

S.D.M. Government Post Graduate College Doiwala, Dehradun, Uttarakhand

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2	boosting life satisfaction via self- management training(SMT)	Dr Vandana Gaur	Psychology	Journal of the Asiatic society of mumbai	2022	0972-0766
3	Psychophysical AID Via Yoga during pandemic COVID-19	Dr Vandana Gaur	Psychology	Journal of fundamental & comparative research	2022	2277-7067
4	The impact of family interactionson a child's academic performance	Dr Vandana Gaur	Psychology	Shodh-Prabha	2023	0974-8946
5	Violence against women and mental health	Dr Vandana Gaur	Psychology	Education and Society	2023	2278-6864
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8	impact of disasters on psycho-social well being	Dr Anil Bhatt	Sociology	Journal of the oriental institute	2022	0030-5324
9	The impact of family interactionson a child's academic performance	Dr Anil Bhatt	Sociology	Shodh-Prabha	2023	0974-8946
10	Violence against women and mental health	Dr Anil Bhatt	Sociology	Education and Society	2023	2278-6864
11	Innovation research on green chemisrty and growing concern over chemical pollution	Dr Puran singh khati	Chemistry	Industrial engineering journal	2023	0970-2555
12	Fekete-Szego inequality for functions belonging to a certain class of analytic functions introduced using linear combination of	Dr Preet Pal Singh	Mathematics	positive school psychology	2022	8387-8391

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13	FEKETE-SZEGO Inequality for class of closed to inverse starlike analytic function	Dr Preet Pal Singh	Mathematics	Advances in Mechanics	2022	1000-0992
14	study of seed related characteristics in different species of carthamus L.	Dr anil kumar	Botany	Bulletin of environment pharmacology and life science	2022	2277-1808

Dr. Vandana Gaur

UGC CARE LIST No. 135
ISSN 0030 - 5324

Journal of The Oriental Institute

Vol. 71, Issue. 03, No. 9 July - September : 2022



सत्यं शिवं सुन्दरम्
Estd. 1949

Accredited Grade 'A' by NAAC

Oriental Institute

The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda
Vadodara

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S.D.M. Govt. PG College
Doiwala (Dehradun)

JOURNAL OF THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

(Referred and Blind 'Peer-reviewed' Annual International Indological Research Journal)

Vol. 71, Issue. 03, No. 9 July – September : 2022

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ISSN : 0030-5324

UGC CARE LIST NUMBER : Arts & Humanities No. 135

Registration No. : 15007/57

Published by : Oriental Institute
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda
Vadodara - 390 001

Price : ₹ 300/- Annual subscription (For India)
\$ 50 Annual subscription (For Foreign Countries)

Address : The Director, Oriental Institute
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Doiwala (Dehradun)

IMPACT OF DISASTERS ON PSYCHIO-SOCIAL WELL- BEING

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Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, SDM Govt PG College Doiwala, Dehradun

Abstract

Natural disasters are large-scale unexpected events that often results in death, trauma, destruction of property and numerous economic, social, psychological and cultural impact. Of them the socio-psychological scars of disaster on the lives of people remain for long even when the disaster ends. Many people experience aggression, sadness & frustration & react in many psychological ways. The impacts and reaction can happen immediately or may appear after sometime. This paper is a review article presenting mental health and social consequences in the post-disaster scenario. In particular, an overview is brought to the fore about research on the presentation, burden, correlates and treatment of mental disorders following disasters. We describe challenges to studying the mental health consequences of disasters and discuss the limitations in current methodologies. Thus, concerning the importance of psychological support in disaster, this study has identified problems and weaknesses in dealing with the psychological effect of the disasters occurred in India.

