

# Relationship between Man, Nature and Environment in the Poetry of William Wordsworth

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## Abstract

Environment is everything that is around us. It also con-  
 flora, fauna, atmosphere and human beings. The Romantic poe-  
 contributed a lot towards environment while writing about the imp-  
 of environment, nature and its relationship with man. William Wort-  
 (1770-1850) is rightly called the 'priest of nature'. He is one of the  
 important poets of Romantic Age. He was very much disturbed  
 industrialization and urbanization with the adverse impact o  
 activities on nature and man. So, he wrote a number of po-  
 enhance the harmony between nature and man. His poems p  
 environmental concerns. Hence, this paper is an attempt to  
 Wordsworth's selected poems like, Ode: Intimations of Immorta  
 Recollections of Early Childhood (1807), Tintern Abbey (1798)  
 written in Early Spring (1798), The Table Turned (1798), "The  
 Too much with us" (1807) and "I wandered Lonely as a Cloud" (180  
 light of environmental problems and man's relationship with natu  
 Keywords: Environment, Romanticism, Industrialrevolution, Envir-  
 Awareness, Nature, Man.

## Introduction

The objective of this research article is to show the re-  
 among man, nature, and environment as shown in the poetry  
 Wordsworth. The whole world is concerned about environment  
 but Wordsworth had that concern in the first half of the nineteenth  
 Research Methodology  
 The analytical and interpretative method has been us  
 present research study. The research is based on original works  
 William Wordsworth. It also seeks resourceful assistance fr  
 works on the writer. It does not require any field work. Moreov  
 has been used for the study.  
 Meaning of Environment  
 Generally Speaking, Environment is everything that is  
 natural forces. The word environment is used in different ways  
 people.

Merriam-Webster dictionary defines environ-  
 "objects or conditions by which one is surrounded; the co-  
 physical, chemical and biotic factors (such as climate,  
 living things) that act upon an organism or an  
 community and ultimately determine its form and survival"  
 Hence, it can be stated that Environment which maintain  
 fauna, atmosphere, and human beings, which maintain  
 for existence and life. Environment is of two typ  
 environment and man-made environment or built environ-  
 natural environment encompasses all living and non-liv-  
 occurring naturally. This term is often used for  
 environment encompasses the interaction of all living  
 climate, weather and natural resources. In contrast to  
 environment, is the man-made or built environment.  
 The present paper is a humble attempt to ex-  
 relationship among environment, nature and man as a  
 Romantic poetry with special reference to William Words

E-31

SELF ATTESTED

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A Study of Relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Anxiety of Senior Secondary Students of Saharanpur District

44 20-21

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*Abstract*

*Emotional Intelligence provides us the ability to deal effectively with the stress and anxiety at school. Anxiety is not a new term in the educational environment in modern times. Anxiety has adverse effects on the performance and level of mental health of students. At school, there were students of different social, cultural and economic strata, so the school environment has a different Impact on their level of affiliation and interaction. The purpose of this paper is to study the relationship between E.I. and anxiety of Senior Secondary students of Saharanpur district. Simple Random Sampling was exercised in the selection of a sample which comprised 100 students in which 50 boys and 50 girls of senior secondary school. Emotional Intelligence Inventory by Dr. S.K.Mangal and Mrs. Shubhra Mangal and Sinha's Comprehensive Anxiety Test by A.K.P. Sinha and L.N.K. Sinha were used as tools for the data collection. The collected data was analyzed by Pearson's product moment coefficient of correlation (r). The result revealed that there has been found a positive and low correlation between Emotional Intelligence & Anxiety. It was found that there is no significant relationship between Emotional Intelligence & Anxiety of Senior Secondary Students.*

**Key Words-** Emotional Intelligence, Anxiety, Senior Secondary Students, and Relationship

**Introduction:-**

Education plays an important role in shaping an individual's career. The level of education helps people to earn recognition and respect in the society. Undoubtedly education is both socially & personally indispensable part of human life. Several factors have emerged as potential determinants of school learning out of the research done in the past. Intelligence is the only variable which appears to be definitely related with school learning.

Now the question arises to which extent do personality traits anxiety and emotional intelligence are related to each other. Hence this study concerns itself with the investigation as to how emotional intelligence and anxiety are related to each other. The present study is just an attempt in the direction to see if both of these factors i.e., emotional intelligence and anxiety are interrelated to each other. Before moving

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## A STUDY OF WORK MOTIVATION OF TEACHER EDUCATORS

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**ABSTRACT:** -Education is the foundation of developing nation. Teaching is a very challenging task between all professions. Work motivation plays a very important role for completing any successful task. Work motivation is very essential factor to increase the intensity of efforts and desire of teacher educators to participate in the pedagogical process within the institution environment and to strive for excellence and growth in instructional practice.

The quality of teacher education depends on the skills and ability of the teachers. It is the teacher who implements all the programmes and policies of education to make it successful. For effective teaching besides required knowledge and skills, teacher should have favorable attitude towards their profession and motivate for their profession. In teaching profession, teacher's work motivation is necessary for the success and overall advancement of education.

Work motivation results when there is a fit between job characteristics and the wants of the employees. Public Funded institutions give the higher salary and other facilities to their employees than private funded institutions so the concerned employees are being motivated for their job.

**KEY WORDS:-** Work Motivation, Teacher Educators, private institution, public funded institution.

### INTRODUCTION: -

A good teacher is like a candle it consumes itself to light the way for others. Education certainly has some of the characteristics of being an art, a science, a skilled trade or craft, and a profession. Education is often referred to as a profession; it has not yet achieved status and prestige comparable to that of some of the other more widely recognized professions such as the law, medicine or the industry. The somewhat slow progress that education has made in developing itself into a fully recognized profession has resulted largely from the great instability of teaching as an occupation.

