

3.4.4 Books and Chapters Published in Edited Volumes During the Year 2021-22

| Sr. No. | Name of the teacher | Title of the book published | Title of the chapters published | ISBN number | Name of the publisher | Page No. |
|---------|-----------------------|--|---|-------------------|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. | Lakshmi Muthukumar | Beauty Sleep | NA | 978-93-92878-56-5 | Orange Books | 1-2 |
| 2. | Kirtikumar C Badgajar | Ionic Liquid-Based Technologies for Environmental Sustainability | Ionic liquids for bioenergy production | 978-0-12-824545-3 | Elsevier | 3-6 |
| 3. | Manju Phadke | Medicinal plants | Berberis aristata : A potential resource of medicinal plants | 978-93-5593-624-0 | Scientist R Academy | 7-10 |
| 4. | Pramod Kamble | Medicinal plants | Berberis aristata : A potential resource of medicinal plants | 978-93-5593-624-0 | Scientist R Academy | 7-10 |
| 5. | Rashmi Bhure | Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation in South Asia | Connecting South Asia through sub-regional initiatives: A case study of (B) BIN MVA | 978-1-032-23429-8 | Routledge | 11-14 |
| 6. | Shruti Pandey | Gandhi ke Arthik Vichar and navnirman Bharat | Reappraising Gandhian economic philosophy in the light of its relevance in modern India | 978-93-91722-15-9 | Kavya publication | 15-20 |
| 7. | Shruti Pandey | Social movement in India | Bhudan andolan- a lost case of land reform | 978-93-90863-69-3 | National press associate | 21-26 |
| 8. | Vrushali Pravin Gupte | Pursuit of Happiness- The path of Philosophy & Counselling National conference | Anandanubhava-The concept of well-being in Upanishads | 978-81-944813-7-9 | Empyrean Publishing House | 27-32 |

NAAC SSR -Cycle 4 : 2018-2023

Metric No.: 3.4.4 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes published per teacher during last 5 years.

2021-22

This is to certify that pages from number 1 to 32 of the attached documents/reports are verified and found to be true.



Principal

Principal

**SIES College of Arts, Science &
Commerce (Autonomous)
Sion (West), Mumbai - 400 022.**



BOOK PUBLISHED

Principal
SIES College of Arts, Science &
Commerce (Autonomous)
Slon (West), Mumbai - 400 022.



Beauty Sleep

Dr. Lakshmi Muthukumar

Beauty Sleep

OrangeBooks Publication

Smriti Nagar, Biliari, Chhattisgarh - 490020

Website: www.orangebooks.in

© Copyright, 2022, Dr. Lakshmi Muthukumar

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form by any means, electronic, mechanical, magnetic, optical, chemical, manual, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written consent of its writer.

First Edition, 2022

ISBN: 978-93-92878-56-5

Price: Rs.199.00

The opinions/ contents expressed in this book are solely of the author and do not represent the opinions/ standings/ thoughts of OrangeBooks.

Printed in India



Signature

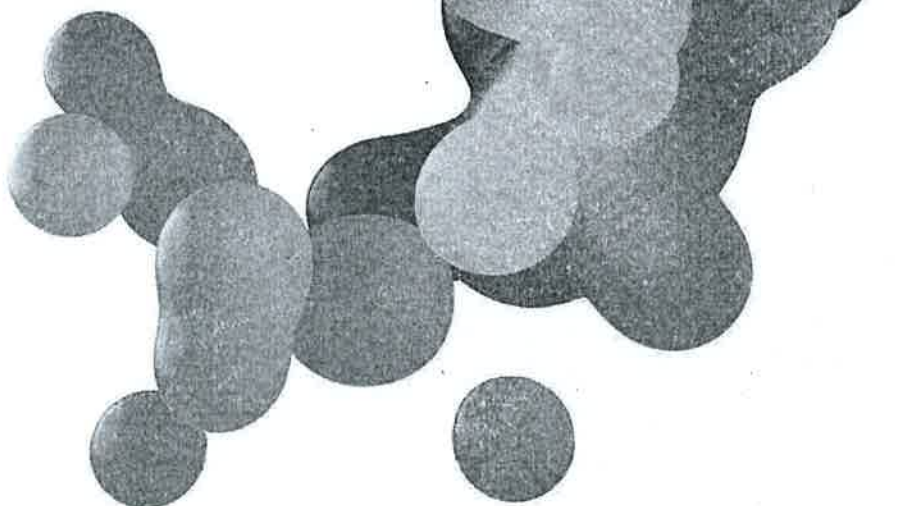
Principal
SIES College of Arts, Science & Commerce (Autonomous)
Elon (West), Mumbai - 400 022.

Dr. Lakshmi Muthukumar



OrangeBooks Publication
www.orangebooks.in

IONIC LIQUID-BASED TECHNOLOGIES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



EDITED BY
MOHAMMAD JAWAID
AKIL AHMAD
A. VIJAYA BHASKAR REDDY




Principal
SIES College of Arts, Science &
Commerce (Autonomous)
Sion (West), Mumbai - 400 022.

