



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

S. N.	Content		Page No
1	Jan 2020- Dec 2020	Books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings	1-11

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


JAN 2020 TO DEC 2020

Dr. Sadguru Prakash has started his teaching career in department of Zoology, M.L.S.T.C. College, Barampore since 2002 after completing his Ph.D degree in 2000 from Dr. R.K.L. Awadh University, Ayodhya under the supervision of Dr. K.K. Agrawal. Dr. Prakash is well known researcher and published more than 45 research papers in reputed national and international journals and attended more than 20 national and international conferences/ seminars/ symposium and delivered lectures at various places. He has been awarded Fellowship from Blue Planet Society, Prayagraj, Asian Biological Research Foundation, Prayagraj and Global Environment & Social Association, New Delhi. He has been awarded Dr. A.J.J. J. Akiba Kaban Green Environment Protection Award by GESA, New Delhi, Innovative Education Award by GESA, New Delhi and Research Zoology Award by IAP, Prayagraj. He has supervised one Ph.D. Scholar, one M.Phil Student and five dissertation projects of A.Sc. Students. Journal of other academic pursuit viz. Examination Incharge of the College, member of proctorial board, assistant coordinator GSDU study center, Assistant coordinator IQAC of the college etc. and member of Board of studies of Siddharth University, Kapilnagar, Siddharth Nagar U.P.

Dr. Rajiv Ranjan has started his teaching in 2002 after completing his Ph.D degree in Plant Pathology from Dr. R.K.L. Awadh University, Ayodhya under the supervision of Dr. J.P. Tiwari and guidance of Late Prof. Ashwani Kc. Srivastava, D.D.U university, Gorakhpur. Dr. Ranjan has published more than 15 research papers in reputed national and international journals and attended more than 20 national and international conferences/ seminars/ symposium. He has been awarded Fellowship from Asian Biological Research Foundation, Prayagraj and Lal Bahadur Shastri Council award for Biodiversity by GESA, New Delhi. He has guided more than 30 dissertation projects of M.Sc. Students. He is equally active in other cocurricular activities of the college viz programme officer NSS, Game superintendent, Assistant Hostel warden, member of proctorial board, member of sport council & board of studies of Siddharth University, Kapilnagar, Siddharth Nagar U.P.

Dr. Ravindra Kumar Pandey has been working as associate professor in department of Zoology since 2001. He has completed his M.Sc. degree from D.U. Gorakhpur university Gorakhpur in his honours with specialization in genetics and molecular genetics in 1993 with M.T. (M.Phil) degree from Dr. R.K.L. Awadh university, Ayodhya under the supervision of Dr. J.P. Tiwari. Dr. Pandey has published more than twenty five research papers in reputed national and international journals and attended several seminar symposium conference organized by various college and universities. He has been awarded Fellowship from Asian Biological Research Foundation, Prayagraj. He has supervised more than three M.Sc. students and delivered more popular lectures on various topics. Journal of other academic pursuit viz. Examination Incharge, member of proctorial board, NSS and Ex-coordinator GSDU study center etc. In-charge of sport council & member of Board of studies of Siddharth University, Kapilnagar, Siddharth Nagar. He has guided more than 30 dissertation projects of M.Sc. Students.

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Biology of Complexes of Ruthenium(II) Mixedhalides

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ABSTRACT

The ability of Ru to exist in many oxidation states is an important property of this element, which plays an important role in its applications. Ruthenium readily form coordinate complexes and these complexes have their applications in diverse fields. Day-to-day expanding in the chemistry of ruthenium and its complexes is due to their applications directly or indirectly in determination of calcitonin level in blood, in Eleccysfolate RBC assay to estimate folate deficiency in RBC, as immunosuppressant, as antimicrobial agents, as antibiotic agents, as inhibitors to inhibit over production of nitric oxide in biological cell, as metallopharmaceuticals in treatment of various diseases including cancer, AIDS, radio sensltizers complexes with ruthenium are used in radiation therapy, as anti-metastasis drugs. Dragutan et al. in editorial special issue review wrote "Valorization of Ru complexes in photochemistry and agrochemicals will undoubtedly be forthcoming". A survey of literature shows that designing of new ligands that can complexed with ruthenium in various oxidation states can lead to develop new materials. Now, center of gravity of approach of biology together with chemistry and phys-

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ROLE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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INTRODUCTION

The relationship between energy and economic development is as crucial in the less developed countries as it was to be continued to be in industrialized nations. The process of economic growth is traceable in large part of the substitution of energy for muscle in the performance of every type of agriculture, industrial and domestic task. Energy is the golden thread that connects economics, increases social equality and an environment that allows the world to thrive. Development of any nation depends on energy and sustainable development only possible with sustainable energy. The concept of sustainable development was described by the World Commission on Environment and Development in its 1987 book *Our Common Future* [1]. Its definition of "sustainability", now used widely, is, "Sustainable development should meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"[2].