The place and importance of teacher in a society can never be overestimated. A teacher is a central figure in the formal teaching learning set up. He is a telescope through which a people can see the distant tomorrows of the students. He is the ultimate agent who dispenses knowledge, frames the times schedule, selects reading materials, evaluates

learning outcomes, and helps pupils to overcome their difficulties and personal problem. He is who sets the standards, builds up desirable attitudes, and approves or disapproves pupil behavior.

A 'Teacher Educator' is the Higher Education faculty responsible for teacher preparation. A simple definition of Teacher Educator is anyone who educates teachers.

As far as concern with this study 'Teacher Educators' are those teachers who teach prospective teachers of private institutions as well as department of education, affiliated colleges and universities.

Motivation is defined as the process of creating a desire act. In education, motivation is a part of stimulating interest in the student, where there is no interest or where it is yet to be felt by the student concern.

Motivation can be defined as, "Broadly considered, the process of arousing sustaining a regulating activity, a concept limited to some aspect such as the energetic of behavior". In order to make employees satisfied and committed to their jobs in academics. There is need for strong and effective motivation.

Pinder (1998) define work motivation as "a set of energetic forces that originate within as well as beyond an individual's being, to initiate work-related behavior, and determine its form, direction, intensity and duration".

Bemmel (2004) refers work motivation as: "The psychological process that influence individual behavior with respect to the attainment of work place and tasks".

In the present study work motivation is generally defined as the intensity of efforts & desire of teacher educators to participate in the pedagogical process within the institution environment and to strive for excellence and growth in instructional practice.

In the present study, private institution means those institutions which are run by no Government organization, charity, group of people. The courses being taught in the institutions are mainly professional courses. One among them is teacher's training programme, approved by National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE).

As far as this study is concerned, public institutions are those institutions which are run by Centre and State Government of India

### SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY: -

Many commissions and committees were set up to improve the all aspects of teacher education. It is necessary to identify the factors influences on the level of work motivation of teacher educators.

Hence this study has emphasized on work motivation of teacher educators of Aligarh. This study can provide assistance to both policy makers and administrators to understand the degree of influencing factors like job satisfaction, low salary, heavy work load, poor institutional climate, location, gender etc. of teacher educators.

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# Edu Care

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## स्थानीय शासन में महिलाओं की सहभागिता

डॉ. परविन्द कुमार\*

ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा भारत के ग्रामीण विकास को अनेक बार हतोत्साहित किया गया, उसकी मानसिकता केन्द्रीय प्रशासन में किसी भी स्वरूप, निकाय या संस्था के द्वारा भारतीय हस्तक्षेप की नहीं थी। उसका एकमात्र उद्देश्य शोषण था, चूँकि राष्ट्रवाद के उदय के साथ ही स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन के नेताओं में ग्रामीण विकास के लिये चेतना जाग्रत हुई, अखिल भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के पच्चीसवें इलाहाबाद अधिवेशन 1910 के दौरान भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने ब्रिटिश सरकार से ग्राम पंचायतों की स्थापना की मांग की इसके बाद अगले क्रमिक अधिवेशनों में ग्रामीण विकास से सम्बन्धित कई मांगे रखी गईं। अंततः ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा भारतीय नेताओं के द्वारा दबाव में आकर ग्राम पंचायत के निम्नलिखित अधिनियमों को समय-समय पर विभिन्न प्रान्तों में पारित किया गया

1. बंगाल स्थानीय सरकार अधिनियम 1919
2. मद्रास (चेन्नई) स्थानीय सरकार अधिनियम 1920
3. बम्बई (मुम्बई) ग्राम पंचायत अधिनियम VI, 1920
4. उत्तर प्रदेश पंचायत एक्ट 1920
5. बिहार स्वसरकार अधिनियम V, 1920
6. सी. पी. पंचायत एवं अधिनियम V, 1920
7. पंजाब पंचायत अधिनियम III, 1922
8. आसाम स्वसरकार अधिनियम 1925
9. मैसूर ग्राम पंचायत अधिनियम 11, 1928

इन सबके बाद यथा समय लाल, बाल, पाल, सुभाष चन्द्र बोस, दादा भार्ठ नौरोजी, महात्मा गांधी ने कई बार ग्राम पंचायतों के गठन एवं ग्राम विकास के लिये विभिन्न आन्दोलन किये। गुरुवर रविन्द्र नाथ टैगौर ने सन् 1920 में शांति निकेतन में ग्रामीण सुधार की दिशा में ग्रामीण विकास एवं बाल शिक्षा का कार्यक्रम किया इसी तरह महात्मा गांधी ने सन् 1932 में सेवा ग्राम में ग्रामीणों के स्वावलम्बन के लिये अनेक योजनाओं का सूत्र पात किया।

स्थानीय स्वशासन लोकतन्त्र की दिशा में अग्रसर होने लगा किन्तु उसके लोकतन्त्रीकरण के साथ-साथ स्थानीय मामलों के प्रशासन में धीरे-धीरे किन्तु निश्चित रूप से कार्य कुशलता का ह्रास होने लगा भ्रष्टाचार की वृद्धि हुई, पक्षपात एवं बंधुपोषण का बोल बाला होने लगा। स्थानीय प्रशासनिक कर्मचारी स्थानीय राजनेताओं के प्रभाव में आ गए और यहां तक कि वे उनके हितों को ध्यान में रखकर काम करने लगे परिणाम यह हुआ कि स्थानीय संस्थाओं में नियुक्तियों के संबंध में घूसघोरी और बेईमानी बढ़ने लगीं।