KEYWORDS- Psychopathology, natural disaster, psychological support, post traumatic stress

INTRODUCTION

Disasters are either man-made or natural events (Batniji 2006 & Narayana 2012) whose general consequences include disruption of social and psychological order of communities, destruction of infrastructure and residential hours, deaths and injuries, destruction of assets and properties and description of social life communities. The obvious devastating effect of leaving people homeless, destruction of housing can have other major long-term impacts on any society. Damage to hospitals, health facilities, and water and sewage systems has the biggest impact on health. A major long-term consequence comes from the inability of hospitals to function as diagnostic units because of equipment damage. Then, there is a potential chance of epidemic outbreak in the affected area leading to more loss of human life which becomes even more severe due to



Dr Vandana Gaur

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Vol. 96, No. 09 (I) September 2022

ISSN : 0972-0766




**JOURNAL
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF MUMBAI**
(A UGC - CARE Listed Journal)

Editors

**Dr. Parineeta Deshpande
Dr. Ambarish Khare**

**Published by
Asiatic Society of Mumbai
Town Hall, Mumbai - 400 001.
Maharashtra State (INDIA)
2022**


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Doiwala (Dehradun)**



BOOSTING LIFE SATISFACTION VIA SELF-MANAGEMENT TRAINING (SMT) AMONG PINK COLLAR WORKERS

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ABSTRACT

The present study has tried to explore the effect of Self- Management Therapy (SMT) on Life Satisfaction of Pink Collar Workers. The data was collected on 50 Pink Collar Workers who were selected randomly from Lucknow city, U.P. Only those respondents were chosen for the study who reported low levels of Life Satisfaction. The sample responded to the valid and reliable instrument Life Satisfaction Scale of Alam & Srivastava (2002) was used to assess the life satisfaction of the respondents. It was hypothesized that SMT technique would significantly enhance the life satisfaction of the respondents. The results of the present study have revealed that SMT helped in enhancing Life Satisfaction of the Pink Collar Workers supporting the hypothesis of the present study. The present study would be very important for the policy makers and guidance and counselling professionals as lower level of life satisfaction is the vital issue which affects the productivity as well as mental health of the employees adversely.

Key-Words: Life Satisfaction, SMT, and Pink- Collar Workers

The term Life satisfaction is sometimes used interchangeably with happiness, but they are entirely two different concepts. Life satisfaction is broader in meaning as it is the evaluation of one's life as a whole, not simply one's present status of happiness. Life satisfaction is a relatively permanent term while happiness is transitory. The concept of life satisfaction has several facets and is connected to psychological and environmental factors.

The term life satisfaction could be broken into two different words—life and satisfaction. Life is the period of functional activity preceding death that is specific to organised matter, especially to that component that makes up an animal or plant (Oxford Dictionary, 1990) and Satisfaction is a Latin word that means to make or do enough. Satisfaction is a word difficult to define because it is very subjective term irrespective of SES. A very poor and deprived person may feel very much satisfied with his life while a very rich person having all the luxuries of life may not feel satisfied with his life. So, it can be said that satisfaction which has different parameters for different people is actually a state of mind. A person may feel satisfied in spite of all the adverse conditions and may be thankful to God for what he is getting and vice versa.

According to Goldenson (1984) psychologically speaking satisfaction may occur on a conscious, preconscious and unconscious level and brings an organism to a balanced state.

Every person's ultimate purpose is to fulfil their ambitions, because doing so results in life fulfilment. Life satisfaction is therefore the key component of human welfare.

Keeping in view the significance of Life Satisfaction for the overall functioning of an individual, the present study has made an attempt to explore it and tried to boost it among Pink Collar workers as they

Dr. Vandana Gaur

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राष्ट्रशिक्षण संस्कृतम्


Vol. No. IX, Issue - 6 (I) January-June 2022
ISSN - 2277-7067

Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University
Ramtek, Dist. Nagpur, Maharashtra

Peer Reviewed

**Journal of
Fundamental &
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शोधसंहिता
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**PSYCHOPHYSICAL AID VIA YOGA DURING
PANDEMIC COVID-19**

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Abstract

Owing to the pandemic of COVID-19 people are liable to suffer from mental disorders and stress related disorders like anxiety, distress, depression, panic attacks, etc. Yoga can make a significant commitment in accomplishing a psychophysiological life when the world is endeavoring to accomplish the objectives of economical improvement. The present article firstly, unveils the impact of yoga intercession on different segments of mental and physical wellbeing and secondly, reflects upon the clinical impact of yoga intercession on different segments of mental and physical wellbeing during COVID-19. Studies revealing the most genuine and effective information that pertains to the area of enquiry were taken into consideration in the present review article. After analysing the previous studies it was revealed that Yoga not only maintains physical fitness, but also manages the sustenance of mental functions. Several yoga techniques are available to develop mastery over the mind by enhancing the strength of immune system. Though the inevitable advantages of yoga practice are unveiled in various researches but specifically, more systematic clinical trials or statistically advanced researches with the patients suffering from corona virus and their families are required. This will further enhance the information on benefit of yoga practices on the patients undergoing the treatment procedures.

