

Sharma

SPECTRUM DISCRETE MATHEMATICAL STRUCTURE

for
B.C.A. (SEMESTER-V)
P.U.



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SHARMA PUBLICATIONS

N.D. 118, Tanda Road, Jalandhar.

Phone : 0181-2284080, 6280996429

Email-Id : sharmapublication.sharma@gmail.com

Website : www.sharmapublications.com

through GCCs and Recyclers. During the reporting period, an average of 1.56 lakhs transactions were processed through GRC daily.

Green Pins

This service allows customers to generate their PINs through channels such as ATM, SMS, IVR, INB and the Quick mobile application. Implementing this initiative has resulted in significant reduction in paper consumption and, thereby, costs. During FY 2017-18, more than 5.15 crore PINs were generated through this channel.

CONCLUSION

The current study has revealed that the banking sector has become extremely conscious of the need to protect the environment. The Private Banks are as much involved in the caring environment approach as the Public Banks. All the banks are making efforts to make banking paperless. This has been fully supported by technology in terms of electronic fund transfers, ATMs, internet and mobile banking. Banks are in search of alternative sources for running facilities like ATM's etc. The adoption of Green Banking not only enhances the image of the bank, but also protects the environment and makes the overall growth sustainable.

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Abstract

Corporate social responsibility is ethical, sustainable, and a key element of CSI. It is a continuous process of identifying, measuring, and managing the environmental, social, and economic impacts of the organization. The measurement and management of these impacts are required by CSI.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Sustainability, Ethics, Governance.

Introduction

Corporate social responsibility is a growing trend among companies, governments, and others. It is a key element of CSI.

Business opinion is a key element of CSI. It is a continuous process of identifying, measuring, and managing the environmental, social, and economic impacts of the organization. The measurement and management of these impacts are required by CSI.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate social responsibility is a key element of CSI. It is a continuous process of identifying, measuring, and managing the environmental, social, and economic impacts of the organization. The measurement and management of these impacts are required by CSI.

Key points

Definition. Concerns internal and external stakeholders. Sustainable development. Becoming a reality.

Important

The most important

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Head Office and Address for Correspondance

Sunil Gupta, SG Publishers, SCO First Floor, Ravinder Nagar
Adjoining Urban Estate II, Jalandhar City (Pb.) -144022
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Branch Offices in India

Delhi: Sunil Gupta, SG Publishers, A 26, Luxmi Kunj, Plot No.6, Sector 13, Near Bhagwati Hospital, Rohini, Delhi 110085.

Chandigarh: Sunil Gupta, SG Publishers, SCO 209, Sector 36 D, Chandigarh.

Kullu: Sunil Gupta, SG Publishers, Dev Bhoomi, Plot No 18, Industrial Area, Shamshi, Distt.Kullu, Himachal Pradesh.

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Ragging in Educational Institutions

Chief Editor: Dr. Vijay Laxmi

Editors: Mrs. Anjali Arora Soni, Dr. Daljeet Kaur & Mrs. Puneet Kaur

ISBN: 978-93-83911-89-9

Price: ₹ 400/-

Published By

SG Publishers

SCO First Floor, Ravinder Nagar

Adjoining Urban Estate II

Jalandhar City (Pb.) -144022

Prop.Sunil Gupta, 076960-70246, 098880-15859

E mail: sgpublisher@hotmail.com; sgpublishers@hotmail.com



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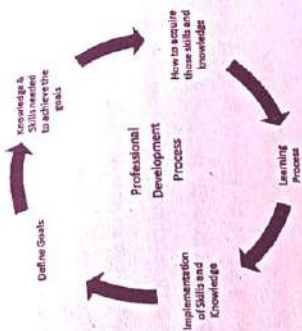
PARTAP COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
LUDHIANA

been given certain dose of information to digest on time. They should be given a chance to give feedback about what they feel about the information provided and about the implementation of the same. There should be an exchange of ideas between the educators about what should be done and what not. It would estimatedly produce better outcomes.

Peer Engagement: Nobody knows more than the teachers about the level and requirement of the students. Thus, instead of imposing instruction upon them, it should be left to the teachers who by interacting with each other and peer engagement would produce the desired outcomes. Therefore, it will help in imparting better education and classroom environment to the students.

Must be according to the Grade Level and Type of Student - Every student doesn't have the same mindset and same level of intelligence. If teachers use the advanced methods and technology for teaching which is above the students' level of understanding, it will yield no results. Teachers must opt the advanced methods of teaching which provide their students the advanced as well as practical knowledge. Teachers must be taught to use teaching learning methods best suited to the students' level of understanding.

Throwing cash for Professional Development Programmes is not enough - Professional Development Programmes should focus on quality work and implementable outcomes. Throwing cash merely is nothing but a wastage of time and money. Teachers themselves will have to take interest in these seminars so that the desired goals are achieved at least if nothing more. The quality education should be given to the educators so that they can execute the same in their classroom.



The process of Professional Development is completed only when the acquired knowledge and skills are implemented effectively. Spending huge amounts of money is not the only requisite, but it requires the complete process from setting the goal to the implementation of the knowledge in the classrooms. Following the professional development process given above, we can definitely achieve the aim of quality education to the teachers as well as students.

Expert Support - The knowledge and information in professional development programmes should be given by an expert, who has thorough knowledge of the subjects as well as advanced methodology. The process of professional development must be followed in a systematic way. Boas in her "Teacher Development - all it can be" has shown how training, education and development work differently and produce different outcomes for the collective professional development of a teacher. According to her "training imparts us learning about how to use digital tools. Education is learning how digital tools can enhance learning and development is selecting the appropriate digital tool to achieve a learning outcome and reflect on its effectiveness."