| | | | |
|--|------------|---|------------|
| 13.9 Conclusion | 219 | 16.4 Ionic liquid-based surfactants for oil spill remediation | 260 |
| Acknowledgments | 219 | 16.5 Aggregation behavior of ionic liquid-based surfactants mixed systems | 262 |
| References | 219 | 16.6 Ionic liquid-based surfactants mixed systems for oil spill remediation | 263 |
| 14. Ionic liquid-mediated CO₂ conversion | 225 | 16.7 Parameters that affect oil spill remediation | 264 |
| <i>Onajite T. Diejomaoh Abafe, Muhammad Mohsin Azim and Muhammad Sajid</i> | | 16.8 Concluding remarks and future perspectives | 265 |
| 14.1 Introduction | 225 | References | 265 |
| 14.2 Ionic liquids in the capture of carbon dioxide | 226 | 17. Functionalized ionic liquids for CO₂ capture | 269 |
| 14.3 Ionic liquid-mediated conversion of carbon dioxide | 226 | <i>Victoria M. Inyang, Onajite T. Diejomaoh Abafe and Muhammad Mohsin Azim</i> | |
| 14.3.1 Thermochemical conversion | 227 | 17.1 Introduction | 269 |
| 14.4 Conclusion and future recommendations | 232 | 17.2 CO ₂ capture process | 270 |
| References | 232 | 17.2.1 CO ₂ capture performance | 270 |
| 15. Ionic liquids for bioenergy production | 235 | 17.2.2 Ionic liquids | 270 |
| <i>Kirtikumar C. Badgujar, Vivek C. Badgujar and Bhalchandra M. Bhanage</i> | | 17.2.3 Functionalized ionic liquids | 272 |
| 15.1 Introduction | 235 | 17.2.4 Reversible ionic liquids | 274 |
| 15.2 Feedstock for bioenergy production | 236 | 17.2.5 Supported ionic liquid membranes | 274 |
| 15.3 Pretreatment of feedstock for bioenergy production | 236 | 17.3 Conclusion and future prospects | 275 |
| 15.4 Strategies and preferential use of ionic liquids for bioenergy production | 237 | References | 275 |
| 15.5 Ionic liquid-assisted pretreatment of biomass | 239 | 18. Heterocyclic ionic liquids as environmentally benign corrosion inhibitors: recent advances and future perspectives | 279 |
| 15.6 Applications of ionic liquids for the sustainable production of bioenergy precursors/products | 243 | <i>Dheeraj Singh Chauhan, F. El-Hajjaji and M.A. Quraishi</i> | |
| 15.7 Challenges and opportunities | 250 | 18.1 Introduction | 279 |
| 15.8 Conclusion and future outlook | 251 | 18.2 Corrosion and environment-friendly corrosion inhibitors | 280 |
| Abbreviations | 251 | 18.2.1 Corrosion and its economic impact | 280 |
| References | 252 | 18.2.2 Introduction to corrosion inhibitors | 280 |
| 16. Ionic liquid-based surfactants for oil spill remediation | 257 | 18.2.3 Environment-friendly corrosion inhibitors | 280 |
| <i>Mansoor Ul Haassan Shah, A. Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy and M. Moniruzzaman</i> | | 18.3 Ionic liquids as corrosion inhibitors | 281 |
| 16.1 Introduction | 257 | 18.3.1 Importance of ionic liquids as corrosion inhibitors | 281 |
| 16.2 Self-assembly features of ionic liquid-based surfactants | 258 | 18.3.2 Significance of heterocyclic ionic liquids as corrosion inhibitors | 281 |
| 16.3 Microemulsion systems involving ionic liquid-based surfactants | 258 | 18.4 Synthesis of heterocyclic ionic liquid-based corrosion inhibitors | 281 |

Chapter 15

Ionic liquids for bioenergy production

Kirtikumar C. Badgujar^{1,2}, Vivek C. Badgujar³ and Bhalchandra M. Bhanage¹¹Department of Chemistry, Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai, India, ²Department of Chemistry, SIES College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Mumbai, India, ³Department of Chemistry, Pratap College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Amalner, India

15.1 Introduction

The availability of sustainable energy resources is a major and essential concern for the social and economic development of a nation (Badgujar, Wilson, & Bhanage, 2019; Gonzalez et al., 2012; Haldar & Purkait, 2020). At present, most energy is obtained from nonrenewable fossil-based fuels such as crude/petroleum oil, natural gas, and coal (Badgujar et al., 2019). The use of these fossil-based fuels is not sufficient to meet the projected future energy demand because of the increasing global population, continuous increasing of fuel prices, and its inadequate availability (Alfenore & Molina-Jouve, 2016; Badgujar & Bhanage, 2015a). Furthermore, extensive utilization of these nonrenewable fossil-based fuels causes certain unwanted environmental harm/changes, such as the emission of lethal pollutants, acid rain, increase in the carbon dioxide level, global temperature increase, unbalanced weather, sudden seasonal changes, and global warming (Koponen, Soimakallio, Kline, Cowie, & Brandão, 2018; Serra et al., 2019). In the wake of emerging environmental concerns, inadequate availability of fossil fuels and governmental pressure; the provision of alternative safe, clean, and green renewable energy resources has become a question of higher priority for nations around the globe (Badgujar et al., 2019; Badgujar & Bhanage, 2015a; Naqi, Kuhn, & Joseph, 2019). Thus future energy needs and socioeconomic development entirely depend on the use of the renewable energy (and its resources) which may involve tidal-, wind-, solar- and carbon (bio)-based energy (Badgujar & Bhanage, 2015a; Koponen et al., 2018; Serra et al., 2019). Among all these renewable energy options, carbon (bio)-based energy alone offers energy in the form of carbon-based fuels (Badgujar et al., 2019; Badgujar & Bhanage, 2015a). The biomass- and carbon-based waste acts as a major feedstock to obtain bioenergy (Badgujar & Bhanage, 2015b; Dutta, Daverey, & Lin, 2014; Naqi et al., 2019). The biomass is considered an abundantly available sustainable feedstock which can capture atmospheric carbon dioxide and maintain the balance in the carbon dioxide cycle (Badgujar & Bhanage, 2015b; Dutta et al., 2014). Hence, bioenergy production and utilization is considered as a possible potential solution to the present energy crisis which not only helps to slow down climate change but also offers sustainable energy and security for future socioeconomic development (Badgujar & Bhanage, 2015b; Naqi et al., 2019). Furthermore, it could be an easy substitute for fossil fuels for the current vehicles without requiring further engine modification (Badgujar & Bhanage, 2015b; Dutta et al., 2014; Padilla-Rivera, Paredes, & Güereca, 2019).