The conversion of energy develops environmental problems in term of greenhouse gas emission. The major greenhouse gases; carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide are causing global warming to the environment. Renewable energy resources appear to be the

one of the most efficient and effective solutions of environmental problem. That is why there is an intimate connection between renewable energy and sustainable development.

Energy is one of the single most important engines of growth and prosperity. This applies to the industrialized world, but even more so to the developing countries. The production and use of energy will increase dramatically over the next decades. This represents a crucial challenge for our society in terms of the long-term sustainability of our energy system. If we do not significantly alter the way we produce and consume energy today, the adverse impacts on our climate and environment will become both unmanageable and irreversible [3].

At present consumption of fossil fuel is dramatically increasing along with improvements in quality of life, industrialization of developing nations and increase of the world population. It has long been recognised that this excessive fossil fuel consumption not only leads to an increase in the rate of diminishing fossil fuel reserves, but it also has a significant adverse impact on the environment, resulting in increased health risk and threat of global climate change [4]. Increasing consumption of fossil fuels to meet

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Editors

Dr. Rezina Ahmed
Mr. Arup Nama Das



Avifaunal Survey and Water Quality Analysis: A Case Study of Ummedganj Pakshi Vihar, Kota, Rajasthan

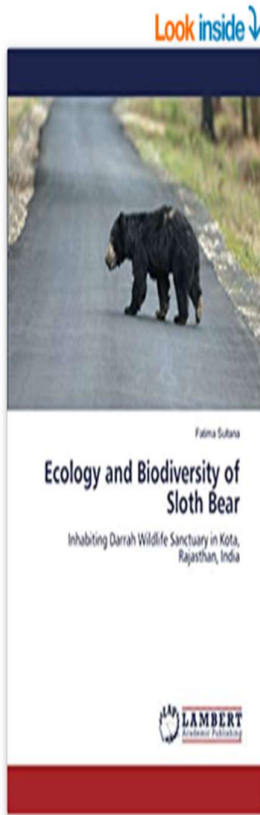
Dr. Fatima Sultana*

Abstract

Birds have daily and seasonal dependencies on wetlands for food and other life-sustaining systems. The study was designed to assess the quality of pond water in Ummedganj Pakshi Vihar, Kota, Rajasthan, with respect to the physico-chemical parameters including Temperature, pH, Turbidity, colour, Odour, Alkalinity, Total hardness, Calcium hardness, Magnesium hardness, Chlorides, Sulphate, Nitrites, Nitrate, Total dissolved solid (TDS), Fluoride, compared with WHO and BIS water quality standards and biological examination. All water quality parameters were within permissible limits as per the IS 2296:1982 of class D prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS). The study can offer the requisite information for the authority to protect and conserve these small water bodies. The present study concludes that the importance of the Ummedganj Pakshi Vihar is important feeding ground for the migratory and the resident species of the birds.

Keywords: Water analysis, pollution, Migratory birds, Resident birds.

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

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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 [Read more](#)

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Use of sustainable organic transformations in the construction of heterocyclic scaffolds

9

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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], fluorinated 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