Setting term Goals - Setting the goals should be primarily based on the only

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Khanna

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Professor
Administrative
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Professor of
College

प्रतिभाशाली एवं प्रतापशाली था। वे सब धर्मों था, वह गुरु जी का विशेष भक्त था गुरु जी न है जिसमें चारों वर्णों को समान दर्जा प्राप्त एक ही जाति मानी है चाहे वह कोई भी धर्म

मानव का समुचित सम्मान करते थे। मानव है एक ही है। गुरु जी ने कर्मकांड, संकीर्णता, न किया। वे प्रत्येक श्रेणी के मनुष्य को एक कार की समानता का सिद्धान्त सिख गुरुओं ही पंक्ति में बैठकर भोजन खाते हैं। मानव गुरु जी सच्चे रूप से उदार और तत्वज्ञानी

। उन्होंने अपने चार पुत्रों को राष्ट्रहित बलि पुर्ण देव जी की वाणी को सार्थक किया—

5 तथा धर्म के लिए आपने अपने पिता, प्यारी सिखों को कुरबान कर दिया।

निर्माता थे। उनमें राष्ट्र सेवा और राष्ट्रीय सफलता के लिए तीन तत्व आवश्यक हैं— के माध्यम से जातीय दृष्टिकोण की सबल न मानव का विभेद न हो। गुरु जी ने इन ता माने जाते हैं।

थे। धर्म—रक्षा की वेदी पर उन्होंने अपने परियों द्वारा दीवार में चिनवा दिए गए तथा को गौरवान्वित किया। गुरु जी का जन्म थे। उन्होंने अत्याचारियों का संहार करने वयं 'विचित्र नाटक' में अपने जन्म धारण

रे।।

के थे। इन दोनों का समन्वय उनके

व्यक्तित्व में था। गुरु जी प्रातः उठ कर स्नान करके अकालपुरुष की भक्ति में लीन हो जाते थे। 'आसा दी वार' श्रवण कर वे अति प्रसन्न होते थे। दिन निकलने पर वे अपने सिखों को युद्धाभ्यास करने की आज्ञा देते थे। दोपहर के पश्चात् उन सिखों को मिलते थे जो शिकार तथा घुड़सवारी करके आते थे। 'रहिरास' पाठ का आयोजन कर सन्ध्या की समाप्ति होती थी। आनन्दपुर साहब में हर रोज सभाएं होती थी जिसमें चारों वर्णों के लोग उपस्थित रहते थे। बड़ा नियमित था। वे नित्य प्रति अपना जीवन एक सैनिक एवं संत की भांति व्यतीत करते थे। उत्सवों का आयोजन हमेशा होता रहता था।

गुरु जी का जीवन:

कवि व्यक्तित्व: गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी केवल धर्म गुरु, समाज सुधारक, वीर योद्धा तथा राष्ट्र निर्माता ही नहीं, अपितु एक महान कवि भी थे। उन्होंने जो भी साहित्य रचा वह श्रेष्ठ होने के साथ-साथ कालजयी भी है। उनकी रचनाओं से उनकी प्रतिभा का पता चलता है। कई भाषाओं पर उनका अधिकार था। हिन्दी के अतिरिक्त उन्होंने पंजाबी तथा फारसी में भी अनेक रचनाएं रची। इनकी रचनाएं सिखों के दशम ग्रंथ में संग्रहीत हैं। इसमें 1428 पृष्ठ हैं। 'दशम ग्रंथ' की रचनाओं का क्रम इस प्रकार है:

1. जापु साहब: यह सम्पादित कृति दशम ग्रंथ की पहली रचना है। इसमें निर्गुण ईश्वर—अकाल पुरुष की विशेषताओं का वर्णन करते हुए अकाल पुरुष के नाम—जाप पर बल दिया है। इसमें 199 छंद हैं। पृष्ठ संख्या 1 से लेकर पृष्ठ संख्या 10 तक यह रचना है। इसमें समस्त पदों में परमात्मा की निर्गुणात्मकता की ओर संकेत करते हुए उसके सर्वगुणात्मकता का यशोगान किया गया है। यह एक उच्च कोटि की भक्ति भाव प्रधान रचना है।

2. अकाल स्तुति: 'अकाल स्तुति' गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी की एक महत्त्वपूर्ण रचना है। जो गुरुमुखी लिपि में लिखी गई है। इसमें ब्रह्म के स्वरूप का निरूपण करते हुए उसके प्रति भक्ति भावना प्रकट की गई है। उन्होंने इसमें अकाल पुरुष का स्मरण सर्वलोह के रूप में किया है।

अकाल पुरुष की इच्छा हमने
सर्व लोह की इच्छिया हमने—2
सर्वलोह जी दी रछिया हमने।

इसमें गुरु जी ने निर्गुण ईश्वर की वीर रस पूर्ण शब्दावली में स्तुति की है तथा साथ ही चण्डी की भी स्तुति की है। इसमें कुल छंद 271 हैं। यह रचना पृष्ठ संख्या 11 से पृष्ठ संख्या अंक 38 तक है।

3. विचित्र नाटक: इसमें दशम गुरु ने अपने पूर्वजन्म की कथा बताई है और वर्तमान जीवन का उद्देश्य स्पष्ट किया है। इसके दो मुख्य खण्ड कहे जा सकते हैं। प्रथम खण्ड को विचित्र नाटक (अपनी कथा) की संज्ञा दी जाती है और दूसरे खण्ड में अवतार कथाएं दी गई हैं। अवतार कथाएँ 33 हैं— 24 विष्णु के अवतार, 7 ब्रह्मा के तथा 2 रुद्र के अवतार पद्यबद्ध किए गए हैं। अंत में मीर महिंदी का उल्लेख है। यह रचना पृष्ठ संख्या 39 से पृष्ठ संख्या 73 तक है। अकाल पुरुष के वृहद् स्वरूप को जो आदिकाल से विविध रूप— आकारों में प्रकट हो रहा है, शब्दबद्ध करने का प्रयास किया है:

सूछम रूप न बरना जाई।
विरथ सरूपहि कहां बनाई।।

पहले खण्ड को गुरु जी ने 14 अध्यायों में लिखा है, आरंभ में काल स्तुति, प्रभु नाम स्मरण के बाद वेदियों—सोदियों— की पौराणिक पद्धति पर वंश परम्परा प्रस्तुत की है। इसके पश्चात् अपने अवतरित होने, पिता

ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਵੀਕਰਨ
Contemporary Punjabi Literature and Globalization
(Proceedings)

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Markanda National College, Shahabad Markanda,
Distt. Kurukshetra, Haryana – 136135

Edition: 2021

ISBN: 9789354731402



Published by:

Markanda National College
Ladwa Road, Shahabad Markanda,
Kurukshetra, Haryana – 136135

Printed at:

Saptrishi Publication
Plot No. 25/6, Industrial Area,
Phase-II, Near Tribune Chowk,
Chandigarh - 160002

Salvinder

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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India

Meaning

"Corporate responsibility is simply a way for companies to take responsibility for the social and environmental impacts of their business operations." "A robust CSR program is an opportunity for companies to demonstrate good corporate citizenship ... and protect the company from outsized risk by looking at the whole social environmental sphere that surrounds the company."

