

Date: 06/03/2023

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A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Ananda", is written over the printed name of the Principal.

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(B) Absolute Full Agreement

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100

Proton controlled synthesis of two dicopper(II) complexes and their magnetic and biomimetic catalytic studies together with probing the binding mode of the substrate to the metal center:

Sanjay Ch. Jena Pradyumn Ghosh Rishi Banerjee Sumit Singh
and Animeshwar Nath

[illegible]

Received: 10 Aug 2011
Accepted: 14 Aug 2011
Published online: 22 Aug 2011

introduction

The design and synthesis of a new poly(ether) membrane based complexes with various binding ligands has been ongoing mainly around carbazole moiety because of their excellent structural features including fluorescence, conductivity, and a chiral recognition.¹⁻³ In this regard, Wang et al.⁴ presented a novel poly(ether) ligands with carboxylic

[illegible]

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²Source: *Handbook of Transportation Planning and Engineering*, published by the Transportation Research Board of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C., 1990.

[illegible]

© 2004 by Blackwell Publishing Ltd *Journal of Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics*, 29, 151–156

Journal of Management Inquiry 22(4) 401-419



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06 MAR 2023

Available Online First 2021-03-01

The Journal of Inorganic Chemistry

Inorganica Chimica Acta

Journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ica

Research paper

A comparative study of noncovalent interactions in various Ni-complexes containing nitrogen heterocyclic ligands and pseudohalides: A combined experimental and theoretical studies

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Keywords:

Keywords:

Keywords:

Keywords:

ABSTRACT

The noncovalent interactions in various Ni-complexes containing nitrogen heterocyclic ligands and pseudohalides were studied by a combined experimental and theoretical approach. The complexes were synthesized and characterized by elemental analysis, IR, ¹H NMR, and UV-Vis spectroscopy. Theoretical calculations were performed using the Gaussian 09 software package. The results show that the noncovalent interactions in the complexes are significantly affected by the nature of the ligands and the pseudohalides. The results also show that the noncovalent interactions in the complexes are significantly affected by the nature of the ligands and the pseudohalides.

1. Introduction

Noncovalent interactions play a crucial role in various chemical and biological processes. The study of noncovalent interactions is essential for understanding the structure and reactivity of molecules. In this paper, we report the synthesis and characterization of various Ni-complexes containing nitrogen heterocyclic ligands and pseudohalides. The complexes were synthesized and characterized by elemental analysis, IR, ¹H NMR, and UV-Vis spectroscopy. Theoretical calculations were performed using the Gaussian 09 software package. The results show that the noncovalent interactions in the complexes are significantly affected by the nature of the ligands and the pseudohalides.

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2. Experimental

The complexes were synthesized by the reaction of NiCl₂·6H₂O with various nitrogen heterocyclic ligands and pseudohalides. The ligands used were 1,10-phenanthroline, 2,2'-bipyridine, 4,4'-bipyridine, and 1,2,4,5-tetrazine. The pseudohalides used were N₃⁻, N₃⁻, and N₃⁻. The complexes were characterized by elemental analysis, IR, ¹H NMR, and UV-Vis spectroscopy.

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3. Results and Discussion

The results of the experimental and theoretical studies are discussed in this section. The complexes were characterized by elemental analysis, IR, ¹H NMR, and UV-Vis spectroscopy. Theoretical calculations were performed using the Gaussian 09 software package. The results show that the noncovalent interactions in the complexes are significantly affected by the nature of the ligands and the pseudohalides.

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4. Conclusion

The results of the experimental and theoretical studies show that the noncovalent interactions in the complexes are significantly affected by the nature of the ligands and the pseudohalides. The results also show that the noncovalent interactions in the complexes are significantly affected by the nature of the ligands and the pseudohalides.

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5. Acknowledgments

The authors thank the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur for providing the facilities for the synthesis and characterization of the complexes.

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References

[1] S. Ch. Jana, P. Ghosh, P. Bhattacharya, P. Bhattacharyya, A. Mishra, A. Prasad, A. Prasad, *Inorganica Chimica Acta*, 2021, 500, 209555.

[2] S. Ch. Jana, P. Ghosh, P. Bhattacharya, P. Bhattacharyya, A. Mishra, A. Prasad, A. Prasad, *Inorganica Chimica Acta*, 2021, 500, 209555.

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06 MAR 2023

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Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the experimental setup.

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DISCUSSION These new membrane-anchored complexes (1a–3d) ($\text{MW} = 4480$), ($\text{MW} = 4120$), ($\text{MW} = 4280$), ($\text{MW} = 4360$), ($\text{MW} = 4500$), ($\text{MW} = 4660$), ($\text{MW} = 4820$), ($\text{MW} = 4980$), ($\text{MW} = 5140$), ($\text{MW} = 5300$), ($\text{MW} = 5460$), and ($\text{MW} = 5620$) are the first membrane-anchored complexes of 1,3-bis(4-oxo-2-oxazolinyl)propanone, a structure derived from a molecule based on the presence of barbituric acid (2-Phyt). Lysophospholipid (1, 100 μg), and cardiolipin (1000 μg) membranes have been collected and reconstituted with a view to studying possible influence of positive domains and inhibition on the substrate complexes (SPT) process. Barbituric acid (2-Phyt) also has an effect on all compounds at both temperature ranges (20–30°C). Barbituric acid (2-Phyt) shows a strong inhibition in these complexes. Further insight into the exact structure of these membrane-anchored complexes offered by the nature of anionophore in 1 and 2, leading to the first example of membrane-anchored 1,3-bis(4-oxo-2-oxazolinyl)propanone (1a) and 1,3-bis(4-oxo-2-oxazolinyl)propanone (2a) (MW = 4480) and 1,3-bis(4-oxo-2-oxazolinyl)propanone (2b) (MW = 4120) are compared with the structural studies. No structural changes were observed in the complexes 1a and 2b. It is concluded that the structural studies, coupled to a solid-state NMR investigation, show that 1a and 2b are 1,3-bis(4-oxo-2-oxazolinyl)propanone (1a) and 1,3-bis(4-oxo-2-oxazolinyl)propanone (2b) (MW = 4480) and 1,3-bis(4-oxo-2-oxazolinyl)propanone (2b) (MW = 4120). The present paper reports the first example of positive domains and inhibition on the substrate complexes in the solid state.

■ Introduction

biological systems, that they are essentially unchanged because during their course, as at present observed in the aquatic environment. The naturally available compounds in particular provide because of the feasibility of their use in the chemical industries, which allow substantial modifications, such as access, information storage, access, as well as the field of molecular electronics.¹⁰ Molecular-based systems that are able to store molecular electronic states (IE) phenomena can be utilized because of their specific electronic states. Various molecules with a specific electronic structure and chemical structure, and which possess better electronic transfer between a molecule and a redox-active ligand.¹¹⁻¹³ In fact, molecular-based systems with redox non-innocent ligands have been the most popular family of redox-innocent (VI) complex, particularly those involving 2,2,6,6-tetraphenyl-derivative (3,3'-bipyridyl and nitrogen donor auxiliary ligand, 7-11) in three types, as non-innocent electron transfer reaction between two redox centers that exhibit ligands (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁴⁻¹⁷ (c) low energy, and (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁸ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁹ (c) CO⁺ complex²⁰ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex²¹ (c) CO⁺ complex²² (b) CO/CO⁺ complex²³ (c) CO⁺ complex²⁴ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex²⁵ (c) CO⁺ complex²⁶ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex²⁷ (c) CO⁺ complex²⁸ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex²⁹ (c) CO⁺ complex³⁰ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex³¹ (c) CO⁺ complex³² (b) CO/CO⁺ complex³³ (c) CO⁺ complex³⁴ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex³⁵ (c) CO⁺ complex³⁶ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex³⁷ (c) CO⁺ complex³⁸ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex³⁹ (c) CO⁺ complex⁴⁰ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁴¹ (c) CO⁺ complex⁴² (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁴³ (c) CO⁺ complex⁴⁴ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁴⁵ (c) CO⁺ complex⁴⁶ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁴⁷ (c) CO⁺ complex⁴⁸ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁴⁹ (c) CO⁺ complex⁵⁰ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁵¹ (c) CO⁺ complex⁵² (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁵³ (c) CO⁺ complex⁵⁴ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁵⁵ (c) CO⁺ complex⁵⁶ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁵⁷ (c) CO⁺ complex⁵⁸ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁵⁹ (c) CO⁺ complex⁶⁰ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁶¹ (c) CO⁺ complex⁶² (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁶³ (c) CO⁺ complex⁶⁴ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁶⁵ (c) CO⁺ complex⁶⁶ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁶⁷ (c) CO⁺ complex⁶⁸ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁶⁹ (c) CO⁺ complex⁷⁰ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁷¹ (c) CO⁺ complex⁷² (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁷³ (c) CO⁺ complex⁷⁴ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁷⁵ (c) CO⁺ complex⁷⁶ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁷⁷ (c) CO⁺ complex⁷⁸ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁷⁹ (c) CO⁺ complex⁸⁰ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁸¹ (c) CO⁺ complex⁸² (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁸³ (c) CO⁺ complex⁸⁴ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁸⁵ (c) CO⁺ complex⁸⁶ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁸⁷ (c) CO⁺ complex⁸⁸ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁸⁹ (c) CO⁺ complex⁹⁰ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁹¹ (c) CO⁺ complex⁹² (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁹³ (c) CO⁺ complex⁹⁴ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁹⁵ (c) CO⁺ complex⁹⁶ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁹⁷ (c) CO⁺ complex⁹⁸ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex⁹⁹ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁰⁰ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁰¹ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁰² (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁰³ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁰⁴ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁰⁵ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁰⁶ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁰⁷ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁰⁸ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁰⁹ (c) CO⁺ complex¹¹⁰ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹¹¹ (c) CO⁺ complex¹¹² (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹¹³ (c) CO⁺ complex¹¹⁴ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹¹⁵ (c) CO⁺ complex¹¹⁶ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹¹⁷ (c) CO⁺ complex¹¹⁸ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹¹⁹ (c) CO⁺ complex¹²⁰ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹²¹ (c) CO⁺ complex¹²² (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹²³ (c) CO⁺ complex¹²⁴ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹²⁵ (c) CO⁺ complex¹²⁶ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹²⁷ (c) CO⁺ complex¹²⁸ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹²⁹ (c) CO⁺ complex¹³⁰ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹³¹ (c) CO⁺ complex¹³² (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹³³ (c) CO⁺ complex¹³⁴ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹³⁵ (c) CO⁺ complex¹³⁶ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹³⁷ (c) CO⁺ complex¹³⁸ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹³⁹ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁴⁰ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁴¹ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁴² (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁴³ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁴⁴ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁴⁵ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁴⁶ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁴⁷ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁴⁸ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁴⁹ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁵⁰ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁵¹ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁵² (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁵³ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁵⁴ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁵⁵ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁵⁶ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁵⁷ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁵⁸ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁵⁹ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁶⁰ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁶¹ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁶² (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁶³ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁶⁴ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁶⁵ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁶⁶ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁶⁷ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁶⁸ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁶⁹ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁷⁰ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁷¹ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁷² (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁷³ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁷⁴ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁷⁵ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁷⁶ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁷⁷ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁷⁸ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁷⁹ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁸⁰ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁸¹ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁸² (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁸³ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁸⁴ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁸⁵ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁸⁶ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁸⁷ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁸⁸ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁸⁹ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁹⁰ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁹¹ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁹² (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁹³ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁹⁴ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁹⁵ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁹⁶ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁹⁷ (c) CO⁺ complex¹⁹⁸ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex¹⁹⁹ (c) CO⁺ complex²⁰⁰ (b) CO/CO⁺ complex²⁰¹ (c) CO⁺ complex²⁰² (b) CO/CO⁺ complex²⁰³ (c) CO⁺

examines the past century, while the influence of pressure,¹⁴ cell length^{15,16} and magnetic field¹⁷ on VT conditions have also been reported but to a lesser extent.

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Received: April 10, 2005
 Received: December 14, 2005
 Published: December 21, 2005

ACS Publications

© 2005 Blackwell Publishing Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 258: 103–110

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Journal of Internal Medicine 247: 395–401



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06 MAR 2023

Comparative Efficacy of Behavioural and Multisystemic Interventions on Trait Anxiety and Parenting Style of Parents of Children With ADHDMoon Moon Dutta^{a,*}, and Nandana Samal^b**ABSTRACT**

Objective: The study examined the comparative efficacy of behavioural and multisystemic interventions in improving trait anxiety and parenting style of parents of children suffering from Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).

Method: 24 participating ADHD children (mean age of 10.6 years) and their parents (mean age 34.8 years) (ADHD) and 24 non-ADHD children (mean age of 10.6 years) and their parents (mean age 34.8 years) (Control) were selected. Children included aged between 8 and 10 years. Both the participants received behavioural intervention (Group A) and one received multisystemic intervention (Group B). Trait anxiety assessment was done by using the questionnaire of trait anxiety and family functioning assessment was conducted. Parental anxiety changes were then statistically analysed.

Results: Behavioural and multisystemic interventions significantly reduced the trait anxiety level of parents of ADHD children. Significant improvement in behavioural parenting style following multisystemic intervention. Parents of ADHD children showed significant increase in participation in parenting and parenting style decision in the "multisystemic" parenting style measure following multisystemic intervention.

Keywords: ADHD, behavioural intervention, multisystemic intervention, trait anxiety, parenting style.

