



Janki Devi Bajaj Government Girls College, Kota

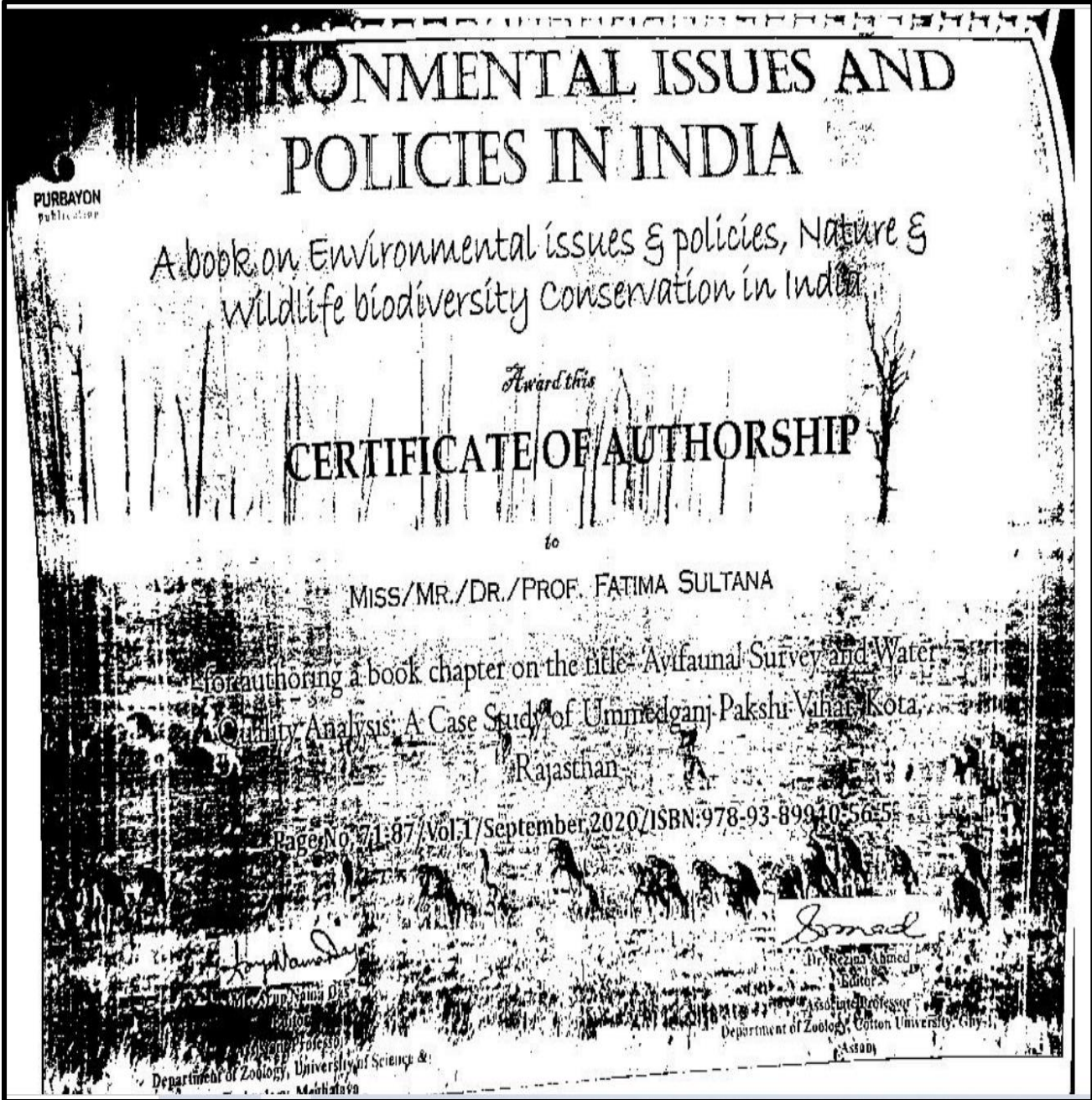


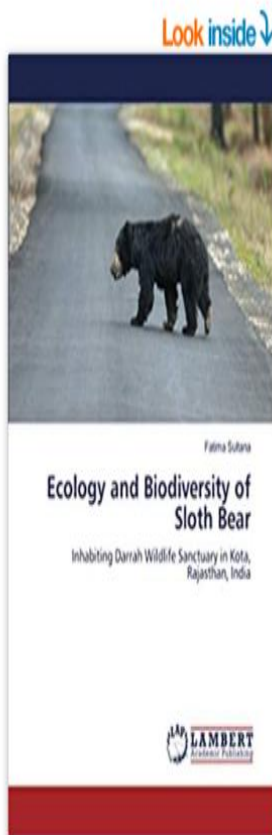
Self-Study Report Criterion -3

3.3.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five years

Content		Page No.
2020-21	Books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings	1-10