"Corporate social responsibility", or CSR for short, is about a company's responsibility for society in the sense of sustainable business practices.

Companies Act, 2013 made it mandatory for companies above a certain size and profitability to contribute a percentage of their profits to social development, talk of corporate social responsibility, or CSR, is everywhere. There are seminars, conferences, award functions and newspaper articles galore on the subject. In recent years, an increasing number of companies worldwide have started promoting their Corporate Social Responsibility strategies in response to greater pressure from customers, the public and their investors, who expect them to act sustainably as well as responsibly. The exact definition of CSR is imprecise, however, and its application differs depending on the industry. CSR refers not only to compliance with human rights standards, labour and social security arrangements but also to the fight against climate change, the sustainable management of natural resources, consumer protection, philanthropic initiatives and volunteer projects.

Objectives: The Present paper is basically concerned with the following objective- To study the current status of CSR in India.

Research Methodology

Research design- Descriptive

Types of data- Secondary Data

Source of data- News Paper, Web and Article

Top 11 companies using CSR

1. Tata Chemicals Ltd.
2. Tata Steel Ltd.
3. Tata Power Company Ltd.
4. Shree Cements Ltd.
5. Tata Motors Ltd.
6. UltraTech Cement Ltd.
7. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.
8. ACC Ltd.
9. Ambuja Cements Ltd.
10. ITC Ltd.
11. Coca-Cola India Pvt. Ltd

मित्र धारें न, छात मुसैदा दा कहरा
 गुटु भिनु रोपु रजार्हया दा उड्डण
 नाग निगरास दा खण
 सूल सुगढी, खणक पित्राला
 निनु कसार्हया दा सहणा
 धारुके दा सान सखर चना ।
 भव खेडिआ दा खणा

श्री कृष्ण कीर्तन किशोरी श्री श्री विष्णु पाक, भावकीर्तन किशोरी

आर्यभट्ट की कविता के मूल गीतिम्, सिंह की
 काम कोर हिकार जोग हठ
 नाह न मन सिकि रजार्ह
 तब ही अलम धन को नरले
 परम पुरख कह पावे

241

1088 ई में खोजता पत्र की खोजना कर समकाल में पीछे हिलना की गुलबत प्रदान किया गया जल में
 नन्देड में श्री गुरु प्रथम साहित्य की गुफा की जगति तथा छत्रछात्र ने, गुरु के सारों को गुरु का सही कहकर
 केन्दु किनु बगौरिया परिलगता, सिन्धु मी की पूरी तरह से इनका अनुगामी बनना
 गुरु जी ने निर्देश दिए-

- (क) गुला अकाल की - एक ही अकाल गुरु की भजन करने की कला
- (ख) पत्थे खल का - चाणी पकना, निगारना तथा जीवन में आना
- (ग) दीवार काजसे का - काजसे के दर्शन करके निश्चल होना

कुछ विद्वानों के विश्वास दायक है-

लावा दीवार रंग उन्हें गुरुलोकन पीर, परलोकली, अद्वितीय भेदा, देव पुजारी, कौनी उरारी, कह कर
 पुकारते हैं।

साथ ही, एक वाक्यान्वी ने उन्हें सारंगी दीप कह कर नवाका

1. गुरु नामक जी की निरुद्ध नीकी
2. ईसा जी की दक्षिण ओर
3. बुद्ध जी के बा आन शान
4. हजल मुहम्मद जी का अल्लहिक जोग
5. कृष्ण जी सारीसी सूर्य-सम जग
6. राम सूर्य नामक गुरुलोकन
7. सारों जीसी शान कह कर नवाका

मुहम्मद लौकिक ने - कलनी उरार, निर्मल भेदा, सत्ता पातराह तथा दरवेश कह कर नवाका।

संकेत में यही कहा जा सकता है कि अपनी संस्कृति के प्रति असीम श्रद्धा रखने हुए जन कल्याण का
 मार्ग सही प्रस्ताव कर सकता है जो विशालता का विशेष अंग लेकर इस दशकाम पर अवलोकित हुआ हो ऐसे
 ही जन कल्याण काही महान आत्मा की प्रतिभा को जन्म ने नहीं बोना जा सकता। यह साधन बन जाता है,
 सब उत्तरे। ऐसे व्यक्ति सगुरु साधन को ही अपने निजी जीवन की साधना समझता है, उसकी दृष्टि में सर्वपूर्ण
 समाज का कल्याण ही सर्वोपरि होता है। यही व्यक्ति महान है। उस महान आत्मा को गुण पुरुष की उपधि
 से निर्गुण किया जाता है। ऐसे ही अनुपम अधितीय व्यक्ति के स्वामी रहे श्री गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी जिनके
 उदादेश्य, आदर्श गुण-गुणानुरक्त भक्त यशोवीर को सभी सत्ता दिवाकर रक्षा निदेशन देते रहेंगे। महान गुण
 पुरुष का जीवन सर्वत्र अनुकरणीय है तथा रहेगा वृत्ति-

ईश्वर का अवतार तो वैशेषिक होता है।
 परंतु सत्ता का अवतार तो निच होता है।

गुरु जी ने जलर-भर के विधि नहीं बताई आरिष्ट सिखाई को गुरु प्रथम तथा पथ के सार पर लागकर
 व्यक्ति पूजा की अवहेलना की। उन्होंने बताया कि बाणी पढ़कर ही अमृत विचार किया जा सकता। कहीं भी
 सिखाए पुरुष कर नम जोगति ला सकते हैं।
 आध्यात्मिक सुधार करते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि मोहमाया त्याग कर, हरे शोक से निर्दोषता पर श्रद्ध कर
 भी हो सकती हैं।

ये मन ऐसी कर सनियासा
 बन से सदन सब कर समझडू
 मन ही माहि उदासा.....
 उन्होंने सदाचारक, मूल्यों विपरक भी दुहला प्रदान की
 आत्म अहार तुल्य सी निनदरा
 दया विमा तन प्रीति
 सौल सतोख सदा निरवाहि
 हरेको दिगुण अतीति ॥

ce & Management

ana, Punjab,

CSR activities adopted by companies

ACC co. - Among the first companies in India to include commitment to environment protection as a corporate objective, ACC has won several prizes and accolades for environment friendly measures taken at its plants and mines.