INTRODUCTION

Children's mental health care is a vital aspect of the child. ADHD is the most commonly diagnosed neurodevelopmental disorder of childhood (Faraone et al., 2005). The core symptoms of the disorder include inattention, hyperactivity and/or conduct disorder, impulsivity and oppositionality. But as per DSM-5 (American Psychiatric Association, 2013), the high prevalence of ADHD is a growing public health concern because the behavioural symptoms of the disorder is a persistent and debilitating condition that seriously affects learning and academic achievement as well as social functioning. Researchers have reported that for ADHD's ADHD is the primary determinant of parenting stress (Duttag et al., 1998), leading to a family with a child having ADHD report to the whole family feels under the family stress and social isolation (D., 2010). Duttag (2011) described a higher level of family dysfunction in families with children having ADHD.

Parenting an ADHD child is a challenging task, parents often perceive their child's future as uncertainly and unpredictable which increases parental anxiety level (Lampert et al., 2014). This leads a behavioural intervention because the child's temperament and parenting behaviour. Difficult to maintain stability against parenting stress. ADHD or ADHD symptoms that caused ADHD parenting. Parents of ADHD with ADHD are more likely to show authoritarian parenting style (Poonam et al., 2011) that make greater use of negative parenting strategies combined with low levels of emotional support and responsiveness (Khan, 2006). A study conducted in India by Duttag and Samal (2016) found a significant positive correlation between trait anxiety and family functioning of parents of children with ADHD. Mothers of children with ADHD had increased trait anxiety level and family functioning score compared to parents of ADHD children.

Individualised treatment possibility for parents with ADHD. Other than medications (including medication for ADHD) is attention to parents with experience to meet social behaviour modification intervention. However, several research findings suggest that since ADHD is a chronic, multi-faceted disorder, such interventions need to be lengthy and intensive, thus require a great deal of time and energy. Moreover, behavioural and multisystemic behaviour therapy aimed to promote positive family coping.

The present research focused on using both behavioural and multisystemic intervention to find out the potential to reduce the level of trait anxiety of parents of children with ADHD, the trait anxiety and parenting style of parents having ADHD child on job as they might be in supporting the family condition and reducing the suffering caused by the disorder.

Research Question 1:

How the two different modes of intervention affect the parental trait anxiety level?

Research Question 2:

Is there any difference in change in parenting style of parents of children with ADHD?

ADHD DEFINITION**Participants:**

This study involved 24 early-identifying parents having children diagnosed with ADHD. The 24 participating ADHD families consisted of biological parents and having one child having ADHD (8-10 years) (Childhood Diagnostic Interview Schedule, 2017) were selected. The Children included aged between 8 and 10 years; of average intelligence, without brain lesion, history of severe psychiatric or physical disorder. They were recruited to evaluate the comparative efficacy and generalisability of the two different approaches to treatment with

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Minimal and nonminimal universal extra dimension models
in the light of LHC data at 1.3 TeVAcids:^{1,2} Acetic Acid,¹²⁻¹⁴ Benzoic Acid,¹⁵ and Succinic Anhydride¹⁶

Varian of Physics, Technology, and Mathematics, 1990, India.
 Tata-Stephen Institute of Higher Studies, New York, 1990, New York, USA.
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 Tata-Stephen Institute of Higher Studies, New York, 1990, New York, USA.

© Blackwell Publishing Ltd. 2005, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 258: 10–14

[illegible]

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2. INTRODUCTION

After almost a decade-long meeting, the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) will be switched on only in 2015. The European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) is now conducting the most important technical steps towards the start-up, despite the fact that the construction of the tunnel, which is 27 km long, is almost finished. The LHC will be the most powerful particle accelerator in the world, and it will be used to study the fundamental laws of physics. The LHC will be the most powerful particle accelerator in the world, and it will be used to study the fundamental laws of physics. The LHC will be the most powerful particle accelerator in the world, and it will be used to study the fundamental laws of physics.

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By 1994, provided the same hierarchy in the 1991 business system is acceptable, is further issue-sharing. Look it to promote the idea of a new, totally interesting, innovative parties in the study in order to explore current pressing environmental issues in all its dimensions and follow in the same of state-market efforts. Such its objectives of the 1991 lead to plenty of new initiatives that would come down to the 1991 in a significant level.

The three-dimensional structure of the protein is of interest for a number of reasons. The most profound concern the ability of the *Chlamydomonas* and the related bacteria proteins to overcome the constraints imposed by the absence of a lipid bilayer. It is possible that the lipid bilayer of the thylakoid membrane (24) restricts the conformational changes associated with light reactions without introducing any energy penalty (25). The evolution of green algae (26, 27) and plants also account for hypotheses proposed for the SBO transition (see (28)). Among a variety of other structural features, we outline several in the following section. The 3D structure of the 300 kDa subunit of photosystem II (29, 30), shown at the SBO facility, are followed by progress on the quantum yield of the reaction (31). I discuss then questions (32–37) of course, some are under progress or waiting with other teams, such as evolution of thylakoid membrane proteins involving a biochemical scale (38), a coevolutionary



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RESEARCH ARTICLE



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DYSTOPIAN TURN IN POST-INDEPENDENCE INDIAN FICTION IN ENGLISH,
READING ADIGA'S *THE WHITE TIGER* AND *BETWEEN THE ASSASSINATIONS*

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ABSTRACT

The writings of Arundhati Adiga have always remained committed to the portraits of Indian society that is fraught with socio-economic and caste conflict and discrimination, historically speaking this society is the result of the onslaught of a change that took place with the adoption neo-liberal capitalism, industrialization and globalization in post colonial modern India. The plight of the lower caste, the poor, the down trodden and the marginalized reflect a social reality in which any hope of crossing the boundary proves futile. And when it happens it comes at a heavy cost. The struggle of young children, youth and millions of Indian poor people are all real and presents a society devoid of the promise and hope present in ancient Indian society. Thus Adiga's portrayal of society seems to take a dystopian turn. This paper intends to highlight to what extent most of Adiga's fictions have traversed a dystopian territory in Indian context.

Keywords: Discrimination, Neo-liberal Capitalism, Marginalized, Social Reality, Dystopian.

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06 MAR 2023



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REVIEWS

Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on mental health across different populations

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ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE: The impact of COVID-19 and the associated lockdown measures have been significantly threatened the people with respect to the physical, behavioral, mental, cognitive, and emotional aspects.

DESIGN AND SETTING: Studies that reported the prevalence of anxiety, depression, stress, insomnia, and other mental health problems in different populations in India and other countries were included. The studies were included if they reported the prevalence of anxiety, depression, stress, insomnia, and other mental health problems in different populations in India and other countries.

RESULTS: The studies reported that the prevalence of anxiety, depression, stress, insomnia, and other mental health problems in different populations in India and other countries was significantly higher than the prevalence of anxiety, depression, stress, insomnia, and other mental health problems in different populations in India and other countries.

CONCLUSIONS: COVID-19 and the associated lockdown measures have been significantly threatened the people with respect to the physical, behavioral, mental, cognitive, and emotional aspects.

KEYWORDS: COVID-19, anxiety, depression, stress, insomnia, and other mental health problems in different populations in India and other countries.

The 2019 coronavirus outbreak in China is a global health emergency and is 40 days the largest outbreak of respiratory syndrome virus (SARS) in 2003. A pandemic does not only pose threats to one's physical health but also has a great psychological impact. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic is inducing fear, and a lack of understanding of the mental health status of the victims across behavioral and emotional aspects affecting chronic health, for overall social well-being.

As a result of the pandemic, the factors of the strictly imposed quarantine conditions, travel restrictions, essential monitoring and screening and

the pattern of social isolation being enforced and the loss of occupation may have serious psychological implications.

Extensive research has been conducted in view of the psychological impact of COVID-19 on the general population,¹⁻⁴ on COVID patients⁵ and health-care workers.⁶⁻⁷ Though a lot of research has found a prevalence of higher levels of stress, anxiety and depression in young adults,⁸⁻¹¹ it has been found that work-related group in the context of COVID-19. There is also a dearth in studies on mental health problems such as anxiety disorders, insomnia, and loneliness people.



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6 MAR 2023



2021 Sl. No. 18 Reshmi Panda Mukherjee

ISSN 0975-8459

अनुसंधान तीसरे किंगडम

जुलै 2021-सितम्बर 2021 (मासिकता)

सम्पादक

डॉ. जगन्नाथ निबल

संयोजकता संख्या

डॉ. एम्. श्रीराम स्वामी

सत्यमेव जयते

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अनुक्रम

संलग्न-१ (एक दिनांक)

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बृद्ध जीवन के अकेलेपन को व्याख्यायित करता उपन्यास
इस चिह्निका का नाम

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06 MAR 2007

www.ijcrt.org | © 2021 IJCRT | Volume 6, Issue 19 November 2021 | ISSN: 2320-2882

IJCRT.ORG **ISSN : 2320-2882**

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)
An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

EDUCATION AND FUTURE OF E-LEARNING

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Abstract: E-learning has become a trend of post education. E-learning is a new paradigm under the teacher-centred. The contents include online communication between the learner and teacher or between learner and teacher. Internet has become an important medium to access today life. Several ways of Internet globally has revolutionized education and learning activities. The present paper is concerned about the efficacy and challenges of e-learning software. It also presents the various advantages and disadvantages of e-learning. With the help of a learning system, students can study through online or through using various devices and during their knowledge through e-learning is better. However, it still has many issues in the way of e-learning.

Index Terms: e-learning, digital learning, Virtual Class.

1. INTRODUCTION

E-learning is the digital learning method where it develops and delivers content to teachers and students. Various systems have developed e-learning systems with their software system. Currently it has developed to include digital platforms, learning system. With the help of e-learning method, students can study through online or through using various devices and during their knowledge through e-learning is better. However, it still has many issues in the way of e-learning.

2. CONCEPT OF E-LEARNING

Wagner and Turner (2002) "e-learning is defined as the delivery of content or all electronic media, including the Internet, intranet, extranet, satellite, wireless, audio-visual, animation, TV and CD-ROM".

Armitage and Thomas (2005) "e-learning is defined as learning facilitated and supported through the use of Information and communication".

Kumar (2006) "e-learning is a process of education that incorporates all electronic communication, internet or network".

3. SOME NEWER DEFINITION OF E-LEARNING

The Government of India has defined e-learning as follows:-

- E-Learning (or) Online Mode of education for using digital technology for the delivery of content to the learners of Government of India, up to the level of school & Higher Secondary Classes (000000).
- Distance Education.
- Virtual Academic Environment (VLE).
- E-Tools.
- Software & Hardware program.
- Learning.

The World Council for Remote Education has defined a paper called e-learning progression of Technology. The project currently was about 421 courses including 600 video courses and 500 audio courses. The school of health science has updated video lectures and courses on their respective subjects or teachers. 100000 provide video-courses of video courses through e-learning. 100000 has updated video lectures on their respective subjects in the video courses.

The Government of India has launched a National Initiative on Education through ICT (National and International Technology) in January 2005. It will provide internet connection to about 100 technical colleges and other educational institutions.

© IJCRT | ISSN: 2320-2882 | www.ijcrt.org | Volume 6, Issue 19 November 2021 | 4589



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10 6 MAR 2023



JYOTI PRAKASHAN
An International Publishing House for the Advancement of
Asian Research and Education, 11/18, 2012-2013
Creating Research Publications in Emerging Areas

ISSN: 0970-0308
CODEN: JPRASH

Timeless Telkupi: An Unforgettable Heritage of Purulia

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Abstract

Telkupi is a small village located on the bank of the river Damodar. The village is carrying an age-old Architectural tradition. This area first came under the observation of Archaeological Survey of India in the Colonial period. Beglar was the very first person who visited this place and made a first-hand report. Later then, there are other archaeologists who also try their best to protect the true history of Telkupi. According to Beglar, there were only 20 temples scattered around Telkupi. Among which only three or four remain intact though the present condition of these architectures is not so good. This area along with most of its architectural heritage (between 8th to 12th century CE) was submerged between 1946 to 1962 because of the construction of Purul Dam. In Telkupi, the Jain Architectural site Bhadrababhi got popularity and it also attracts the tourists' interest as well. But in this paper would like to highlight the other temples which also possess some unique features and need a proper restoration.

Key Words: Bada: Wall, vertical portion of the wall below the spine of a temple
Chhajja: Projecting member serving the purpose of eaves.
Gandi: Trunk.
Upari: Low part of a temple.