In view of this, the utilization of renewable energy resources such as bioenergy has gained increasing interest and enormous attention throughout the world (Badgujar et al., 2019; Badgujar & Bhanage, 2015a). This bioenergy involves the production of bioethanol, biobutanol, biomethane, biogas, and biodiesel, which can be obtained from major feedstocks, such as lignocellulosic materials (agricultural, algal, forest residues, energy crops) and organic (carbon)-based waste material (Fig. 15.1) (Bose, Dhawan, Kandpal, Vijay, & Gopinath, 2018; Emerson, Hernandez, Williams, Lacey, & Hartley, 2018; Padilla-Rivera et al., 2019; Sadhukhan et al., 2018; Tahir, Zhao, Ren, Rasool, & Naqvi, 2019). However, obtaining bioenergy from lignocellulosic biomass is a very challenging and crucial task due to the highly intractable and recalcitrant nature of lignocellulosic material which makes biomass nonvulnerable and less productive for bioenergy production (Badgujar & Bhanage, 2015a). Biomass pretreatment could be the solution to improve the biomass vulnerability and accessibility for bioenergy production (Kalinowski et al., 2017; Ozturk et al., 2017). Moreover, the pretreatment steps reduce the processing cost and improve the yield of bioenergy production giving economic viability (Kalinowski et al., 2017; Ma et al., 2018). Among various advanced methods and technologies, ILs are noticeably



Shiraj
Principal
SIES College of Arts, Science &
Commerce (Autonomous)
Shiraj (West), Mumbai - 400 022.

Elsevier

Radarweg 29, PO Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands
The Boulevard, Langford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1GB, United Kingdom
50 Hampshire Street, 5th Floor, Cambridge, MA 02139, United States

Copyright © 2022 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher. Details on how to seek permission, further information about the Publisher's permissions policies and our arrangements with organizations such as the Copyright Clearance Center and the Copyright Licensing Agency, can be found at our website: www.elsevier.com/permissions.

This book and the individual contributions contained in it are protected under copyright by the Publisher (other than as may be noted herein).

Notices

Knowledge and best practice in this field are constantly changing. As new research and experience broaden our understanding, changes in research methods, professional practices, or medical treatment may become necessary.

Practitioners and researchers must always rely on their own experience and knowledge in evaluating and using any information, methods, compounds, or experiments described herein. In using such information or methods they should be mindful of their own safety and the safety of others, including parties for whom they have a professional responsibility.

To the fullest extent of the law, neither the Publisher nor the authors, contributors, or editors, assume any liability for any injury and/or damage to persons or property as a matter of products liability, negligence or otherwise, or from any use or operation of any methods, products, instructions, or ideas contained in the material herein.

British Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

A catalog record for this book is available from the Library of Congress

ISBN: 978-0-12-824545-3

For Information on all Elsevier publications
visit our website at <https://www.elsevier.com/books-and-journals>



Susil
Principal
SIES College of Arts, Science &
Commerce (Autonomous)
Gan (West), Mumbai - 400 022.

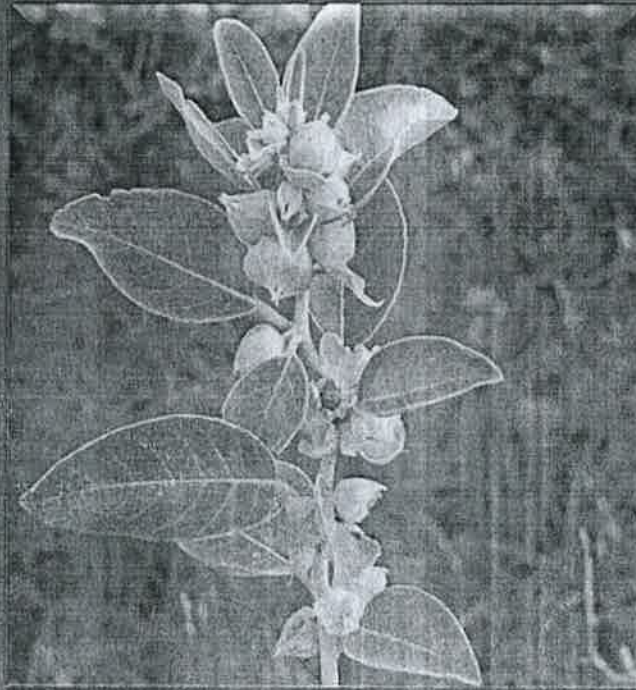
Publisher: Susan Dennis
Acquisitions Editor: Kathryn Eryilmaz
Editorial Project Manager: Ruby Smith
Production Project Manager: Vijayaraj Purushothaman
Cover Designer: Matthew Limbert

Typeset by MPS Limited, Chennai, India



MEDICINAL PLANTS

First Edition



Dr. Rohit Shankar Mane
Dr. Sanjay B. Thorat
Mr. Rahul K. Dhabale



Scientist R Academy, Bangalore India



Principal
SIES College of Arts, Science & Commerce (Autonomous)
Step 6 West, Mumbai - 400 022.