Key words- Yoga, yoga practices, mental health, COVID-19 and immune system.

Introduction:

The spread of COVID-19 and the tragedy we are all facing today makes us search for answers and course corrections urgently needed for the very survival of human. Lack of sleep, poor nutrition and life stress all cause a weakened immune system and vulnerability to sickness. Stress, quite anything, results in a breakdown within the body's ability to defend itself against bacteria and viruses. When stressed, the

Dr Vandana Chauhan

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UGC - CARE LISTED

ISSN: 0074-0040

अनुसन्धान-प्रकाशन-विभागीया त्रैमासिकी शोध-पत्रिका

शोध-प्रभा

(A Refereed & Peer-Reviewed Quarterly Research Journal)

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कुलपतिः

सम्पादकः
प्रो. शिवशङ्करमिश्रः

सहसम्पादकः
डॉ. ज्ञानधरपाठकः



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केन्द्रीयविश्वविद्यालयः
नवदेहली-16

THE IMPACT OF FAMILY INTERACTIONS ON A CHILD'S ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

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Abstract

Introduction: A child will always seek and uninterrupted attention from the parents and their family, lack of it will make them feel horrible.

Aim: The main aim of the study is to understand the effect of various family interactions on the academic performances of the child.

Literature review: The change in the family dynamics and an immense pressure from the parents can harm the balance of the child. This is an outcome of the parents being always skeptical about their children and never letting their grades meet the expectation of the parents even though they are trying hard.

Methodology: A survey was done here with the sample size of 65 people who were chosen with random sampling technique. The participants here are mostly the child psychologists, teachers and the guardian of the students. A questionnaire was made with 13 questions for the survey.

Findings: Most of the participants have strongly agreed with the fact that communication, family environment and less expectation can help the child to ace in the educational performances.

Discussion: Different factors related to the family, like the educational background of the parents, family culture; socio economic condition can influence the academically performance of the student.

Conclusion: Paying a bit more attention and having less exception while supporting them in achieving their goals and dreams will help the student to better overall in their life.

Keywords: family interaction, academic performances, child, expectation, communication, family environment

Introduction

The research that was done previously has shown that the parents who keep a positive attitude toward the school, education, and the teachers of the child are very much able to influence and lead the child toward positivity in terms of their academic performance. This happens mainly with the help of two mechanisms, such as, by being engaged with the child and by being engaged with the school and the teacher of the student (Roksa & Kinsley, 2019).

Dr. Vandana Chaur (S)

UGC Care Group 1 Journal

ISSN: 2278-6064


EDUCATION AND SOCIETY

शिक्षण आणि समाज

Vol. 46, No.10 October-December 2023



**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND MENTAL HEALTH

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Abstract


Violence against women (VAW) is a serious social and mental health problem and human rights abuse worldwide. Under-reporting of the crime or violence is even more appalling. There are multiple social, economic, and psychological causes of women's crimes. Due to the rising number of reported incidents, the ineffective legal system has frequently been blamed. It appears that even stricter legislation has had no impact. In a society that is moving toward advanced economic, educational, and technical growth, one would wonder how this is feasible. Apparently, the inadequate knowledge about society and lack of the psychological traits essentially required for a human being is seen as missing in the current scenario and generations. Changing the mindset of men towards women in favor of an egalitarian perspective where the issue of discrimination might seem deficient is a challenging task. Therefore mental health specialists must accept the challenge and put up a thorough plan of action to stop all types of VAW now more than ever. The report contends that identifying the factors for violence against women and its impact on their mental state is a crucial step that calls for socio-psychological initiation of coordinated, multi-sector responses backed by a strong political commitment aimed at putting an end to prejudice and violence.