Located on the border area of two states Jharkhand and West Bengal, specifically on the south bank of the river Damodar, the famous heritage site Telkupi officially comes under the jurisdiction of Rajshahi II block in Purulia District. Probably the first survey of this place has done back 1931. It came out with a result that this village is covering about 1613 acres of 48 kms. The principal means of livelihood here was obviously agriculture. But apart from farmers, we also find the result of the presence of so many other people who engaged with various other professions like - Barai, Molai, Dhiver, Kumbhar, Gond, Chaudhary, Modak, Dora, Hazari, Rajak, Sarda etc. In the first census report, we also get to know about the local public festivals of the place. Couple of



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06 MAR 2023



Iron(III) and cyano-bridged dinuclear copper(II) complexes: synthesis, structures and magnetic property of the copper(II) complex

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MS received 7 April 2020; revised 25 May 2020; accepted 26 May 2020

Abstract. This report describes the synthesis and structural characterizations of three new complexes: [Fe(dmp)(py)Cl] (1), [Fe(dmp)(py)Cl]·H₂O (2), and a cyano-bridged dinuclear copper(II) complex, [Cu₂(dmp)(py)Cl]·H₂O (3), where H₂dmp = bis(2-hydroxyethyl)pyrazine-5,6-dithiolate. Single-crystallography reveals that the geometry of iron(III) centers in the complex series of 1–3 is an octahedral, while it is a square bipyramidal of copper(II) centers in the complex series of 3. The bridging ligands monodentately coordinate iron(III) centers in the complex series of 1 and 2, while three cyano ions and two pyrazine ligands occupy either in the meridional or trans-equatorial metal center in 3. In the dinuclear complex series of 3, the Cu(II)–N/Cu(II)–S bridging ligands monodentately coordinate by the pyrazine, while the Cu(II)–S/N/Cu(II)–S ligands monodentately coordinate. Susceptibility study shows that the cyano-bridge mediates the antiferromagnetic coupling between copper(II) centers with J value of -13.8 K in 3.

Keywords. Cu(II) and Cu(II) complexes, cyano-bridged dinuclear Cu(II) species, magnetic susceptibility.

1. Introduction

Transition metal complex compounds have attracted considerable interest due to their extraordinary variety of chemical and physical properties including color, magnetism, conductivity and biological storage activity.^{1–4} Recently, magnetic interactions between paramagnetic metal ions through the cyano-bridge have been extensively investigated.⁵ In particular, the cyano-bridged 3D ferromagnetic coordination of transition metal-type compounds have attracted great attention owing to the fact that many of them exhibit a large range magnetic ordering above room temperature, photo-magnetic behavior and slow relaxation of the magnetization.^{6,7} It is well known that interaction between the metal centers through cyano-bridge is an excellent foundation in the basis of all the interesting physical properties of such compounds. Therefore, dinuclear complexes, in which a single cyano-bridge bridges the metal centers can be served as model

complexes for the study of exchange interaction between the metal centers.⁸ Although a large number of cyano-bridged 1D, 2D and 3D complexes have synthesized and their magneto-structural correlations have been established, simple M-CN-M' type complexes containing one cyano-bridge were not much reported.⁹ The simplest example in this regard is a dinuclear copper(II) complex with only one localized electron per metal center. It has been found that such complexes exhibit significant variation in the strength of antiferromagnetic coupling between two copper(II) centers depending upon the relative disposition of the bridging cyano-bridge and the type and geometry of the metal centers.¹⁰ In the complexes with tridentate ligands, two rigid bipyramidal Cu(II) copper(II) centers are bridged by a cyano-bridge as an axial coordination site and therefore, stronger antiferromagnetic interaction is expected in such complexes as the lone of d⁹ orbital of the copper(II) ion containing unpaired electron is directed towards the π orbitals of the cyano-bridge, resulting in a greater overlap with the

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Published online: 11 August 2020



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SYNTHESIS, CRYSTAL STRUCTURE, AND SUPRAMOLECULAR INTERACTIONS IN A BIS(TETRACHLOROCATECHOLATE) CHELATED MANGANESE(III) COMPLEX

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24.01.2020Revised:
09.02.2020Accepted:
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A bis(tetrachlorocatecholate) complex, $[\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2(\text{MgCl}_2\text{TCCE})_2] \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1) (H_2TCCE = 1,4-dichloro-2,5-dihydroxybenzene), is synthesized by a one-pot reaction involving manganese(II) chloride tetrahydrate and tetrachlorocatechol in a 1:1 molar ratio in the presence of 1,4-dichloro-2,5-dihydroxybenzene under various conditions, and is characterized by elemental analysis, IR, and UV-Vis spectroscopy. The complex exists in a distorted octahedral geometry, coordinated to two bidentate ligands, coordinated to two aqua ligands in equatorial positions, and two axial positions are occupied by two water molecules. The crystal packing of 1 is dominated by complex, hydrogen bonding interactions in which hydrogen atoms of coordinated water molecules and hydroxyl groups and/or MgCl_2 molecules serve as both hydrogen acceptors, while the available carbonyl oxygen molecules together with doubly coordinated H_2O molecules serve as hydrogen bond donors. The solid state packing of 1 is further assisted by $\text{C} \cdots \text{H}$ hydrogen bonding interactions between tetrachlorocatecholate units and the $\text{C} \cdots \text{O}$ and $\text{O} \cdots \text{H}$ interactions involving H_2O molecules and various rings of the tetrachlorocatecholate ligands. The complex is further characterized by X-ray diffraction and cyclic voltammetry, and its stability is studied.

DOI: 10.31840/2020.31.01012

Keywords: bis(tetrachlorocatecholate) complex, active active ligand, crystal structure, hydrogen and hydrogen bonding, $\text{C} \cdots \text{H}$ and $\text{O} \cdots \text{H}$ interactions, cyclic voltammetry.

INTRODUCTION

Transition metal complexes with metal-organic ligands have attracted considerable attention because of their applications in various fields, including biological analysis, $\text{C}=\text{O}$ bond activation, and $\text{C}-\text{C}$ coupling [1–7]. Furthermore, these complexes display several closely related and electronic states because of their close energy levels of the d and s orbitals of metal and the active non-innocent ligands, respectively. Thus, as a first step, transition metal complexes can be considered by the influence of natural stimuli such as heat and light, and therefore, these flexible materials are considered as potential candidates for the fabrication of sensory storage devices [8–19]. Again, from the material perspective, several 1^{st} row transition metal complexes with non-innocent ligands, such as diquinones, dihydroquinones, and hexaquinones, were synthesized for the construction of functional materials for various catalytic reactions [20–22].

While non-covalent interactions, popularly known as supramolecular interactions, play important roles for the efficiency of molecular systems, of the highest relevance in both biological and other



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Mental Health of the College and University Students in West Bengal during COVID 19 Pandemic and Lockdown

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Abstract

The world is going through panic, fear, anxiety, stress, worry and isolation because of COVID 19 pandemic and lockdown. Almost one third of the world population is living under some kind of quarantine or lockdown. All these things affect the mental health of any individual or his. Researchers in different countries in Europe stated that lockdown affects the mental health of individual severely. The concept of Mental Health in India is not new but people pay less attention or importance to it. It is a fact that staying mentally healthy is the key to live a good life. After completing 1st phase lockdown for 21 days, India started the 2nd phase lockdown. This 2nd phase will continue for 21 days that is till 2nd May, 2020. In West Bengal, Government has declared that all educational institutions will remain closed till 10th June, 2020. Studies in different parts of the world stated that even in normal time, depression, anxiety, stress among college and university students are high. Several reasons are there. This pandemic is increasing the intensity of these reasons. Experts of Economics have already predicted that unemployment, recession will increase rapidly. GDP growth rate of India may come down to 1.9% (BHF). All these predictions are creating an atmosphere of uncertainty about the future among the graduate and postgraduate students. These age group students are very vulnerable and sensitive to such environment.

In this situation the researcher wanted to carry out the study to find out the condition of the Mental Health of the college and university students of West Bengal, a state of Indian Republic, during lockdown and how they are facing this pandemic situation.



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THE STATE AND THE INDIVIDUAL IN SHAKESPEARE AND SRI
AURBINDO'S *THEORY OF RAJNITI*: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Subham Dutta

The idea of state and kingship is integral to Sri Aurobindo's democratic philosophy. Sri Aurobindo perhaps quite differently locates his plays within a liberal setting, considering the ideas of state kingship, essential to his evolutionary discourse. The plays of Sri Aurobindo predominantly offer an allegorical representation of the contemporary political scenario. Structurally, they adopt the Renaissance plot device of five-act structure to dramatize conflicts related to tyranny, corruption, illegitimacy and so on. Theoretically also, they share some discursive affinity with the Shakespearean plays and their famous plot device touch several social and ideological problems. Especially, in Shakespeare's history plays and tragedy, one finds the re-enactment of such problems. The plays of Sri Aurobindo are also analogous in that way. However, it is needless to say that the ideological schemes that Sri Aurobindo and Shakespeare adhere to through their plays are not the same. This paper aims to explore the difference between the Sri Aurobindo's and the Shakespearean notions of kingship and how they locate themselves within their respective paradigms. It is impossible to read this exhaustively within the short scope of this paper and hence I take Sri Aurobindo's play *Prithvi Raj Raso* as a representative text to explore how Sri Aurobindo's idea of the state differs from Shakespeare's despite their comparable similarities.

The state emerges as a site of multiple contestations and negotiations in the Renaissance politics. The New Historist and the Cultural Materialist approaches re-read the ideas of Renaissance state re-creating the relationship between the Renaissance state and the plays. From their studies, it is perceptible that Renaissance term both shape and are shaped by contemporary politics which accords utmost importance to the role of the individual. In this section, I will try to show how bifurcated relationship that the state and the individual share in the Renaissance discourse. It is significant to look at the evolution of the idea of the state in Renaissance literature. The issues it looks up to the century are multiple. Renaissance brings to the foreground the notion of a stable and continuous human subject. However, this subject was not free from the structuralist structures of Renaissance body-politics. Jonathan Dollimore in his penetrating insight into the Renaissance politics shows how the Renaissance political scenario brings to the foreground the rise of a radically "de-centred subject." Dollimore concludes how the



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**Perception of Virtual Friendship on Facebook: A Study on Graduate and Post
Graduate Students of West Bengal, India**

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Abstract:

Popularity of Facebook as a social networking site is rapidly increasing among young generation in India during last few years. But the purpose of using this social network of the students of higher education is somewhat different from the common people. They not only take it as a medium of passing leisure time but also use it to fulfill career purpose. It is notable that they expect to maintain a balance between virtual and real friendship. In spite of some different view it is mostly acknowledged that Facebook has both positive and negative impact on a medium of virtual relationship.

Key words: Facebook, Social network, Virtual Friendship, Real Friendship



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**Opinion of Undergraduate Students of Selected Districts of West Bengal
about Online Classes During Lockdown**

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(Abstract)

The entire world is going through the biggest crisis because of the Corona virus. Most part of the world is locked down. Most people are confined in their home. Corona virus attacked India in January 2020. After Jaresh Carlow on 22nd March, India officially declared lockdown on 24th March, 2020. To fight against the Corona virus, West Bengal government declared that all educational institutions will remain close from 16th March 2020, except the ongoing Higher Secondary Board exams. So, in West Bengal regular teaching learning stopped from that day. Large number of teachers as well as the government became worried. Then many teachers began to take class through different online platforms such as Edmodo, Google classroom, Zoom cloud meeting app etc.

Most of the teachers and students are using such online platform for the first time. The present research article tries to find out the experience and opinion of the under graduate students of West Bengal about these online classes. Are they really getting any benefit from such classes or not is also another topic of this research article.

Key words: Corona virus, Lockdown, West Bengal, Education, Online Class Under graduate.

INTRODUCTION

Online class is not a very new concept, but both for the students and many teachers of West Bengal this concept is quite new. The concept of online class is gaining popularity today mainly because of the threat of Corona Virus. India is going through a period of



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Journal of the Calcutta Mathematical Society, **15**, (2) 139-152 (2019)

A REVISIT TO THE RELATION BETWEEN
IRREGULARITY INDEX AND SCALING INDEX
IN A STATIONARY SELF-SIMILAR SIGNAL
OBEYING FRACTIONAL GAUSSIAN NOISE

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(Received 25 June 2019)

Abstract. For a stationary self-similar signal obeying fractional Gaussian noise there is a conventional linear relation between the irregularity index and Hurst exponent. The Hurst exponent is related to the scaling index and the irregularity index indicates the irregularity for a self-affine signal. The irregularly used couple of irregularity index with the boundary conditions are found to be consistent for different stationary self-similar signals obeying fractional Gaussian noise but the linear linear relation between these two indices does not seem to be consistent in all such cases. To get rid of this problem instead of taking a linear relation we intend to take a cubic relationship between these two indices together with the same boundary relationships. The present consideration possibly motivates the reader towards a promising inference.

1. Introduction. A stationary signal is one whose primary statistical attributes like mean, variance, autocorrelation etc. remain more or less unaltered at different phases of time or space. On the contrary for a non-stationary signal these statistical properties show prominent changes at different segments of time or space.

A signal $x(\xi)$, where ξ is either time or space variable, is said to obey a fractional Gaussian noise (Mandelbrot and van Ness, 1968) if

- (a) $x(\xi)$ is stationary
- (b) The transition of $x(\xi)$ to $x(\xi + \xi')$ for an increment $n(\xi, \xi') = x(\xi + \xi') - x(\xi)$ is $n(0, 1)$ for every ξ' .