Medicinal Plants

(Edition First)

Edited by

Dr. Rohit Shankar Mane

Scientist & Writer,

DRTC and Scientist R Academy, Bangalore, India

Dr. Sanjay B. Thorat

Assistant Professor and Head,

Department of Botany, BAR, R.D.I.K & N.K.D. College

Bandera, Amravti, MH, India

Mr. Rahul K. Dhabale

Assistant Professor,

Department of Botany, Bhagwantrao Arts & Science College,

Etapalli, (M.H) India



Scientist R Academy, Bangalore



Principal

SIES College of Arts, Science &
Commerce (Autonomous)
Gion (West), Mumbai - 400 022.

Title of the Book: Medicinal Plants

Authors: Dr. Rohit Shankar Mane
Dr. Sanjay B. Thorat
Mr. Rahul K. Dhabale

Published by: Scientist R Academy

Publishers Address:

Scientist R Academy,
C.V. Raman Road, 4th Cross,
Yashwantpur, Bangalore, India 560012

Edition: First

ISBN: 978-93-5593-624-0

© Scientist R Academy, Bangalore, India

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored, in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, reordering or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publisher.

Book Price: 320



[Signature]
Principal
SIES College of Arts, Science &
Commerce (Autonomous)
Sion (West), Mumbai - 400 022.

***Berberis aristata*: A potential resource of medicinal plants**

Kamble P, Phadke M.

SIES College of Arts, Science and Commerce (Autonomous), Mumbai, MH, India

pramodk@sies.edu.in

Received: 10.12.2021;

Revised: 12.01.2022;

Accepted: 26.02.2022


Abstract

The war between pathogens and humans is primitive. Man have developed various antibiotics to treat pathogenic infections and microorganisms has developed various mechanisms to abolish the effect of drugs, for example, ability of biofilm formation. Therefore, the need of potent antimicrobial agents against pathogenic microorganisms is of keen interest. In traditional medicines, the use of medicinal plants for the treatment of infectious diseases is common and as per the literature, *Berberis aristata* is one of the potential candidates of folk medicine. Thus, the present study was aimed at the preparation of plant extracts using the roots of *Berberis aristata*, by Soxhlet apparatus, with the aid of inorganic and organic solvents, and determination of antibacterial activity against test cultures viz; *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Test organisms were identified and confirmed at the species level, using sequencing of the 16SrRNA. Later, an antibiogram of the strains was developed using the paper disc diffusion method to reveal their antibiotic resistivity pattern. Among various extracts used, only the alcoholic extract of *B. aristata* showed satisfactory antibacterial activity against *S. aureus*. The minimum inhibitory as well as minimum bactericidal concentration of the plant extract of interest against *S. aureus* were determined by broth double dilution method. Allison Sutherland method of biofilm staining was employed to understand the biofilm forming ability of the test organism of interest. Crystal violet biofilm assay was used to determine anti-adherent property of alcoholic plant extract; where 6.25mg/ml concentration of methanolic extract showed 96.24% reduction in the adherence of *S. aureus*. Quorum sensing inhibition activity of plant extracts were qualitatively measured against standard culture of *Chromobacterium violaceum* MTCC 2656 by agar cup method. Phytochemical testing exhibits the presence or absence of secondary metabolites in the extracts and antioxidant property of all the plant extracts were screened quantitatively by DPPH assay.

Key Words: *Berberis aristata*, biofilm, antibacterial, anti-adherent, Quorum sensing inhibition activity, antioxidant property.

1. INTRODUCTION




Principal
SIES College of Arts, Science &
Commerce (Autonomous)
SIES (1st), Mumbai - 400 022.

BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL COOPERATION IN SOUTH ASIA

Edited by Adluri Subramanyam Raju



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Adluri', written over the printed name of the Principal.

Principal
SIES College of Arts, Science &
Commerce (Autonomous)
Sion (West), Mumbai - 400 022.

 **Routledge**
Taylor & Francis Group
LONDON AND NEW YORK

Complimentary Copy
Not For Sale

First South Asia edition 2022

First published 2022
by Routledge

2 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4RN

and by Routledge
605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158

Routledge is an imprint of the Taylor & Francis Group, an Informa business

© 2022 selection and editorial matter, Adluri Subramanyam Raju;
individual chapters, the contributors

The right of Adluri Subramanyam Raju to be identified as the author
of the editorial material, and of the authors for their individual
chapters, has been asserted in accordance with sections 77 and 78 of the
Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reprinted or reproduced
or utilised in any form or by any electronic, mechanical, or other
means, now known or hereafter invented, including photocopying and
recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, without
permission in writing from the publishers.

Trademark notice: Product or corporate names may be trademarks
or registered trademarks, and are used only for identification and
explanation without intent to infringe.

British Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data
A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing-in-Publication Data
A catalog record has been requested for this book

ISBN: 978-1-032-23429-8 (hbk)

ISBN: 978-1-003-14527-1 (ebk)

DOI: 10.4324/9781003145271

Typeset in Bembo
by Deanta Global Publishing Services, Chennai, India

Digitally Printed at Replika Press Pvt. Ltd.

For sale in India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka only.

Dedicated to
UNESCO Goodwill A
philosopher, diplom
and founder of the !



