Society & Culture in South Asia*, organized by Ethnographic & Folk Culture Society, Lucknow (ICSSR Sponsored), Department of Sociology, Lucknow (March 3-5, 2017).
18. **Chandra, Vinod:** Society and well being (March 27, 2017).
19. **Chauhan, Sarita:** “Higher Education status of India”, presented at the National Seminar on *Higher Education: Issues, Challenges, Prospects*, organised by Lucknow University Associated Colleges Teachers’ Association (LUACTA) & Mumtaz P.G. College, Lucknow (September 11, 2016).
20. **Dixit, Udita:** “Role of HRM in Economic Development of India” presented in the Students’ Seminar on *Economic Development of India in Present Scenario*, organised by Faculty of Commerce, Shri Jai Narain P.G. College, Lucknow (September 16, 2016).
21. **Gaur, Madhu:** “Importance of health education in individual performance” presented in National Seminar on *Uchh siksha vishyak chunautiyan evam badlav ki avashyakta*, organized by Kalicharan PG College, Lucknow (October 05-06, 2016).
22. **Gaur, Madhu:** “Role of Physical education in relation to the career development of students”, presented at the National Seminar on *Higher Education: Issues, Challenges, Prospects*, Organised by Lucknow University Associated Colleges Teachers’ Association (LUACTA) & Mumtaz P.G. College, Lucknow (September 11, 2016).
23. **Gaur, Madhu:** “*Sharirik siksha mein jivan mulyon ka mahatva*” presented in One day Regional Seminar on *Jivan mulya aur uchh siksha*, organized by Kalicharan PG College, Lucknow (August 11, 2016).
24. **Gupta, Payal:** “Need of restructuring higher education”, presented at the National Seminar on *Higher Education: Issues, Challenges, Prospects*, organised by Lucknow University Associated Colleges Teachers’ Association (LUACTA) & Mumtaz P.G. College, Lucknow (September 11, 2016).
25. **Gupta, Payal:** Need of Restructuring Higher Education, paper presented at the national seminar on Higher Education Issues, Challenges, Prospects and strategies on Mumtaz P G College, Lucknow and LUACTA, Sept 11, 2016.
26. **Gupta, Rajesh:** “Fluoride Toxicity and its Impact on Humans”, presented at the national seminar on *Environment Protection: Challenges and Solutions*, organised by Pragya Samvardhan Gramyanchal P.G. College, Haidergarh, Barabanki (October 04, 2016).
27. **Hajela, Sudheer Chandra:** “Shakespeare and Indian Critics: Some Reflections”, presented at the National Seminar on William Shakespeare through the Ages, organised by Dr. K.N. Modi University, Newai - Jaipur, Rajasthan (November 5-6, 2016).
28. **Joshi, Mani:** “Anomalies in Higher Education in India: Problems and Solutions”, presented at the National seminar on *Education in Present Era: Problems and Prospects* organised by Shri Balaji Academy, Sambhal Rd., Moradabad (November 12-13, 2016).

29. **Joshi, Mani:** “Effects of Human Over-Population on Water Resources”, presented at the International seminar on *Water Resources: Management and Challenges* organised by Paryavaran Mitra Samiti in Association with WWF, India and Mafair College, Moradabad (February 26, 2017).
30. **Joshi, Mani:** “Inclusive Education: Concept, Need and Challenges”, presented at National Seminar on *Making of inclusive society: fostering adaptation for persons with disability*, organised by Shri Jai Narain PG College, Lucknow (March 25-26, 2017).
31. **Joshi, Mani:** “Role of Communication in Effective Management of Classroom Teaching” presented at *National Seminar on Managerial effectiveness through managing expressions and action: issues and challenges*, organised by Shri Jai Narain PG College, Lucknow (April 19, 2017).
32. **Joshi, Mani:** “Women Empowerment in India: Role of Science and Technology”, presented at the National seminar on *Independent India: Retrospection and Future Prospects* organised by Govt. P.G. College, Badaun (December 17-18, 2016).
33. **Joshi, Mani:** “Women Led Development: Need of the Hour”, presented at the National seminar on *70 Years of India’s Independence: Gains and Losses, Incurred Path Ahead: An Overview* organised by Govt. Raza P.G. College, Rampur (November 29-30, 2016).
34. **Kumar, Perveen:** “Dilemmas and dichotomies in the financing of higher education” presented in National Seminar on *Uchh siksha vishyak chunautiyan evam badlav ki avashayakta*, organized by Kalicharan PG College, Lucknow (October 05-06, 2016).
35. **Kumar, Perveen:** “Laws, Commitments and Inclusion of Divyangjan in India”, presented in the National Seminar on *Making of Inclusive Society: Fostering Adaptation for Persons with Disability*, sponsored by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, New Delhi, organized by Deptt. of B.Ed., Shri Jai Narain P.G. College, Lucknow (March 25-26, 2017).
36. **Kumar, Perveen:** “Managing Classroom Learning: Dilemmas between the Intended Goals of Education and Students’ Career Choices” presented at the National Seminar on *Managerial Effectiveness through Managing Expression and Actions: Issues and Challenges* organized by the Faculty of Commerce, Deptt. of BBA (IB) and Centre for Management & Foreign Languages, Shri Jai Narain P.G. College, Lucknow (April 19, 2017).
37. **Kumar, Perveen:** “Policy perceptions about higher education & its financing”, presented at the National Seminar on *Higher Education: Issues, Challenges, Prospects*, organised by Lucknow University Associated Colleges Teachers’ Association (LUACTA) & Mumtaz P.G. College, Lucknow (September 11, 2016).
38. **Mirza, Shamama:** “Gender & Politics In India”, presented at the International Conference on *Politics, Society & Culture In South Asia*, organised by Deptt of Sociology, Lucknow University (March 03-05, 2017).
39. **Mirza, Shamama:** “Major Issues of Inequality in India” presented at the National Seminar on *Development of Marginalized sections of society: Reflections on Uttar Pradesh*, organised by Deptt of Sociology Lucknow University (September 9-10, 2016).
40. **Mirza, Shamama:** “Managerial Effectiveness: Major Issues & Challenges”, presented at the National Seminar on *Managerial Effectiveness through Managing Expression and Actions: Issues and Challenges* organized by the Faculty of Commerce, Deptt. of BBA (IB) and Centre for Management & Foreign Languages, Shri Jai Narain P.G. College, Lucknow (April 19, 2017).
41. **Mirza, Shamama:** “Rajiv Gandhi: The story of Indian modernization” presented in National seminar on *The making of Modern India: Contributions of Rajiv Gandhi*”, organized by Rajiv Gandhi Study Circle, UP at University of Lucknow. (August 21, 2016).

42. **Mirza, Shamama:** “Vartaman Sandarbh Me Uchch Shiksha”, presented at the National Seminar on *Higher Education: Issues, Challenges, Prospects*, Organised by Lucknow University Associated Colleges Teachers’ Association (LUACTA) & Mumtaz P.G. College, Lucknow (September 11, 2016).
43. **Mishra, R.D.:** “Role of Small scale Industries in Economic Development of India”, presented at the national seminar on *Economic Development of India in Present Scenario*, organised by Faculty of Commerce, Shri Jai Narain P.G. College, Lucknow (September 16, 2016).
44. **Mishra, Suchi:** “Rights of disabled in India – An Overview”, presented at the National Seminar on *Making of inclusive society: fostering adaptation for persons with disability*, organised by Shri Jai Narain PG College, Lucknow (March 25-26, 2017).
45. **Nigam, Namita:** “Vedon mein samposhniya vikas ki avdharna”, presented at the International Seminar on *Sustainable Development: Challenges and Strategies*, organised by Department of Economics, Government P.G. College, Chamoli in collaboration with Indian Economic Association (October 21-22, 2016).
46. **Pandey, Bharti:** “Fiscal Dynamics of Education in India”, presented at the International Conference of the Indian Economic Association on *Education and Economic Development with Special Reference to Globalisation and SDGs in North East Region (ICEED-2016)*, Morigaon College, Morigaon, Assam (September 14-16, 2016).
47. **Pandey, Bharti:** “Public Spending on Health in India: A Trend Analysis”, presented at the 99th Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh (December 27-29, 2016).
48. **Pandey, Neelima:** “Indus Terracotta Art”, presented at the International Seminar on *Indus Saraswati Civilization: Script, Art, Culture and Authors*, organised by Dept of Ancient Indian History and Archeology, University of Lucknow (May 08-09, 2017).
49. **Pandey, Rakesh Kumar:** “Integrated Jatropa Biodiesel Project: A Review”, presented at the international seminar on *Sustainable Development: Challenges and Strategies*, organised by Government P.G. College, Chamoli, Gopeshwar & Indian Economic Association (October 21-22, 2016).
50. **Pandey, Sapna:** “Higher Education: Challenges & Suggestions”, presented at the national seminar on *Higher Education: Issues, Challenges, Prospects*, organised by Lucknow University Associated Colleges Teachers’ Association (LUACTA) & Mumtaz P.G. College, Lucknow (September 11, 2016).
51. **Rai, Harendra Kumar:** “Theoretical prediction of equation of state for single carbon nanotubes and graphite”, presented at the US-Indo Conference on *Nanotechnology: Science and Application in Advanced Materials and beyond*, organized by Department of Chemistry, BHU, Varanasi (December 19-22, 2016).
52. **Sah, Meeta:** “Impact of Devoting Time in Research Work on the Quality of Higher Education”, presented at the National Seminar on *Higher Education: Issues, Challenges, Prospects*, organised by Lucknow University Associated Colleges Teachers’ Association (LUACTA) & Mumtaz P.G. College, Lucknow (September 11, 2016).
53. **Sharma, Archana:** “Pracheen Bhartiya pariprekshya me viklanag”, presented at National Seminar on *Making of inclusive society: fostering adaptation for persons with disability*, organised by Shri Jai Narain PG College, Lucknow (March 25-26, 2017).