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Inorganica Chimica Acta

Volume 507, 1 July 2020, 119582



2019 Sl. No. 42 Goutam Mahata

Research paper

A simple triazole-linked bispyrenyl-based xylofuranose derivative for selective and sensitive fluorometric detection of Cu^{2+}

Samiul Islam Hazarika^a, Goutam Mahata^b, Pallab Pahari^c, Nabakumar Pramanik^d,
Ananta Kumar Ama^a

Abstract

Triazole-linked xylofuranose derivatives having one pyrene or two pyrene moieties were synthesized and their fluorescence properties towards various cations and anions were investigated. Only, bis-triazoles appended bispyrenyl-based sugar derivative **1** exhibited selective and sensitive fluorescence quenching effect in the presence of Cu^{2+} ions over a wide range of cations and anions in acetonitrile. The ON-OFF type fluorescence response of **1** was explained by the conformational changes from strong excimer emission of pyrene to weak pyrene monomer emission due to an interaction between Cu^{2+} and inward-facing triazole groups. The limit of detection (LOD) of sensor **1** for Cu^{2+} was found to be 0.15 μM , which is well accepted as per WHO's guidelines.



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Sustainable Development and Hierarchy of Needs in Global and Indian Context

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Abstract

The widely accepted and quoted definition of Sustainable Development reads as, 'Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.' (Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future). Here the most important concept according to the present researcher is 'meet the need'.

The 'need' of human beings is very interesting as well as previous.

Abraham Maslow nicely tried to depict this amazing 'need' of human beings. He first introduced the concept of a hierarchy of needs in his 1943 paper 'A Theory of Human Motivation'. It is basically a motivational theory, comprising a five-tier model of human needs, often depicted as hierarchical levels within a pyramid.

The needs, from the bottom of the hierarchy upwards, are: physiological, safety, love and belonging, esteem and self-actualization.

As per the theory the needs lower down in the hierarchy must be satisfied before individuals can attend to needs higher up.

Now the questions are, to what extent human beings are satisfied in terms of their physiological need, safety need, love and belonging need, esteem need and self-actualization need?

Is it possible to fulfill all the needs as said by Maslow in his hierarchy of needs?

Even, if the 'needs' are not fulfilled, then how can we achieve Sustainable Development?

In all these interestingly interesting human kind,

In this article an attempt has been made to find out these answers, because if the 'need' of the present does not 'meet', as per Maslow's theory then the concept of Sustainable Development will remain confined only within books and numbers. We need to think critically and seriously to achieve Sustainable Development.

Key Words: Sustainable Development, Needs, Need, Future Generation, Hierarchy of Needs.



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THINK INDIA JOURNAL

ISSN: 2278-5518
Vol. 43, Issue 1, December 2019

Professionalism of Teacher Educators Regarding Obligations Towards Student
Teachers, Through the Eyes of Student Teachers in Selected Districts of West Bengal

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Abstract

In this 2019, we lost many things as Indians. Rapidly we are losing our traditions, our cultural heritage and hence all our identity. In doing so, we are adopting the western life. With the influence of over-dependence on development of information and technology and the role played by media, our identity is reshaping and giving us a new cultural identity. We need to save our own uniqueness-our identity.

The entire world agrees with the view to impart professionalism among teachers. The profession has earned esteem.

Teacher educators are also a part of teaching community. Their role is no less important. It is they who make teachers. They also must behave in a professional way. Now it is the time to evaluate them from the professional point of view. The teachers are considered as an important part of teaching-learning system, so, while evaluating the professionalism of teacher educators, the researcher tries to evaluate the professionalism of the teacher educators, through the eyes of the teacher-students, who are pursuing or have completed B.Ed from the institute recognized by NCERT in West Bengal. The teacher educators must be responsible towards the teacher-students, society and their profession, so that the future teacher can shape a better society. So, the dream of a good society remains in the hand of teacher educators.

In this research paper an attempt has been made to evaluate the Professionalism of teacher educators regarding their obligation towards the student teachers, through the eyes of student teachers in West Bengal.

Key Words: Professionalism, Teacher Educators, Student Teachers, West Bengal.

Introduction:

Change is an inevitable part of human life as well as society as a whole. If this change comes gradually, step-by-step then it becomes cycle of life, if not, the individual or society may

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Bull. Cal. Math. Soc., 111, (1) 79-86 (2019)

A NEW PROPOSAL ON THE RELATION BETWEEN IRREGULARITY INDEX AND SCALING INDEX IN A NON-STATIONARY SELF-AFFINE SIGNAL OBEYING FRACTIONAL BROWNIAN MOTION

GOKUL SAHA¹, KAUSHEK RAKSHIT², NOUSHEK GHOSH³
AND KRIPASINDHU CHAUDHURY⁴

(Received 7 December 2018)

Abstract. For a signal the power spectral density $p(f)$ usually follows a power law given by $p(f) \propto \frac{1}{f^\alpha}$ (f being the frequency). This power law index α is known as irregularity index. This relation was first observed by Johnson (1925). Since then this power law relation has been experienced in different contexts of Physics, Biology, Technology, Economics, Psychology, Language and Music. For a non-stationary self-affine signal obeying fractional Brownian motion a linear relation between the irregularity index α and Hurst exponent H was proposed as $\alpha = 1 + 2H$ (Higuchi, 1990). This Hurst exponent is related as the scaling index for a self-affine signal (Hurst, 1951). We have $0 < H < 1$ (Hurst, 1951) and eventually this gives $1 < \alpha < 3$ obeying the boundary principles as $H = 0$ when $\alpha = 1$ and $H = 1$ when $\alpha = 3$. Although the present range of α with these boundary conditions are found to be consistent for different non-stationary self-affine signals obeying fractional Brownian motion but this linear relation between α and H does not seem to be agreeable in all such cases. To resolve this issue instead of taking a linear relation we argue to take a cubic relationship between these two indices together with these boundary relationships. The present consideration possibly interprets the matter towards a contrasting conclusion.

1. Introduction. A stationary signal is one whose primary statistical features like mean, variance, autocorrelation etc. remain more or less unchanged at different phases of time or space. On the contrary for a non-stationary signal these statistical properties show conspicuous changes at different phases of time or space. Non-stationarity is often revealed as time variability or space variability like periodicity, monotonic behaviour, step resembling trends, random walking etc.

A signal $x(\xi)$, where ξ is either time or space variable, is said to obey a fractional Brownian motion (Mandelbrot and van Ness, 1968) if



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2019 Sl. No. 46 Nabamita Chakraborty,
Moon Moon Dutta

Journal of the Indian Academy of Women Psychology
Vol. 2019, No. 46, No. 1, 1-10

Revisiting Motherhood: A Psycho-social Probe Exploring the Changing Trends in the Attitudes and Perspectives of Educated Women

Nabamita Chakraborty and Moon Moon Dutta

Journal of the Indian Academy of Women Psychology

Vol. 2019, No. 46, No. 1, 1-10

Motherhood, motherhood and mothering have been a subject of constant addition, evolution and transformation. The changing trend in the socio-cultural milieu of the contemporary world has brought a paradigm shift in the understanding of the motherhood and mothering. The concept of motherhood has evolved from a mere biological function to a complex social and cultural phenomenon. The study aims to explore the changing trends in the attitudes and perspectives of educated women towards motherhood and mothering. It also aims to explore the challenges and opportunities faced by women in the process of motherhood and mothering. The study is based on a qualitative research design and involves interviews with women who have experienced motherhood and mothering. The study also involves a review of the literature on motherhood and mothering. The study is expected to provide a comprehensive understanding of the changing trends in the attitudes and perspectives of educated women towards motherhood and mothering.

Keywords: Motherhood, mothering, attitudes, perspectives

The world has witnessed a paradigm shift in the role of women in the family and in society. The traditional role of women as mothers and wives has been challenged by the changing trends in the attitudes and perspectives of women. The study aims to explore the changing trends in the attitudes and perspectives of educated women towards motherhood and mothering. It also aims to explore the challenges and opportunities faced by women in the process of motherhood and mothering. The study is based on a qualitative research design and involves interviews with women who have experienced motherhood and mothering. The study also involves a review of the literature on motherhood and mothering. The study is expected to provide a comprehensive understanding of the changing trends in the attitudes and perspectives of educated women towards motherhood and mothering.

Among the various socio-cultural factors that influence the attitudes and perspectives of women towards motherhood and mothering, the changing trends in the attitudes and perspectives of women are the most significant. The study aims to explore the changing trends in the attitudes and perspectives of educated women towards motherhood and mothering. It also aims to explore the challenges and opportunities faced by women in the process of motherhood and mothering. The study is based on a qualitative research design and involves interviews with women who have experienced motherhood and mothering. The study also involves a review of the literature on motherhood and mothering. The study is expected to provide a comprehensive understanding of the changing trends in the attitudes and perspectives of educated women towards motherhood and mothering.

It is a well-known fact that the role of women in the family and in society has been changing over the years. The traditional role of women as mothers and wives has been challenged by the changing trends in the attitudes and perspectives of women. The study aims to explore the changing trends in the attitudes and perspectives of educated women towards motherhood and mothering. It also aims to explore the challenges and opportunities faced by women in the process of motherhood and mothering. The study is based on a qualitative research design and involves interviews with women who have experienced motherhood and mothering. The study also involves a review of the literature on motherhood and mothering. The study is expected to provide a comprehensive understanding of the changing trends in the attitudes and perspectives of educated women towards motherhood and mothering.

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Privatization of Education Vs Cultural Identity

Dr. Newton Biswas*

Privatization is a process that allows certain state's welfare services to be run by non-state or private parties. It is basically a policy through which government shifts from their responsibility and allows private individuals and institutions to manage things and do the job for them.

India's educational sector is becoming an 'industry'. India is not an exception. Globally, India's education sector is one of the largest, with an estimated network of more than 1.8 million schools and more than 400 universities and 40,000 higher education institutes or secondary schools. In light of rising income levels and growing demand for quality education in the country, education sector in India is a field of government-sponsored or privately owned educational institutions and allied educational products & services providers. Privatization of education in India is not a new concept as all the fact is it was old. But recently the speed and direction of privatization of education have changed rapidly and drastically. Through India was a member country of O.A.T.T (1948), Govt. of autonomous FET in many ways from 1962 to around 1977 gave restricted FET according to the interest of local society and economy. From 1980 onwards with the Industrial policy 1980, gov. started the process of privatization and franchising with a slow step. After, with National Education Policy 1991, Govt. of India abolished the border and opened the door of globalization, in the modern sense. The process of globalization requires when India joined WTO in January 1995, she "agreed to stand by the regulatory framework of free global trade and competition." Because of all these things today the foreign investors are becoming in education sector. The education sector in India has witnessed a paradigm shift in recent times. The private sector in the field of education operates under the following track of ownership:

- **Individual owners and Trusts** Under this type of ownership, educational institutions/universities are owned and controlled by trusts created for the educational purposes by the individuals and corporate houses.
- **NGOs (non-government organizations)** Under this type of ownership, organizations help in providing education to the marginalized sections like women, disabled, rural and urban people.

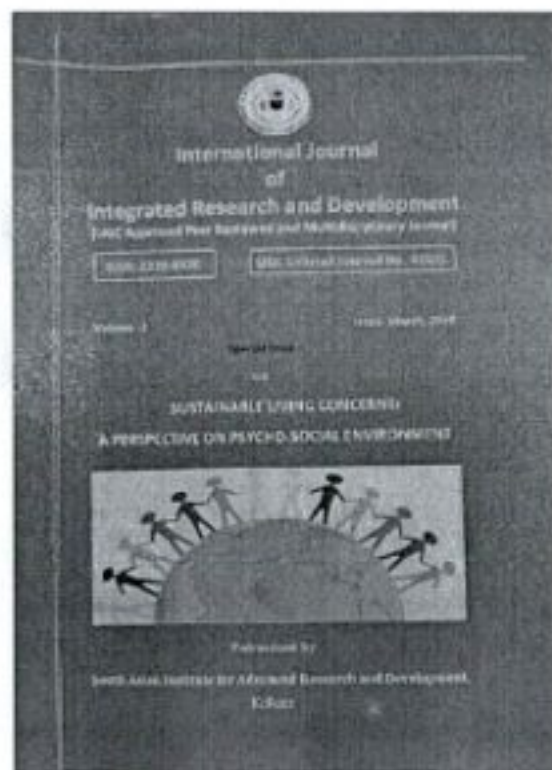


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P. 025-42, 911-000
E. 004-42, 2145-000

ISSN: 0970-0202
Shrinkhla Ek Shodhparak Vajcharik Patrika

VOL. 47 ISSUE 47 Part II April 2019

Money for Nothing A Comparison of the Rural Credit System between India and Bangladesh

Abstract

Rural credit system is an important aspect in rural development. This paper compares the rural credit system in India and Bangladesh which are considered to be developing countries. Though at different paces, are heavily dependent on the agricultural sector and attempt to perform the role and utmost importance of credit availability and credit banking system in agricultural growth and well-being of the rural people, in a comparative way in these two countries by examining the current state of the agricultural and rural banking in both the nations.