Suresh
Principal
SIES College of Arts, Science &
Commerce (Autonomous)
Slon (West), Mumbai - 400 022.

viii Contents

| | | |
|----|--|------------|
| 6 | Connecting South Asia through sub-regional initiatives: A case study of (B)BIN MVA <i>Rashmi Bhure</i> | 71 |
| 7 | India's new regionalism in South Asia: Changing dynamics and patterns <i>M. J. Vinod</i> | 81 |
| 8 | India looking beyond SAARC: Is it benefiting? <i>S. Y. Surendra Kumar</i> | 90 |
| 9 | BIMSTEC: India's options for stepping beyond regionalism <i>Adhuri Subramanyam Raju</i> | 106 |
| 10 | India: Multilateral and bilateral engagement with ASEAN <i>Reena Marwah</i> | 115 |
| 11 | Regional groupings: Sri Lanka as a troubled island nation <i>Indrajeet De Zoysa</i> | 128 |
| | PART 3 | |
| | Bilateralism in South Asia | 141 |
| 12 | India–Bangladesh connectivity: A critical appraisal <i>Purusottam Bhattacharya</i> | 143 |
| 13 | India–Pakistan relationship: Nuclear as a factor <i>Manzoor Ahmad</i> | 154 |
| 14 | Understanding the Afghanistan conundrum: Implications for India <i>Shalini Chawla</i> | 164 |
| 15 | “Pashtun” factor in Afghanistan–Pakistan relations <i>Anchita Borthakur</i> | 179 |
| | <i>Index</i> | 191 |

6

CONNECTING SOUTH ASIA THROUGH SUB-REGIONAL INITIATIVES

A case study of (B)BIN MVA

Rashmi Bhure

Introduction

South Asia is historically and geographically a region of contiguous nation-states, with a rich legacy of social, economic and cultural exchanges; however, presently it is considered to be one of the least integrated regions of the world. The countries in the region are geographically so near, yet so far due to geopolitical conflicts.

Inspired by the success of other models of regionalism, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established in 1985 with the aim to promote regional cooperation and socio-economic development. SAARC was expected to tear the barriers in South Asia down and create a synergy in the region. But since its inception, the two major countries in the region, India and Pakistan, failed to delink their historical animosity and deep mistrust, which was a major impediment in the integration of the region. Politics dismally overshadowed the economy of the region pushing South Asia perennially into a "catch 22" situation wherein the countries are not able to figure out whether political normalcy would lead to strengthened economic ties or vice versa. Poor regional connectivity, a low level of intra-regional trade, economical fragmentation and a lack of political will have become some of the distinct features of the region. As a consequence, over the years the South Asian countries have looked at each other from the binaries of competitor–contender and not as potential trade partners.

The limited success of SAARC has, firstly, impelled South Asia to become an outwardly looking region by developing trade links with neighbouring regions and, secondly, the rising economic aspirations have encouraged the big player, India, to review its approach to South Asian economic integration.

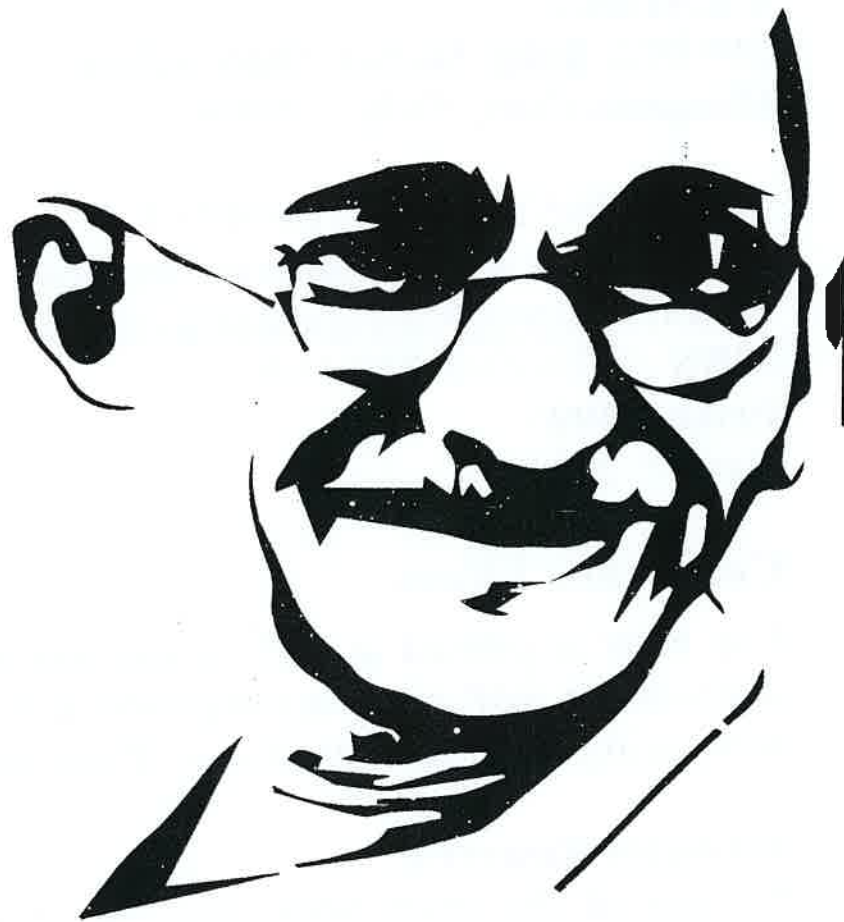
It was during the 16th SAARC summit in Thimphu, Bhutan in 2010 that the members declared 2010–2020 as the "Decade of Intra-Regional Connectivity in

DOI: 10.4324/9781003145271-6



Rashmi Bhure
Principal
SIES College of Arts, Science &
Commerce (Autonomous)

गाँधी के आर्थिक विचार एवं नव भारत निर्माण



संपादक

डॉ. सुनील कुमार चौधरी डॉ. प्रभाकर मिश्रा

डॉ. पदम सिंह पटेल



Principal
Principal

Publisher :

SDR INNOWAYS INDIA PVT. LTD.
667, Rajaward, Kulpahar/Bhopal/Delhi



Imprint:

KAVYA PUBLICATIONS

Abhinav R.H.4, Awadhपुरi, Bhopal-462002, M.P.