Chapter - 4

Anophelines-The Vectors of Malaria

Dr. Smriti Johari

Introduction

Mosquitoes are ubiquitous in distribution and are found in all regions of world, except the regions near the two poles and altitudes beyond 2000 marks. There are 3500 species of mosquitoes, out of which most of them exist in tropical climate. In India mosquitoes have been known from very ancient times and are considered as a cause of both nuisance and deadly human diseases. Mosquito borne disease are transmitted typically by the bite of an infected mosquito. Different vectors carry different diseases such as malaria, dengue, encephalitis, yellow fever, etc. which frequently occur in India and cause heavy morbidity and mortality annually. The dynamics of disease transmission by these vectors is governed by an array of factors such as climate change, environmental disturbances, and several other man made factors which include change in land use, population density, community hygiene and human behaviour. The civil developmental activities in the urban areas prove favourable for mosquito breeding as a result of which Malaria is freely disseminated from urban areas to rural areas by the free movement of the people to the big cities and towns in search of employment for various developmental activities like industries, constructions etc. While moving out of urban areas the infection borne individuals carry the infection even to the distant rural areas thus establishing a new source of transmission to the distant areas. Rural migration leads to the establishment of "urban slums" with poor housing and sanitary conditions. These areas have a heavy breeding potential of *Anopheles stephensi*, *A. culifacies*, *Culex quinquefasciatus* and *Aedes aegypti*. The major mosquito vectors of India belong to the genera *Culex*, *Aedes*, and *Anopheles*. While *Culex* is the major vector of filariasis and Japanese encephalitis, *Aedes* carries dengue, and *Anopheles* transmits malaria (Hemingway *et al.*, 2006).

In India over 80% of country population is exposed to the risk of malaria due to the wide distribution of mosquitoes. Malaria is one of the important factors responsible for the slow growth of nation's agricultural, industrial and economic progress.

About Editor's



Dr. Deepali Lall is a working Associate Professor (30 years of vast and varied Experience), and the HOD Zoology Dept. S.D Govt. College, Beawar. She has done B.Sc, M.Sc, and Ph.D. from Rajasthan University, Jaipur. She has published more than 60 research papers in National and International journals, and she is the author of 2 books. She has attended Newyork, Abudhabi, London, Nepal International conference as a keynote speaker and chairperson. She is a fellow of the American Leadership board.



Dr. Sudha Summarwar is working as Research Associate of Sangam University, Bhiwara. She has 14 years' experience in the areas of Research, (Oxidative stress, Haematology in Indian major carps, and Molecular Identification and Phylogenetic Relationships in fishes.). She has done M.Sc., M. Phil., Ph.D., Post Doc (UGC), and currently Pursuing D.Sc. She has More than 55 research papers in National and International journals, 3 books, and 2 chapters contributed to different books and 2 patents published. She is FICCE (fellow of the International congress of Chemistry and Environment) and Assistant Editor in the International Journal of Zoology Studies.



Dr. Gunmala Gugalia M.Sc, Ph.D. She is a Review member of the International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts. She has done her master's degree in Botany and Ph.D. in 2007 from Mohan Lal Sukhadia University, Udaipur (Raj.). She is having 15 years of teaching as well as research experience. The research field of her principal interest is the effects of phytochemicals on microbes, nematodes, and insects. Presently associated with Sangam University, Bhiwara as Research Associate Professor. More than 20 research papers are published in National and International journals, She is a lifetime member of the International Journal of Microbiology.



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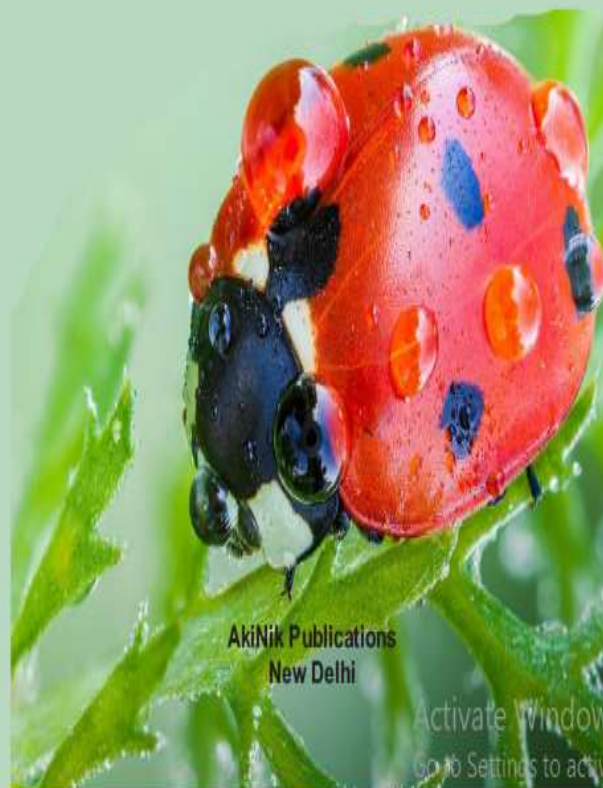
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