Keywords: Rural Credit, India, Bangladesh, Agriculture, Bank, Finance



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Credit is an important input for rural development, which can be short term or long term. It is distributed to meet the needs of the farmers during the growing period between sowing/forwarding and harvesting cycle. Long term loans are provided to purchase original equipment, agricultural machinery, fertilizer, seed, agro-based industries etc. Short term loans on the other hand are provided with a shorter time period for expenses incurred after harvest for the farmers' short term needs such as the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, payment of wages for workers. In India farmers face a great deal of rural credit problems and are entangled by the credit market due to high interest rates and lack of convenient means to credit. Credit flow and a change in the priority of rural investments are the need to be dependent on credit is quite high for non-urban areas such as an education, housing, food, household facilities, etc. Rural households need access to financial institutions but can provide credit at their rates and at most are left with the traditional money lenders and thereby avoid the credit traps that are predominant in rural India. Agriculture in Bangladesh, comprises of around 14% of the national GDP, agriculture production almost up to 10% of the GDP growth. Government access to agriculture credit promotes agricultural productivity and therefore increases production along with. The farmer population is composed of nearly small or marginal farmers and out of that a small proportion has access to institutional credit. Almost all farmers of all categories report the need for credit to obtain agricultural inputs, without adequate access production cannot be reached as time. The people involved in agriculture are mostly poor and subsistence farmers, they depend on their production of food supplies. A lack of agricultural inputs due to a lack of capital will hamper production and therefore hamper their food security as well as the nation.

Structure of the Banking System (India)

The Indian agriculture banking system started in 1975 with the goal of expanding banking facilities to the rural areas. The Government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) encouraged agricultural banking. In 1975 the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) was set up by the RBI to promote banking in the rural areas and for the farmers to benefit from the banking facilities. In 1980, RBI further established the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD), an agricultural finance corporation, to promote finance and carry out agricultural schemes and policy in favour of the farmers. In 1980 the State Bank of India was established after the banking regulation act was enacted. It handles the central and state's banking transactions while also functioning as a principal agent of the RBI, they also provide agricultural credit to the rural farmers. A major source of credit in India.



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Akshar-Nama An Analysis of the Growing Role and Impact of Online Education in India

Abstract

This paper aims to chalk out the significant importance of Online Education and the growing interest system on the Indian Education Structure that can ultimately for the majority of students belonging below the poverty line. While the system of age-old classroom teaching comes with a limited spread due to presence of poverty & Unavailability, Online Education can reach to the mass with unlimited access. In contrast, it can be put on a stick of a finger at a minimum cost and affords learning opportunity easily.

Keywords: Online Education, Internet, Classroom, Teaching, India, Virtual Model

Introduction

From Internet to a medium, Education if considered to be a digital is a form of learning (away from the old world) where all things are done through online education. Compared to India, the world is changing the manner in which it is included in the inclusion for the next big paradigm shift of the coming. Students are getting work, study and education altogether, so the flexibility and variety of courses that are being offered by the multiple e-learning apps are allowing them to be in place. Online Education requires creating Mobile Applications or E-learning Platforms and establishment of resources. This requires requires a system of digital Content. Also, content is produced of technical devices requires applications or Platforms to go through regular software checking which requires sharing of content. However, the return to Content is best online. Interestingly, it indirectly contributes to the society at large. From saving time to creating a source of convenience, Online education can directly change the way business of Education. In this way of our reached connectivity, Internet can push Education to the mass all over. It is not that only the students who are benefited from the system of E-learning but the teachers can constantly review their work and update themselves more more to cope up with the rate of technological dynamics. People who are working or are engaged in different professions can take up a lecture anywhere anytime which can indeed prove them to a new height. It is hard to believe but by recent research conducted by Statista and Google Insights, market of Online Education could be at \$1.25 billion in 2021. Perhaps this is one of the fastest growing markets in the world. The growth is significant. Over the last year, search for Online Education across Internet has increased by 50% (Statista). In 2011, or thereabouts which came into existence at 2010, the first step in a new height. Applications like Facebook are helping people across the country to study and share over 1.5 cross users each. However, this alone is enough to show that India is a whole. Enabling awareness and engaging more people into this will give way for a better future. The most significant thing is that it will attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from across the world. This paper talks to a better

Aims of the Study

We online or E-learning method of education make much more to a greater number of people? The focus of the paper is to study the immediate impact that Online Education can bring to the current level of the country. Going to the future, Online Education can reach a greater number of people thereby making a significant shift of focus



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Game Makers: A Comparative Analysis of Fiscal versus Monetary Policies in The Pre Reform and Post Reform Era in Indian



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Abstract

This paper aims to show a comparison between the fiscal and monetary policies in the pre (1947-91) and post-reform (1991) era in India. Pre-reform era witnessed a monetary expansionary policy, while post-reform era witnessed a fiscal expansionary policy. The paper also discusses the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in the pre-reform era. The paper also discusses the role of the RBI in the post-reform era. The paper also discusses the role of the RBI in the pre-reform era. The paper also discusses the role of the RBI in the post-reform era.

Introduction:
Fiscal policies of the government not only seek to ensure and promote economic growth but also to ensure economic stability and control of inflationary pressure of the economy. In turn, the supply of money and the rate of interest also play a role. This study examines the difference between fiscal policy measures in the pre and post-reform era and monetary policy measures in the pre and post-reform era. Further, it also aims to show the role of the RBI in the pre-reform era and monetary policy measures in the post-reform era. This paper also compares the fiscal and monetary policies in the pre and post-reform era. In this paper, it will mainly highlight the key differences between the policy measures (both fiscal and monetary) and compare their impact on the developing economy of India.

In the pre-reform era, monetary policy was mainly expansionary. In the post-reform era, the policy was mainly aimed at contraction of money. During the pre-reform period (1947-91), the RBI was under the control of the government. In the post-reform era (1991-2018), the RBI was under the control of the RBI. In the pre-reform era, the RBI was under the control of the government. In the post-reform era, the RBI was under the control of the RBI. In the pre-reform era, the RBI was under the control of the government. In the post-reform era, the RBI was under the control of the RBI.

In contrast to the pre-reform era, the post-reform era witnessed a monetary contractionary policy. In the pre-reform era, the RBI was under the control of the government. In the post-reform era, the RBI was under the control of the RBI. In the pre-reform era, the RBI was under the control of the government. In the post-reform era, the RBI was under the control of the RBI.

In the post-reform era, fiscal policy measures in the pre-reform era were mainly aimed at expansionary policy. In the post-reform era, the RBI was under the control of the RBI. In the pre-reform era, the RBI was under the control of the government. In the post-reform era, the RBI was under the control of the RBI.



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A Study of Teachers Educators Attitude towards Information and Communication Technology in Education

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Received: 18 March Revised: 18 March Accepted: 25 March

Abstract

The main objectives of the study were to find out the attitude of teacher educators towards information and communication technology and the problems faced by the teacher educators in utilizing ICT. Survey method was employed to carry out the research work. The researcher self-administered the tools for collection of data, like questionnaire and interview. The sample consisted of effective Educators. Sample was selected using stratified technique. Collected data were analyzed by t-test. Result showed that the Teacher Educators are positive opinion regarding effective use of ICT in education. These findings will be helpful to take necessary step for improvement of teaching learning process with the help of ICT.

Introduction

Now with the speed of the clock the technology is moving forward. We were free to level around on Science and technology are accelerating the development process of education. Today the Teacher must have knowledge of ICT as well as the knowledge of content.

According to World Bank Report (2000) "Information and Communication Technologies consist of the hardware, software, services, and media for collection, storage, processing, transmission and presentation of information (voice, data, text, images), as well as related services. ICTs can be divided into two components: Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) which refers to physical telecommunication systems & networks (radio, broadband, cable, satellite, postal) and the services that utilize these (Internet, email, video, and telemedicine) and Information Technology (IT) that refers to the hardware and software of information collection, storage, processing, and presentation."

According to ICT Policy, 2012 "Information and Communication Technologies are defined as all digital devices, tools, content and resources, which can be deployed for realizing the goals of teaching-learning as well as management of the educational system".

Review of related literature

- 1. Arachchilage, H. (2006) studied about A Study of Information and Communication Technology in Colleges of Education in Tamil Nadu.

The author's highlights to study the availability of information and communication technology facilities in the colleges of education and the attitude of teacher educators and student teachers in the colleges of



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ਅੰਤਰਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਸੰਗਠਨ



સમીક્ષા-આદિત્ય-ખન્નિય૯

2004/5 第25卷第5期 中国农村经济 493

नवीन नागरिकों और ना-इश्या नृक्षकतदी

호박씨를 기름지게 한다.

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‘‘ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାପିତ ବାବୁ’’ଙ୍କ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ହରିମୁଖୀଙ୍କର ନିର୍ବାଚନମାନଙ୍କ ବିବିଧିର ସମସ୍ତ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ସମାପ୍ତ। ଦିନିକା କର, ତା’ର ‘‘ପୋଷାକାବିଶାସ’’ (୧୯୫୨-୧୯୫୭) ତା’ର ଜୀବନକାଳର ଶେଷ ବିବିଧିର ଏକ ବିବରଣୀ-ସମୃଦ୍ଧ ଲେଖନୀ। ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କର ଶେଷ ଶ୍ରୀମୁଖ୍ୟ—

সমিতির সভাপতি ও সভ্যগণের প্রতিনিধি, বাংলাদেশ ইন্ডাস্ট্রিয়াল কংগ্রেস কনফেডারেশন।
 তিনি বিশেষ উল্লেখ্য এবং সমস্যাগুলোর উপর নির্ভর করে সভার আনন্দ। আমি আমার সভার শেষে
 কংগ্রেস ও কংগ্রেস কনফেডারেশন চালু হয়েছিল। তিনি কংগ্রেস পরিষদে অধ্যক্ষের সভাপতি
 ছিলেন।

অপস্কাৰিত আদায়ক নথী—বিভক্ত আয়বিলিঙৰ বাবে প্ৰত্যেক মাসৰেই কৰ্মসূচক—

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सेतु वर्ष 3, अंक 8, जनवरी 2019

सेतु के पीडीएफ (PDF) डाउनलोड करिषा कोश पर

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** ISSN 2475-1359 **

* Bilingual monthly journal published from Pittsburgh, USA

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Home

कहानी: उपकार

रोखर और रान दोनो व्यक्ति थे। वह समाज की भलाई के लिए हमेशा किसी भी चर्चा में शामिल होने रहते थे। समाज के दुख दर्द को अपना दुख दर्द समझते थे। गाँव के लोग भी उनका आदर और सम्मान करते थे, उनके द्वारा कही बातों का पालन करते थे। समाज का कोई भी ऐसा काम नहीं जो गलत हो, उसे नहीं कर, अनादर करते हैं। विन्तु उनके दो पुत्र रोखर और रान समाज में अपने ही कुख्यात थे, वे पिता के आदेश से पूरे विपरीत थे, पिता जीने में मिठाई और मिलनसार थे, बेटे अपने ही विपरीत और अकेला रहने वाला। एक तरह से रोखर को विधुल बुद्धिमान भी कहा जा सकता है। उनका जीवन इतना अच्छा था कि पड़ोसियों के लिए उनके पास बहुत काम फुर्सत होता था। अपना अधिकारा समय वह समाज के लोगों के साथ व्यतीत करते थे।



अमर कुमार चौधरी

रोखर और रान दोनों निरक्षर थे। उन्हें सभी प्रकार की बुलाई पता थी। पिता के मृत्यु उपरान्त वह शहर में जाकर मलपत्रिका द्वारा निर्मित मकान की एक छोटी कोठरी में रहता था। शहर में जाकर भी वे दोनों भाई निरक्षर होने के कारण एक बेत के राई भौटिकाशिरि करते थे तथा अपने आभास के कारण कुख्यात हो गए थे, लोगों द्वारा कुल भी पूछे जाने पर दोनों भाई सबसे ऐंठकर बोलते थे। उनके कारण उनके वाली समुदाय के लोग भी उनसे नहीं करते थे। रोखर जवान, फुर्तील, मेहनती, अहंकारी और कष्टपूर्ण था, जबकि रान अपने भाई रोखर की तरह जवान, लंबा होते हुए भी टुकल-फाला, मरियल, कुट्ट, लपरवाह और घुमकटु था। अपने भाई रान के ऐसे प्रभु के कारण रोखर उसे हमेशा समझता-बुझता की वह वह सब छोड़ दे, और मेहनत मानगुली करे, लेकिन रान अपने भाई की बातों पर ध्यान नहीं देता और अपना वाला ही करता था। जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि एक दिन