Keywords- Mental health, Violence against women (VAW), Policy, Human rights, PTSD

INTRODUCTION

Misconceptions abound regarding violence against women, including how and why it happens. We need to address these misconceptions to be successful in our responses to violence against women and their children (World Health Organization, 2013a, 2013b, 2013c; Babu & Kar, 2009; Ellsberg, Jansen, Heise, Watts, & Garcia-Moreno, 2008; Bonomi et al., 2006; Kumar, Jeyaseelan, Suresh & Ahuja, 2005; Campbell & Boyd, 2003). It is a very complicated issue with a strong foundation in sexuality, self-identity, and social institutions that poses a major risk to the mental health of women. Globally, there is a severe social, mental health, and human rights issue with violence against women. It turns out to be more intricate when it is considered normal owing to the strong roots in social structures, sexuality, self-identity, and gender-based power dynamics that pose a major risk to the psychological aspects of a woman's personality. Research has suggested that such violence has negative implications on women's mental health as well as their dignity, self-identity, self-esteem, and general well-being. These effects also have intergenerational and demographic repercussions. (Babu & Kar, 2009; Ellsberg et al., 2008; Campbell et al., 2002; Heise, Mary, & Megan, 1999; Bonomi et al., 2006; Kumar et al., 2005; Jewkes, 2002; Campbell, 2002).

Vol. 46, No.10 October-December 2023


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आधुनिक साहित्य

UGC Approved Care Listed Journal

साहित्य, संस्कृति एवं आधुनिक सोच की त्रैमासिकी

वर्ष/Year-11 अंक/Vol.-44 अक्टूबर-दिसंबर 2022/October-December 2022 द्विभाषी/Bilingual

संपादक

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Post Covid lifestyle modification factors in school-going adolescents

-Kharka, K.
-Kukreti, V
-Nayal, M.

Abstract

Due to Covid-19, there have been many sudden changes in people's lives. Which completely disturbed their lifestyle. The aim of the present exploratory study was to disclose the demographic details of lifestyle modification factors of school-going adolescents. For the study, Personal Data Schedule and Structured Interview were employed on 500 school-going adolescents (250 males and 250 females) in 8 schools (4 government and 4 private) of Pithoragarh who reported their lifestyle modification factors such as exercise, sleeping patterns, junk food and restaurant food consumption frequency, food and breakfast regularity, and internet uses, etc. The findings reveal that firstly males exercise more than females, and secondly, there are no gender differences found in the group of school-going adolescents who reported sleeping duration of 6-8 hours (normal). More females reported long sleeping duration than male's counterparts. Thirdly females have reported higher consumption of junk and restaurant food. Lastly, more school-going adolescent males reported higher (7 and above hours) engagement on the internet/smartphones than females. Further studies using sophisticated statistical designs should be conducted. Educational awareness intervention programs should be designed for school-going adolescents.

Keywords: Education, Lifestyle modification factors, Post Covid.

Introduction

A good routine leads to good health, similarly, an inadequate lifestyle can ruin a person's health. The influence of external factors on a person's

It's a big issue to pay attention to how the impact of Covid-19 has affected people's daily routines. Individuals are confined to themselves leaving the outside world.


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ISSN 0974-0066

UGC Care List, Group-C (Multi disciplinary), Sl.no.-15

अंक-83, जनवरी-जून, 2023

विशेषांक

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति-2020 : परिप्रेक्ष्य और परिवर्त्य

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INDIAN NORTH EAST SISTERS AND SAARC: MAPPING THE INTERSECTIONALITY

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Ms. Nishu Chawla

Assistant Prof (Dept. of PDP) GEHU, Dehradun

ABSTRACT

The Indian North- Eastern sisters States (Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram) and the SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) have witnessed many areas of convergence: historically, religious affiliations, social milieu, culture and the like. Both the domains have risen like Phoenix from the ashes in their bid to gain independence from colonial rule. The purpose of this paper is to identify such areas of intersectionality and underline the potential areas of convergence and divergence in the 21st Century. The study draws upon the extant literature on the subject to explore the theme further. Finding from the study show that whereas the cultural similarities between the two domains have been more obvious, the progression of economic ties hasn't been quite conducive.