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# EDUCATION TODAY

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## डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर व्यक्तित्व एवं कृतित्व

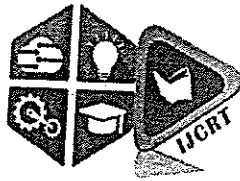
डॉ. परविन्द कुमार\*

वर्तमान युग 21 वीं शताब्दी का युग है। यह 20 वीं शताब्दी से अलग सोच, परिस्थितियों एवं विकर्ण स्वरूप है। सभी देशों में पाए जाने वाले संघर्ष के आधार कुछ बदले एवं कुछ टूटते जा रहे हैं। भारत इन परिवर्तनों से अछूता नहीं है। आज भारत विश्व की महान शक्ति बनने की ओर बढ़ रहा है तथा प्राचीन-रीति-रिवाजों, मान्यताओं, प्रथाओं, असमानताओं के स्थान पर नई सोच एवं प्रवृत्ति बन रही है। जुलाई 1997 में के. आर. नारायणन एक दलित का राष्ट्रपति बनना तथा जुलाई सन् 2007 में श्रीमति प्रतिभा सिंह पाटिल एक महिला का राष्ट्रपति चुना जाना, दिल्ली में श्रीमति शीला दीक्षित का तीन बार मुख्यमंत्री चुना जाना, एक अच्छे भविष्य की ओर संकेत है। इसी प्रकार नवम्बर सन् 2008 में अमेरिका में एक श्वेत-अश्वेत बराक हुसैन ओबामा का राष्ट्रपति चुना जाना परिवर्तन की ओर इशारा करता है। सन् 2007 में ही उत्तर प्रदेश में सुश्री मायावती का राज्य विधानसभा में स्पष्ट बहुमत प्राप्त करना उनके सोशल इंजीनियरिंग कर्माल है जो उत्तर भारत में दलित राजनीति तथा दलितों के प्रति समाज की बदलती सोच को दर्शा रहा है। परन्तु 20 वीं शताब्दी और उससे पहले विश्व में ऐसी परिस्थितियां नहीं थी। आज प्राचीन, संस्कृति-रीति-रिवाज, परम्परा और भेद भाव चकनाचूर होते नजर आ रहे हैं।

प्राचीन एवं आधुनिक काल में विश्व परिदृश्य में संघर्ष का कारण असमानता रही है। असमानता समाज, औद्योगिक विकास, सामाजिक स्तर, वर्ग, जाति, धर्म, क्षेत्र, और लिंग के आधार पर रही है। भारत इस असमानता का आधार सामाजिक स्तर एवं जातीय भेदभाव रहा है। छोटी-छोटी देशी रियासतों के का राष्ट्रवाद की भावना की कमी तथा विश्व स्तर पर कम औद्योगिक विकास होने के कारण भारत अंग्रेजों गुलाम रहा और अंग्रेजों ने भारत का खूब शोषण किया। भारतीय सामाजिक व्यवस्था विलक्षण प्रकार की रही है। यहाँ विभिन्न जाति, धर्म, भाषा, क्षेत्र के लोग रहते हैं। परम्पराओं में जकड़ा हुआ भारतीय समाज असमानताओं से घिरा हुआ था। जाति व्यवस्थाओं का आधार रही है। जाति व्यवस्था न केवल प्राचीन युग बल्कि आधुनिक युग में भी समाज को प्रभावित करने वाला सबसे प्रमुख कारक रही है। भारतीय समाज स्त्रियों की दृष्टि भी जाति व्यवस्था के निम्नस्तर शूद्र, अस्पृश्य तथा दलितों के समान रही है। ऐसी सामाजिक समस्याओं से घिरे हुए समाज का अध्ययन, विश्लेषण, समाज एवं राजनीतिक वैज्ञानिकों के लिए अनिवार्य तथा चुनौती का विषय रहा है। परन्तु भारतीय समाज वैज्ञानिकों ने भारतीय समाज एवं सामाजिक समस्या का अध्ययन विश्लेषण उतना नहीं किया जितना किया जाना चाहिए।

भारतीय समाज में जाति एक प्रमुख समस्या रही है। जातीय भेदभाव के कारण भारतीय समाज तथाकथित स्वर्ण वर्ग ने समाज के हाशिए पर रहने वाले वर्ग को सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनैतिक

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## $\alpha^*$ -Normal Spaces

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**Abstract:** In this paper, we established and study a new class of spaces, called  $\alpha^*$ -normal spaces. The relationships among normal,  $\alpha$ -normal and  $\alpha^*$ -normal spaces are investigated. Moreover, established some functions related with  $\alpha^*$ -normal spaces and obtain some preservation theorems of  $\alpha^*$ -normal spaces.

**Keywords:**  $\alpha^*$ -open,  $\alpha$ -open,  $\alpha^*$ -normal,  $\alpha$ -normal spaces.

**2010 AMS Subject Classification:** 54A05, 54C08, 54C10, 54D15

### 1. Introduction

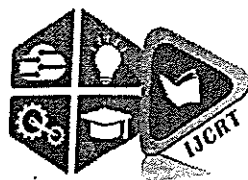
In 1937, Stone [11] established the concept of regular-open sets. In 2014, Thakur Raman et al. [12] established the concepts of  $\alpha^*$ -generalized and  $\alpha^*$ -separation axiomatic topological spaces and obtained their properties. In 2020, Hamant Kumar [4] established concepts of  $\alpha^*$ -normal spaces and its properties.