2020-21





See all 2 images

Ecology and Biodiversity of Sloth Bear: Inhabiting Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary in Kota, Rajasthan, India Paperback – December 5, 2020

by Fatima Sultana (Author)

See all formats and editions







Paperback

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Habitat use pattern and assess impacts of biotic pressure The sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*) is one of the most widely distributed large mammals in India. At the same time, the sloth bear has suffered as much as other large mammals from human impacts on forested areas. The Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary, which comprises both protected and unprotected areas, harbors a sizeable population of sloth bears (n=21). The habitat available for sloth bears is highly degraded and interspersed by villages and agricultural crop fields. Due to the ongoing encroachment on the forest land and habitat degradation over the years, the status of the sloth bear is not only endangered in this area but is also leading to a more conflicting situation. About 4.72 % of India's geographical area is under protection for in situ biodiversity conservation and many wild animals are living in unprotected habitats (Rodgers et al., 2004). The impacts of biotic pressures might be less on species living in protected areas but are believed to be high

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Print length	Language	Publication date	Dimensions	ISBN-10	ISBN-13
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Product details

Book Chapter - 2020

Use of sustainable organic transformations in the construction of heterocyclic scaffolds

9

Sarita Khandelwal, Yogesh Kumar Tailor, Esha Rushell, Mahendra Kumar

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9.1 Introduction

The green chemistry aims to design environmentally benign chemical processes and sustainable synthetic methodologies in order to eliminate or reduce the use of hazardous and toxic chemicals at any stage of production in the industry or laboratory [1]. According to the principles of green chemistry, the chemical reaction should be: (i) catalytic, (ii) atom-economical, (iii) environmentally friendly, (iv) with mild reaction conditions, and (v) operational simplicity and proceed without the need for protecting the atmosphere. The conventional organic solvents used extensively for dissolving reactants, extracting and washing the products and for separating the mixtures are generally volatile, flammable, explosive, and toxic for human beings, animals, and even plants. The conventional organic solvents are hazardous not only to the environment but also show acute and chronic toxicity, carcinogenicity, ecological toxicity, and nonbiodegradability. The precautions to minimize the effects of these solvents by improved recycling processes have limited success and cannot avoid some losses into the environment. Therefore, the replacement of these hazardous solvents with green and sustainable alternative solvents seems to be the only valid alternative for a sustainable use of solvents. The development of bio-renewable and biodegradable solvents that are not based on crude petroleum depends mainly on the substitution of petrochemically fabricated solvents with "bio-solvents" from renewable resources [2], and the substitution of hazardous solvents with ones that show better EHS (Environmental, Health, and Safety) properties [3]. Although the last couple of decades has seen a considerable sustainable development in chemical research with green technology in organic syntheses and catalysis with the use of a variety of unconventional solvents, such as water [4], ionic liquids (ILs) [5], fluorous media [6], supercritical fluids [7], and polyethylene glycol [8], but probably even a single system, in its own right, will ever be able to replace completely all conventional reagents and solvents as a truly environment friendly alternative because the use of these solvents is still subject to strict limitations, such as the instability and solubility of some reactive reagents or substrates in water, high prices and lack of data about the toxicity and

COVID-19 impact on the world

Mrs Nidhi Meena*

Dr. Jagrati Meena**

Abstract

This chapter will introduce the positive and negative impact of the novel coronavirus commonly known as COVID-19 on human beings. It has had devastating impact on all aspects of human life. The focus will be particularly on challenges faced by different sectors of society like economy, education, medical facilities globally and on India. It will also through some light on the positive influence on nature.

Key Word- grief, healthcare system, psychological well, economy

Introduction

The novel coronavirus was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, china. It is a respiratory disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The world health organization (WHO) in January 2020 declared COVID-19 an international public health emergency and characterized it as pandemic in march 2020. It is highly infectious disease. It spreads through droplets by cough/sneezes, saliva or discharge from the nose of the infected person. It has no definitive treatment available. Its spread can be controlled only by social distancing, regular hand washing, sanitization, wearing mask and vaccination.