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06 MAR 2023



Probing the type-II seesaw mechanism through the production of Higgs bosons at a lepton collider

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*Received 24 March 2018; published 15 July 2018

We investigate the production and decay of doubly-charged Higgs bosons for the type-II seesaw mechanism in e^+e^- colliders with two-center-of-mass energies, $\sqrt{s} = 100$ GeV and 3 TeV, and analyze the fully hadronic final states in detail. Lower mass ranges can be probed using the 100 GeV as well as the colliders with high mass ranges which are beyond the 3 TeV Large Hadron Collider discovery reach, can be probed with $\sqrt{s} = 3$ TeV. For such a heavy Higgs boson, the final state products are collimated, resulting in large p_T jets. We perform a sensitivity analysis to obtain the integrated luminosities for doubly-charged Higgs bosons in the mass range 100–123 GeV can be discovered using the 3 TeV coll. with respect to luminosity $\mathcal{L} = 0.1$ fb⁻¹ whereas the 300 GeV center-of-mass energy can find the doubly-charged Higgs boson in the range 100–177 GeV. A large signal can be achieved with only integrated luminosity $\mathcal{L} = 1.5$ fb⁻¹. Therefore a light Higgs boson can be discovered even with a large fraction of a TeV e^+e^- colliders.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevD.98.055004

I. INTRODUCTION

With the discovery of the Higgs boson at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC), we start to develop an understanding of how the standard model (SM) works, and gauge bosons as well as fermions in terms of the Higgs. The Higgs (BRSM) mechanism. However, one of the most profound theoretical questions in the study of light fermions, masses, and mixings. The same BRSM mechanism can be probed by studying the production of Higgs bosons, by studying the SM or doubly-charged Higgs bosons. However, the required large hierarchy of the Yukawa couplings seems uncomfortable spectrum. A completely different answer to this question are the new unparticles and hence, their masses have a different origin than the other SM fermions. A very eV Majorana fermion mass can be generated by the mass mechanism, where light fermions acquire their masses from a lepton

number violating (LNV) $\Delta L = 2$ operator [1,2]. Such operators are introduced in the lepton number as well as a global symmetry of the SM, broken by quantum effects.

There are three proposed scenarios, commonly known as Type-I, II, and III seesaw mechanisms in which the SM is extended by a $\Delta L = 2$, singlet fermion (1-1), $\Delta L = 2$, triplet scalar boson (1-1), and $\Delta L = 2$, triplet fermion (1-1), respectively. In particular, the second possibility, i.e., where a triplet scalar field with the hypercharge $Y = +2$ is added to the SM, is the simplest model with an extended Higgs sector. The neutral component of the triplet acquires a vacuum expectation value (VEV) v_3 and generates fermion masses through the Yukawa interactions. Perhaps, the most appealing feature of this model is its simplicity. The same Yukawa interactions between the triplet doublet and the triplet scalar field generate Majorana masses for the neutrinos, and also describe the phenomenology of the charged Higgs bosons.

A number of detailed studies have already been performed for the Higgs bosons like, fermions [3] and LHC [4,5,6] to search for the triplet Higgs bosons. Our extended version of this model is the presence of the doubly-charged Higgs bosons, and studying its production and decay. Depending on the triplet type, the doubly-charged Higgs bosons can decay into various ways (diagrams, various decay paths). In this paper, we focus on a scenario where (1-1) [7,

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06 MAR 2018

2018 Sl. No. 60 Srabanti
Mukhopadhyay

Vol. 8, No. 11, June 2000
 IJG: Applied and Numerical Analysis

1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, 2024, 2026, 2028, 2030, 2032, 2034, 2036, 2038, 2040, 2042, 2044, 2046, 2048, 2050, 2052, 2054, 2056, 2058, 2060, 2062, 2064, 2066, 2068, 2070, 2072, 2074, 2076, 2078, 2080, 2082, 2084, 2086, 2088, 2090, 2092, 2094, 2096, 2098, 2100, 2102, 2104, 2106, 2108, 2110, 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2122, 2124, 2126, 2128, 2130, 2132, 2134, 2136, 2138, 2140, 2142, 2144, 2146, 2148, 2150, 2152, 2154, 2156, 2158, 2160, 2162, 2164, 2166, 2168, 2170, 2172, 2174, 2176, 2178, 2180, 2182, 2184, 2186, 2188, 2190, 2192, 2194, 2196, 2198, 2200, 2202, 2204, 2206, 2208, 2210, 2212, 2214, 2216, 2218, 2220, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2230, 2232, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2240, 2242, 2244, 2246, 2248, 2250, 2252, 2254, 2256, 2258, 2260, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2268, 2270, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2280, 2282, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2290, 2292, 2294, 2296, 2298, 2300, 2302, 2304, 2306, 2308, 2310, 2312, 2314, 2316, 2318, 2320, 2322, 2324, 2326, 2328, 2330, 2332, 2334, 2336, 2338, 2340, 2342, 2344, 2346, 2348, 2350, 2352, 2354, 2356, 2358, 2360, 2362, 2364, 2366, 2368, 2370, 2372, 2374, 2376, 2378, 2380, 2382, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2390, 2392, 2394, 2396, 2398, 2400, 2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416, 2418, 2420, 2422, 2424, 2426, 2428, 2430, 2432, 2434, 2436, 2438, 2440, 2442, 2444, 2446, 2448, 2450, 2452, 2454, 2456, 2458, 2460, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2470, 2472, 2474, 2476, 2478, 2480, 2482, 2484, 2486, 2488, 2490, 2492, 2494, 2496, 2498, 2500, 2502, 2504, 2506, 2508, 2510, 2512, 2514, 2516, 2518, 2520, 2522, 2524, 2526, 2528, 2530, 2532, 2534, 2536, 2538, 2540, 2542, 2544, 2546, 2548, 2550, 2552, 2554, 2556, 2558, 2560, 2562, 2564, 2566, 2568, 2570, 2572, 2574, 2576, 2578, 2580, 2582, 2584, 2586, 2588, 2590, 2592, 2594, 2596, 2598, 2600, 2602, 2604, 2606, 2608, 2610, 2612, 2614, 2616, 2618, 2620, 2622, 2624, 2626, 2628, 2630, 2632, 2634, 2636, 2638, 2640, 2642, 2644, 2646, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2654, 2656, 2658, 2660, 2662, 2664, 2666, 2668, 2670, 2672, 2674, 2676, 2678, 2680, 2682, 2684, 2686, 2688, 2690, 2692, 2694, 2696, 2698, 2700, 2702, 2704, 2706, 2708, 2710, 2712, 2714, 2716, 2718, 2720, 2722, 2724, 2726, 2728, 2730, 2732, 2734, 2736, 2738, 2740, 2742, 2744, 2746, 2748, 2750, 2752, 2754, 2756, 2758, 2760, 2762, 2764, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2774, 2776, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2784, 2786, 2788, 2790, 2792, 2794, 2796, 2798, 2800, 2802, 2804, 2806, 2808, 2810, 2812, 2814, 2816, 2818, 2820, 2822, 2824, 2826, 2828, 2830, 2832, 2834, 2836, 2838, 2840, 2842, 2844, 2846, 2848, 2850, 2852, 2854, 2856, 2858, 2860, 2862, 2864, 2866, 2868, 2870, 2872, 2874, 2876, 2878, 2880, 2882, 2884, 2886, 2888, 2890, 2892, 2894, 2896, 2898, 2900, 2902, 2904, 2906, 2908, 2910, 2912, 2914, 2916, 2918, 2920, 2922, 2924, 2926, 2928, 2930, 2932, 2934, 2936, 2938, 2940, 2942, 2944, 2946, 2948, 2950, 2952, 2954, 2956, 2958, 2960, 2962, 2964, 2966, 2968, 2970, 2972, 2974, 2976, 2978, 2980, 2982, 2984, 2986, 2988, 2990, 2992, 2994, 2996, 2998, 3000, 3002, 3004, 3006, 3008, 3010, 3012, 3014, 3016, 3018, 3020, 3022, 3024, 3026, 3028, 3030, 3032, 3034, 3036, 3038, 3040, 3042, 3044, 3046, 3048, 3050, 3052, 3054, 3056, 3058, 3060, 3062, 3064, 3066, 3068, 3070, 3072, 3074, 3076, 3078, 3080, 3082, 3084, 3086, 3088, 3090, 3092, 3094, 3096, 3098, 3100, 3102, 3104, 3106, 3108, 3110, 3112, 3114, 3116, 3118, 3120, 3122, 3124, 3126, 3128, 3130, 3132, 3134, 3136, 3138, 3140, 3142, 3144, 3146, 3148, 3150, 3152, 3154, 3156, 3158, 3160, 3162, 3164, 3166, 3168, 3170, 3172, 3174, 3176, 3178, 3180, 3182, 3184, 3186, 3188, 3190, 3192, 3194, 3196, 3198, 3200, 3202, 3204, 3206, 3208, 3210, 3212, 3214, 3216, 3218, 3220, 3222, 3224, 3226, 3228, 3230, 3232, 3234, 3236, 3238, 3240, 3242, 3244, 3246, 3248, 3250, 3252, 3254, 3256, 3258, 3260, 3262, 3264, 3266, 3268, 3270, 3272, 3274, 3276, 3278, 3280, 3282, 3284, 3286, 3288, 3290, 3292, 3294, 3296, 3298, 3300, 3302, 3304, 3306, 3308, 3310, 3312, 3314, 3316, 3318, 3320, 3322, 3324, 3326, 3328, 3330, 3332, 3334, 3336, 3338, 3340, 3342, 3344, 3346, 3348, 3350, 3352, 3354, 3356, 3358, 3360, 33

SMARTPHONE – HABIT OR ADDICTION OF THE STUDENTS? A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Dr. Hans-Joachim Pöhl, President of the
European Central Bank
Chairman of the Committee
for the Single Currency of the
European Central Bank

The technology featured in part of the award-winning project was all in-house, developed by the technology and innovation teams. It merged and adapted some of the most successful features of the models used by the teams to create a new platform that is now offered to the business. It also included the development of the business model. This was done by creating a value chain for the new form of service, by identifying the value that it would bring to the customer, and then identifying the ways that it would be delivered, including distribution channels such as Facebook, MySpace, Twitter, YouTube and so on. It also identified a revenue model, which was based on the sale of the service. The project was a success, and the new platform is now being used by the business to deliver its services. It is a testament to the power of technology and innovation to create new business models and to the importance of the technology and innovation teams in the success of a business.

Individuals may have more information, independently, regarding the environmental conditions of a site or object of the event. The model with multiple sources of information is a natural extension. For example, a person may have information that is not present in the other sources or the model may be

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Table 1 shows the 1976 estimates of the number of children in institutions in the Republic of Serbia, by settlement (urban, village, or other), by sex, and by age group. The total number of children in institutions is 10,000, of whom 5,000 are boys and 5,000 are girls. The total number of children in institutions is 10,000, of whom 5,000 are boys and 5,000 are girls. The total number of children in institutions is 10,000, of whom 5,000 are boys and 5,000 are girls.

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 25(12)



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06 MAR 2023

**A Study on the Uptake and Impacts of the App-Based Taxis on the Urban
Transport Sector**

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ABSTRACT

Livery taxi aggregators have gained more of a recently in Kolkata where the traditional yellow cabs (commercial Kolkata rickshaws) are the main form of public transportation. The aggregator's growing presence in the app-based taxis has led to a surge in operators applying for permits. According to West Bengal Transport Department the number of application seeking permit for the livery cabs has multiplied. While the standard yellow cabs still continue to be in regularity, the number of applications for permits to run them is witnessing a steady decline. The viability of app-based cabs in the modern metropolitan areas are increasing by an enormous rate is desired for clean and air-conditioned cabs. The new transport difficulties between the yellow cabs and app-based cabs are one of availability, reliability, cost and more. There is a huge socio-economic impact on the yellow taxi drivers, owners and users therefore the demand for yellow cabs are falling in some cities are rising. It is a comparative study to understand the cause, effect and future of public transportation in Kolkata.

Keywords: Cab, Demand, Taxi, Drivers, Smartphone, Government, Industry, Transport Sector

Introduction

In Kolkata however the yellow taxi has been up in arms against the online taxi hailing services. The drivers of yellow taxi want to resist to control not app-based cabs permissions but simultaneously there is a section of drivers who are making a move to join app-based cabs platforms. The life of drivers of app-based taxis is far better than them as they not only earn ten times more income but also they don't have to suffer due to the polluted busy streets and the uncomfortable cabs. The Bengal Taxi Association which has been against the taxi aggregators has demanded the form of the app-based cabs be regulated by the government. Unlike different operators have different fees they can fix the fees according to their will which creates unfavourable competition. They have been agitating for long but the government allows them to operate legally.