### 2. Preliminaries

**2.1 Definition.** A subset  $A$  of a topological space  $X$  is said to be

1. **regular open** [11] if  $A = \text{int}(\text{cl}(A))$ .
2.  **$\alpha$ -open** [9] if  $\text{cl}(\text{int}(\text{cl}(A))) \subset A$ .
3.  **$\alpha^*$ -open** [12] if  $F \subset \alpha\text{-int}(A)$  whenever  $F$  is  $\alpha$  $g$ -closed and  $F \subset A$ .

The complement  $\alpha^*$ -closed set is  $\alpha^*$ -open set.



# Mildly $\alpha^*$ -Normal Spaces and $rg\alpha^*$ -Continuous Functions

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**Abstract:** The aim this paper is to establish and study a new class of spaces, called mildly  $\alpha^*$ -normal spaces. The relationship with among normal, almost normal, quasi normal, mildly-normal,  $\pi$ -normal,  $\alpha^*$ -normal,  $\alpha^*$ -generalizations are investigated. Moreover, we establish  $rg\alpha^*$ -continuous functions,  $rg\alpha^*$ -closed sets,  $rg\alpha^*$ -continuity, we obtain characterizations and preservation theorems for mildly  $\alpha^*$ -normal spaces.

2010 AMS Subject classification : 54D15, 54D10, 54A05, 54C08.

Keywords :  $\alpha^*$ -open, mildly  $\alpha^*$ -normal spaces,  $g\alpha^*$ -closed and  $rg\alpha^*$ -closed function.

## 1. Introduction

In 1968, the notion of quasi normal space was introduced by Zaitsev [15]. In 1970, Levine [16] studied the study of so called generalized closed (briefly  $g$ -closed) sets in order to extend many of the properties of closed sets to a large family. In 1968, Singal and Singal [12] introduced Almost normal functions. In 1970, Singal and Arya [11] introduced Almost normal and almost completely normal spaces. In 1972, Shchepin [10] introduced the notion of mildly normal space and in 1973, Singal and Singal [13] introduced  $\alpha^*$ -normal spaces independently. In 1990, Lal and Rahman [6] have further studied notions of quasi normal and  $\alpha^*$ -normal spaces. In 2000, Dontchev and Noiri [1] introduced the notion of  $\pi g$ -closed sets. By using  $\pi g$ -closed sets, Dontchev and Noiri [1] obtained a new characterization of quasi normal spaces. In 2001, Singal and Singal [14] introduced a weaker version of normality called  $\pi$ -normality and proved that  $\pi$ -normality is a generalization of normality. In 2013, Thakur C. K. Raman et al. [14] introduced  $\alpha^*$ -normal spaces. In 2013, Thakur C. K. Raman et al. [14] introduced  $\alpha^*$ -generalized and  $\alpha^*$ -separation axioms in topological spaces. Recently, Jitendra Kumar and B. P. Singh [15] established the concept of  $rg\alpha^*$ -continuous functions and mildly  $g^*$ -normal spaces in topological spaces.

# PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CONDUCTING INK

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## ABSTRACT

The inks for the specialized field of printable electronics have to be specially designed. Conductive inks are comprised of dispersed conductive particles commonly metal nano particles in a non conductive resin matrix. Conductivity can also be achieved by using polymers that exhibit electronic conductivity in a suitable solvent. Chitosan, an organic bio polymer bears good environmental, thermal and chemical stability, shows good electrical and optical properties. The presence of  $-OH$  and  $-NH_2$  groups in chitosan offers site for grafting. It is electrical conducting material having good pH switching properties. Poly aniline grafted chitosan (PGCS) was prepared and characterized using FTIR, SEM, XRD and DSC with reference to Chitosan (CS). PGCS/CS hydrogels were used to prepare conducting ink and resistance of lines drawn with these ink samples were measured. PGCS containing inks showed less resistance or greater conductivity as compare to inks constituting CS.

## INTRODUCTION

The inks for the specialized field of printable electronics have to be specially designed. Both the intended application and the desired printing process will govern the composition of the ink. The term conductive polymer ink is used to generally characterize printing inks that are used for making conducting layers such as electrodes or wires (1, 2). Most commercially available conductive inks are comprised of dispersed conductive particles commonly metal nano particles in a non conductive resin matrix which bind the particles (3). Conducting polymers after a unique combination of properties make them attractive options in printed electronics. Polymeric materials are flexible, light weight and easily processed. The conductivity of these materials can be tuned by chemical composition, configuration, conformation of the polymer backbone, nature of dopant, degree of doping and by the volume fraction of the conducting polymer in the printing composition. Conductivity can be achieved by different mechanisms such as incorporating metallic or other conducting particles into a non conducting polymer vehicle or by using polymers that exhibit electronic conductivity in a suitable solvent (4). Furthermore, the presence of additives that are commonly included in regular printing ink formulations in order to meet process requirements such as viscosity, wettability and end use properties etc. may cause undesired change in electrical properties of materials and consequently performance of the final device (5).

# The study of Adsorption & Adsorption Isotherm for color removal from water effluent

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## ABSTRACT

Chitosan hydrogel nanobeads using glutaraldehyde as crosslinker has been studied as adsorbent by batch method throughout the investigation for removing congo red (CR) from outflow water effluent. It is shown that percent removal of CR dye has been found to be 35% to 63% at varying initial concentrations of dye solution from 7000 to 1000 mg/l in 24 hours. The studies for adsorption isotherms were carried out at various temperatures and initial dye concentration at pH 5.0 as dye is stable in acidic solution. The adsorption equilibria were analyzed by applying three isotherm models: Langmuir, Freundlich and Temkin. Adsorption data of the dye gave best linearity into the Langmuir model at various temperatures. Adsorption of dye decreases with increasing pH and dye initial concentration. It also increases with increasing temperature. Thermodynamic parameters such as changes in Gibbs free energy ( $\Delta G$ ), enthalpy ( $\Delta H$ ) and entropy ( $\Delta S$ ) were also calculated. Adsorption process corresponds to physical adsorption as  $\Delta G$  values are between -6.95 and -12.85 KJ/mol.