54. **Sharma, Archana:** “*Uchh shiksha me mulyaparak gunvatta*”, presented at the National Seminar on *Higher Education: Issues, Challenges, Prospects*, organised by Lucknow University Associated Colleges Teachers’ Association (LUACTA) & Mumtaz P.G. College, Lucknow (September 11, 2016).
55. **Singh, Kalpana:** “Disaster management through Remote Sensing”, presented in the Short Term Course in *Innovative Teaching & Evaluation Strategies*, organised by UGC - HRDC, University of Lucknow, Lucknow (July 12-18, 2016).
56. **Singh, Kalpana:** “Status of Higher Education in India”, presented at the national seminar on *Higher Education: Issues, Challenges, Prospects*, organised by Lucknow University Associated Colleges Teachers’ Association (LUACTA) & Mumtaz P.G. College, Lucknow (September 11, 2016).
57. **Singh, MPVV:** “*Fluoride toxicity and its impact on humans*”, presented at the *National Seminar on Environmental Protection: Challenges and Solutions*, organized by Pragya Samvardhan, Gramyanchal PG College, Haidergarh, Barabanki, (October 4, 2016).
58. **Singh, MPVV:** “Higher Education: Its Need”, presented at the National Seminar on *Higher Education: Issues, Challenges, Prospects*, organised by Lucknow University Associated Colleges Teachers’ Association (LUACTA) & Mumtaz P.G. College, Lucknow (September 11, 2016).
59. **Singh, Nalin Ranjan:** “Higher Education: Issues and Challenges”, presented at the National Seminar on *Higher Education: Issues, Challenges, Prospects*, organised by Lucknow University Associated Colleges Teachers’ Association (LUACTA) & Mumtaz P.G. College, Lucknow (September 11, 2016).
60. **Singh, Nalin Ranjan:** “Muktibodh ki pakshadharta”, presented at the National Seminar on *Shatabdi Smaran: Muktibodh*, Organised by Shri Jai Narain P.G. College, Lucknow (January 12, 2017).
61. **Singh, Santosh Kumar:** “Challenges facing higher education in India”, presented at the National Seminar on *Higher Education: Issues, Challenges, Prospects*, Organised by Lucknow University Associated Colleges Teachers’ Association (LUACTA) & Mumtaz P.G. College, Lucknow (September 11, 2016).
62. **Singh, Santosh Kumar:** “Removal of heavy metals from wastewater using carbon nanotubes”, presented at the National Seminar on *Ganga Pollution: Analysis & Remedies*, Organised by the Department of Chemistry, DAV PG College, Kanpur) (October 7-8, 2016).
63. **Singh, Tara:** “Adhunik Bharat ke Nirman mei Rajiv Gandhi ka Yogdan”, presented at the *National Seminar on Making of Modern India: Contribution of Rajiv Gandhi*, organized by Rajiv Gandhi Study Circle, Uttar Pradesh, (August 21, 2016).
64. **Singh, Tara:** “Paryavaran Sanrakshan mein yuvaon ki bhumika”, presented at the *National Seminar on Environmental Protection Challenges and Solutions*, organized by Pragya Samvardhan Gramyanchal PG College, Haidergarh, Barabanki, (October 4, 2016).
65. **Singh, Tara:** “Dimensions of Wages Inequality in India”, presented at the *National Seminar on Development of Marginalised Sections of Society: Reflections on Uttar Pradesh*, organized by Deptt. of Sociology, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, (November 9-10, 2016).
66. **Singh, Tirmal:** “Issues and challenges due to commercialization of higher education”, presented at the National Seminar on *Higher Education: Issues, Challenges, Prospects*, organised by Lucknow University Associated Colleges Teachers’ Association (LUACTA) & Mumtaz P.G. College, Lucknow (September 11, 2016).

67. **Singh, Tirmal:** “Mental illness: a social problem”, presented at National Seminar on *Making of inclusive society: fostering adaptation for persons with disability*, organised by Shri Jai Narain PG College, Lucknow (March 25-26, 2017).
68. **Singh, Tirmal:** “Present scenario in higher education in Indian Society” presented at National Seminar on *Uchh siksha vishyak chunautiyan evam badlav ki avashayakta*, organized by Kalicharan PG College, Lucknow (October 05-06, 2016).
69. **Singh, Tirmal:** “Privatization in higher education” presented at National Seminar on *Higher education in India: Vision 2030 with special reference to sustainable development goals*, organised by Maharaja Bijli Passi Government PG College, Ashiana Lucknow (January 28, 2017).
70. **Singh, Tirmal:** “Tools and techniques of managerial effectiveness” presented at the National Seminar on *Managerial effectiveness through managing expressions and action: issues and challenges*, organised by Shri Jai Narain PG College, Lucknow (April 19, 2017).
71. **Singh, Tirmal:** “Social justice: role of teacher”, presented at the National Seminar on *The role of academic institutions in shaping future citizens*, organised by Unity Law and Degree College, Lucknow (April 01, 2017).
72. **Singh, Vivek:** “A Case of Loss of Genetic Material in form of Micronuclei in Pennisetum”, presented at the national seminar on *Environment Protection; Challenges and Solutions*, organised by Gramyanchal P.G. College, Haidargarh, Barabanki (October 04, 2016).
73. **Singh, Vivek:** “Allium/Vicia Root tip Micronucleus Assay for Rapid Testing of Clastogenicity of Environmental Pollutants”, presented at the national seminar on *Recent Advances & Emerging Challenges in Biological Techniques*, organised by Department of Botany, DG (PG) College, Kanpur (September 20-21, 2016).
74. **Singh, Vivek:** “Phytoremediation of Heavy Metal Contaminated Soil using a wild Cultivar of Sunflower”, presented at the international seminar on *Sustainable Development: Challenges and Strategies*, organised by Government P.G. College, Chamoli, Gopeshwar & Indian Economic Association (October 21-22, 2016).
75. **Srivastava, Lily:** “Legal study of international disability law with specific reference to india”, presented at the National Seminar on *Making of inclusive society: fostering adaptation for persons with disability*, organised by Shri Jai Narain PG College, Lucknow (25-26 March, 2017).
76. **Srivastava, Renu:** “The integrated education of the disabled child - a case study”, presented at the National Seminar on *Making of inclusive society: fostering adaptation for persons with disability*, organised by Shri Jai Narain PG College, Lucknow (March 25-26, 2017).
77. **Srivastava, Vandana:** “Ragdarbari upanyas me chitrit uchcha shiksha ki dasha”, presented at the National Seminar on *Higher Education: Issues, Challenges, Prospects*, Organised by Lucknow University Associated Colleges Teachers’ Association (LUACTA) & Mumtaz P.G. College, Lucknow (September 11, 2016).
78. **Tiwari, Manas Mani:** “*Jalvayu parivartan evam krishi vikas*”, presented at the International Seminar on *Sustainable Development: Challenges and Strategies*, organised by Department of Economics, Government P.G. College, Chamoli in collaboration with Indian Economic Association (October 21-22, 2016).
79. **Tripathi, Ajay Kumar:** “Impact Analysis of New Technologies on Environment: A Concern for Social Development”, presented at the International Seminar on *Sustainable Development: Challenges and Strategies*, organised by Department of Economics, Government P.G. College, Chamoli in collaboration with Indian Economic Association (October 21-22, 2016).

80. **Tripathi, Ajay Kumar:** “Disability and Social Concerns”, presented at National Seminar on *Making of inclusive society: fostering adaptation for persons with disability*, organised by Shri Jai Narain PG College, Lucknow (March 25-26, 2017).
81. **Tripathi, Anil Kumar:** “*Uchh siksha ki dasa aur disha*”, presented at the National Seminar on *Higher Education: Issues, Challenges, Prospects*, organised by Lucknow University Associated Colleges Teachers’ Association (LUACTA) & Mumtaz P.G. College, Lucknow (September 11, 2016).
82. **Verma, Sangeeta:** “Higher education in India”, presented at the National Seminar on *Higher Education: Issues, Challenges, Prospects*, organised by Lucknow University Associated Colleges Teachers’ Association (LUACTA) & Mumtaz P.G. College, Lucknow (September 11, 2016).
83. **Vishwakarma, Pushpa:** “Deworming Programme: To prevent the soil transmitted helminthes (STH) worms problem in school children”, presented at the 5th National Seminar on *Recent Advances & Emerging Challenges in Biological Techniques*, organized by Department of Botany, Dayanad Girls’ PG College, Kanpur (September 20-21, 2016).
84. **Vishwakarma, Pushpa:** “Effect of discharge of effluents on the biotic fauna of rivers”, presented at the National Seminar on *Environmental Protection:” Challenges and Solutions*, organized by Pragya Samvardhan, Gramyanchal PG College, Haidergarh, Barabanki, (October 4, 2016).

Participation in Training Programmes/Short-term Courses/Workshops

1. **Bajpai, Anita:** Participated in State level workshop on *Gender Budgeting* organised by Centre for Advanced Studies in Social Work, Department of Social Work, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, Lucknow (March 27-29, 2017).
2. **Bajpai, N. K.:** Participated in the *Orientation Programme for Academic Counsellors of B.Ed. Programme*, Indira Gandhi National Open University, Regional Centre, Lucknow (September 07-08, 2016).
3. **Chandra, Vinod:** Participated in a the workshop and presented a talk in *Consultative Meet on Child Malnutrition and Outcomes in Concurrence to Millennium Development Goals - 2015 and Approaching Sustainable Development Goals – 2030*, held at NIPCCD, Lucknow Regional Centre (September 23-24, 2016).
4. **Chandra, Vinod:** Participated in the workshop on *Inclusion of gender related issues in Disaster Management*, held at NIPCCD, New Delhi (August 10-12, 2016).
5. **Gupta, Payal:** Participated in *Orientation Programme for Academic Counsellors of B.Ed. Programme*, Indira Gandhi National Open University, Regional Centre, Lucknow (September 07-08, 2016)
6. **Joshi, Mani:** Workshop on *Fruits and Vegetables Preservation Course* organised by State Community Fruit Preservation and Training Centre, Moradabad (November 25 – December 09, 2016).
7. **Joshi, Mani:** Workshop on *United Nations Sustainable and Millennium Development Goals* organised by Centre for Gandhian Studies, Gokuldas Hindu Girls College, Moradabad (December 8-14, 2016).
8. **Khan, Saman:** Participated in the *Orientation Programme for Academic Counsellors of M. Com. Programme for North Zone*, organised by Indira Gandhi National Open University, Regional Centre, Dehradun (September 23-24, 2016).