KEYWORD: North-East India, Saarc, Convergence, Divergence

INTRODUCTION

India's North Eastern States, better known as Seven Sisters have been in political turmoil for some time now. Every now and then the region is in turmoil for some reason or the other, in 2001 for example a serious agitation, which went violent, occurred because of a clause a ceasefire agreement between the Union Government of India and the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (IM). Some events of the agitations like protest in front of the houses of the Chief Minister and Governor of Manipur denote the seriousness of the agitation. In a democracy as India is, peaceful protest is the right of the people, but destruction of property public or private can in no way be justified. Certain events in the 2001 agitation like the beating and destruction of the property of the MLA's and MP's, beating of the speaker of the Manipur Legislative assemblyⁱ and finally the burning of the Indian Flag the hoisting of the seven colour flagⁱⁱ speaks a lot about the political situation in North East. Why we have marked this incident as North East incident and not just some event in Manipur because it related to Greater Nagaland. Now Greater Nagaland is not just about geography of Northeast India, but it includes the North West of Myanmarⁱⁱⁱ. For Greater Nagaland is not just about geography of India, but geography of South Asia. The Indian Subcontinent as it stands today, emerged only due to the end of colonialism. Colonialism only widened the vacuum which existed, which started with the bifurcation of Burma from India in 1935 and finally the partition of India in 1947. It would be wrong to blame the colonial empire exclusively for the current geopolitical boundaries of South Asia, for they only used our internal feuds to strengthen their grip. SAARC and North East India have many things in common and it is to the South Asian now to focus on Convergence or divergence

Dr. Anil Bhatt

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UGC CARE LIST No. 135
ISSN 0030 - 5324

Journal of The Oriental Institute

Vol. 71, Issue. 03, No. 9 July - September : 2022



Accredited Grade 'A' by NAAC

Oriental Institute

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IMPACT OF DISASTERS ON PSYCHIO-SOCIAL WELL- BEING

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Abstract

Natural disasters are large-scale unexpected events that often results in death, trauma, destruction of property and numerous economic, social, psychological and cultural impact. Of them the socio-psychological scars of disaster on the lives of people remain for long even when the disaster ends. Many people experience aggression, sadness & frustration & react in many psychological ways. The impacts and reaction can happen immediately or may appear after sometime. This paper is a review article presenting mental health and social consequences in the post-disaster scenario. In particular, an overview is brought to the fore about research on the presentation, burden, correlates and treatment of mental disorders following disasters. We describe challenges to studying the mental health consequences of disasters and discuss the limitations in current methodologies. Thus, concerning the importance of psychological support in disaster, this study has identified problems and weaknesses in dealing with the psychological effect of the disasters occurred in India

KEYWORDS- Psychopathology, natural disaster, psychological support, post traumatic stress

INTRODUCTION

Disasters are either man-made or natural events (Batniji 2006 & Narayana 2012) whose general consequences include disruption of social and psychological order of communities, destruction of infrastructure and residential hours, deaths and injuries, destruction of assets and properties and description of social life communities. The obvious devastating effect of leaving people homeless, destruction of housing can have other major long-term impacts on any society. Damage to hospitals, health facilities, and water and sewage systems has the biggest impact on health. A major long-term consequence comes from the inability of hospitals to function as diagnostic units because of equipment damage. Then, there is a potential chance of epidemic outbreak in the affected area leading to more loss of human life which becomes even more severe due to

UCC - CARE 110740

ISSN 0074-0040

अनुसन्धान-प्रकाशन-विभागीया शैक्षणिकी शोध-पत्रिका

शोध-प्रभा

(A Refereed & Peer-Reviewed Quarterly Research Journal)

संपादक
प्रो. अशोक कुमार शर्मा
नवदेहली

सम्पादक
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PRINCIPAL
S. N. M. Govt. PG College
Jaiwala (Dehradun)

THE IMPACT OF FAMILY INTERACTIONS ON A CHILD'S ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

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Abstract

Introduction: A child will always seek and uninterrupted attention from the parents and their family, lack of it will make them feel horrible.

Aim: The main aim of the study is to understand the effect of various family interactions on the academic performances of the child.

Literature review: The change in the family dynamics and an immense pressure from the parents can harm the balance of the child. This is an outcome of the parents being always skeptical about their children and never letting their grades meet the expectation of the parents even though they are trying hard.

Methodology: A survey was done here with the sample size of 65 people who were chosen with random sampling technique. The participants here are mostly the child psychologists, teachers and the guardian of the students. A questionnaire was made with 13 questions for the survey.

Findings: Most of the participants have strongly agreed with the fact that communication, family environment and less expectation can help the child to ace in the educational performances.