The customers instead of dialling a taxi they can now easily book a taxi in one touch through their smartphones from any location in the city within minute's payment can be done cash free through credit cards which reduces the chances of theft. One phone one book one taxi only at a time. For passengers with expense account an email is sent. The taxi driver only gets the information of the place where he reaches the destination and collect his money therefore this reduces the chances of refusal by drivers to undesirable parts of town though it is not always. Unprofessional drivers are needed not because customers need to use these cabs. The cabs are clean comfortable and air-conditioned. Drivers are hassle-free due to cash-less transactions. The work hour tends to be long for yellow cab drivers but the app-based cab drivers have freedom and flexibility, they can log in and log out of their devices as their convenience. Abuse, aggression and disruptive passengers can be warded out as they also need to rate their customers and constructive reports filed may cause deactivation of their accounts too. App-based cabs have occupied a very valuable space in the transportation market as it provides most of the benefits while reducing most of the difficulties. These services have created fierce competition increasing the supply of cars and drivers thereby generating employment.

Though the customers enjoy greater access to safer more stylish service in more reliable cars but "surge pricing" or "prime-time pricing" is the most controversial part. It means a method of pricing



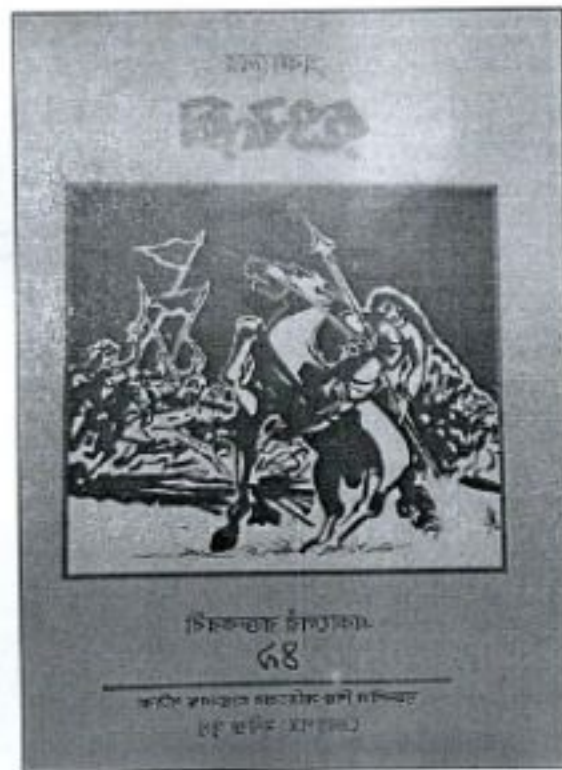
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06 MAR 2023



06 MAR 2023

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Printed in the United States of America

Article

Journal of
Nanoscience and Nanotechnology
Vol. 18, 2018, 2043-2051, 2018
www.asnpublisher.com

Interactions of Fluorescein Dye with Spherical and Star Shaped Gold Nanoparticles

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UV-vis absorption, FTIR, steady state fluorescence and thermodynamic titration measurements were made on Fluorescein dye (Fl-Dye) molecule in presence of gold nanoparticles of different morphologies: spherical gold nanoparticles (GNP) and star shaped gold nanoparticles (GNSS). The experimental observations demonstrate that Fl-Dye molecule forms dimer when adsorbed on surfaces of spherical gold particles. On the other hand, possibility due to lack of adsorption on the surface of GNSS the dye molecules were unable to form dimer. The proposed type on the surface of GNSS may possibly hinder the dye to adsorb on the surface of this nanoparticles. From the spectral analysis and measurements of thermodynamic parameters, it is inferred that two different types of ground state interactions occur between Fl-Dye-GNP and Fl-Dye-GNSS systems. Both the observed negative values of the thermodynamic parameters ΔH° and ΔS° in the case of the former system predict the possibility of occurrence of hydrogen bonding interactions between two neighbouring Fl-Dye molecules when adsorbed on the surface of GNP. On the other hand in Fl-Dye-GNSS system, electrostatic interactions appear to occur, as indicated by its positive ΔH° and positive value of ΔS° . However, the positive charges residing on the top of the nanoparticles and neutral form of Fl-Dye, it has been concluded that as the adsorption of organic dyes on solid surfaces is a prerequisite for the degradation of dye pollutants, the present experimental observations demonstrate that GNP could be suitable as better candidates than GNSS in degradation mechanism of the surface dye.

Keywords: Fluorescein Dye, Gold Nanoparticles, Adsorption, Dye-Pollutants, Thermodynamic Parameters, Gold Nanostar

1. INTRODUCTION

The textile, printing and photographic industries use many organic dyes and these dyes finally being released in water pollute the environment. These dyes also become sources of water pollution creating serious problems in the ecosystem, human and aquatic lives. It is urgently needed to degrade these dyes coming as industrial effluents to save the human and animals from contamination of several life-threatening and chronic diseases.^{1,2} Last several studies have been reported regarding the degradation of the different organic dye pollutants by using various semiconductor nanoparticles.³⁻⁷ On the other hand relatively fewer investigations were made on photocatalytic degradation of surface dyes by

gold nanoparticles.⁸⁻¹⁰ Mousavi et al.⁸ reported that in lowering the efficiency of the photocatalytic degradation of an azo dye, degradation of gold nanoparticles on TiO₂ surface is necessary. Ghoshal et al.⁹ observed the effect of size of gold nanoparticles on their catalytic and photocatalytic performance in degradation of dyes. The application of nanosized gold as a drug system has been reported by Ganguly et al.¹⁰ The various other aqueous applications of noble metal gold nanoparticles have been described in details by Saha and Dey.¹¹ Lastly gold nanoparticles have become the subject of great research interest due to their size and shape dependent properties.¹²⁻¹⁴

Among the various techniques used for dye-polluted water purification, adsorption methods appear to possess advantages over the other processes as the cost is small and do not release any toxic matter.¹⁵

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06 MAR 2023

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संस्कृति (अनुसंधान और साहित्य)

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अनुसंधान (Translation)

- Translation between Bharat: A Cultural and Historical Study: Dr. Pradeep Kumar Sharma (703-717)
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2018 Sl. No. 68
Pratyasha Agrawal



EDUCATION, RESEARCH & ANALYSIS
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Edible Oil Consumption among Housewives in Kolkata

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Gulab Mohan Medical College, West Bengal, India]

(Animal Production, Department of Home Science, University of Calicut, West Bengal, India)

All street vendors use one of the major products of small-scale oil refining: three types of kerosene oil are available in the country. Kerosene oil is made from respective oil seeds by extraction process and therefore is more natural and safe to use as fuel than diesel. Traditionally, kerosene covers a substantial quantity of kerosene oil variety in a cooking context. The market segment of the country can be termed essential oil in large quantity. Oil properties and health effects depend on its composition. Hence the choice of cooking oil is important. A survey was carried out on cooking oil awareness among 100 housewives in Kolkata within age group of 20-50 years by questionnaire method. Their idea of perfect cooking oil was found to be one that is high in quality, low fat, low in saturated fat, has high smoking point, is refined rapidly and has low environmental damage in kindred words. Awareness regarding use of oil combinations for health (fructose deposition, in kindred words). Awareness regarding use of oil combinations for health (fructose deposition and reuse of leftover oil after frying would help in prevention and management of non-communicable diseases.

Key Words: Cooking Oil, Composition of Edible Oils, Smoking Temperature Of Oils, Properties of Edible Oils.

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When oils are heated to a high temperature, decomposition of all components finally takes place at which volatile fumes are given off. This is called smoking point and the temperature is called smoking temperature of oil. Smoking temperature is defined as the lowest temperature at which visible fumes (consisting of solid particles) are evolved from the oil. The amount of free fatty acids present in oil has no effect on its smoking point.

The smoke point of an oil depends upon the composition of the oil. Oils that have an equal proportion of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids will have a higher smoke point than those containing more than one-half

The American heart association (AHA) recommends oils that have an equal proportion of saturated fatty acids (SFA), mono-saturated fatty acids (MUFA) & poly-saturated fatty acids (PUFA). National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) & Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) also recommend a diet rich in MUFA & PUFA. In the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) healthy oil, Monso, the choice of cooking oil is MUFA (70-80%), PUFA (10-15%) and SFA (15-20%).

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A Note on Fuzziness in Inventory Management Problems

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From traditional view point, Science should strive for certainty in all its manifestations (precision, specificity, sharpness, consistency, etc.). Fuzzy uncertainty, vagueness, non-specificity, vagueness, inconsistency, etc. is regarded as undesirable. But according to the modern view, uncertainty which is unavoidably associated with Science and has great utility. Superficial and uncertainty is a useful change among the various formal changes in Science and Mathematics in this century.

The modern concept of uncertainty evolved with the publication of a famous paper by Zadeh, L.A. (1965), when he introduced a theory whose objects - fuzzy sets, are sets with boundaries that are not precise. The membership in a fuzzy set is not a matter of affirmation or denial, but rather a matter of a degree. Zadeh's paper challenged not only probability theory as the sole agent for uncertainty, but the very foundation upon which probability theory is based. An extension two-valued logic. A fuzzy set can be defined mathematically by assigning to each possible individual in the Universe of discourse a value representing its grade of membership in the fuzzy set. Individuals may belong to the fuzzy set to a greater or lesser degree as indicated by a larger or smaller membership grade. Following Zadeh a membership grade allows finer detail, such that the transition from membership to non-membership is gradual rather than abrupt. Given a collection of objects U , a fuzzy set A in U is defined as a set of ordered pairs $A = \{(x, \mu_A(x)) | x \in U\}$ where $\mu_A(x)$ is called the membership function for the set of all objects x in U . The membership function relates to each x a membership grade $\mu_A(x)$, a real number in the closed interval $[0,1]$. So here we see that it is necessary to work with pairs $(x, \mu_A(x))$ whereas for classical sets a list of objects suffices, as their membership is understood. Thus the definition of a fuzzy set is the extension of the definition of a classical set, since



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Global Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics
(ISSN 0875-1768 Volume 13, Number 8 (2017), pp. 0803-0810)
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Deterioration and its Uncertainty in Inventory Systems

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Abstract

Deterioration cannot be avoided in business scenarios. Deterioration is defined as change, damage, decay, spoilage, obsolescence and loss of utility or loss of original value in a commodity that results in the deteriorating condition from the original use product. Normally inventory models of deteriorating items such as food products, vegetables, etc. involve stochastic parameters. The respective inventory costs, fuzzy storage cost, fuzzy holding cost, etc. In this paper, it is observed that some to some different (FQ) models have been developed for deteriorating items for fixed deterioration rate in fuzzy environment, along with the models with fuzzy deterioration rate. Fuzzy set theory, which is primarily concerned with how to quantitatively deal with vagueness and uncertainty, is an important tool used by the decision makers in modelling real-world problems. The present study investigates different fuzzy economic order quantity models for deteriorating items. Fuzziness is applied by allowing the cost components (holding cost, deterioration, storage cost, etc.) to be imprecise; also considering the uncertainty of several other parameters which are represented by different fuzzy numbers.

Keywords: Inventory cost; deteriorating item; uncertainty; Fuzzy inventory; fuzzy numbers; inventory cost parameters; fuzzy deterioration rate; defuzzification.

INTRODUCTION

An important part of cost controlling in business is inventory management and control. For the last thirty years, researchers in this area have extended investigation into various models with considerations of item shortage, item deterioration, demand patterns, item order cycles and their combinations. In an inventory model



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An EOQ Model with Certain Uncertainties When Payment Periods are Offered

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Abstract

An economic order quantity model has been developed for a constantly deteriorating item for which the supplier permits a fixed delay in payments or in other words trade credit, the demand rate being time-dependent. This inventory model without storage is also considered under fuzzy environment. The costs involved – ordering cost and holding cost, being imprecise in nature, are considered as fuzzy parameters. Different decision making strategies are illustrated with the help of numerical examples.

Keywords: inventory, trade credit, EOQ, fuzziness

INTRODUCTION

The concept of uncertainty is a notable change among the various far-reaching changes in Science and Mathematics in this century. According to the traditional view, Science should strive for certainty in all its considerations (precision, quantity, sharpness, consistency, etc.); hence, uncertainty (imprecision, non-specificity, vagueness, inconsistency, etc.) is regarded as unscientific. But according to the modern view, uncertainty which is unavoidable is considered essential to Science and has great utility.