**Key words-** Chitosan, adsorption, nanobeads, Congo red, dye etc.

## INTRODUCTION

Dyes make most hazardous group of industrial pollutants and include a large variety of compounds that pollute the aquatic ecosystem. Though the environmental behavior of dyes is very unspecified, interest is centered essentially over their conceivable poisonousness. Discharged water from industries either manufacturing dyes or using them like textile, leather, paper making, printing etc. are darkly colored due to color. An enormous amount of dyes with a large quantities of broad range of dissolved and suspended inorganic and organic impurities and their adducts with dye molecules. Coloring molecules are known to cause unsightly and susceptible dermatitis, skin bothering, malignancy and even genetic changes. Expulsion of color from wastewater is therefore of utmost importance to prevent pollution of water before receiving it into the aquatic ecosystem.

In spite of the fact that various strategies are known to eliminate toxic matters yet, adsorption is considered as one of the best, cheap, effective and efficient method for the expulsion of color from wastewater. The significant point of interest of using adsorption to control water toxicity are less expenditure and easy operation.

# Vibrational Analysis of Damped Non-Homogeneous Annular Plate Whose Thickness Changes Exponentially with Winkler's Type Elastic Foundation

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**Abstract:** The present paper deals with the mathematical model on vibrational analysis of damped non-homogeneous annular plate considering parameters of changing thickness and Winkler's type elastic foundation. Here thickness and non-homogeneity are considered to vary exponentially. Numerical simulation is performed through QSIT (Quintic spline interpolation technique) which provides approximate results as per desired accuracy for two different combination of edge conditions CC & CS and we obtained first three modes of frequency parameter. Accuracy for the solution to our assumed mathematical model is affirmed by comparing obtained results with those available in previous literature. MATLAB (2015) is used to produced and present the results of above mathematical model.

**Keywords –** Annular plate, damping parameter, Winkler's foundation, exponential thickness and non-homogeneity.

## 1. Introduction

Annular plate is widely used in design of stream turbine, high speed aircraft structures, racing sports, automobiles, nuclear plant structures etc. to providing structural component with high strength. Annular plate with composite material have created lighter and stronger structures which can resist high temperature environment. So various effects and parameters have been applied in previous studies & in this present paper also, which will helps to improves structures dynamics of a mechanical structures. For practical applications, in making mechanical structures which consist of highways, pavement, dams, building foundation, airport runways etc., researchers have used different type of elastic foundation parameters and varying thickness parameter for plate structures. Winkler's, Pasternak and Vlasov's are generally used by researchers as elastic foundation parameter for plate structures. researchers have applied Winkler's foundation in their research for studying frequency in vibration of different type plate structures.

Lal et al. [10] analysed and studied annular plate with non-homogeneity parameter & finds its vibrational behaviour for changing thickness & Winkler's type elastic foundation. Gupta et al. [4] in their research studied polar orthotropic annular plate axisymmetric vibrations whose thickness varies linearly with Pasternak foundation. Bhattacharya [1] have studied in detail effect of Vlasov's foundation on free vibration of plates. In addition to these Robin et al. [12], Sharma et al. [13], Gupta et al. [14] have also considered Winkler's foundation on behaviour of frequency of different type of plate structures. Non-homogeneity of the materials provides flexibility to mechanical structures for their operators as in case of switches, pressure capsules etc. Non-homogeneity provides us materials which are strong and light in weight in comparison to the old materials used previously, so it is necessary to study vibrations of annular plate structures considering non-homogeneity parameters. The non-homogeneity parameters have been considered by the various researchers [9, 11, 15] in their mathematical model of various shapes of plate structures. Singh & Jaiman [7] and Khare & Mittal [8] discussed on different type of boundary conditions of a thin annular circular plate.

The vibrational frequencies in mechanical structures should always be considered as damped frequencies since free vibrations are the ideal case and are practically not possible. This study of damping in structural dynamics is an important concept to be considered as they effect the vibrational behaviour of a structures [2]. The damping effect could be so small to effect the vibrational behaviour of plate or so large to effect the whole structure [5].

Thus considering the importance of ring shaped (especially annular plates) plates with various parameters, a mathematical model which consist of a fourth order partial differential equation is formulated for vibrational analysis of damped non-homogeneous annular plate considering thickness changing exponentially and tacking Winkler's elastic foundation. QSIT is used for numerical simulation of results to fetch first three modes of frequency parameter for two edge conditions viz. C-C and C-S respectively.

## 2. Methodology of The Problem

*self attested*  
*Manu Gupta*



Review Article

**Information and communication technology in agribusiness: A study of mobile applications in perspective of India**

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**Abstract**

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in one of its finding in 2019 stated that about 58% Indians dependent on agriculture and agriculture sector make about 15.96% of India's GDP. To get the best agriculture inputs, harvest price is the big question for Indian farmers; thus, we can say that "Agriculture is the foundation of the Indian economy. With the origin of Mobile Applications (m-apps) for agriculture and a huge dependency on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in agribusiness, the scenario in rural India has been changing rapidly. Since India's economy depends on agriculture, there is a lot of potential for Information and Communication Technology and mobile applications for business and its marketing. With growing smartphones with m-apps penetration in rural India, the agribusiness in rural belt is set for extension and further digitalization to revolutionize the agriculture sector. In recent years, nearly all Indians possess a mobile, and 50% are smartphones with internet connections. With Government's new legislative policy of the Digital India programme, mobile applications in India's rural belt cannot remain isolated. Digital India will connect Indian farmers worldwide through the internet and mobile applications and provide them with all necessary upliftment in business in India. This study has focused on the ICT and m-applications used in farming today and how they have changed business by providing a digital platform and with their impact on agribusiness.