9. **Kumar, Perveen:** Participated in *Orientation Programme for Academic Counsellors of B.Ed. Programme*, Indira Gandhi National Open University, Regional Centre, Lucknow (September 07-08, 2016)
10. **Maurya, Archana:** Participated in the *Training Programme for Programme Officers of NSS*, organised by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India, (August 08-14, 2016).
11. **Mishra, Sushma:** Participated in the *Orientation Programme for Academic Counsellors of B.Ed. Programme*, Indira Gandhi National Open University, Regional Centre, Lucknow (September 07-08, 2016).
12. **Singh, Kalpana:** Short Term Course in *Innovative Teaching & Evaluation Strategies*, organised by UGC - HRDC, University of Lucknow, Lucknow (July 12-18, 2016).
13. **Singh, Tirmal:** Participated in the *Orientation Programme for Academic Counsellors of B.Ed. Programme*, Indira Gandhi National Open University, Regional Centre, Lucknow (September 07-08, 2016)
14. **Srivastava, Renu:** Participated in the *Orientation Programme for Academic Counsellors of B.Ed. Programme*, Indira Gandhi National Open University, Regional Centre, Lucknow (September 07-08, 2016)
15. **Tiwari, Manas Mani:** Participated in the *Orientation Programme for Academic Counsellors of M.A. in Economics*, organised by Indira Gandhi National Open University, Regional Centre, Delhi – 3 (November 11-12, 2016).
16. **Tripathi, Rajesh Kumar:** Participated in the *Orientation Programme for Academic Counsellors of M.A. in History*, organised by Indira Gandhi National Open University, Regional Centre, Noida (September 16-17, 2016).

Radio/TV Talk

1. **Singh, Nalin Ranjan:** *Mulyon ke prati astha ke agradoot Rashtrakavi Maithili Sharan Gupt*, Akashvani, Lucknow (August 03, 2016).
2. **Singh, Nalin Ranjan:** *Varsha 2016 Hindi Sahitya ki drishti se*, Akashvani, Lucknow (December 29, 2016).
3. **Pandey, Bharti:** *Varta on Ganga – Arthik, Dharmik evam Samajik Mahatva*, All India Radio (November 04/07, 2016).
4. **Pandey, Bharti:** Discussion on Demonetization, Live Today T.V. (November 09, 2016).

Personalia

Honours and Awards

1. **Chandra, Vinod:** Vice-President of Indian Association of Life Skills Education (IALSE) for two years from 2016.
2. **Mishra, Sushma:** Swayam Sidha Award.
3. **Pandey, Bharti:** Coordinator, International Seminar of the Indian Economic Association on “Sustainable Development: Challenges and Strategies”, organised by Department of Economics, Govt. P.G. College, Gopeshwer, Chamoli, Uttarakhand (October 21-22, 2016).
4. **Pandey, Bharti:** Executive Committee Member, Indian Economic Association (2017-2020).
5. **Sharma, S.D.:** Chairman, Recruitment Board, Navodaya Vidyalaya, Pipersand, Lucknow.
6. **Sharma, S.D.:** President, Principals’ Association, Associated Colleges of the University of Lucknow, Lucknow.
7. **Sharma, S.D.:** Sewa Bharti Samman, Sewa Bharti.
8. **Shukla, Devika:** Saraswati Samman, Kevalpatti Ramasre Mahavidyalaya, Banthara, Lucknow and Gautam Buddha Panchsheel Shodh-Sahitya-Sanskriti Sansthan (February 16, 2017).
9. **Singh, Nalin Ranjan:** Bhartendu Harish Chandra Samman, Rajkiya Mahavidyalaya, Gosain Khera, Unnao and Akhil Bhartiya Kala, Sahitya-Sanskriti evam Vigyan Shodh Sansthan, Lucknow (September 14, 2016).
10. **Singh, Nalin Ranjan:** Rashtrabhasha Gaurav Samman, Kevalpatti Ramasre Mahavidyalaya, Banthara, Lucknow and Gautam Buddha Panchsheel Shodh-Sahitya-Sanskriti Sansthan (September 14, 2016).
11. **Singh, Ramesh Pratap:** Saraswati Samman, Kevalpatti Ramasre Mahavidyalaya, Banthara, Lucknow and Gautam Buddha Panchsheel Shodh-Sahitya-Sanskriti Sansthan (February 16, 2017).

Editorship

1. **Awasthi, D. K.:** Member, Editorial Board, *EPRA International Journal of Environmental Economics, Commerce and Educational Management*, ISSN-2348 -814X.
2. **Awasthi, D.K.:** Advisor Editorial Board, EPRA Trust Editorial (<http://epratrust.com/editorial-board/>) serial no.21
3. **Awasthi, D.K.:** Editor/Reviewer, *International Journal of Pure and Applied Researches*, ISSN: 2455-474X.
4. **Awasthi, D.K.:** Editor/Reviewer, *Journal of Agriculture*, ISSN: 2476-8340 (Operating from Nigeria), Palgo Journals www.palgojournals.org
5. **Awasthi, D.K.:** Member, Editorial Board, *EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, ISSN: 2455-3662 (Moroccofoundation).

6. **Awasthi, D.K.:** Member, Editorial Board, *EPRA International Journal of Research and Development*, ISSN: 2455-7838.
7. **Awasthi, Jitendra:** Member, Editorial Board, *International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematical Technologies*, Lucknow (UGC Journal No. 45255).
8. **Awasthi, Jitendra:** Member, Editorial Board, *Revelation*, ISSN: 2456-7698 (A Peer-reviewed Journal of Popular Science), Lucknow.
9. **Awasthi, Jitendra:** Member, Editorial Board, *Revelation*, Science Journal, Shri Jai Narain PG College, Lucknow.
10. **Chandra, Vinod:** Co-Editor, *Manav*, a very old and reputed Journal in Hindi, Published by Ethnographic and Folk Culture Society, Lucknow since 1970.
11. **Chandra, Vinod:** Editor, *Samajbodh- Journal of Social Understanding*, published from Lucknow since 2011 and listed in UGC approved list of Journal with ISSN Number.
12. **Chaurasia, Niranjani:** Member, Editorial Board, *Revelation* ISSN: 2456-7698 (A Peer-reviewed Journal of Popular Science), Lucknow.
13. **Hajela, Sudheer Chandra:** Editor, *Dialogue: A Journal devoted to Literary Appreciation*, Lucknow, ISSN 0974-5556.
14. **Hajela, Sudheer Chandra:** Review Editor, *Gnosis* (An International Refereed Journal of English language and Literature), ISSN 2394-0131, Vol. 3, No. 1, October 2016.
15. **Hajela, Sudheer Chandra:** Review Editor, *Labyrinth* (An International Refereed Journal of Postmodern Studies), ISSN 0976-0814.
16. **Khan, S.L.A.:** Member, Editorial Board, *Law Review*, ISSN: 2349-946X.
17. **Pandey, Bharti:** Editor, *Lok Samman Patrika*, Lok Bharti.
18. **Pandey, Bharti:** Editor, *Vichar* (Refereed Research Journal), ISSN: 0974-4118.
19. **Pandey, Neelima:** Co-Editor, *Vichar* (Refereed Research Journal), ISSN: 0974-4118.
20. **Pandey, R.K.:** Member, Editorial Board, *Revelation* ISSN: 2456-7698 (A Peer-reviewed Journal of Popular Science), Lucknow.
21. **Rajput, Debangana:** Member, Editorial Board, *Revelation* ISSN: 2456-7698 (A Peer-reviewed Journal of Popular Science), Lucknow.
22. **Sah, Meeta:** Editor-in-chief, *Revelation* ISSN: 2456-7698 (A Peer-reviewed Journal of Popular Science), Lucknow.
23. **Saxena, C.N.:** Member, Editorial Board, *Revelation* ISSN: 2456-7698 (A Peer-reviewed Journal of Popular Science), Lucknow.
24. **Singh, Nalin Ranjan:** Chief Editor, *Kavita Bihan* (Srijan chintan ka naya paksh), Gyna Prakash Associates, Lucknow.
25. **Singh, Ramesh Pratap:** Managing Editor, *Vichar* (Refereed Research Journal), ISSN: 0974-4118.
26. **Singh, Vivek:** Member, Editorial Board, *Revelation* ISSN: 2456-7698 (A Peer-reviewed Journal of Popular Science), Lucknow.
27. **Srivastava, Lily:** Editor, *Law Review*, ISSN: 2349-946X.
28. **Srivastava, Renu:** Co-Editor, *Vichar* (Refereed Research Journal), ISSN: 0974-4118.

29. **Srivastava, Vandana, Asstt. Editor:** *Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences* published by AIPC, ISSN: 0974-8806 (January 2017).
30. **Srivastava, Vandana:** Member, Editorial Board, *Kaaljayee* (International Magazine), ISSN: 2395-5821.
31. **Srivastava, Vijay Raj:** Consultant Editor, *The Ply Reporter* (Industrial Magsazine), New Delhi.
32. **Srivastava, Vijay Raj:** Sub-Editor, *Kavya* (Literary Magazine), Sharde Prakashan, Lucknow.
33. **Verma, Sangeeta:** Member, Editorial Board, *Revelation* ISSN: 2456-7698 (A Peer-reviewed Journal of Popular Science), Lucknow.
34. **Vishwakarma, Pushpa:** Member, Editorial Board, *Revelation* ISSN: 2456-7698 (A Peer-reviewed Journal of Popular Science), Lucknow.