Company has a separate CSR department which was introduced in 2006. They have put in place a new organizational structure for CSR and inducted experience and trained professionals to coordinate this work at regional and plant levels.

- Community Development-
- Sharing of amenities and facilities-
- Education-
- Medical assistance-
- Support to national health initiatives-
- Contribution to help in any national disaster-
- Conservation of Heritage Sectors and Waste Management Services-
- Greening areas-
- Water Management-
- Afforestation Activities-
- AFR-Company's Alternate Fuel Raw Material (AFR)
- Conversion of Kiln to bag house
- Award received by ACC Ltd. In the past few year-Golden Peacock Eco-Innovation Award 2008 won by AFR Business for efficient disposal of industrial wastes

Source: www.acclimited.com/newsite/corp_soc_resp.asp

www.acclimited.com/newsite/sdevelopment.asp

Corporate Social Responsibility at ACC (Associated Cement Companies) is part of a long illustrious tradition. ACC, CSR is the way a company balances its economic, social and environmental objectives while addressing shareholder expectations and enhancing shareholder value.

PROVIDING EDUCATION FOR SOCIETY'S FUTURE

SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- Promoting Health
- Support to Anganwadi
- Combat against scourge of HIV/AIDS
- Livelihood and Employability

BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE FOR LIVEABLE NEIGHBORHOODS

- ACC's Disaster Response Initiatives
- Employee volunteering

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उद्धव से मिलने तथा कृष्ण का संदेश सुनने के पश्चात् राधा के चरित्र में अद्भुत परिवर्तन होता है। उद्धव के कहने पर कि लोककल्याण में व्यस्त होने के कारण कृष्ण ब्रज आने में असमर्थ हैं और उन्होंने व्यक्तिगत सुख की अपेक्षा लोककल्याण को अधिक महत्व देते हुए सन्देश भेजा है। प्रसूत राधा का जीवन दृष्टि है—

प्यारे आवें-सु बयन कहें प्यार से गोद लेवें।
ठंडे होवें नयन-दुख हों दूर मैं मोद पाऊँ।
ये भी हैं भाव मम उर के और ए भाव भी हैं।
प्यारे जीवें जग-हित करें गेह चाहे न आवें।¹

इस प्रकार प्रियप्रवास में राधा को नवीन रूप में चित्रित किया गया है। राधा के रूप में आधुनिक युग की नारी चेतना की सच्ची अभिव्यक्ति हुई है। उसके व्यक्तित्व में प्रेम, कर्तव्य, निष्ठा, त्याग, शील, सेवाभाव आदि गुणों का सुन्दर समन्वय हुआ है। प्रियप्रवास की राधा भारतीय नारी के समस्त गुणों का आत्मसात् करती हुई हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत हुई है। यह समाज की एक सच्ची लोकसेविका है जो व्यक्ति को समाष्ट में अन्तर्निहित कर देती है। प्रणय, विरह और त्याग की विवेची से स्वात प्रियप्रवास की राधा का चरित्र भारतीय संस्कृति की साकार प्रतिमा है।² यह आधुनिक युग की लोकसेविका, भारत भू की अनुपम नारी है, वह प्रेम की अवतार है। हरिऔधजी की अमिलाया है—

सच्चे स्नेही अविनिर्जन के देश के श्याम जैते।
राधा जैसी सदय-हृदया विश्व-प्रेमानुरक्ता।

हे विश्वात्मा! भारत-पुत्र के अंक में और आवे।³

इस प्रकार हरिऔधजी ने 'प्रियप्रवास' महाकाव्य में राधा के रूप में नये मूल्यों की प्रतिष्ठा कर आधुनिक नारी का नया आवाम प्रस्तुत किया है। वह कृष्ण प्रेमिका से लोकसेविका और विश्वप्रेमिका के उच्चासन पर आसीन हो जाती है।

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DIGITAL ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Deepilka

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India

Abstract

Digitalization – the increased use of information and communication technologies (ICT) – is affecting all aspects of our lives. Rapid progress in the development of hardware and software is steadily moving us towards a fully digital society. The ways how we learn, communicate, and consume are cases in point. Applications and devices make it easier to do routine work or to stay in contact with each other. Many of them have already become so embedded in our daily experiences that it is hard to imagine living without them. Instant e-mail delivery, navigating with maps, and an internet at our fingertips, available 24/7, has become second nature to us. The impact of digital technologies on our lives is profound. A typical day in the internet today comprises 2.3 billion GB of web traffic, 152 million Skype calls, 207 billion emails sent, 36 million purchases on Amazon, 8.8 billion videos watched on YouTube, and 4.2 billion Google searches. The speed with which digital technologies continue to make inroads into society is constantly on the rise. And the lines between the old economy and a new digital one are becoming increasingly blurred.

Introduction

As shown by the experience of leading countries, digital technologies can be transformational for development, generating economic and social benefits for people, businesses and governments. Digital technologies now provide opportunities for inclusive and sustainable economic growth, in all sectors of the economy. It is important for countries to undertake structured efforts to create and harness the benefits of digital economy in order to achieve greater job creation, increase country competitiveness, allow for greater diversification and catalyze innovative service delivery to improve the lives of their citizen. Russian Federation has made good progress on leveraging digital revolution to meet its development challenges. The country is already well positioned to take full advantage of opportunities offered by advanced digital technologies. By adapting and defining the digital economy in a context specific to the Russian Federation and by leveraging its already strong technology foundations, Russia can create a unique niche for itself and position itself as an emerging global leader in Digital Economy.

Meaning

The digital economy refers to a broad range of economic activities that use digitized information and knowledge as key factors of production. The internet, cloud computing, big data, fintech, and other new digital technologies are used to collect, store, analyze, and share information digitally and transform social interactions. The digitization of the economy creates benefits and efficiencies as digital technologies drive innovation and fuel job opportunities and economic growth. The digital economy also permeates all aspects of society, influencing the way people interact and bringing about broad sociological changes.

Asia's digital transformation is already having a massive impact on the region's economies. Asia's e-commerce transactions account for 25% of the business to consumer (B2C) market in the world, led by the People's Republic of China (PRC), where companies like Alibaba and Tencent have grown at a break-neck pace. The transaction volume of the PRC's retail e-commerce market has increased from CNY1.32 trillion in 2013 to CNY5.33 trillion in 2016, with an estimated CNY7.57 trillion in 2017.