**Keywords:** Agriculture, Agri-business, Digital Technology, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Mobile

**INTRODUCTION**

Agricultural m-commerce refers to the applications of mobile commerce (m-commerce) in the field of the agriculture sector for the supply-demand concept by use of internet network in the production, provides information services and other different operation in agriculture. Agricultural m-commerce also covers the cash flow of business transactions and physical flow of agricultural products. M-commerce in agriculture has helped in breaking the limit of region and time. (Singh and Kumar, 2018). It has increased information transmission, which helped farmers to lower transaction cost, reduce inven-

tory and increase business opportunities. (Trotten, 2010). A conducive environment developed for the awareness of farmers in rural areas through m-commerce for improving the quality of agricultural products and for the up-gradation of rural use of agriculture products. In India e-commerce serves as its backbone. About 58% of the total Indian population rely on agriculture for their livelihood. The agriculture sector accounts for around 15.96 per cent of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). There is a huge scope to introduce new technology to solve the challenges of weather unpredictability, scarcity of good qu-

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# ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF TRAINING IN ACHIEVING OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE

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**Abstract:** In 21st century effective training and development programs are implementing to achieve operational excellence in the industry. Training and development is widely acceptable to achieve operational excellence. This concept provides a comprehensive review of operational excellence to address the criticism of its theoretical groundwork and ideas that guide businesses to achieve the desired goal. Effective training and employee's development considered as an important factor in determining the operational excellence. The purpose of this paper is to investigate how training and development help to achieve a sustainable operational excellence in ITC.

**Key Words:** Development, Effective Training, Operational Excellence, Organizational Performance.

## Article History

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## Introduction

The term 'Operational Excellence' is such an important aspect and has become almost applied worldwide across a range of business functions and in research fields. Many organizations are implementing operational excellence initiatives within the organization. The Lean teams are being replaced with operational excellence teams in the modern organizations [1]. In simple words operational excellence is used in organizations for various improvements which help to attain a competitive benefit.

In Today competitive world, organizations not only maximize the benefits for the organization but parallel they must also focus on customer and stakeholders [2]. Operational excellence is a mindset within an organization that certain tools and principles can be used to achieve sustainable improvement and it can be achieved through effective training and development of employees within the organization where ideal work culture is created for employees that enable them to stay empowered and motivated at their workplace for long term sustainable growth.

## Literature Review

The literature review was chosen as the objective, to know the various types of activities being implemented for achieving operational excellence and sustainable development within the organizations. The subject matter was discussed based on various theoretical models and valuable information emphasis on training and development to achieve operational excellence. It also discusses different schools thoughts with emphasis on organizational performance, operational excellence and strategy.

## Operational excellence

Research Scholars and Various Management consultants are in the view that operational excellence can be achieved through several factors. These are (a) knowing the operation (b) Emphasis on training and development (c) Realizing the people are the organization's assets (d) fulfill customers' orders on time (e) Improving Customer service (f) Removing barriers to success (g) raising the quality of reviewing process (i) benchmarking (j) making system powerful (Berg,2014). Though previous studies have been done on operational excellence also encompasses several undefined dimensions that need a research attention. The first research that operational excellence is practice - led [1][2][10]. Some authors have been focusing their attentions to study the infrastructural aspects of strategic decision areas in structural aspects it includes facilities, capacity, technology and suppliers. Likewise, infrastructural aspects cover training and development, quality, human resources, planning related issues. A right combination of training and development help the organizational to achieve operational excellence.

## Training

Training is an indispensable management tool for improving individual and organizational performance, therefore organizations are spending huge money on training and development of employees that make a competitive advantage in this corporate world. Training is a technique to transform employee's skills and knowledge to improve their competencies on their current job. Employee training and developments is a strategic advantage to facilitate job related skills, behavior and enhance employee competency for efficient and effective performance. It is essential for every organization to identify the requirements, techniques and how to implement them and thereafter evaluate the results.

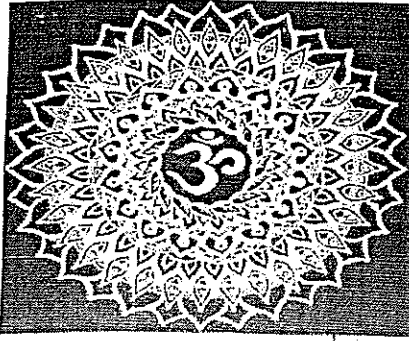
## Evaluation of training

Assessing at what extent the training efforts contribute to improved employee performance and evaluate employee performance. last evaluation is required to know the end results of all the programs conducted for the improvement in their skills and

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Dr. Gupta  
DATE ACCEPTED







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डॉ वन्दना रुहेला  
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सहारनपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश, भारत