Discussion: Different factors related to the family, like the educational background of the parents, family culture; socio economic condition can influence the academically performance of the student.

Conclusion: Paying a bit more attention and having less exception while supporting them in achieving their goals and dreams will help the student to better overall in their life.

Keywords: family interaction, academic performances, child, expectation, communication, family environment

Introduction

The research that was done previously has shown that the parents who keep a positive attitude toward the school, education, and the teachers of the child are very much able to influence and lead the child toward positivity in terms of their academic performance. This happens mainly with the help of two mechanisms, such as, by being engaged with the child and by being engaged with the school and the teacher of the student (Roksa & Kinsley, 2019).

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UGC Care Group 1 Journal

ISSN: 2272-0964


EDUCATION AND SOCIETY

शिक्षण आणि समाज

Vol. 46, No. 10 October-December 2023



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
J.P. Naik Path, Kothrud, Pune-38


PRINCIPAL
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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND MENTAL HEALTH

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Abstract

Violence against women (VAW) is a serious social and mental health problem and human rights abuse worldwide. Under-reporting of the crime or violence is even more appalling. There are multiple social, economic, and psychological causes of women's crimes. Due to the rising number of reported incidents, the ineffective legal system has frequently been blamed. It appears that even stricter legislation has had no impact. In a society that is moving toward advanced economic, educational, and technical growth, one would wonder how this is feasible. Apparently, the inadequate knowledge about society and lack of the psychological traits essentially required for a human being is seen as missing in the current scenario and generations. Changing the mindset of men towards women in favor of an egalitarian perspective where the issue of discrimination might seem deficient is a challenging task. Therefore mental health specialists must accept the challenge and put up a thorough plan of action to stop all types of VAW now more than ever. The report contends that identifying the factors for violence against women and its impact on their mental state is a crucial step that calls for socio-psychological initiation of coordinated, multi-sector responses backed by a strong political commitment aimed at putting an end to prejudice and violence.

Keywords- Mental health, Violence against women (VAW), Policy, Human rights, PTSD

INTRODUCTION

Misconceptions abound regarding violence against women, including how and why it happens. We need to address these misconceptions to be successful in our responses to violence against women and their children (World Health Organization, 2013a, 2013b, 2013c; Babu & Kar, 2009; Ellsberg, Jansen, Heise, Watts, & Garcia-Moreno, 2008; Bonomi et al., 2006; Kumar, Jeyaseelan, Suresh & Ahuja, 2005; Campbell & Boyd, 2003). It is a very complicated issue with a strong foundation in sexuality, self-identity, and social institutions that poses a major risk to the mental health of women. Globally, there is a severe social, mental health, and human rights issue with violence against women. It turns out to be more intricate when it is considered normal owing to the strong roots in social structures, sexuality, self-identity, and gender-based power dynamics that pose a major risk to the psychological aspects of a woman's personality. Research has suggested that such violence has negative implications on women's mental health as well as their dignity, self-identity, self-esteem, and general well-being. These effects also have intergenerational and demographic repercussions. (Babu & Kar, 2009; Ellsberg et al., 2008; Campbell et al., 2002; Heise, Mury, & Megan, 1999; Bonomi et al., 2006; Kumar et al., 2005; Jewkes, 2002; Campbell, 2002).

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING JOURNAL

(Indexed in Indian Citation Index, ICI and UGC care list)

VOLUME : XVI, ISSUE 12 DECEMBER, 2023



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Innovative Research on Green Chemistry and the Growing Concern over Chemical Pollution

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Research article recvd.14 Oct., 2023 Accept 16 Nov. 2023, Published 27 Dec.2023

Abstract

Green chemistry is a rapidly evolving field dedicated to the development of sustainable and environmentally friendly chemical processes and materials. With the increasing global concern over chemical pollution and its detrimental effects on ecosystems and human health, innovative research in green chemistry has become more crucial than ever. This abstract provides a brief overview of key aspects of this dynamic field. Green chemistry aims to reduce or eliminate hazardous substances at all stages of chemical production, from synthesis to disposal. Researchers are exploring novel catalytic processes, renewable feedstocks, and eco-friendly solvents to minimize the environmental footprint of chemical manufacturing. Furthermore, the development of biodegradable polymers, non-toxic alternatives to conventional chemicals, and efficient waste management techniques are at the forefront of green chemistry research. In response to mounting chemical pollution challenges, this abstract underscores the importance of ongoing innovation in green chemistry as a powerful tool to mitigate the adverse effects of chemical pollution and promote a sustainable and healthier future for our planet.