Economic and Social benefits of Digital Economy Development

Today, people around the world rely on mobile communication, internet access and social media for interacting with each other, sharing information and obtaining new knowledge and services, while governments and businesses increasingly prefer the internet for disseminating information, delivering services, communications, marketing and doing business in general. According to the World Development Report 2016: Digital Dividends¹² released by the World Bank, digital technologies in many instances have boosted growth, expanded opportunities

improved service delivery across various sectors. driver for a more competitive

Contribution to innovation, and transformation of by governments as by 2016 and "already

Expanding business many instances of excluded from the participate in global Center estimates online stores and 125,000 large organizations

Creating new jobs: There were 204,0 development of new employment growth digital economy in countries that are the number of new

Improving Public ecosystem can offer McKinsey²⁵, "innovating shifting from simple in the design and boosting government government's 201 times cheaper than to-face contacts. digital channels v

Digital Economy in India digital economy has the

In the next three

By 2025, it is h

India is developing other forms of

With a rapidly about to take a

International c

Improved tele from services

According to by 2022.

Digital econ

Women were always considered weak, vulnerable and in a position to be exploited.⁴ In society which is tradition bound and male dominated, woman is still a second class citizen. Domestic violence in all its forms has increasingly over the last three decades been recognized the all over India which is a serious problem today. Among the many manifestations of the violations of fundamental rights of women, domestic violence is one of the most vicious. It takes place behind closed doors, the very doors which are meant to protect from hazards of outside world. It must come out of the closet and be addressed.⁵

Although Punjab is the most flourishing state in the country but at the same time there is an alarming increase in female foeticide, infanticide, child molestation, incest, rape, domestic violence and dowry deaths. The drastically falling female ratio despite of Punjab's prosperity and technological advancement is the attribute of socio-cultural, environment. Statistics reveal the relatively high education and socio-economic status increases the risk of violence against women. The lowest rung in socio-economic order reported the lowest rate of sexual violence at 35% whereas, the percentage mounted to 61% amongst the higher income groups.⁶

Domestic violence knows no age, socio-economic, religious, social gender or educational barriers. It is a myth that only the poor or the illiterate are victims of domestic abuse. Most studies indicate that there is also a high incidences of spousal abuse in the more affluent neighbourhoods. Domestic violence can take a number of forms, including.

- Physical behaviour (slapping, punching, pulling hair or shoving)
- Forced or coerced sexual acts or behaviour;
- Threats (threatening to hit, harm or use a weapon)
- Psychological abuse (attack on self esteem, repeated insults or interrogation)
- Stalking (following a person etc.)
- Cyber stalking (repeated online action or e-mail)
- Sacrifice of liking, interest and skills.⁷

There are certain other form of violence also like emotional abuse, sexual abuse, child abuse, elder abuse, Mutual violence, Dating violence and Economic violence etc. We see that even in the present society, position of women is not better. Despite the feminist movement gaining ground, women continue to be battered, bruised and humiliated in our patriarchal society. However it is not legislation that is lacking but the will to interpret it in favour of women.

Crime against women like molestation, bride burning, dowry deaths

have become so common that a news paper can't have such news. The life of a girl is not secured. Even at home, law, brother, brother-in-law, Uncle and neighbour in life of a girl a nightmare. The male community has that an infant also cannot be assured security.⁸

It is true that newspapers and news are full of such news. It can forget Delhi's shame on 16th December, 2012. Girl was brutally gang raped and tortured by 6 barbarians. It is pitiable that after a mass and nationwide protest, such recent repeats.

Repetition of such incidences has posed a question on respect and reverence of women but also on women in society. Such news is very common. Violence against women is most pervasive violation in the world today. Its forms are both subtle and its impact is development profound. Report of violence against women as well as psychological have become a common thing. It is strongly held to sensitize not only common mass, members at the judiciary and the bureaucracy.⁹

The constitution of India guarantees democratic liberty and equality. Women constitutes about half of the population. They should get their equal rights, opportunities and counter parts. Indian Govt. introduced many special laws in place to safeguard women and their interests. Violence constitutes another set of crimes against women in India.

1. The Dowry prohibition Act, 1961
2. The Child marriage restraint Act, 1929
3. Immoral traffic prevention Act, 1956
4. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956
5. The family courts Act, 1984
6. Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation of misuse) Act, 1994
7. Protection of women from domestic violence Act, 2005

The protection of women from domestic violence Act, 2005. It defines the expression "domestic violence" to include actual abuse or threat of abuse-physical, sexual, educational and economic violence under section 3 of the Act. The legislation seeks to deter domestic violence in all its forms including harassment due to dowry and causes ill health to child or male child.