CENTRE:

2097/22, Balaji Market, Chah Indara
Bhagirath Place, Delhi-110006

Mob. : 7905266820, 9918801353

Website: www.kavyapublications.com

E-Mail: editor@kavyapublications.com

ISBN : 978-93-91722-15-9

Price : 399/-

Year : 2021

Copyright© Editors

The book is printed at MTL press and published by Ajay Agrawal for SDR innoways India Pvt. Ltd Kulpahar Mahoba with its imprint and centre Kavya Publications Delhi.

All rights Reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, transmitted or stored in a retrieval system, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopy, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publisher. The views expressed in all the contributions which appear in the book are those of the individual authors and are not to be taken representing the views of the editor or of the publisher



Jay
Principal

SIES College of Arts, Science &
Commerce (Autonomous)
Sion (West), Mumbai - 400 022.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| Page | |
|--|----|
| Foreword..... | 7 |
| Preface..... | 9 |
| Acknowledgements..... | 13 |
| 1. महात्मा गांधी के आर्थिक विचारों का विश्लेषण..... | 23 |
| -डॉ. श्वेता श्रीवास्तव | |
| 2. महात्मा गांधी का स्वावलंबन तथा आधुनिक युग की आत्मनिर्भर महिलाएँ..... | 28 |
| प्रो. विनोद कुमार पांडे, भरत कुमार सोनी | |
| 3. वर्तमान में गांधी जी के आर्थिक विचारों की प्रासंगिकता..... | 31 |
| -डॉ. रीना अध्वर्यु | |
| 4. असंगठित श्रमिकों के आर्थिक विकास में महात्मा गाँधी के विचारों की वर्तमान प्रासंगिकता..... | 37 |
| -गणपत लाल माली, डॉ. सत्येन्द्र किशोर मिश्र | |
| 5. महिला सशक्तिकरण हेतु गाँधी दर्शन की भूमिका: एक अवलोकन..... | 42 |
| -डॉ. सुमन जैन | |
| 6. नए भारत के निर्माण की और अग्रसर राष्ट्र..... | 45 |
| -सरताज सिंह | |
| 7. स्वदेशी व्रत और ट्रस्टीशिप सिद्धांत की वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में उपादेयता..... | 52 |
| -डॉ. देवेन्द्र कुमार कोली | |
| 8. चरखा - महात्मा गांधी के आर्थिकविचारों का मूलआधार..... | 59 |
| -डॉ. क्षितिज पुरोहित, | |
| 9. नई राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति और आत्मनिर्भर भारत - महात्मा गांधी का चिंतन..... | 62 |
| -श्रीमती तरूणा शर्मा | |
| 10. महात्मा गांधी के आर्थिक दर्शन की प्रासंगिकता..... | 68 |
| -डॉ. जाकिर उद्दीन अहिंकार | |




 Principal
 SIES College of Arts, Science &
 Commerce (Autonomous)
 Sion (West), Mumbai - 400 022.

.....71 24. Gandhiji's Doctrine of Trusteeship.....173
-Mr. Jitendra Kumar Patel

.....81 25. Reappraising Gandhian Economic Philosophy in the light of its relevance in
 Modern India.....177
-Dr. Shruti R Panday

.....84 26. A Study of Environmental Crisis Management through Gandhian
 thoughts.....185
-Dr. Prabhakar Mishra

.....94

.....103

.....111

.....126

.....133

Rural & Agricul-
138

.....148

to be an Elixir for
152

.....164



Jitendra
 Principal
 SIES College of Arts, Science &
 Commerce (Autonomous)
 Sion (West), Mumbai - 400 022.



.....152
164

25»»

“Reappraising Gandhian Economic Philosophy in the light of its relevance in Modern India”

✉ Dr. Shruti R Panday

ABSTRACT

The focus of this article is not to write on Gandhian views on different areas of village reconstruction, swaraj, environment, machinery, dignity of labour and so on, as we can have many writings upon the Gandhian ranging from well researched paper to book to speeches. The main emphasis in this article is to dissect and try to put its relevance in modern time. It is important to understand that a long period has gone since Gandhi lived and analysed the society. Sometime it seems, Gandhi preached and practiced the philosophy, which is completely in contrast to modern times. But a close analysis and interpretation may prove that Gandhi has become more meaningful in today's time than anytime else.

Keywords- Gandhian Economics, Appropriate Technology, Indian Economic Thought,

Introduction- Economic theory in India during the nationalist movement was mainly concerned with providing momentum to independence movement by exposing exploitative policy of British imperialism by focussing on mass poverty (Naoroji, Drain theory), occurrence of famines (R.C.Dutt), anti -British sentiments (Gokhale) and swadeshi (Gandhi) and addressing economic problems of India. Thinkers like Dadabhai Naoroji , Mahadev Govind Ranade, R C Dutt and Gokhale and Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi laid the foundations for modern Indian economic thought in 19th and early 20th century. Because of his politically dominant personality, Gandhiji stands apart among other Indian Economists and is still continuing to be a part of discourse on Indian economic policy making.