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COVID -19 and its Impact On Two E- Economy and Environment

Dr. Jagrati Meena *

Mrs. Nidhi Meena **

Abstract

Human being always learned a lesson from crisis and change their life style. None of us imagined our everyday work to be done completely online from home. None of us had imagined that we would face such outbreak of COVID-19 . Covid -19 emerged from Wuhan (China) in December 2019 which started spreading globally and become a serious problem for almost every society on the earth. Thus, on 11 march 2020 World Health Organization (WHO) has declared Covid -19 as a global pandemic as affected by multiple countries and turn into biggest health crisis in the world history. Some nations have recorded very low cases due to adopted correct and effective strategies to handle the current outbreak since beginning but in some top nations and in India COVID-19 has rapidly affected almost all segments of human life. This chapter will help the readers to understand the impact of global health crisis (COVID-19) in, economic, health, environment and education system of human life.

Introduction

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic caused by new variant of coronavirus named severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) which originated in the city of Wuhan, China, in December 2019 has quickly spread to various countries. On 11March 2020 World Health Organization (WHO) has

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Applications of Nanotechnology in COVID-19 Treatment

Nimish Kumar*
Dr. Vijay Devra**

Abstract

SARS-CoV-2 and the sickness it produces, COVID-19 sparked a global epidemic in just a few months. To create effective treatment options, virologists, biologists, pharmacists, materials scientists, and physicians are working together. This virus is to blame for the ongoing epidemic that causes severe respiratory issues and pneumonia because of human contamination, resulting in a life-threatening situation. This report summarizes current representative tactics in antiviral research involving nanomaterials. Recent advances in nanotechnology have shown that they can aid in the manufacture of vaccinations in a short amount of time. We concentrate on the specific role that nanotechnology can play in combating the pandemic, such as the use of metal nanomaterials for drug/vaccine delivery and the promotion of nanomaterials in pneumonia therapy. Meanwhile, sophisticated virus detection methodologies based on NPs will be detailed, with the goal of inspiring scientists to create cost-effective Nano platforms for prevention, diagnosis, and therapy.

Keywords: COVID-19 , Antiviral drugs Vaccines, Nanotechnology, Drug delivery Metal Nanomaterials.

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Impact of COVID-19 on Production and Distribution in Agricultural Sector

Jaishree Daverey*
Pratibha Shaurya**

Agriculture is a profession of hope. It's the inspiration of any stable economy contributing to around 17% to the full GDP. It also plays an important role within the Indian economy. Over 70 % the agricultural households depend upon agriculture. Also, it provides employment to over 60% of the population. It consists of more than 12 crore smallholder and marginal farmers, among them maximum of the farmers face annual risks related to low precipitation, price volatility, inflation, weak infrastructure, debts, etc.

The economy pointers showed what was at that point known: production had contracted in factories and services have suffered losses. Both lives and livelihoods are in danger from this pandemic. The Indian economy is left with agriculture, just farming to rely on!!

COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the Indian agricultural system extensively it also added challenge for agriculture sector additionally which affected majority of the population thanks to its large outreach but despite of that India's agricultural sector has proved its resilience by becoming the sole sector to register a positive growth 3.4% during the financial year (FY here after) 2020-21 (Quarter 1: April 2020 to June 2020) at a constant price.

The share of agriculture in GDP increased to 19.9 per cent in 2020-21 from 17.8 per cent in 2019-20. The last time the contribution

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(Health, Agriculture, Economic & Politics)

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कोविड-19 का मानव जीवन पर प्रभाव