New Membership of Academic Bodies

1. **Chandra, Vinod:** Member, Board of Studies, Department of Sociology Lucknow University
2. **Gupta, Rajesh:** Life Member, Bharat Raksha Dal Trust, Lucknow (September 19, 2016).
3. **Gupta, Rajesh:** Member, Environmental Cell, Bharat Raksha Dal Trust, Lucknow (September 21, 2016).
4. **Rai, Harender Kumar:** Member, International Association of Engineers, Member No. 148251, September 22, 2016).

Projects

Project Submitted/Approved

1. **Kumar, Perveen:** Project titled as “Wage Patterns in Teaching Profession: An Emperical Study of School Teachers in U.P.”, sanctioned by the University Grants Commission, New Delhi (grant sanctioned Rs.152500).
2. **Sharma, Alka:** Project title: “Fibre Optics”, sanctioned by the University Grants Commission, New Delhi (grant sanctioned Rs.170000).
3. **Srivastava, Lily:** submitted to ICSSR for Senior Fellowship (July, 2016).

Research Supervision

1. Prarthana Shahi was awarded Ph.D.under the guidance of **Prof. S.D. Sharma**, IFTM University, Moradabad (April 2017).
2. Sahalini Singh was awarded Ph.D. under the guidance of **Dr. R. P. Singh**, Sai Nath Vishwavidyalaya, Ranchi (March 2017).
3. **Awasthi, Saral:** Enrollment of two research scholars under the University of Lucknow.
4. **Chandra, Salil:** Enrollment of two research scholars under the University of Lucknow.
5. **Mishra, Arun:** Enrollment of two research scholars under the University of Lucknow.
6. **Sharma, S.D.:** Eight research scholars are enrolled under the the University of Lucknow, University of Mewar, and IFTM University, Moradabad.
7. **Shukla, Ajay Kumar:** Enrollment of two research scholars under the University of Lucknow.
8. **Singh, Nalin Ranjan:** Enrollment of two research scholars under the University of Lucknow.
9. **Srivastava, Vandana:** Enrollment of two research scholars under the University of Lucknow.
10. **Tripathi, Anil:** Enrollment of two research scholars under the University of Lucknow.

Ph.D. Thesis Submitted by College Faculty

1. **Kumar, Sudheer:** Thesis entitled as “Synthesis and characterisation of bulk and thin films nanocomposite ZnO-TiO₂-SnO₂”, submitted to the University of Lucknow, Lucknow (August 27, 2016).

Guest Lectures

1. Dr. O.P. Singh, Ex-Principal Paliwal College, Shikohabad, “Elements of Spectroscopy”, Department of Geology (September 08, 2016).
2. Dr. Diwakar Tiwari, Research Officer, Giri Institute, Lucknow “Economic Development of India in the Present Scenario”, Faculty of Commerce (September 16, 2016).
3. Prof. Pawan Mishra, Deptt. of Sociology, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, “Samajshastra Vishay ki Vyavharik Upyogita”, Department of Sociology (September 19, 2016).
4. Prof. Ranu Uniyal, Department of English, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, “Indian English Poets”, Department of English” (September 28, 2016).
5. Prof. Dhruv Sen Singh, Department of Geology, University of Lucknow, Lucknow “Climate change on Planet Earth – Past, Present & Future”, Department of Geology (September 28, 2016).
6. Prof. Jaya Pandey, Department of Chemistry, Amity University, Lucknow, “Reaction Intermediates”, Department of Chemistry (October 22, 2016).
7. Prof. Pankaj Mathur, Department of Mathematics, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, “Electrostatic Interpretation of the Zeros of Classical Orthogonal Polynomial”, Department of Mathematics (October 24, 2016).
8. Col. V. P. Singh, Retd. “Administration of Justice in the Armed Forces under Army Act – 1950 & Army Rules”, Faculty of Law (November 08, 2016).
9. Dr. Brijendra Pandey, Department of Political Science, Vidyant Hindu P.G. College, Lucknow, “Nationalism”, Department of Political Science (November 15, 2016).
10. Mr. P.K. Srivastava, Department of History, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, “French Revolution”, Department of History (November 16, 2016).
11. Prof. A.P. Tiwari, Dean, Academics, Dr. Shakuntala Mishra National Rehabilitation University, Lucknow, “Bhrashtachar Ka Arthshashtra”, Department of Economics (December 05, 2016).
12. Dr. Kaman Singh, Department of Chemistry, BBAU, Lucknow, “Fullerence”, Department of Chemistry (December 07, 2016).

Distinguished Visitors

1. Shri Pradeep Kumar, Former District Judge, Lucknow (September 10, 2016).
2. Mr. Habibul Hasan, SP Traffic, Lucknow (September 14, 2016).
3. Prof. Shailendra Saxena, King George Medical University, Lucknow (September 15, 2016).
4. Dr. Vikram Jeet Tiwari, Director, Bhartiya Saksharta Parishad, Lucknow (October 04, 2016).
5. Mr. Anurag Joshi, Regional Manager, State Bank of India, Lucknow (October 04, 2016).
6. Shri Prakash Pandey, HR Manager, Lucknow Management Association, Lucknow (October 25, 2016).
7. Mr. Ashutosh Srivastava, Project Head, VRS Foods, Sandila, Hardoi (December 05, 2016).
8. Ms. Arunima Sinha, State Ambassador for Vote Awareness Campaign and Eminent Mountaineer (September 27, 2016).
9. Prof. Ravikant, Vice Chancellor, King George Medical University (March 26, 2017).
10. Mr. Govind Singh Rawat, AGM, State Bank of India, Lucknow (March 26, 2017).
11. Mr. Om Pal Singh, Joint Secretary, Rashtriya Shaikshik Mahasangh (March 26, 2017).
12. Prof. Harikesh Singh, Vice Chancellor, Jai Prakash Narain University, Chappra, Bihar (March 25, 2017).
13. Prof. S. P. Singh, Vice Chancellor, University of Lucknow (December 10, 2016).
14. Prof. Surya Prakash Dixit, Former Head, Department of Hindi (January 12, 2017).
15. Lt. Gen. Manvendra Singh (September 28, 2016).
16. Mr. Sanjiv Uniyal, Sports Officer, AMC, Lucknow (November 9, 2016).
17. Prof. S. B. Nimse, Vice Chacellor, University of Lucknow (November 10, 2016).
18. Prof. A. K. Singh, Delhi School of Economics (November 12, 2016).
19. Prof. H. K. Singh, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (November 12, 2016).
20. Prof. B. B. Singh, Regional Officer Higher Education, Lucknow (November 17, 2016).
21. Er. Shrikumar Keshav, M.D., Lucknow Metro Rail Corporation, Lucknow (November 22, 2016).
22. Mr. Brajesh Kumar Pandey, Special Judge, Cenrtal Beureau of Investigation (November 26, 2016).
23. Mr. Ashish Verma, Special Judge, Senior Division (November 26, 2016).
24. Mr. Ashok Bambi, Former Ranji Player (November 26, 2016).
25. Mr. Gyanendra Pandey, Former International Player (November 30, 2016).
26. Mr. Arvind Kumar Sonkar, Deputy Sports Officer (December 05, 2016).
27. Prof. R. C. Patel, Dean, Faculty of Education and Psychology, MS University Baroda, Gujrat (March 25, 2017)
28. Mr. S. K. Srivastava, Member Secretary, Rehabilitation Council of India, New Delhi (March 25, 2017)

29. Dr. Ratnesh Kumar, Former Director, National Institute for Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata (March 26, 2017)
30. Prof. A. K. Agrawal, King George Medical University, Lucknow (March 26, 2017)
31. Prof. Navleen Kaur, University of Punjab, Chandigarh (March 25, 2017)
32. Prof. Narendra Naik, President, Federation of Indian Rationalist Association, Mangalore (September 15, 2016)

Major Organizational Activities

Seminar/Conferences Organized

1. National Seminar on “*Shatabdhi Smaran: Muktibodh*” by Deptt. of Hindi (January 9, 2017).
2. National Seminar on “Recent Advances and Innovations in Chemical and Materials Science (RAICMS-2017)” by Deptt. of Chemistry (February 23-24, 2017).
3. National Seminar on “Making of Inclusive Society: Fostering Adaptation for Persons with Disability” by Deptt. of B.Ed. (March 25-26, 2017).
4. National Seminar on “Managerial Effectiveness through Managing Expression and Actions: Issues and Challenges” by Faculty of Commerce, Deptt. of BBA (IB), Centre for Management and Foreign Languages (April 19, 2017).