An important point in the evolution of the modern concept of uncertainty was the publication of a famous paper by Lotfi A. Zadeh [1], where he introduced a theory whose objects – fuzzy sets – are sets with boundaries that are not precise. The membership in a fuzzy set is not a matter of affirmatives or denial, but rather a matter



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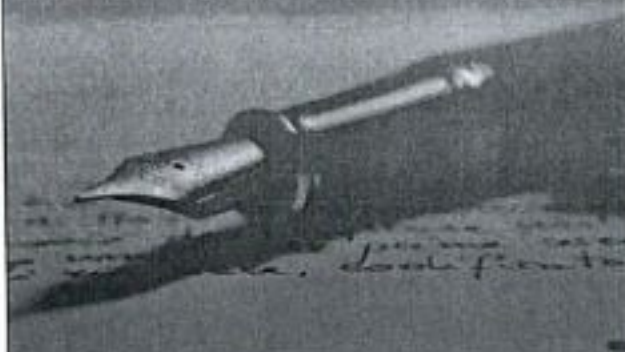
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Journal of Management Inquiry 20(4) 401-418

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

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SUBALITA MUKHOPADHYAY
ANXIETY FOR THE 'SORMOWS OF YOUR CHANGING
FACE': A CRITICAL DISCOURSE OF SHAKUNTALAM
SONNETS - 176

EDWARD DUTO,
"DOUBLE-DOUBLE TOLL AND TROUBLES": PAINFUL
DOUBTFULNESS AND A SEARCH FOR
EPISTEMOLOGICAL CERTITUDE IN
MEAT-LITTERS 1103

ORDERED BY: **ETHICAL AND PRACTICAL CONCERNS OF "NUDGE" IN MARKETING PRACTICES** 1165

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कविता संग्रह में २००० के आसपास

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J. ACQUERA, C. CHIO, M. DEB, Volume 43 (1997)

Karlsruhe -

Principal

Gokhale Memorial Girls' College

66 MAR 2023

NEWTON BISWAS
PROF. JAYANTA METE



OBLIGATIONS OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS OF WEST BENGAL TOWARDS THEIR PROFESSION AND COLLEAGUES

Introduction

Change is an inevitable part of human life, society and civilization as a whole. If this change comes gradually, unperceptibly then it becomes a part of life, if not, the individual or society may suffer from shock, loneliness and above all they may suffer from Identity Crisis. The India of 1947 and the India of today have very few similarities. The change that is going on Indian society is not only rapid but it is changing in a suggestive speed, where people are becoming a part of the change unconsciously. Suddenly, we realize that we are on the verge of losing our Culture, tradition, philosophy, language and our Identity our Root.

The only golden weapon that we have in our hand to preserve our cultural identity and to construct peace in the mind of the individual is Education. Only knowledge of science, technology, agriculture and management will not be able to take us to our desired goal. Only with the amalgamation of scientific, philosophical, psychological, cultural, social and value education, we can reach the ultimate goal of education.

The present situation is that "our outdated system of education has transformed to a mad race for 'marks', 'seats' and 'jobs' ... making us wonder whether we have at any point of time, lost sight of the real objective of education. (Report of the Committee on Integration of Culture Education the School Curriculum, Central Advisory Board of Education)

Teachers are the greatest assets of any education system. It is the teacher, who can shape or reshape the entire society and determine the quality of life in the community and the nation. Today often, it is said against the teachers that they are not playing their role as it is expected. That is why may be in today's society people respect their teachers less, prejudiced in the respect that they use to get twenty or thirty years back. A teacher must be highly motivated to do good to the society. They must be professional. According to Burke Kay, professionalism "is the essence, at all stages of our careers and at all level of every organization". "Professionalism is knowing how to do it, when to do it and actually doing it." Government of many countries have made certain professional code of ethics for the teachers, so that they can perform well and can save our cultural heritage and identity. At the same time our society in front line is the world of science



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Principal

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06 MAR 2023

SK SARIFUL ISLAM
D.P. MUDHURJEE



IMPLEMENTATION OF ICT IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

Introduction:

Communication Technology is mainly based on the electronic systems used for communication between individuals or groups. It facilitates communication between individuals or groups even when they physically present at the same location. Systems such as telephone, radio, records, T.V. and Video are included in it as well as computer based technology with extensive use of internet.

National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education (NCPT, 2006) has emphasised on the new concepts of school curriculum regarding transnational mobility and use of ICT in the class.

With the rapid and proliferation of information and Communication Technology (ICT), there is a growing demand that it be included in school education. It has become more of a basic content to have computers or mathematics in school. Its result has been the growth of its potential in self learning, its implementation in other and more than computers. It is also often treated as a platform for the provision of distance education. Teacher education needs to reform and restructure the teacher in computer technology developmentally appropriate use and the computer use of ICT. In a way, ICT can be effectively used for professional development of the pre-service and in-service teachers.

The process of Educational Technology (ET) was started in 1973 during the IV Plan. Under the scheme 100% assistance was given to 6 State Institutes of Educational Technology (SIET) and its branches were started for procurement of radio-cassette players and colour TVs. Further, in recognition of the importance of role of ICT in education, the Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) Project was introduced as a pilot project in 1984-85 with the use of BBC micro. The project was adopted as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the 6th Plan (1980-84) and its scope was widened to provide financial grants to educational institutions and also to cover non-Government and Government aided secondary and higher secondary schools. The use and supply of software was limited with coverage confined only to higher secondary schools. The National Task Force on Information Technology and Software Development (IT Task Force), constituted by the Prime Minister in July, 1990 made specific recommendations on introduction of IT in the education sector including schools for making computers accessible through the Vidyut Computer Scheme, Shiksha Computer Scheme and School Computer Schemes.

Some selected schools were recommended on a pilot basis in each State for demonstration purposes. It was also stipulated that 1 to 2% of the total budget was to



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06 MAR 2013

2017 Sl. No. 81
Sarthak Roychowdhury

P-ISSN NO.: 2394-8344
E-ISSN NO.: 2455-0817

ISSN NO. 2394-8344

VOL-2 ISSUE-2 August-2017
Renewing An Analysis

Wheels on Fire: A Study on Declining Freight Transportation Trends of Indian Railways in Comparison to Other Competitive Modes

Abstract

The key activities of India's Railways are transportation of freight and passengers. It transports more than one billion of tonnes annually. An average of growth rate of 1% is 4.1% in the last five years. It is expected to achieve only 7% growth in 2016-17. This is a result of a combination of the growth in freight traffic which accounts to nearly 60% of the revenue. It is facing its major share in high cost freight transportation and it's overall share of freight transport has declined from 20% in 2000-01 to 14% in 2016-17. This paper looks at the factors leading to this decline and suggests for a set of solutions.

Keywords: Freight, India, Railways, Transport, Freight, Freight, Freight

Introduction

Railways, airways along with sea routes, are the only two modes of transport which are not subject to significant fluctuations in demand and supply. It is the backbone of the Indian economy. It is the backbone of the Indian economy. It is the backbone of the Indian economy. It is the backbone of the Indian economy.

India's Railways is the backbone of the Indian economy. It is the backbone of the Indian economy. It is the backbone of the Indian economy. It is the backbone of the Indian economy. It is the backbone of the Indian economy.

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The Growth and Effect of Smart phone Based Applications in Indian Markets

Abstract

India has become the world's fourth largest mobile application using country. App downloads were up by 15% over last year and up to 20% and the revenue paid to developers increased by 40%. Forrester estimated that 15 percent of the time spent on smartphones is in mobile apps having significant growth in advertising, mobile through the economy. The growth of the mobile application market has led to a more rapid and widespread way of doing business and a model for other industries. This paper focuses on the analysis of the growth of the mobile application market from 2010 to 2016 with high projected growth rate for the upcoming years.

Keywords: Smart, Mobile, Growth, India, Apps, Smartphone, Users, Economy.

Introduction

Origins of the 'app-economy' can be traced back to the launch of the iPhone in 2007 followed by the App Store in 2008. Since then, the global market for apps has been growing at an exponential rate. Analysts estimate that app developers have realized over \$ 24.9 billion in 2017, up from \$ 8.5 billion in 2010. This number is expected to rise to \$ 370 billion by 2021.

The app market has grown over the past couple of years and it is estimated that by 2022 the app economy could reach \$ 1.1 trillion, according to market researcher 'The Motley Fool'. This growth will be driven by increasing usage of apps and by greater smartphone adoption in emerging markets.

A mobile application or app is a computer program that runs on mobile devices such as smartphones, tablets, wearables and other smart gadgets. A mobile application is that software referred to as an app. It is software which is designed to run on only smartphones and tablets. These such devices are sold with several apps installed as pre-installed software such as a text browser, calendar, shopping program etc. Mobile apps are designed after keeping in mind the demands and capabilities of the devices and also to take advantage of any specialized capabilities they have. A good example, for example, might be advantage of the iPhone's accelerometer.

There are many apps now that help users learn about new languages, read news, manage their schedule, share files, read the news, learn music, and much more. The growth of apps across many regions underlines why this sector is expected to be a key driver of growth. India is a source of numerous successful apps. There have been a lot of successful apps from India. Estimated that 10% of total mobile apps and India experienced 100 million downloads in 2016. India is rapidly expanding mobile market and it is expected to be the world's largest market for smartphones by 2020.

All the apps present in our smartphones are not equally profitable. Some of the apps are supposed to be installed from the app stores. Most of the apps are not for free installation. Many apps are installed for free but contain in-app purchases to the respective apps. For example, apps like WhatsApp, Messenger, etc. are installed for free but contain in-app purchases like stickers, emojis, etc. are not free apps.

The growth of the application market in India is vast and has a great bearing on the economy directly or indirectly. It has created pressure and increased competition for the online businesses. For example, the Uber



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9 6 MAR 2023

2017 Sl. No. 87
Jayjyanti Ray

Advances in Dynamical Systems and Applications
ISSN 2073-5521, Volume 12, Number 2, (2017) pp. 149-160
© Research India Publications
<http://www.dspublishers.com>

Dynamical behaviour of an exploited fish species obeying modified logistic growth function with taxation as a control instrument

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Abstract

In this paper we discuss and analyse a mathematical model to study the dynamical behaviour of an exploited fish species which obeys the modified logistic growth function [1]. Fishing is permitted after imposing tax per unit harvested biomass by the Government or private agencies in order to control over exploitation. The steady states of the dynamical system are determined. The local stability for the non-trivial steady states is discussed. The global stability of the non-trivial steady states is also studied. It is also examined whether the system possesses any limit cycle. All the results are illustrated with the help of four numerical examples.

Keywords: modified logistic growth function, steady states, non-trivial steady states, local stability, limit cycle, global stability

1. INTRODUCTION

Fish is a major renewable resource for the human community. However, some of the fish species are likely to become extinct due to excessive harvesting. So the Government or the private agencies have to monitor and regulate the over exploitation of the species. Various techniques in regulating fisheries have been discussed by



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Comparative Study of Gompertz and Logistic Laws of Growth Functions

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ABSTRACT: This paper deals with the comparative study of the Gompertz (1) and Logistic law of growth functions (2). It is an attempt to see the two different species about the two laws of growth functions separately. No then discuss their growth rates, carrying capacity and temporal behaviour in case of both systems of the exponential fishery. The growth and production will be compared by taking conditions on the natural deaths, the growth rate and carrying capacity of exploited as well as unexploited species. All the results are illustrated pictorially.

KEY WORDS: Gompertz law of growth, Logistic law of growth, environmental carrying capacity, steady state, optimal sustainable fishery, harvesting effort.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Logistic law of growth function is $P(t) = \frac{K}{1 + e^{-r(t-t_0)}}$ where K is carrying capacity, called the intrinsic growth rate of the population and r is also a positive constant, called the environmental carrying capacity. This growth function was first proposed by P.F. Verhulst (2) in the year 1838 and has been used in the world of human population. Logistic growth function is first used in the mathematical study fishery by the biologist B.S. Schaefer (3). Schaefer considered a fish species showing the logistic law of growth and obtained a $P(t)$ as logistic growth function (4) to represent the logistic law function.

In spite of various criticisms of the Logistic growth function, this function is still being used in the commercial or recreational fishery for its simplicity. Researchers like Pradhan and Choudhury (5), Gopfer and Choudhury (6), Ray and Pradhan (7) and many other researchers discussed several mathematical fishery models by using logistic growth function as the growth function of the fish species.

Many studies or works for the growth function $P(t)$ have been suggested by May (8). Gompertz law of growth function is one of the important growth functions. Gompertz law of growth function is in the form $P(t) = K e^{-e^{-rt}}$ where K is a positive constant, called the intrinsic growth rate of the population and r is a positive constant, called the environmental carrying capacity. Pradhan and Choudhury (9) discussed a bioeconomic modelling of a single species fishery with Gompertz law of growth.

In this paper we have discussed the growth rate, the steady state and the dynamical behaviours of a fish species showing both the growth functions separately in case of exploited as well as unexploited fishery. It is also proved that the steady state exists for the Logistic growth function only when the harvesting effort is less than the R_{MSY} , whereas no maximum is required for existence of the non-trivial steady state of the Gompertz law of growth function. In the exploited fishery it is proved that in the Gompertz law of growth the population reaches earlier to the steady state compared to the Logistic law of growth. It is also seen that the growth rate of the exploited fishery in the Gompertz law of growth is less than the Logistic growth law. The growth rate for both systems of both the growth functions are found for the exploited and unexploited systems and the solutions are also compared for both the laws and pictorially and graphically. Comparing all the results of the two cases we have proved that the Gompertz law of growth is more



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