डॉ. मौसमी मीणा*

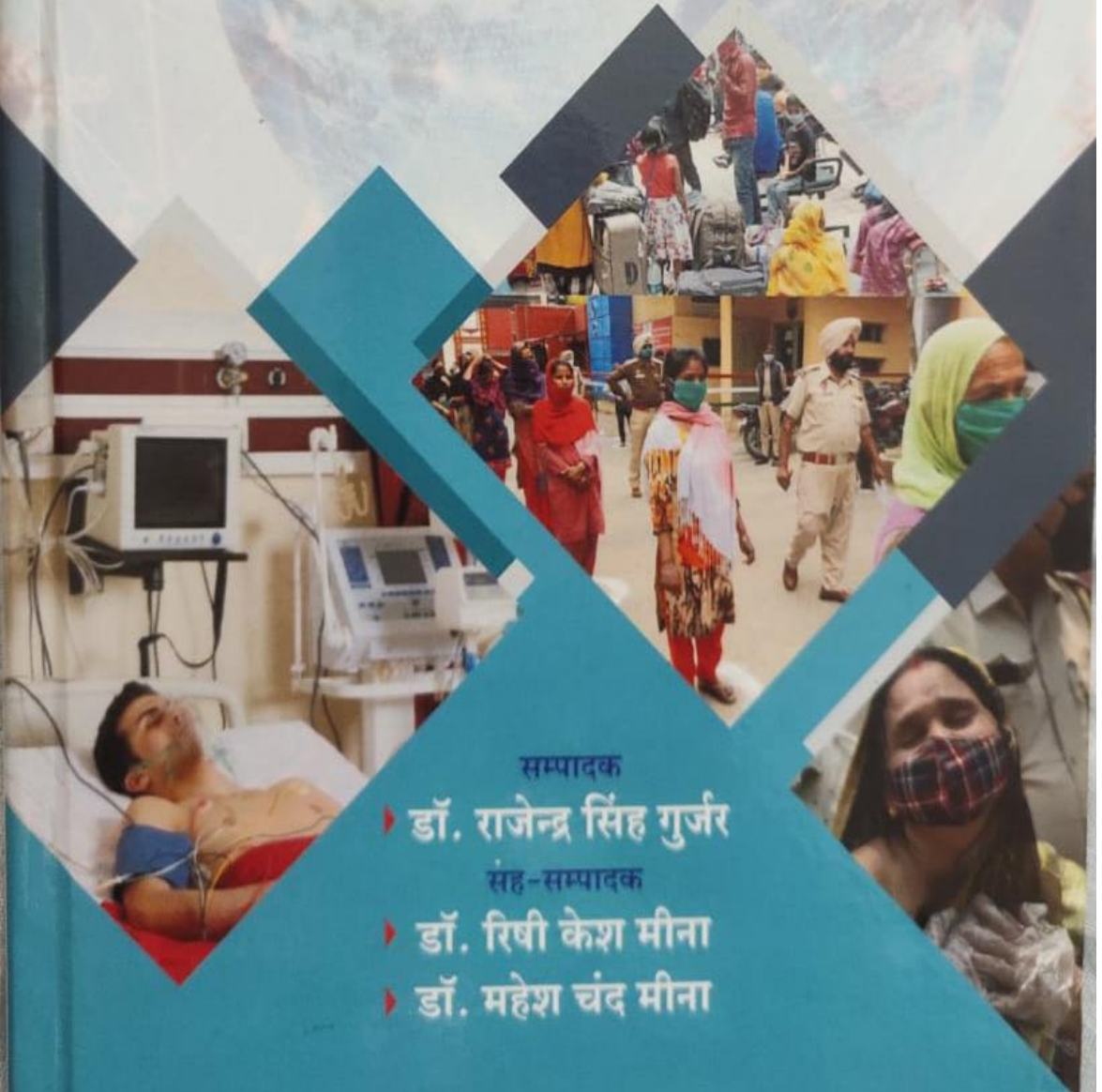
कोविड-19 अंग्रेजी के COVID VIRUS DISEASE के प्रारंभिक वर्णों से बना है जो कि 2019 में विश्व पटल पर आया तथा विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने इसे COVID नाम दिया। इस संक्रामक बीमारी के नवम्बर 2019 में अस्तित्व में आने के कारण यह COVID-19 के नाम से चिकित्सीय क्षेत्र में जाना गया। कोरोना वायरस या COVID-19 संक्रमण एक ऐसी बीमारी है जिसे विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने महामारी घोषित किया है। नवम्बर 2019 में यह चीन के वुहान शहर की प्रयोगशाला से निकला था, धीरे-धीरे यह वायरस इंसान से इंसान में फैलने लगा। देखते ही देखते इस वायरस ने पूरी दुनिया में पैर पसार लिये। अंटार्कटिका जैसे क्षेत्र में भी कोरोना की पुष्टि की गई। जनवरी 2020 में यह वायरस सर्वप्रथम भारत के केरल राज्य में पाया गया। 22 मार्च 2020 को पूरे देश में जनता कर्फ्यू लगाया गया था तथा सरकार ने 24 मार्च 2020 को 21 दिनों के लिए पूरे देश में लॉकडाउन लगाने का आदेश दिया। यह लॉकडाउन पाँच चरणों में 30 जून 2020 तक लागू रहा जिसका विवरण इस प्रकार से है—

- प्रथम चरण : 25 मार्च 2020 से 14 अप्रैल 2020 – 21 दिन
- द्वितीय चरण : 15 अप्रैल 2020 से 03 मई 2020 – 19 दिन
- तृतीय चरण : 04 मई 2020 से 17 मई 2020 – 14 दिन
- चतुर्थ चरण : 18 मई 2020 से 31 मई 2020 – 14 दिन
- पाँचवा चरण : 01 जून 2020 से 30 जून 2020 – 30 दिन

* सहायक आचार्य (प्राणीशास्त्र) – जे.डी.बी. कन्या महाविद्यालय, कोटा



मानव जीवन पर कोरोना का कहर



सम्पादक

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- सह-सम्पादक
- ▶ डॉ. रिषी केश मीना
- ▶ डॉ. महेश चंद मीना