Other Major Events Organised

1. Viklang Rozgar Mela (July 1, 2016)
2. Workshop on Interior & Fashion Designing (July 1, 2016)
3. Awareness Programme on Legal Rights of Women in India (September 2, 2016)
4. Felicitation of Meritorious Students & Teachers Alumini (September 5, 2016)
5. Awareness Programme on Scientific Perspective regarding Superstitions (September 15, 2016)
6. Selection of Power Angels for 1090 (September 20, 2016)
7. Felicitation of Outstanding Sports Person (September 20, 2016)
8. Workshop on Self Defense Training for Girls (September 20 – October 6, 2016)
9. Voter Awareness Campaign (September 27, 2016)
10. Annual Sports (November 9-10, 2017)
11. Deaf and Dumb – Introduction Meet for Marriage (December 4, 2016)

मुक्तिबोध के जन्म शताब्दी वर्ष पर आयोजित राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी

(January 12, 2017)

लखनऊ, श्री जयनारायण स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय में गजानन माधव मुक्तिबोध की जन्म शताब्दी के उपलक्ष्य में 12 जनवरी 2017 को 'शताब्दी स्मरण : मुक्तिबोध' विषयक एक दिवसीय विचारोत्तेजक राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी का आयोजन किया गया। संगोष्ठी के संयोजक जे.एन.पी.जी. कॉलेज, हिंदी विभाग के डॉ. रमेश प्रताप सिंह और सह संयोजक डॉ. वन्दना श्रीवास्तव एवं डॉ. देविका शुक्ल के नेतृत्व में महाविद्यालय के चंद्रशेखर आजाद सभागार में आयोजित इस ऐतिहासिक संगोष्ठी में मुक्तिबोध के समग्र साहित्य एवं चिंतन के विविध आयामों पर चर्चा की गयी।

संगोष्ठी के उद्घाटन सत्र के अध्यक्ष जे.एन.पी.जी. कॉलेज के प्रबंधक श्री जी. सी. शुक्ल मुख्य अतिथि सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के वरिष्ठ क्षेत्रीय प्रबंधक श्री ए.के. भारती, मुख्य वक्ता साहित्य अकादमी, दिल्ली के संयोजक हिंदी सलाहकार मंडल तथा लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय के हिंदी विभाग के पूर्व आचार्य प्रोफेसर सूर्य प्रसाद दीक्षित एवं समापन सत्र में मुख्य वक्ता उ०प्र० हिंदी संस्थान, लखनऊ के पूर्व कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष डॉ. शम्भुनाथ रहे। इस अवसर पर डॉ. वंदना श्रीवास्तव, डॉ. रमेश प्रताप सिंह और डॉ. देविका शुक्ल के सम्पादन में, संगोष्ठी में प्रस्तुत किये गये 58 आलेखों और शोध प्रपत्रों से संकलित 'मुक्तिबोध : सृजन के विविध आयाम' शीर्षक पुस्तक का विमोचन भी किया गया।

संगोष्ठी में 'मुक्तिबोध की काव्य-संवेदना', 'मुक्तिबोध की रचनाएं एवं शिल्प' तथा 'मुक्तिबोध का कथा साहित्य, चिंतन एवं अन्य' विषयक तीन समानांतर सत्र संचालित हुए। तीनों सत्रों की अलग अलग अध्यक्षता क्रमशः डॉ. के. एस. त्रिपाठी, डॉ. उषा सिन्हा और डॉ. अमिता दुबे ने की और इन तीनों सत्रों का कुशल संचालन क्रमशः डॉ. सरल अवस्थी, डॉ. नलिन रंजन सिंह और डॉ. अनिल त्रिपाठी ने किया जिनमें लखनऊ के अतिरिक्त गोपालगंज बिहार, कोल्हापुर महाराष्ट्र, देहरादून उत्तराखण्ड, राजस्थान आदि के साथ आगरा, उन्नाव कानपुर, लखीमपुर, बरेली, मेरठ आदि के प्रतिष्ठित व सम्मानित विद्वतजन उपस्थित रहे। संगोष्ठी में अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों से हिंदी विषय के शताधिक शिक्षार्थी, शोधार्थी व हिंदी प्रेमी भी उपस्थित रहे। मुक्तिबोध के समग्र लेखन को परत-दर-परत खोलती यह संगोष्ठी साहित्य प्रेमियों और शोधार्थियों के लिए मुक्तिबोध को समग्र रूप से जानने और समझने में सहायक रही और यह संगोष्ठी अपनी इस उपलब्धि के लिए सदैव स्मरणीय रहेगी।



Report on NATIONAL SEMINAR ON RECENT ADVANCES AND INNOVATIONS IN CHEMICAL AND MATERIALS SCIENCE (RAICMS-2017)

(February 23-24, 2017)

A magnificent conference on **Recent Advances and Innovations in Chemical and Material Sciences-RAICMS** was jointly organized by the Department of Chemistry Shri JNPG College and DSMNRU Lucknow on 23-24 February 2107 in Chandra Shekhar Azad Hall. The convener of the conference was Dr.H. K. Rai Associate Professor in the Department of Chemistry, Conference Secretary S.P.Shuka and organizing Secretary Ajay Mishra. The Conference was sponsored by DST, CST and DRDO.

The Chief Guest of the Inaugural session was Prof. Nishith Rai, Vice Chancellor, DSMNRU. Guest of honour for the show was Prof.Mahendra Prasad Former Director, National Sugar Institute, Kanpur and Visiting Scholar Simon Fraser University, BC Canada. The welcome address for the inaugural session was delivered by Prof.S.D.Sharma, Principal, JNPG College Lukcnow. The inaugural Session was also addressed by Sri V.N.Misra, President, Managing Committee and Sri G.C.Shukla Secretary Manager Managing Committee and finally the vote of thanks for the inaugural session was given by Prof.C.K.Dixit, Dean, Faculty of Applied Sciences, DSMNRU Lucknow.

On the first day of Conference a total of four sessions were planned out of which three sessions were dedicated to 12 august speakers followed by parallel technical session for the oral presentation of 29 research papers and poster presentation of 52 papers.

Similarly on the second day of the conference three sessions were arranged out of which two were dedicated to nine speakers from research and academic institutions along with parallel technical session for the oral presentation of remaining 28 research papers and 49 poster presentations. The Proceedings of the conference are published in the *International Journal of Material Sciences-IJOMS*.

The valedictory session witnessed a huge gathering of researchers and academicians. The chief guest Prof.A.C.Pandey graced the occasion by his benign presence and Prof.Krishna Mishra was the guest of honour.

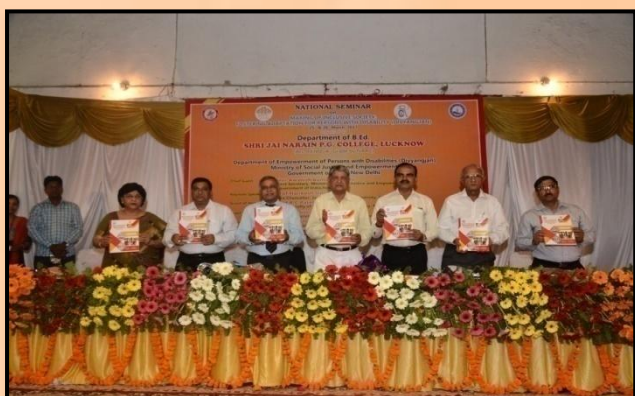


Report of the National Seminar on MAKING OF INCLUSIVE SOCIETY: FOSTERING ADAPTATION FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

(March 25-26, 2017)

The Department of B.Ed., Shri Jai Narian P.G. College, Lucknow organised a two-days National Seminar on **Making of Inclusive Society: Fostering Adaptation for Persons with Disability (Divyangjan)** on March 25-26, 2017. The seminar was sponsored by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, New Delhi. It also received financial assistance from the State Bank of India. Purpose of the seminar was to generate a healthy discourse for understanding the issue of disability in the larger socio-economic, cultural and developmental context and to sensitise the people and the community towards the rightful place of persons with disability in the society. The seminar was attended by a large number of faculty members, school teachers, research scholars, students as well as participants from administration and social organisations, including divyangjan from various walks of life. Divyang students from Asha Jyoti Sansthan, Lucknow mesmerised the audience by performing Ganesh Vandana in the inaugural session. Proceedings of the seminar were conducted through ten sessions, viz., two plenary sessions, seven technical sessions, one panel discussion besides an inaugural session and a valedictory session.

Prof. Harikesh Singh, Vice-chancellor, Jai Prakash Narain University, Chhapra, Bihar was the keynote speaker in the seminar. Prof. R.C. Patel from M. S. University, Baroda, Prof. Sushma Sharma from University of Kurukshetra, Prof. K. K. Agarwal (retd.) from King George Medical University, Lucknow, Prof. U. C. Vashistha from University of Lucknow, Prof. Navleen Kaur from University of Punjab, Chandigarh, Prof. Atul Joshi from Kumaon University, Nainital, Shri S.K. Srivastava, Member Secretary, Rehabilitation Council of India, New Delhi, Ms. Kamini Srivastava, a divyang and well known officer of the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Prof. Chandana Dey from Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Urdu Arabi-Farsi University, Lucknow, Shri Govind Singh Rawat, DGM (B & O), State Bank of India, Lucknow, Prof. R. R. Singh from Dr. Shakuntala Mishra National Rehabilitation University, Lucknow, and Dr. Ratnesh Kumar, former Director, Institute of Orthopedically Handicapped, Kolkata *inter alia* addressed the audience in the seminar as resource persons. Prof. Ravikant, Vice-chancellor, King George Medical University, Lucknow delivered the valedictory address. Dr. Sushma Mishra, Associate Professor, Deptt. of B.Ed., was the convenor of the seminar.



Report of the WorksShop on RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND SPSS

(May 13-14, 2017)

A two day work shop on “Research Methodology and SPSS” was organized at Shri JNPG College, Lucknow on 13th and 14th May, 2017. The purpose of the work shop was to make research scholars and academicians familiar with various aspects / frame work of the research and applicability of SPSS as well. The workshop was organized for students, research scholars, and academicians. Prof. S.D. Sharma, principal of Sri JNPG College and Dr. Ram Komal Prajapati, faculty member, ICCMRT, Lucknow were the key resource person at work shop.

Prof. Sharma stated that a research method is a systematic plan for conducting research. Sociologists draw on a variety of both qualitative and quantitative research methods, including experiments, survey research, participant observation, and secondary data. Quantitative methods aim to classify features, count them, and create statistical models to test hypotheses and explain observations. Qualitative methods aim for a complete, detailed description of observations, including the context of events and circumstances. Prof. Sharma explained the participants about various aspects of research plan / research design and features of a good research. He also explained aspects related to framing chapters for research reporting or writing a thesis.