➤ Assistant Professor, SIES College of Arts, Science & Commerce (Autonomous) Mumbai University, Mumbai-400022 , Contact No- 9987001928 Email Id- shrutip@sies.edu.in

177



Shruti R. Panday
Principal
SIES College of Arts, Science &
Commerce (Autonomous)
Sion (West), Mumbai - 400 022.

[Faint, illegible text at the top of the page]

[Large block of faint, illegible text in the middle of the page]

[Large block of faint, illegible text in the lower middle of the page]

Dr. (West) Mumbai 400 026
Ganesh (Autonomous)
Dr. College of Arts, Science & Commerce
Parel



SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA IN CONTEMPORARY ERA

EDITORS

**Surajit Mandal
Tanbir Shahnawaz**

ISBN: 978-93-90863-69-3



**National Press Associates
New Delhi**



Munay
Principal

**SIES College of Arts, Science &
Commerce (Autonomous)
Sion (West), Mumbai - 400 022.**

CONTENTS

1. **ROLE OF DEMOCRACY IN SOCIAL MOVEMENT**
Mamoon Hossain 1
2. **SWAMI VIVEKANANDAS VIEW ON KARMAYOGA AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIETY**
Dr. MD Anarul Islam 6
3. **PRESENT POLITICS ADAM AND EVE**
Maidul Islam 10
4. **CIVIL SOCIETY AND NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: THE INDIAN EXPERIENCE**
Arup Kr Roy 13
5. **THE SOCIAL OPPRESSION OF THE DISABLED IN THE SHIVA TRILOGY BY AMISH TRIPATHI**
S. Lavanya 18
6. **#METOO MOVEMENT IN INDIA: AN OUTLINE OF THE DIGITAL SOCIAL MOVEMENT**
Shyamal Ghosh 24
7. **REASON BEHIND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FARMERS IN NORTHERN INDIA DEMANDING THE REPEAL OF THE THREE ACTS PASSED BY THE NARENDRA MODI LED NDA GOVERNMENT**
Pintu Barman 27
8. **SOCIAL MOVEMENT AND SCIENCE IN BRITISH INDIA**
Indrajit Biswas 33
9. **MORAL AND POLITICAL DILEMMA: A DYSTOPIAN VIEW OF NAXALITE INSURGENCY IN NEEL MUKHERJEE'S THE LIVES OF OTHERS**
Sherin Stanly 36
10. **THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT IN FEMINISM**
Joyita Basak 40
11. **HISTORY OF SOCIAL REFORM MOVEMENT**
S. Renuka devi 43
12. **SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS**
S. Vijaya 45
13. **TEMPLE ENTRY MOVEMENT – SPECIAL REFERENCE ON NADARS**
B. Rajalakshmi 49
14. **SWAMI VIVEKANANDA - AS A SOCIAL REFORMER**
G. Karthiga 55
15. **TEBHAGA MOVEMENT: AN UPSURGE TO CHOKER THE BLOOD SUCKING LEECHES OF SOCIETY AS DEPICTED IN ABU ISHAK'S SHORT STORY 'JONK'**
Sudipta Singha 59



[Signature]
Principal

SIES College of Arts, Science &
Commerce (Autonomous)
Sion (West), Mumbai - 400 022.

- 16. **THE NAMANTAR MOVEMENT OF MARATHWADA: AN EXPRESSION OF DALIT SOCIAL EMANCIPATION**
Pranjal Ray 63
- 17. **THE RIFT IN THE HIMALAYAN FOOTHILLS: AN ANALYSIS OF THE MOVEMENTS OF THE AKHIL BHARATIYA ADIVASI VIKAS PARISHAD (ABAVP)**
Rupan Singha Roy 66
- 18. **BHUDAN AANDOLAN- PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT - A LOST CASE OF LAND REFORM**
Shruti R Panday 70



Singh
Principal
SIES College of Arts, Science &
Commerce (Autonomous)
Sion (West), Mumbai - 400 022.



Digitized by eGangotri
www.egangotri.org

So
—
AE
So
wh
po
we
me
me
pa
K
IN
Ne
po
co
iss
me
TI
th
TI
TI
m
E
T
th
or
er
n
st
V
M
T
e
S
th
E
ir
ir
T
s
a
I

BHUDAN AANDOLAN- PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT - A LOST CASE OF LAND REFORM

Shruti R Panday

Head, Assistant Professor, Economics Department, SIES College of Arts, Science & Commerce (Autonomous), Sion(W), Mumbai(37)

God keeps strength in me I shall tour the country and beg for land for the landless. Land, like air and water, cannot be individually owned. It can only be God's. It is the common property of the people and should be equally distributed" - Acharya Vinoba'

INTRODUCTION

Bhudan Aandolan can be described as one of the very few attempts after independence to bring about land reform through a movement. The entire campaign was based on the notion that the land is a natural gift and should be distributed equally between all. It was historical in the sense that the movement prepared a base for social propagation and agitation for redistribution of land, abolition of private ownership of land and the case for cooperative farming.

In a country like India, land has always been not only an asset but resembles the social power and position, any measures to bring institutional reforms was bound to take time and be protested. In this regard, the ease with which B Bhave appealed to the landlords to donate land for a social cause is inspiring and worth studying. The Bhudan movement (annexure-1) presented a novel solution to a complex problem and showed the way to bring about social formation in individual and community life. The marvellous solution outside the framework of the state and institutional interference did not receive the attention it deserved. It was not adequately studied and the problem in agriculture and social fabric still persists.