Article 18

Gender Inequality and Justice : A Post Colonial Perspective

Shelly Pabbi*

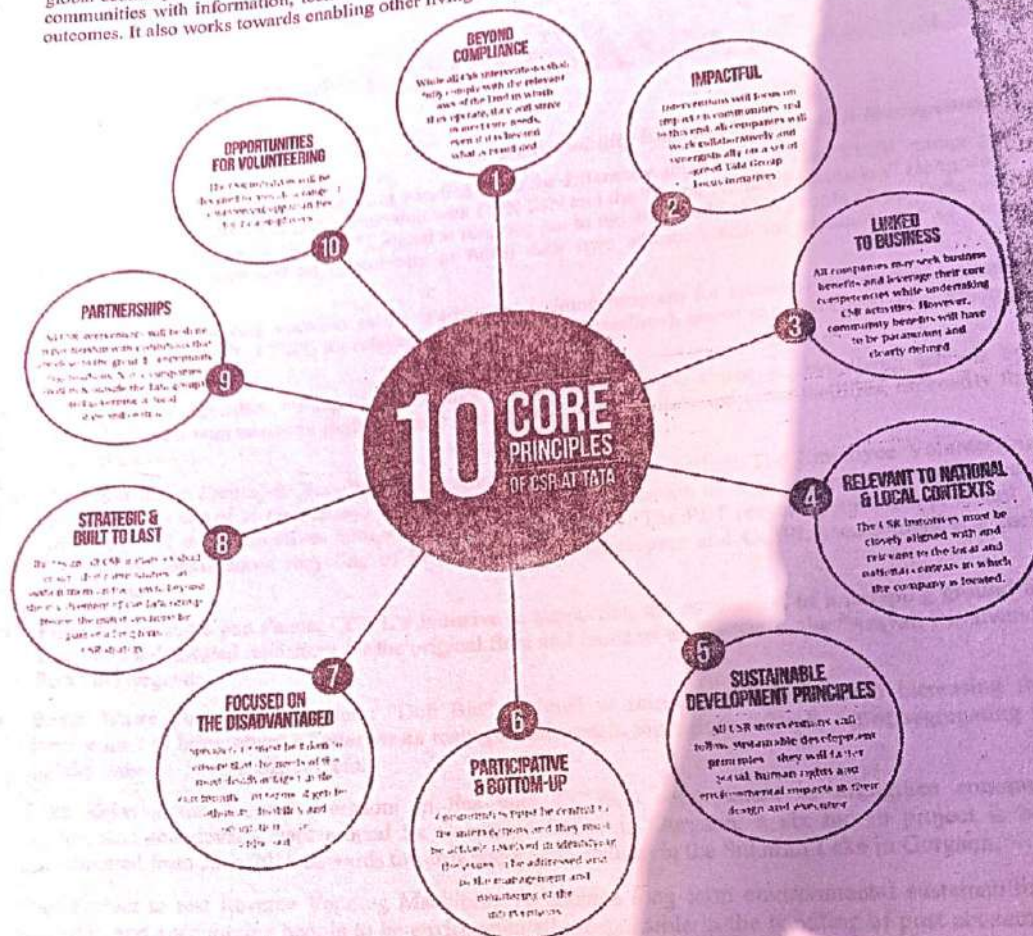
Women have been regarded as foundation stone of family and in general. Lord Bentham had once said that we all are created No one is more equal than other. But this dictum is proving utterly in this contemporary era as man certainly is more equal than women. Every we may blow the trumpets social equality but the glaring fact is woman is still relegating to the back and man is all dominant. The sex has to grapple with all sorts of inequalities and age old injustice she always has to struggle even for her very existence since ages. Contemporary circumstances bear the testimony to the fact that a woman is still not getting her rightful position and status in the society. Gender inequality and injustice is taking the shape of crimes against women since ages. Women have been subject of humiliation, violence and sexual exploitation. They have been victims of male dominance, patriarchy and ego. They have been the suppressed members of the society since colonial times. Gender inequality starts from the womb of a mother. A girl child is perhaps the most socially disadvantaged. It is necessary to protect the rights of girl child - particularly her right to be born, her right to remain alive and her right to protection from neglect and abuse.¹ It is reflected in the statistics of census reports. In 1901, the female sex ratio was 92 females per 1000 males and in 2011 the sex ratio plummeted to 943 females per 1000 males. According to 2001 census, Punjab and Haryana, two of the most developed states in India, had the lowest sex ratio of 793/1000 and 820/1000 respectively.³

Domestic violence against woman is an age old phenomenon.

Assistant Professor of History, Guru Nanak Girls College, Ludhiana.

Sustainability Issues in Commerce & Management

II. Tata companies work towards empowering people by helping them develop the skills they need to succeed in the global economy, which is now consolidated into a group CSR programme called Tata STRIVE. The group of communities with information, technology and the capacity to achieve improved health, education and livelihood outcomes. It also works towards enabling other living things on the planet get their fair share of the resources.



III. COCACOLA co-Key CSR Programs / Projects/ Activities

- In terms of the attached CSR Policy adopted by the Board of Directors of the company (hereinafter referred to as "CCIPL") at their meeting held on June 27, 2016 the CSR Committee of the Board identified the following CSR Projects/ Activities / Programmes for implementation by the Company during the financial year 2016-17:
- CCIPL's contribution in ensuring Environmental Sustainability: Coca-Cola India Foundation: Water Sustainability and Solar Energy Projects to be undertaken by the wholly owned subsidiary, Coca-Cola India Foundation ("the Foundation");

Sustainability Issues in Commerce & Management

Employment and livelihood enhancing vocation skills for differently abled people: The 'VEER' campaign being undertaken by CCIPL in partnership with CNN IBN and the "Being Human Foundation" along with American India Foundation ("AIF"), aimed at reaching out to the differently abled people across India and giving them a voice and an opportunity to fulfill their own ambition and for enhancement of their livelihood;

Employment enhancing vocation skills: 'Parivartan' training program for retailers: 'Parivartan' training program conducted by CCIPL for retailers (including women retailers), aimed at and focused on enhancing vocation skills.

- Promotion of Education: 'Support My School' ("SMS") campaign, aimed at revitalizing schools by providing them with adequate sanitation and basic amenities like toilets and other facilities, especially for the girl child.
- Donation under Employee Volunteering Programme and PET re-cycling: The Employee Volunteering Programme is aimed at facilitating, systematization and quantification of engagement of the employees' with CSR and social initiatives both within and outside CCIPL. The PET recycling initiative is aimed at creating awareness about recycling of PET amongst the employees and CCIPL's customers and their employees;
- Protection of Flora and Fauna: CCIPL's initiative in supporting the conversion of a dumping ground for waste into a dedicated repository for the original flora and fauna of the Aravalis- the "Aravali Biodiversity Park" in Gurgaon;
- Better Waste Management System: "Doh Bin" - aimed at sensitizing residents and increasing their involvement to bring about a better waste management system through the simple act of segregating wet and dry waste in homes, offices, etc.
- Lake Rejuvenation Project- Gurgaon: In line with CCIPL's commitment to strengthen community engagement and development around its Corporate Office in Gurgaon, a six month project is being implemented from June 2016 onwards towards water rejuvenation in the Sukhrali Lake in Gurgaon.
- Pilot Project to test Reverse Vending Machines: To achieve long term environmental sustainability by educating and encouraging people to be environmentally responsible in the handling of post consumption PET products by rewarding and incentivizing positive behavior.
- Multi Stakeholder Project on Water: Owing to the centrality of water to the country and to CCIPL, CCIPL proposes to take a leadership position in the water sector at the national level and contribute to the larger solutions the country is facing on addressing water availability, access, quality and affordability of water.
- Multi Stakeholder Programme on Livelihood Enhancement: In line with the emerging importance of PET recycling in the light of the "Swaach Bharat Abhiyan" and "Clean India campaign" launched by the Tourism Ministry, Government of India and the key role that is played by the informal sector in collection of recyclable waste, CCIPL has decided to design a scalable program on waste management.
- CSR initiative of CCIPL in the community around its concentrate plant in Pune: CCIPL proposes to initiate a substantial CSR initiative in the immediate community of its concentrate plant at Pune, which is also its Registered Office.
- Other Projects /Programmes /Activities: Apart from the above, the CSR Committee will also identify other projects /Programmes /activities which it finds suitable for implementation by CCIPL during the financial year 2016-17.