Dr. Prajapati talked about the applicability of SPSS software throughout the research operation, right from the conceptualization of the research till the research findings. On the day one resource person Dr. Prajapati explained the conduction process of a research study. The participants from various institutes and colleges joined the workshop. Dr. Saman Khan, convener of the work shop extended courtesy and gratitude to the resource persons and the participants on successful end of work shop.



Report on NATIONAL SEMINAR ON MANAGERIAL EFFECTIVENESS THROUGH MANAGING EXPRESSION AND ACTIONS: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES (April, 19th, 2017)

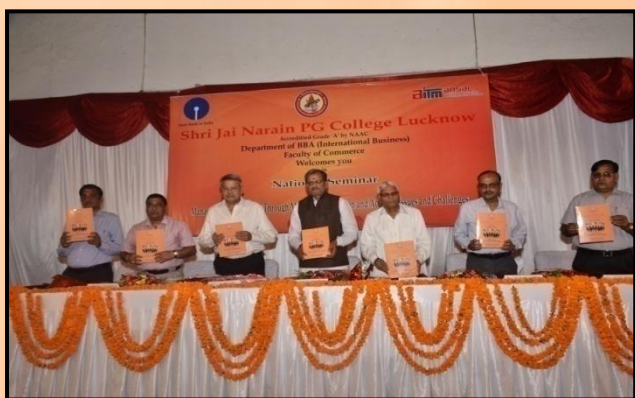
A national seminar was organized by Department of BBA-IB, Center for Management and Foreign Languages, Faculty of Commerce, Sri Jai Narain PG College Lucknow on the topic **Managerial Effectiveness through Managing Expression and Actions: Issues and Challenges** on April 19th, 2017.

The purpose of the seminar was to bring together academicians, professionals, researchers and students from various universities, institutions and industry to present, discuss and exchange their innovative ideas and practical solutions for managing organizations effectively through managing expressions and actions.

The inaugural session of the seminar was presided by Sri V.N. Misra, President, Management Committee of the college. The Chief Guest on the occasion was Sri Veerendra Yagnik, the House Chancellor of RVG Educational Foundation, Mumbai and Prof. N.L. Sharma, Ex Dean, Faculty of Commerce, M. J. P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly was the key note Speaker.

There were four technical sessions conducted in the seminar, in which more than a hundred and fifty papers were presented by the eminent professionals, academicians, research scholars and the students. The participants came from various parts of the nation including New Delhi, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Maharashtra and the rest of Uttar Pradesh.

The valedictory session of the seminar was presided by Sri G.C. Shukla, secretary manager, management committee of the college. The chief guest on the occasion was Ms. Madhu Joshi, Special Secretary, Higher Education, Uttar Pradesh and the guest of honor was Sri G.S. Rawat, The Deputy General Manager, State Bank of India. Conveners of the seminar Dr. A.K. Awasthi and Dr. Salil Chandra, Co-conveners Dr. Saman Khan and Mr. Vijay Raj Srivastava, and Co-ordinator Mr. Sharad Chaturvedi were present on the occasion. Organizing Secretary Mrs. Shivangee Sharma anchored the inaugural and valedictory session.



Newspaper Clippings

Gender Sensitization programme held at
KKC: NBT (09-09-2016)

लघु नाटिका से किया लिंग भेद पर कटाक्ष जय नारायण पीजी कॉलेज में कार्यशाला



■ एनबीटी, लखनऊ

जय नारायण पीजी कॉलेज (केकेसी) में शुक्रवार को एनएसएस की ओर से लैंगिक संवेदनशीलता पर कार्यशाला हुई। इसमें एनएसएस कैडेट्स ने

एक लघु नाटिका के माध्यम से लिंग भेद पर कटाक्ष किया। साथ ही सामाजिक भेदभाव और कुरीतियों के खिलाफ एकजुट होने का संदेश दिया। कार्यक्रम में प्रिंसिपल डॉ. एसडी शर्मा मौजूद रहे।

Workshop (20-01-2017)

श्रीजयनारायण महाविद्यालय में एक्सपोर्ट प्रक्रिया व डॉक्यूमेंटेशन विषय पर कार्यशाला संपन्न

लखनऊ (स्वरूप ब्यूरो)। श्री जय नारायण महाविद्यालय में आज एक्सपोर्ट प्रक्रिया एवं डॉक्यूमेंटेशन विषय पर एक कार्यशाला का आयोजन वाणिज्य संकाय एवं लखनऊ मैनेजमेंट एसोसिएशन, द्वारा किया गया। जिसमें महाविद्यालय के कॉमर्स एवं बीबीए के छात्र छात्राओं ने विशेषज्ञों द्वारा एक्सपोर्ट प्रक्रिया से सम्बंधित व्यावहारिक ज्ञान प्राप्त किया। कार्यशाला में छात्र छात्राओं ने एक्सपोर्ट सम्बन्धी वातावरण, मुद्रा विनिमय, सप्लाय एवं लॉजिस्टिक कंप्यूटेशन, आवश्यक प्रपत्रों के प्रकार एवं उनकी फटलिंग, विपणन की चुनौतियां, अन्तरराष्ट्रीय मापदंडों एवं सरकार द्वारा दिए जा रहे निर्यात प्रोत्साहनों को भी समझा। विशेषज्ञों ने छात्र छात्राओं को कई आवश्यक निर्यात सम्बन्धी प्रपत्रों की एक कॉपी भी दी और उन्हें इसे भरने के तरीके भी सिखाए। विशेषज्ञों में श्री अनिल कुमार गुप्त, महाप्रबंधक, वित्त में 0 यश पेंपरी, फैजाबाद एवं श्री वी. पी. सिंह वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक वर्य

इंडस्ट्रीज, लखनऊ प्रमुख रूप से रहे। दोनों ही एक्सपोर्ट ऑरिएटेड यूनिट इ. ओ. यूएड से जुड़े हैककार्यशाला के मुख्य अतिथि श्री एके. श्रीवास्तव, महाप्रबंधक बैंकिंग इन्स्टिट्यूट फॉर रूरल डेवलपमेंट, बर्ड, नाबाई ने निर्यात के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए कहा कि निर्यात से आत्मनिर्भरता में वृद्धि होती है। किन्तु निर्यात के लिए परिस्थितियां चले जाजर से बिलकुल अलग होती हैं। प्राचार्य प्रो. एस. डी. शर्मा ने मुख्य अतिथि एवं विशेषज्ञों का स्वागत प्रतीक चिन्ह एवं बुके देकर किया। उन्होंने इस कार्यशाला को प्रतिभागियों के लिए बहुउपयोगी एवं रोजगार दिलाने में मददगार बताया। कार्यशाला के संयोजक डॉ. सलिल चन्द, प्रमुख, वाणिज्य संकाय ने सभी के प्रति आभार व्यक्त किया। कार्य शाला का संचालन डा. शिवांगी शर्मा ने किया। इस अवसर पर महाविद्यालय के वाणिज्य संकाय एवं वी. बी. ए. के सभी शिक्षक एक लखनऊ मैनेजमेंट एसोसिएशन के पदाधिकारी उपस्थित थे।

Demonetisation: Dainik Jagran
(09-11-2017)

आम आदमी घबराएं नहीं सरकार की करें मदद

पीएम नरेंद्र मोदी के 500 रुपये व एक हजार रुपये के नोट पर रोक लगाने के फैसले से आम आदमी बिल्कुल भी न घबराए बल्कि वह सरकार की इसमें मदद



करे। क्योंकि आने वाले समय में उसको इसका सीधा लाभ मिलेगा। महंगाई भी कम होगी और भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को नई मजबूती मिलेगी। हां बैंक में अभी आपको लाइन में लगना होगा लेकिन धीरे-धीरे आपकी कठिनाई दूर हो जाएगी। काले धन को नष्ट करने का इससे अच्छा कोई तरीका हो ही नहीं सकता। कम समय दिया जाना भी एक रणनीति का ही हिस्सा है। आखिर बैंक में अगर औकात से ज्यादा रकम जमा की तो अब आपको आयकर की नोटिस मिलेगी और आप सलाखों के पीछे होंगे। फिलहाल इससे कारोबार पर भी असर पड़ेगा। स्टॉक मार्केट में रकम लगाने वाले भी अब सावधान हो जाएंगे।

डॉ. भारती पांडेय, एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर
अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, केकेसी

Deaf & Dumb Fair (05-12-2016)



मूक-बधिर परिचय सम्मेलन केकेसी कॉलेज में रविवार को कुछ इस अंशान से युवावित्तों ने दिया अपनी परिचय।

शब्दों से नहीं इशारों में एक-दूजे को जाना-समझा

लखनऊ (ब्यूरो)। न सुन सकते हैं, न ही अपनी बात कह सकते हैं, लेकिन फिर इतना मुश्किल से बिंदुगो ठहरती सीढ़ी ही है। रिश्ते बनते हैं, घर बनते हैं। इसी उम्मीद को आगे बढ़ाते हुए रविवार को केकेसी कॉलेज में मूक-बधिर परिचय सम्मेलन और सम्मान समारोह का आयोजन किया गया। एसोसिएशन ऑफ डेब्ल्यू वी और डी कॉलेज के चंद्रशेखर हॉल में प्रदेश भर से आठ लड़कों और 12 लड़कियों सहित कुल 20 लोग अपनी परिचय के साथ शामिल हुए। माता लड़के और लड़कियों का एका-दूसरे से परिचय कराया गया। एसोसिएशन के अध्यक्ष एसके भाजपेयी ने बताया कि उन्हें उम्मीद है कि कम से कम 5 रिश्ते जबर तब होंगे। इस मौके पर पिछले साल विचारित हुए तीन मूक-बधिर बच्चों को सम्मानित किया गया। एका-दूसरे को जाने-समझने का संकेत भी और वे आम तब से बात-बात सम्मेलन कार्यक्रम का युवा है। और 25 लोगों को शादी भी हुई है।