Keywords:- *Green chemistry, Chemical pollution, Environmental sustainability, Sustainable chemistry*

Introduction

In the modern era, the unprecedented growth of industrialization and technological advancement has brought about remarkable improvements in our quality of life. However, this progress has come at a considerable cost to the environment, giving rise to a growing concern over chemical pollution. Chemical pollution, resulting from the widespread use and release of various chemical substances into our ecosystems, poses a significant threat to our planet's delicate balance and the

FEKETE-SZEGÖ INEQUALITY FOR CLASS OF CLOSE TO INVERSE STARLIKE ANALYTIC FUNCTIONS

BY

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ABSTRACT: Here we describe some classes of analytic functions and its subclasses by which we will be obtaining sharp upper bounds of the functional $|a_3 - \mu a_2^2|$ for the analytic function $f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n, |z| < 1$ belonging to these classes and subclasses.

KEYWORDS: Univalent functions, Starlike functions, Close to convex functions and bounded functions.

MATHEMATICS SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION: 30C50

1. **Introduction :** Let \mathcal{A} denote the class of functions of the form

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \quad (1.1)$$

which are analytic in the unit disc $\mathbb{E} = \{z: |z| < 1\}$. Let \mathcal{S} be the class of functions of the form (1.1), which are analytic univalent in \mathbb{E} .

In 1916, Bieber Bach ([7], [8]) proved that $|a_2| \leq 2$ for the functions $f(z) \in \mathcal{S}$. In 1923, Löwner [5] proved that $|a_3| \leq 3$ for the functions $f(z) \in \mathcal{S}$.

With the known estimates $|a_2| \leq 2$ and $|a_3| \leq 3$, it was natural to seek some relation between a_3 and a_2^2 for the class \mathcal{S} , Fekete and Szegő[9] used Löwner's method to prove the following well known result for the class \mathcal{S} .

Let $f(z) \in \mathcal{S}$, then

$$|a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq \begin{cases} 3 - 4\mu, & \text{if } \mu \leq 0; \\ 1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{-2\mu}{1-\mu}\right), & \text{if } 0 \leq \mu \leq 1; \\ 4\mu - 3, & \text{if } \mu \geq 1. \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$

The inequality (1.2) plays a very important role in determining estimates of higher coefficients for some sub classes \mathcal{S} (See Chhichra [1], Babalola [6]). Several researchers then worked on various subclasses of analytic functions. (See [14]-[16], [22]-[50])

Let us define some subclasses of \mathcal{S} .

FEKETE-SZEGÖ INEQUALITY FOR FUNCTIONS BELONGING TO A CERTAIN CLASS OF ANALYTIC FUNCTIONS INTRODUCED USING LINEAR COMBINATION OF VARIATIONAL POWERS OF STARLIKE AND CONVEX FUNCTIONS

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Abstract

We introduce some classes of analytic functions, its subclasses and obtain sharp upper bounds of the functional $|a_3 - \mu a_2^2|$ for the analytic function $f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n, |z| < 1$ belonging to these classes and subclasses.

Keywords: Univalent functions, Starlike functions, Close to convex functions and bounded functions.

1. Introduction

Let \mathcal{A} denote the class of functions of the form

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \quad (1.1)$$

which are analytic in the unit disc $\mathbb{E} = \{z: |z| < 1\}$. Let \mathcal{S} be the class of functions of the form (1.1), which are analytic univalent in \mathbb{E} .

In 1916, Bieber Bach ([1], [2]) proved that $|a_2| \leq 2$ for the functions $f(z) \in \mathcal{S}$. In 1923, Löwner [10] proved that $|a_3| \leq 3$ for the functions $f(z) \in \mathcal{S}$.

With the known estimates $|a_2| \leq 2$ and $|a_3| \leq 3$, it was natural to seek some relation between a_3 and a_2^2 for the class \mathcal{S} , Fekete and Szegő[4] used Löwner's method to prove the following well known result for the class \mathcal{S} .