ITC has crafted innovative business models that create larger and enduring value by not only generating new sources of competitive advantage for its businesses, but also in the process augmenting natural capital and sustainable livelihoods for the nation

संविधान और विधायिका के रूप में चित्रित किया है। ऐसा करने का उद्देश्य आधुनिक भारत में भारतीय भाषा के सम्पूर्ण एक आदर्श प्रस्तुत करना था। लोकसभा की प्रति प्रतिनिधियों के समग्र की भाँति और साथ में इस कृति की प्रति में कुशलता से चित्रित किया है। वाला जीवन में रोने-झोने या अपने को कोख में लेना नहीं बनना, कवि ने इसी बात को समझाते हुए साथ की नीति का चित्रण किया है। 'शिवराज' में साथ का चित्रण एवं महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान है। यह भविष्यवाणी साथ न होकर आधुनिक भारत की राह है। यह भारतीय सभ्यता, संस्कृति तथा आधुनिक भारत की भविष्यवाणी है। इसमें साथ को स्वामी एवं पराधीन के साथ विचार करने वाली आदि शक्ति का रूप प्रदान न कर एक आदर्श मारी के रूप में चित्रित किया गया है। जो कोमल, प्रेमपूर्ण, कर्तव्यसत्तम एवं सहृदय है तथा पूर्ण मानवीय है। वह केवल देवी न होकर समाज की मारी भी है। साथ का प्रथम दर्शन प्रत्यक्ष रूप से होता है जहाँ वह सौन्दर्य की साधक और सुसुगंधित, मृगदूती माधुर्यपूर्ण सम्पत्ति है-

स्वोद्यान प्रभुल-प्राय-कांतिका राकेन्दु-विमानना
तन्वंगी कल-रासिनी सुरासिका क्रीडा-कला पुनली।
शोभा-यार्थि की अमृत्य-गणि सी सावय-सीतामची।
श्रीराधा-मृदुमाथिणी- मृगदूती माधुर्य की मूर्ति थी।¹
साथ का कृष्ण के प्रति प्रेम निश्चल तथा बलवान्मूल है। उसका समाज सेवाका मूरी का रूप बचपन से ही उसके धर्म में दिखाई देता है-

सदलक्षा-सदलक्षिता गुणवृत्ता-सर्वत्र सम्मानिता।
रोगी दुःख जनोपकारिनी सत्पुत्रा विन्तापरा।
सतयातिरता अनन्य-हृदय सर्वत्र-संपोषिका।
साथ थीं सुमना प्रसन्नवदना स्त्रीजाति-रत्नोपमा।²
साथ अपना सर्वस्व श्रीकृष्ण के लिए अर्पित कर चुकी है। उन्हें धर्म के रूप में पाने की इच्छा थी है। इसके पुरा न होने पर उसने आजीवन कीर्णार्थ धर्म के संकल्प का निर्वाह किया। श्रीकृष्ण के मथुरागमन से उससे मिलन होने पर साथ में उदात्त भाव उत्पन्न हो जाते हैं, उसे पुरा विश्व कृष्णमय प्रतीत होता है। उसका हृदय विशाल, उदार और मानवीय प्रेम से भरी हो जाता है। वह पौंडित्य, पतिव्रती और असह्य योगी की सेवा का प्रत लेती है। साथ भगवान की भक्ति को यही रूप में ग्रहण कर लेती है। डॉ. रवीन्द्र महाय वर्मा के शब्दों में-"कृष्ण से मिलन होने पर साथ के प्रेम का उदात्तकरण मानव ज्ञान एवं समस्त लोक के प्रति प्रेम की भावना के रूप में हो जाता है और वे प्रत्यक्ष प्राणी एवं प्रकृति की प्रत्येक वस्तु में कृष्ण के ही रूप का दर्शन करती है।" प्रिय अनुराग एवं लोकानुराग का यह हृन्द साथ में बराबर बना रहता है।

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अन्ततः साथ लोकसेवा में ही सम्पन्न हो जाती है। तभी तो वह यह कहती है-
प्यारे जीवों जन-हित करें मेह चाहे न आवें।
इत प्रखर मानवीय प्रेमिका साथ प्रथम की सज्जनता अपना का त्याग कर कृष्ण को जगत्पति और जगत्पति को कृष्ण समझने लगती है और उसे विजय प्रियाय और विजय में विजय दिखाई देने लगता है।³ अब साथ का हृदय परिशील हो जाता है, वह अपना जीवन दुःखी, पीड़ित तथा सेमियों की सेवा में व्यतीत करने लगती है-

संजाना हो विविध चितने सालना-कार्य में थी।
वे सेवा थीं सदा करती बुद्ध-रोगी जन की।
दौनों, दोनों, निबल विपदा आदि को मानती थी।
पूजी जाती ब्रज-अर्चन में देखीं सी अतः थी।⁴

साथ जब भी किसी गोपी अथवा गोपकनी को दुःखी एवं उदात्त देखती है तो उनके पास आकर विभिन्न प्रकार में उनका उपचार करती है। वह कदाओं के द्वारा उन्हें प्रसन्न करके पृथ्वी और कर्मशील बनाने का प्रयत्न करती है। वह पक्षियों तथा जीवों को भी अन्न-जल देती है, नंद पशुओं के घर आकर उन्हें सम्बन्ध देती है, बिना अन्न के किसी पशु के पते को भी नहीं छोड़ती। उसने दल में सुख और आनंद के प्रसार के लिए कुनारी गोपिकाओं का संगठन बना लिया है जो सबकी सेवा में रत रहता है-

वे छाया थीं सु-जन शिर की शासिका थीं खलों की।
कंगारों की परम निधि थीं औषधि पीड़ितों की।
दीनों की धीं बहिन, जननी थीं अनायाथितों की।
आराध्या थीं ब्रज-अर्चन की प्रेमिका विश्व की थी।⁵