प्लेसमेंट की सुविधाएं ले सकते हैं हमू छात्र: प्रो. एमडी शर्मा

अध्यक्ष, एनएसएस

अध्यक्ष प्रो. एमडी शर्मा ने विद्यार्थियों को प्लेसमेंट केन्द्र में विद्यार्थियों के लिए सुविधाएं ले सकते हैं हमू छात्र: प्रो. एमडी शर्मा

अध्यक्ष प्रो. एमडी शर्मा ने विद्यार्थियों को प्लेसमेंट केन्द्र में विद्यार्थियों के लिए सुविधाएं ले सकते हैं हमू छात्र: प्रो. एमडी शर्मा

जोएनपीजी की खिताबी जीत में हर्षित चमके

लेखक (ब्यूरो): 45वीं सुंदरी देवी मेमोरियल स्टेड क्रिकेट टूर्नामेंट में जोएनपीजी ने विद्यांत को हरत विकेट से हरकर खिताब पर कब्जा कर लिया। जोएनपीजी को इस खिताबी जीत के होंगे हर्षित विद्यार्थी रहे। जोएनपीजी कॉलेज मैदान में खेले गए फाइनल मुकामले में जोएनपीजी को टीम ने टॉस जीतकर पहले गेंदबाजी करने का फैसला किया। विद्यांत की टीम 18 ओवर में 77 रन पर निम्न रह गई। जबकि जोएनपीजी की टीम ने 12.4 ओवर में 4 विकेट के नुकसान पर 78 रन बनाकर मैच जीत लिया। हर्षित विद्यार्थी को शतवारी प्रदर्शन के लिए मैन ऑफ द मैच चुना गया। वही विद्यांत के सुंदर यादव को बेस्ट बैट्समैन, जोएनपीजी के आकाश को बेस्ट बॉलर और तेजनाथ पीजी कॉलेज के अजीजीत स्वत को बेस्ट आउटरफैंडर चुना गया।

NSS Rally (07-01-2017)

एनएसएस स्वयंसेवकों ने निकाली मतदाता जागरूकता रैली

अध्यक्ष, एनएसएस

मौखंडी एवं कर भागता विचार पर सोमोरी आज

अध्यक्ष प्रो. एमडी शर्मा ने विद्यार्थियों को प्लेसमेंट केन्द्र में विद्यार्थियों के लिए सुविधाएं ले सकते हैं हमू छात्र: प्रो. एमडी शर्मा

Abhinav (05-10-2016)

श्री जय नारायण महाविद्यालय (केकेसी) में मंगलवार को वीथीए (आईबी) विभाग की ओर से 'अभिनव-2016' का शुभारंभ आयोजन किया गया। इसमें शहर के करीब 20 से अधिक कॉलेजों के लगभग 250 छात्र-छात्राओं ने कई सांस्कृतिक प्रतियोगिताओं में हिस्सा लिया। कार्यक्रम का उद्घाटन भारतीय साक्षरता परिवार के निदेशक डॉ. विक्रमजीत शर्मा ने किया। विजेताओं को स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया के क्षेत्रीय प्रबन्धक अनुराग जोशी ने पुरस्कार किया।

Chemistry Seminar (25-02-2017)

शोध अनुसंधानों के प्रयोग से हो सकती है आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति

केकेसी में हुआ राष्ट्रीय छात्रोत्सव

शोध अनुसंधानों के प्रयोग से हो सकती है आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति

दिव्यांकुर (23-11-2016)

केकेसी ने जीती दिव्यांकुर की ओवरऑल ट्राफी

अंतर महाविद्यालयी प्रतियोगिता

कला, संस्कृत व सांस्कृतिक प्रतियोगिताओं में विद्यार्थियों ने दिव्यांकुर जीता

विजेता ट्राफी फाइनल केकेसी ने दिव्यांकुर पर जीत-संगीत के छात्रों ने प्राप्त की

विशेषज्ञों ने रेडिएशन से फूलों के रंग में बदलाव का दिया ज्ञान

अध्यक्ष, एनएसएस

विशेषज्ञों ने रेडिएशन से फूलों के रंग में बदलाव का दिया ज्ञान

Awards for Olympics (21-09-2016)

ओलंपिक्स में पहुंचने पर 1 लाख देगा जोएनपीजी

जोएनपीजी कॉलेज में सम्मान भिन्न-भिन्न बट अतिथि में से आयोजित किया गया।



Abhyuththan (21-06-2017)

New Courses (22-06-2017)



Lecture on Chess (18-01-2017)



Medha Samvardhan (18-11-2016)



जेएनपीजी में मेधा संवर्धन 2016 का आयोजन

लखनऊ। जय नारायण पीजी कॉलेज (केकेसी) में गुरुवार को मेधा संवर्धन-2016 का शुभारंभ हुआ। 'जरा साद करो कुर्बानी' थीम पर आयोजित कार्यक्रम के पहले दिन यहां याद-विवाद, नुकड़ नाटक, क्विज, स्वरचित काव्यपाठ, रंगोली, मोहरी, पोस्टर, कोलाज, प्रेस्ट आउट और वीडियो प्रस्तुति का आयोजन हुआ।

जेएनपीजी में मेधा संवर्धन 2016 का आयोजन लखनऊ। जय नारायण पीजी कॉलेज (केकेसी) में गुरुवार को मेधा संवर्धन-2016 का शुभारंभ हुआ। 'जरा साद करो कुर्बानी' थीम पर आयोजित कार्यक्रम के पहले दिन यहां याद-विवाद, नुकड़ नाटक, क्विज, स्वरचित काव्यपाठ, रंगोली, मोहरी, पोस्टर, कोलाज, प्रेस्ट आउट और वीडियो प्रस्तुति का आयोजन हुआ।

उपलब्धि बीएससी बायो में 100 फीसदी रहा रिजल्ट

जेएनपीजी में स्नातक रिजल्ट के टूटे रिकॉर्ड

लखनऊ(ब्यूरो)। लखनऊ विश्व में संबद्ध भी जब नारायण द्विती कॉलेज को नैक से ए ग्रेड मिलने के बाद उसके रिजल्ट में काफी सुधार देखने को मिलता है। नारायण द्विती में इस साल अपने पचास पाठ्य करने वाले एए विषय के पाठन इतर के रिजल्ट में सुधार किया है। सबसे खानदार रिजल्ट बीएससी बायो का रहा है। कॉलेज में बीएससी बायो के स्टूडेंट्स में ग्रेड प्रॉमोशन सुधारका हरियर को है। सभी सभी पाठ्यक्रमों के रिजल्ट में भी सुधार देखने को मिलता है। कॉलेज के प्रिंसिपल डॉ. एसडी शर्मा ने उद्बोधन को विजय और इस साल के रिजल्ट का तुलनात्मक अंदाज करा किया।

प्राचार्य ने बताया कि इस साल स्नातक में पास होने वाले स्टूडेंट्स का औसत 96 फीसदी रहा। इससे पहले विश्व में किसी साल इनमें संख्या में स्टूडेंट्स 78 नहीं हुए हैं। इनमें से 174 स्टूडेंट्स प्रथम श्रेणी में पास हुए हैं। यह भी अपने आप में एक नया रिकॉर्ड है। बायो में बीजे राधा 89 फीसदी के मुकाबले इस साल पास प्रॉमोशन 94.17 प्रॉमोशन राधा, बीकॉम पाठन इतर में इस साल 97.97 फीसदी स्टूडेंट्स पास हुए। पिछले साल यह अंकड़ा 92 प्रॉमोशन था। बीएससी बायो में इस साल 100 फीसदी छात्र सफल रहे हैं। बीएससी केमि में 91.78 स्टूडेंट्स पास हुए हैं। पिछले साल बीएससी का पास प्रॉमोशन 78 फीसदी था।



कक्षा	कुल स्टूडेंट्स	पास प्रॉमोशन	पास प्रॉमोशन वाले स्टूडेंट्स	प्रथम श्रेणी
बीए	805	89	94.17	19
बीएडि	1169	92	97.97	102
बीएससी बायो	106	78	100	30
बीएससी केमि	148	76	91.78	23

संविधान	बी	बीएडि	बीएससी बायो	बीएससी केमि
प्रथम	अरुण मिश्रा-30.28, विजय-30.28, अरुण मिश्रा-31.37, अरुण-30.75			
द्वितीय	सिधु-31.86, विजय मिश्रा-68.8, अरुण गुप्ता-78.83, टॉपिक-71.89			
तृतीय	सिधु-65.33, अरुण-67.90, अरुण गुप्ता-78.17, सिधु-70.72			

कैम्पस फ्लोरमेंट व प्रतिष्ठान स्थिति

प्राचार्य डॉ. एसडी शर्मा ने बताया कि कॉलेज में बीएससी बायो के विभाग को और में सफल होने और कैम्पस फ्लोरमेंट कैम्प को सुदृढ करने का जो रही है। इन कैम्प में स्टूडेंट्स को कॉम्प्यूटर ट्रेनिंग को कराया। इसके साथ ही कैम्पस फ्लोरमेंट व प्रॉमोशन को सुदृढ करने का जो रही है। इन कैम्प में स्टूडेंट्स में मुक्त 11 अंकों में तीन बने के बीएससी बायो के विभाग में सफल होने का रही है। कैम्प को स्टूडेंट्स के लिए विस्तार को है।

कॉलेज में स्नातक में सफल होने वाले स्टूडेंट्स का कुल अंकड़ा 86 फीसदी रहा

केकेसी के 96 % छात्र रहे सफल

लखनऊ । जयनारायण स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय(केकेसी) के स्नातक अन्तिम वर्ष के 96 प्रतिशत छात्रों का इस वर्ष सफलता मिली है।

प्राचार्य प्रो. एसडी शर्मा के अनुसार कॉलेज के छात्रों का अब तक का यह सबसे अच्छा प्रदर्शन है। बड़ी संख्या में छात्रों ने प्रथम श्रेणी में सफलता हासिल की है।