Let $f(z) \in \mathcal{S}$, then

$$\begin{cases} |a_3 - \mu a_2^2| \leq \\ 3 - 4\mu, \text{ if } \mu \leq 0; \\ 1 + 2 \exp\left(\frac{-2\mu}{1-\mu}\right), \text{ if } 0 \leq \mu \leq 1; \\ 4\mu - 3, \text{ if } \mu \geq 1. \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$


The inequality (1.2) plays a very important role in determining estimates of higher coefficients for some sub classes $\mathcal{S}([3], [9])$.

Let us define some subclasses of \mathcal{S} .

We denote by \mathcal{S}^* , the class of univalent starlike functions

$$g(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} b_n z^n$$

$\in \mathcal{A}$ and satisfying the condition


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Study of seed related characteristics in different species of *Carthamus* L.

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ABSTRACT

In the present work two hundred and fifty seven accessions belonging to five species of *Carthamus* have been critically examined for seed characteristics seed color, pappus and number of ridges on seeds. Four shades of the colour namely: cream, dark cream, light brown and brown were available. Accessions of *C. glaucus*, *C. lanatus*, *C. oxycantha* and *C. palaestinus* were cream in colour except three accessions of *C. lanatus* out of which two had dark cream and one had brown coloured seeds. In *C. tinctorius* accessions, seeds having all the four shades were available but majority of them had cream (49%) or dark cream (37%) in colour. The accessions of *Carthamus* had seeds with as well as without pappus. In *C. glaucus* one out of two, in *C. lanatus* six out of thirteen, in *C. oxycantha* one, in *C. palaestinus* five out of seven, and in *C. tinctorius* one hundred seven out of two hundred thirty four possessed pappus. The pappus also varied in size as well as in colour. The seeds of all the accessions possessed 2-8 ridges on their outer surface. The accessions differed in the mean and range of ridges per seed. Most of the *C. tinctorius* accessions possessed 4 or > 4 ridges per seed. Very rarely less than 4 ridges were found. In case of the other species of *Carthamus* the number of ridges ranged from 2-7, with few accessions only, having < 4 mean number of ridges per seed.

KEYWORDS: seed characteristics, seed color, seed pappus, number of ridges, *Carthamus*.

Received 16.04.2021

Revised 22.06.2021

Accepted 21.07. 2022

INTRODUCTION

Carthamus L. belongs to the tribe cynareae (thistle), sub-family tubifloreae of the family Asteraceae. *Carthamus* is the latinized version of the Arab word 'quartum' or 'gurtum', which alludes to the color of the dye, obtained from the flower heads. 'Usfar' is probably the origin of the English name 'safflower' via various written forms of 'affore', 'asfiore' and 'saffiore', to safflower. In ancient India, Sanskrit authors described the plant under the name 'kusumbha' from which the most common modern name of 'kusum' is derived. One of the species *C. tinctorius*, commonly called safflower, is the only cultivated species of this genus. *Carthamus* is a native of Old World. The main use of this plant was as a dye for food and clothing. The crop is mainly cultivated for its seeds, which yield a good quality oil, though at one time it used to be grown for extraction of a dye from its flowers. The seeds contain 24-36% oil [26, 27]. The important safflower growing countries are India, Mexico, U.S.A., Australia and Spain. In India, its large-scale cultivation is confined to areas as Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

For centuries, safflower has been under cultivation in India either for its brilliantly colored florets and the orange-red dye or for oil from the seed. The classification of the genus has been a matter of great dispute. The genus has about 34 species with varying chromosome number of $2n=20$ to $2n=64$ and has a wide range of adaptation. Safflower also has a wide range of other medicinal uses [20-24].

The seeds are themselves edible and are eaten after roasting. The oil cake, particularly from decorticated seeds is used as a cattle feed. It contains about 40-45% protein. The cake obtained from undecorticated seeds is used as manure as it contains about 5% nitrogen, 1.44% phosphorus and 1.23% potash. The green safflower can be used as a green fodder for cattle. The genus *Carthamus* belongs to the family Asteraceae, therefore the seeds in its reality are achene type of fruits. For present description the achenes (fruits) shall be referred as seeds.

A perusal of literature shows that most of the work done in *Carthamus* is on improvement of the oil quality and quantity [15-17, 10] and the physical and chemical properties of safflower seeds

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