कृष्ण के मथुरागमन से विद्योगिनी साथ कृष्ण को सार्वधि धरण न कर सकी और जीवनपर्यन्त विद्योग की आग में जलती रही। विद्योगिनी साथ में एक परिवर्तन दिखाकर कवि ने उसके परम्परागत रूप का परिवर्तन कर एक नया आयाम प्रस्तुत किया है। कृष्ण के मथुरागमन पर वह दुःखी अवस्था होती है परन्तु अपने मोहजनि प्रेम को विश्वास में परिणत करती है। वह भोगविषय की जगह त्याग की अपनाकर अपना जीवन व्यतीत करती है। इसमें लोकसेविका का रूप प्रकट होता है। लोक संग्रह करते हुए वह एक संगठन कर लेती है-

जो थीं कीमर-व्रत-निरता बालिकाएँ अनेकी।
वे भी पा के समय ब्रज में शान्ति बिस्तारती थीं।
श्री राधा के हृदय बल से दिव्य-शिक्षा-गुणों से।
वे भी छाया-सदृश उनकी वस्तुतः हो गई थीं।⁶

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ENVIRONMENT CARING PRACTICES-A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF HDFC BANK AND STATE BANK OF INDIA

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The present study is an attempt to understand and appreciate the importance of environment caring practices for the attainment of goals of sustainable banking and determine the various attempts that have been made by the top public and private sector banks in India in the said direction. The methodology consists of a case study based on a search of secondary sources like Bank websites, RBI reports, etc. The findings are that the banks have taken on green initiatives in a big way. Banks have gone beyond just paperless banking to solar energy sources for their green initiatives.

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development, as interpreted generally, implies achieving economic development in such a way that it can continue and is not a onetime phenomenon. It, thus, suggests the use of current resources in such a way that the resources are replenished for future requirements and future is not compromised in the process of meeting the needs of the present. The financial sector of the economy has a significant role in the economic development of a country and in India, the banking sector being a significant part of the financial system of the country, its role in sustainable development becomes very obvious. With increasing concerns regarding the environmental protection, the banking sector that can play a significant role in the direction.

Green Banking is an umbrella term referring to practices and guidelines that make banks sustainable in economic, environmental, and social dimensions. It aims to make banking processes and the use of IT and physical infrastructure efficient and effective as possible, with zero or minimal impact on the environment. It is being observed that the banks all over the world are adopting such practices (apart from financial concerns) that would have positive implications for the environment. Hence, the banks are attempting to be environmentally as well as socially conscious and thus, giving emphasis to the ethical aspects of doing business.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND HYPOTHESES

The current study is based upon the following objectives:

- To understand the meaning and importance of green initiatives for the attainment of goals of sustainable banking
- To identify the Environment caring practices in India

As the adoption of green banking practices seems more of a social nature than economic, the study begins with the hypothesis that it is the Public Sector Banks only which are adopting Environment Caring practices at a significant level in India.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology consists of identifying the top most banks, both public and private, as per the market capitalization of the banks. The use of market capitalization gives an indication of the how the market values a particular bank and a comparison of the environment caring practices by such a bank. After identification of the banks, the next step is the Study of reports of the individual banks, Reserve bank of India, various websites for the collection of the required secondary data.

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objective, sustained duration. The implementation of new methods and skills should yield long term results. Because the organization of Professional development programmes and implementation of the updated skills and knowledge requires huge amounts of money and labour. It becomes useful only when it yields long lasting results.

Team Work - It has been rightly said that 'United we stand' divided we fall.' If teachers and administration work unitedly to provide quality education to the students, nothing in this world can stop the professional development programmes from becoming a success. It is definitely going to produce the desired outcomes.

Be Ready to face Challenges - There are no shortcuts to success. If we are to attain the goal of long term results, we shall have to face so many challenges and hardships on the way. It is not an easy task to obtain knowledge and implement the same in a short period of time. It requires a lot of hardwork and challenges to meet, if we are to succeed.

Access to Resources - Only the acquiring of knowledge and skills is not enough, We have to use it well practically, only then the success or failure of development programmes can be determined. Implementation of new and updated skills requires access to sufficient resources like finance, technology (ICT), administrative support etc. All these collectively ensure the success of professional development programmes.

Conclusion

Technology can help but is a tool not more. Neither the specialized training in an Institute can completely prepare a teacher for professional service because education is an ever changing and ever growing process. But technology combined with specialized training for teachers can surely help in imparting

quality education to students. The development of teachers through various training is possible only when they intend to develop themselves. Anyhow, the professional development programmes help us to pave the way for better education to students. The success or failure of these trainings depends on how effectively it has been executed. The professional development of teachers has nowadays become a top priority. Educators themselves need to have a good command of these skills and the knowledge about their subject so that they can impart quality education and skills to the students.

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FIRST EDITION : 2009
THOROUGHLY REVISED EDITION : 2019

PRICE : ₹ 250/-

ISBN : 978-93-81261-59-0



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Published By : Prof. D.R. Sharma for Sharma Publications,
N.D. 118, Tanda Road, Jalandhar



Composed By : Nisha Handa for Accurate Centre, Jalandhar



Printed at : Alpha Printing Press, Jalandhar

This is really unfortunate that despite of many enactments and provision for upliftment of women, still her condition is precarious. There is judicial response to every problem but the implementation of these laws is inevitable. For this purpose certain remedial actions are required:

- There should be a change in the socialization process. The male and female should be brought up in a similar manner only then the attitude of men will change towards women in future.¹⁰
- There should be drastic changes in legal system and implementation of these laws. It should be promoted by civil society and community.
- Women are also responsible for her victimization. A woman is the enemy of women. Most of these crimes like of female foeticide, female infanticide and dowry harassment are mostly committed by women. Attitude on women towards women needs to be changed.
- Measures to prevent and punish sexual harassment at the place of work, women workers in the organized sector and strict enforcement of relevant laws.
- The social, structural and prevalent patriarchal ideology is anti-women and it needs to be changed at every level. The status quo within the family needs to be questioned and changed. The situation of all woman in public & at the general societal level needs to be improved so that some women do not become victims of violence in private an individual level.¹¹
- Women's cells in Police Stations, Family Courts, Mahila Courts, Counseling Centers, legal aid centre and Nyaya Panchayats must be strengthened and expanded to eliminate violence against women.

Hence, we can conclude that strong and stringent laws and speedy justice must bring a positive change in our unequal society, All we need to do is to blow the 'Siren of Awareness' among the society in general and women in particular.

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