सफलता की यह दर कॉलेज को नैक द्वारा ए ग्रेडिंग मिलने के बाद बढ़ी है। इसके साथ ही कॉलेज में छात्रों के लिए पढ़ाई के साथ खेल की भी सुविधाएं शुरू की गई हैं। प्रधानाचार्य ने बताया कि छात्रों की पर्सनैलिटी डेवलपमेंट के लिए कई वोकेशनल कोर्स व फॉरिन लैंग्वेज के कोर्स शुरू किए गए हैं।

उन्होंने बताया कि बीए अन्तिम वर्ष में कॉलेज में आशीष मिश्रा ने प्रथम स्थान, शिवानी सिंह द्वितीय स्थान तो सिद्धान्त मिश्रा ने तृतीय स्थान हासिल किया है। वहीं बीकॉम अन्तिम वर्ष में रितेश तिवारी प्रथम स्थान पर, विमलेश सिंह द्वितीय स्थान पर तो दीक्षा गुप्ता तृतीय स्थान पर रहीं हैं।

बीएससी बायो में आकांक्षा त्रिपाठी प्रथम, रिचा शुक्ला द्वितीय व अनुराग मौर्या तीसरे स्थान पर रहे हैं तो बीएससी मैथ्स में अनुज कुमार गुप्ता पहले स्थान पर, हार्षिता सिंह दूसरे स्थान पर तो शिवानी गौर तीसरे स्थान पर रहीं हैं।

Photo Gallery

ABHINAV - 2016



MEDHA SAMVARDHAN - 2016



DIVYANKUR - 2016



FELICITATION OF ALUMNI TEACHERS AND MERITORIOUS STUDENTS ON TEACHERS' DAY (05-09-2016)



JOB FAIR (22-10-2016)



SYMPOSIUM ON IMPACT OF CURRENCY CHANGE ON INDIAN ECONOMY (12-11-2016)



WORKSHOP ON CAREER, PERSONALITY AND LIFE SKILLS PLANNING (25-10-2016)



**POSTER COMPETITION ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AT NSS NATIONAL CAMP
(07-01-2017)**



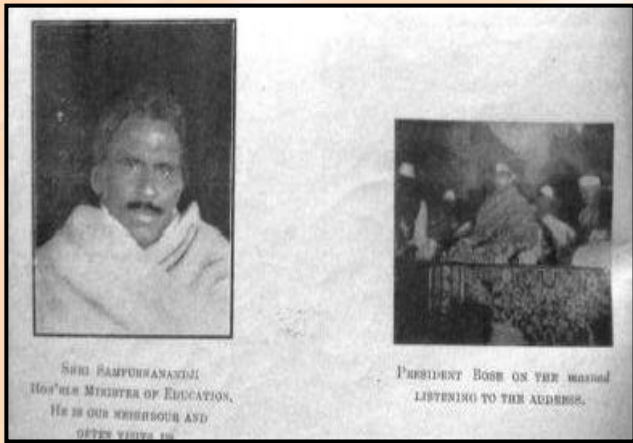
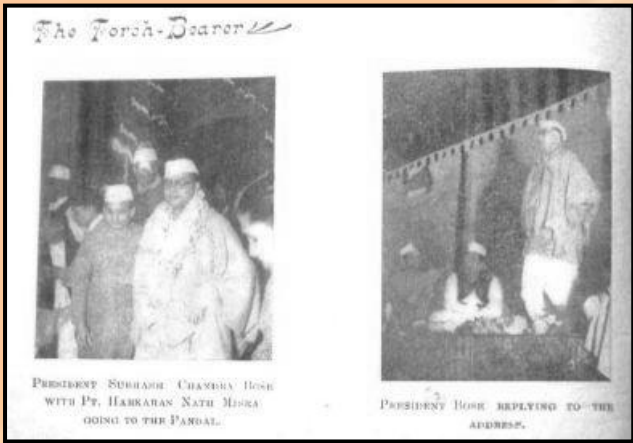
SELF DEFENCE WORK SHOP PICS (20-09-2016)



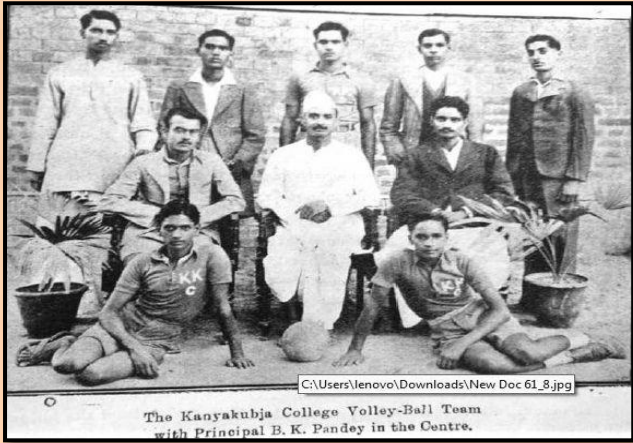
SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN (19-11-2016)



Archives



President Subhash Chandra Bose visited College on 21st November, 1938

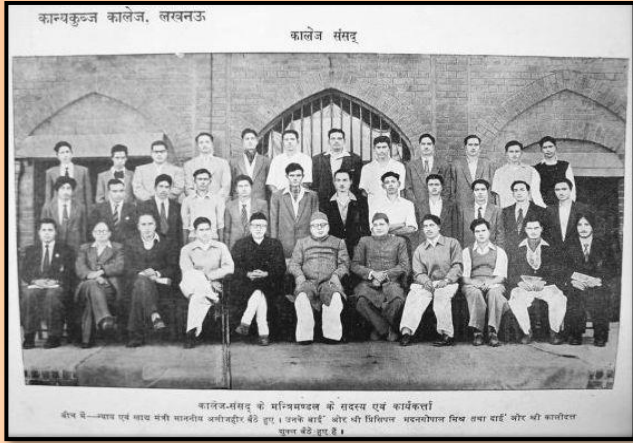


... Ram Sunder	... Krishna Mohan Khare.
... Anwar Husain	... Lalit Kishore.
... Gauri Shankar Singh	... Mohammed Ahmad.
... Gulab Chand	... Basant Kumar Chatterji.
... Braj Bhushan Shukla	... Manni Singh.
... Durga Prasad	... C. P. Chatterji.
	... Brij Kishore.

College Captains for the various games and sports for the year 1939-40 are:—

Badri Prasad Barthwal	X Class	For Football.
Kr. Dig Vijaya Singh	X "	" Hockey.
Yogendra Shankar Awasthi	XI "	" Volley Ball.
Narendra Nath Tandon	XII "	" Cricket.
Krishna Mohan Srivastava	XII "	" Tennis.
Jagdish Shukla	IX "	" Badminton.
Shri Kant Pandey	XI "	" Basket Ball.
Paritosh Chandra Bagchi	XI "	" Sports.

The Torch Bearer & The Jyoti, 1939



The Jyoti, 1956

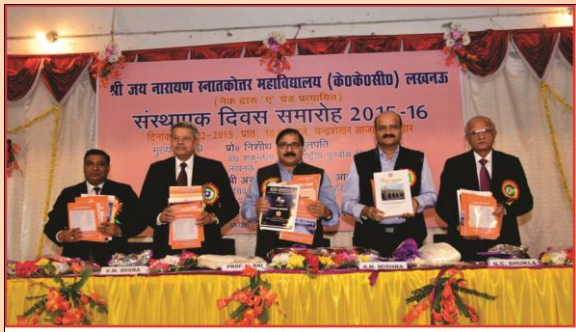
The Jyoti, 1957



स्वामी विवेकानन्द जयन्ती "युवा दिवस" के अवसर पर उपस्थित महामहिम श्री राम नाईक जी, राज्यपाल, उ.प्र., महापौर प्रो. दिनेश शर्मा, स्वामी निवैकल्पानन्द, मंत्री प्रबंधक श्री जी.सी. शुक्ल एवं अन्य अतिथिगण



स्वामी विवेकानन्द जयन्ती "युवा दिवस" के अवसर पर उपस्थित महामहिम श्री राम नाईक जी, राज्यपाल, उ.प्र., को पुष्पगुच्छ भेंट करते हुए महाविद्यालय प्राचार्य



संस्थापक दिवस समारोह के अवसर पर मुख्य अतिथि प्रो. निशीथ राय, कुलपति शकुन्तला देवी विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ, विशिष्ट अतिथि श्री अरविन्द नारायण मिश्रा, सचिव वित्त, उ.प्र. शासन श्री वी.एन. मिश्र, अध्यक्ष प्रबंध समिति, श्री जी.सी. शुक्ल, मंत्री प्रबंधक एवं प्राचार्य, महाविद्यालय द्वारा प्रकाशित शोध पत्रिकाओं का विमोचन करते हुए।



संस्थापक दिवस समारोह के अवसर पर मुख्य अतिथि प्रो. निशीथ राय, कुलपति शकुन्तला देवी विश्वविद्यालय, लखनऊ, को स्मृति चिन्ह प्रदान करते हुए महाविद्यालय प्राचार्य



वर्तमान परिवेश में भारतीय संस्कृति विषय पर आयोजित संगोष्ठी में उपस्थित अतिथि वक्ता श्री करुणा शंकर ओझा एवं श्री वीरेंद्र याज्ञनिक जी को स्मृति चिन्ह प्रदान करते हुए महाविद्यालय प्राचार्य



अन्तरमहाविद्यालयीय रोवर्स रेन्जर समारोह के अवसर पर उपस्थित मुख्य अतिथि श्री जी.सी. शुक्ल, मंत्री/प्रबंधक को स्मृति चिन्ह प्रदान करते हुए महाविद्यालय प्राचार्य

The Centenary Year – 2017



Late Raisaheb Pt. Jai Narain Mishra

(Founder)

Shri Jai Narain P.G. College (KKC)

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