## जीवन की सोदेश्यता – पुरुषार्थ सिद्धि

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### सारांश

आधुनिक समय में मानव नित्य प्रति भौतिक उन्नति में उत्तरोत्तर प्रगति करता जा रहा है, किंतु के लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में उसकी अपूर्णता बनी हुई बनी हुई है। जीवन में भौतिक उत्कर्ष को प्राप्त भी उसके हृदय की व्याकुलता उसकी अपूर्णता को द्योतित करती है। इसका कारण यह है कि जीवन के शरीरपक्ष के प्रति तो सजग है किंतु, यह भौतिक शरीर जिस आत्मा से, चैतन्य से संर होता है उसकी ओर अर्थात् आत्मोपलब्धि की ओर उसका ध्यान नहीं है। प्राचीन भारतीय पद्धति पुरुषार्थ चतुष्टय के माध्यम से ऐहिक और पारलौकिक अभ्युदय की प्राप्ति के मार्ग को प्र करके जीवन की सोदेश्यता को सिद्ध करती है। त्रिवर्ग को सम्यक् प्रकार से प्राप्त करके जीव चरम लक्ष्य मोक्ष का मार्ग स्वतः प्रशस्त हो जाता है। पुरुषार्थ चतुष्टय की प्राप्ति से जीवन के भ और आध्यात्मिक लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में मानव जीवन की पूर्णता होती है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र पुरुषार्थ के माध्यम से जीवन की सोदेश्यता पर एक विचारसरणि प्रस्तुत कर रहा है। प्राचीन ग्रंथों में उ जीवन के उद्देश्य और पुरुषार्थ सिद्धि से जीवन को सार्थक करने के चिंतन को प्रस्तुत यहां प्र किया गया है।

कूट शब्द: पुरुषार्थ, त्रिवर्ग, चतुर्वर्ग, सोदेश्यता, धर्म, अर्थ, काम, मोक्ष

### प्रस्तावना

वर्तमान समय विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनेकविध उपलब्धियों का युग है। ज्ञान विज्ञान के क्षेत्र अत्याधुनिकीकरण के फलस्वरूप अनेक क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन सर्वत्र दृष्टिगत हो रहे हैं। इन उपलब्धियों के दौर में मानव के रूप में हम कितने उन्नत हो रहे हैं, किस दिशा में जा रहे हैं इस विषय पर शिष्टिपात करना होगा। वर्तमान युग में मानव जीवन की सोदेश्यता निर्धारित करना अत्यंत आवश्यक जो मनुष्य को संपूर्णता की ओर अग्रसर करे। अग्निपुराण में कहा गया है— नरत्वं दुर्लभं लोके। मनुष्यत्व संसार में दुर्लभ है। भागवत पुराण में कहा गया है— मानव शरीर को नष्ट कर देना पुरुषार्थों की हत्या है।

अर्थयते प्रार्थयते सर्वैरिति अर्थः इस व्युत्पत्ति के अनुसार अभिलषित (विषयों) फल को अर्थ कहते हैं और.. पुरुषै अर्थयते इति पुरुषार्थः। ...अतः मनुष्य के जो प्रधान अभिलषित विषय हैं उन्हें पुरुषार्थ कहते हैं।<sup>1</sup>

मानव शरीर की सार्थकता उसके पुरुषार्थ में है, मानव ही सत्कर्म से अपने जीवन को सार्थक सकता है। मानव जीवन के दो पक्ष हैं भौतिक शरीर जो नष्टधर्मा है और इस हन्यमान शरीर में चलावा चिरन्तन, सनातन, अनश्वर आत्मा।<sup>2</sup>

यह मनुष्य ही है जो बौद्धिक चेतना से युक्त होने के कारण भोग और अपवर्ग रूप पुरुषार्थ की रि में समर्थ है। शरीर के द्वारा विभिन्न सांसारिक भाव पदार्थों के साक्षात्कार और अनुभव रूप भोग चैतन्य आत्मा की मुक्ति अर्थात् अपवर्ग में ही जीवन की सार्थकता है। अतः मानव मात्र के भोग अपवर्ग को सिद्ध करना ही पुरुषार्थ का प्रयोजन है। और पारलौकिक अभ्युदय के लिए मनुष्य को कर्मों में रत रहना चाहिए। आलस्य या प्रमाद में या भोगों को भोगने में पशु की भांति जीवन व्य करना मनुष्य शरीर के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है।<sup>3</sup>

पुरुषार्थ चतुष्टय हैं धर्म अर्थ काम और मोक्ष। धर्म अर्थ और काम इनकी समन्वित संज्ञा त्रिवर्ग रामायण महाभारत तथा अनेकानेक प्राचीन ग्रंथों में त्रिवर्ग की प्रभूत चर्चा प्राप्त होती है। जीवन पक्षद्वय की भांति मार्ग भी दो हैं – प्रवृत्ति मार्ग और निवृत्ति मार्ग। "अविद्यया मृत्युं तीर विद्ययाऽमृतमश्नुते"<sup>4</sup> यह श्रुतिवाक्य स्पष्टतः (संसारिक ज्ञान तथा) आध्यात्मिक ज्ञान का निर्देश

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## Intermediation and Production approach based Efficiency of public sector banks, using Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA)

Shalu Pundir\*  
Dr. Harvir Singh Chaudhary\*\*

In modern times the efficiency of banks is important for economic growth. Efficiency is an indicator of performance and as competition increases day by day it is necessary for DMUs to use their resources more efficiently. Efficiency is also important for DMUs stability and profitability. DEA is a non-parametric approach and can be used to measure the efficiency of DMUs. To tackle multiple inputs and output DEA is most suitable. Banks have many functions we can be classified these functions between traditional functions and modern functions. In traditional functions, banks have the role of intermediary and in modern functions, banks work as service providers. This paper analyze the approach based efficiency of banks named as Intermediary approach based (IAB) and Production approach based (PAB) using DEA. This paper found out that selected public sector banks are more efficient in intermediary activities and less efficient in service providing activities of banks. In intermediary activities banks are 97.5% efficient while in service providing banks have scope to increase efficiency by 40 percent. So the main focus of policymakers should be the side of making banks more efficient in service providing. Oriental Bank and SBI banks are fully efficient in both activities. This study suggests Banks should increase deposits, earning assets, non-interest income, and net profit to work more efficiently as a service provider.

**Key-words:** DEA (Data envelopment analysis), DMUs (Decision making units), IAE (Intermediation approach based efficiency), PAE (production approach based efficiency)

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# A Study of Personality Characteristics and Teaching Aptitude of B.Ed. Students

Dr. Dharmendra Kumar\* and Shalini Sharma\*\*

## ABSTRACT

The strength of an educational system largely depends upon the quality and competency of its teacher. The two major qualities of a teacher are his personality and aptitude in teaching. The present study is undertaken to over the personality and teaching aptitude of B.Ed. students through descriptive survey method and thereby enhancing the quality of higher education. The sample comprised of 120 B.Ed. students studying in various institution of teacher education in Muzaffarnagar district affiliated to C.C.S University Meerut. For the data collection, random sampling technique is used. The present study involves gender as an independent variable and personality characteristics and teaching aptitude as dependent variables.

The findings of the study reveal: - 1.) No significant difference is found in personality of male and female B.Ed. students. 2) The null hypothesis is accepted of all 16 factors of personality characteristics of B.Ed. students. 3) No significant difference is found in Teaching Aptitude of male and female B.Ed. students. 4) Female B.Ed. students have high teaching aptitude as compared to male B.Ed. students.

**Keywords:** Personality Characteristics, Teaching Aptitude, B.Ed. Students

## INTRODUCTION

Education is the passport to the future for tomorrow belongs to those who prepare for it today. Teacher is the driver of the educational system. A teacher is like a gardener who nurtures the uniqueness of every student and it is only through the magical power of his personality characteristics and his aptitude in teaching. The two qualities transform the students into a beautiful tree. It is said that of all the hard jobs around, one of the hardest is teaching. Therefore, a teacher should have a good personality trait and a strong and desired aptitude in teaching.

According to R.B. Cattell- "Personality is that which permits a prediction of what a person will do in a given situation"

According to William Calley and Paul Johnes- "yesterday's achievement is today's ability and tomorrow's aptitude". The strength of an educational system largely depends upon the quality of its teacher. The two major qualities of a teacher are his personality and his aptitude in teaching. The present study is undertaken to over the personality and teaching aptitude of B.Ed. students through descriptive survey method and thereby enhancing the quality of higher education. The sample comprised of 120 B.Ed. students studying in various institution in Muzaffarnagar district affiliated to C C S University, Meerut. For the data collection, descriptive random sampling technique is used. The present study

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# Valueless Education – Making Clever Devils

 Dr. Jyoti Singh

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Education is systematic attempt towards learning basic facts about humanity. Our ancient scriptures define education as that which liberates i.e. provides the instruments for liberation from ignorance and oppression. Nowadays, life is becoming complex and complicated, belief in higher ideal is no more found. Condition of the system of values and ethics are rapidly deteriorating in our daily life. We are going through a crisis of values in our social and political life. Pursuit of material wealth and selfish ends at any cost has become ultimate aim of life. There is great crisis of values in our colleges and schools too. Recent episodes of JNU ( Jawaharlal Nehru University ), Hyderabad University and BHU ( Banaras Hindu University ) clearly indicate the erosion of values in education, social and political spheres. Therefore value education is much required in present times.

Radhakrishnan has rightly said that a civilization is not build of bricks, steel and machinery, it is built with men, their quality and character. Therefore, value based education is needed to impart social and moral values, integrity, character, spirituality and many more in a person. Main idea behind value education is to cultivate essential values in the students so that the civilization that teaches us to manage complexities can be sustained and further developed.

## 2. Ancient Education System and Education of Values.

Ancient India recognized the supreme value of education in human life. The ancient thinkers felt that a healthy society is not possible without educated individuals. They framed very liberal educational scheme to prepare the students for useful life in enjoying its all aspects. In ancient times, India had explicitly recognized the supreme goal of life as self-realization. Therefore, the aims of education were to provide good training to pupils for performing their social, religious, and economic duties. In this regard A.S. Alteker opines, "Infusion of a spirit of piety, righteousness, formation of character, development of personality, inculcation of civic and social duties, promotion of social efficiency and preservation and spread of national culture may be described as chief aims of Ancient India Education." At that time, the aim

## 1. Meaning of Value and Concept of Value-Oriented Education.

The word Value is derived from a Latin word ' Valere' which expresses the value or the utility of a thing. Value is the conception of something that is personally or socially preferred. It is the commitment of the individuals to values which is responsible for the development of human society. Values are guiding principles that shape our world outlook, attitude and conduct. Dr.

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## A STUDY OF EFFECT OF CHILD PARENT RELATIONSHIP OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT WITH RESPECT TO THEIR GENDER

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### Abstract

*When dealing with the education of any child the role of their parents in their education is beneficial in order to guide them in an appropriate direction. According to a research study by Ronald Ferguson, "Nearly half of a child's achievement in school can be accounted by factors outside the school, including parent support". Consequently, the most important support any child can receive comes from the parents. This support ranges from being responsible for making sure that the child arrives at school well rested, well fed and ready to learn, to setting high expectations for their child.*

*From the starting of education in India parents plays a crucial role in the education of their child but these roles can be differentiated on the basis of gender of child. Although some education researchers did many researches like in the study of parent-child relationship and emotional maturity of girls by DR. Waheeda Mathew the result shows that there exhibited a significant correlation between parent child relationship and emotional maturity of girls. Another comparative study of adolescent-parent relationship among boys and girls by Shaheed Shah and Nadhla Hussain and result shows a major distinction between the application of symbolic punishment, rejecting and loving factor for different child gender. Whereas there was no major distinction seen in when the protecting factor was linked to adolescent's gender. Hence these factors affect the education of children by the differentiated role of parents on their children study among boys and girls.*

**Key Words-** Child Parent Relationship, Academic Achievement, School Going Children, Gender