At the time of independence, intermediary tenures like zamindaris, jagirs and imams owned more than 40 percent of the area. The ryotwari tenure which covered the other 60 percent area was a picture of large disparity in the ownership of land holdings. (Planning Commission report, 1966). A significant patch of lands was cultivated by tenants-at-will and share-croppers who were forced to pay about one-half the produce as rent. The absentee and the class of absentee landlords characterising the agricultural and rural system of India was the legacy of permanent settlement created by Lord Cornwallis in the name of systemising the land revenue system. At the time of Rigveda, land was considered as community property, but the British system of permanent settlement was an assault on the whole social, economic, political and cultural fabric of the society developed over the years.

Land reform in India was not only an economic intervention needed for removing motivational and other impediments for agricultural development and rural reconstruction arising from the agrarian structure inherited in the past but also social and community intervention to eliminate elements of exploitation and social injustice within the agrarian system. "In a very deep sense, land tenure problems are power problems, problems of disparity in economic, social and political power". Kenneth H. Parsons (1960)

The Bhudan movement was unique as it was the result of accidental demand and not premeditated. It all started with a meeting with villagers at Pochampalli village of Andhra Pradesh on April 18, 1951, where poor Dalit villagers were asked to ask for land. A casual need for solution by Vinoba Bhave was reciprocated by donation of 100 acres of land by Ramchandra Reddy and soon it became a mass movement of appealing the landlords with large land holdings to donate it to poor landless peasants. It slowly stimulated political activity of the peasant class.

The movement started at a small scale in a village in 1951, soon got a popular face and by 1954 many states inspired by this Gandhian Philosophy made legislation to facilitate donation and distribution of Bhoodan land.



BHUDAN AANDOLAN- PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT - A LOST CASE OF LAND REFORM

Shruti R Panday

Head, Assistant Professor, Economics Department, SIES College of Arts, Science & Commerce (Autonomous), Sion(W), Mumbai(37)

“Till God keeps strength in me I shall tour the country and beg for land for the landless. Land, like air and water, cannot be individually owned. It can only be God's. It is the common property of the people and should be equally distributed” - Acharya Vinoba¹

INTRODUCTION

Bhudan Aandolan can be described as one of the very few attempts after independence to bring about land reform through a movement. The entire campaign was based on the notion that the land is a natural gift and should be distributed equally between all. It was historical in the sense that the movement prepared a base for political propagation and agitation for redistribution of land, abolition of private ownership of land and the case for cooperative farming.

For a country like India, land has always been not only an asset but resembles the social power and position, any measures to bring institutional reforms was bound to take time and be protested. In this regard, the ease with which B Bhave appealed to the landlords to donate land for a social cause is inspiring and worth studying. The Bhudan movement (annexure-1) presented a novel solution to a complex problem and showed the way to bring transformation in individual and community life. The marvellous solution outside the framework of the state and institutional interference did not receive the attention it deserved. It was not adequately studied and the problem in agriculture and social fabric still persists.

At the time of independence, intermediary tenures like zamindaris, jagirs and imams owned more than 40 percent of the area. The ryotwari tenure which covered the other 60 percent area was a picture of large disparity in the ownership of land holdings. (Planning Commission report, 1966). A significant patch of lands was cultivated by tenants-at-will and share-croppers who were forced to pay about one-half the produce as rent. The exploitative and the class of absentee landlords characterising the agricultural and rural system of India was the legacy of permanent settlement created by Lord Cornwallis in the name of systemising the land revenue system. Since the time of Rigveda, land was considered as community property, but the British system of permanent settlement was an assault on the whole social, economic, political and cultural fabric of the society developed over the years.

Land reform in India was not only an economic intervention needed for removing motivational and other impediments for agricultural development and rural reconstruction arising from the agrarian structure inherited from the past but also social and community intervention to eliminate elements of exploitation and social injustice within the agrarian system. “In a very deep sense, land tenure problems are power problems, problems of disparity in economic, social and political power”. Kenneth H. Parsons (1960)

The movement was unique as it was the result of accidental demand and not premeditated. It all started with a meeting with villagers at Pochampalli village of Andhra Pradesh on April 18, 1951, where poor Dalit villagers gathered to ask for land. A Casual need for solution by Vinoba Bhave was reciprocated by donation of 100 acres of land by Ramchandra Reddy and soon it became a mass movement of appealing the landlords with large land holdings to donate it to poor landless peasants. It slowly stimulated political activity of the peasant class.

A movement started at a small scale in a village in 1951, soon got a popular face and by 1954 many states inspired by this Gandhian Philosophy made legislation to facilitate donation and distribution of Bhoodan land.

¹ Bhave, Bhoodan Yajna (1953).



Shruti R Panday
Principal
SIES College of Arts, Science &
Commerce (Autonomous)
Sion (West), Mumbai - 400 022.

Social movements in India in Contemporary Era

Editors

Surajit Mandal

Assistant Professor and HOD, Department of Political Science, Samsi college (UGB), West Bengal

Tanbir Shahnawaz

Assistant Professor, Department of English, Rishi Bankim Chandra College, WB, (WBSU)

© April 2022. All Rights Reserved. Selection & Editorial Matter, Editors & Authors.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means of electronic or mechanical including photocopy, recording or any information stored in a retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

ISBN: 978-93-90863-69-3

Price: 699/-

The responsibility for the facts or opinions expressed in the book is entirely of the authors. Neither the publisher nor the editors are responsible for the same.

Published By:

National Press Associates

Head Office: C-24, Ground Floor, Panchsheel Vihar, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110017, India

Regional Office: 79, GAD Nagar, Flower Enclave, Dugri, Ludhiana, Punjab-141013, India

Branch Office: G-1003, Prakriti Society, Baner-Balewadi Road, Balewadi Pune, 411045 Maharashtra, India

Email: npublishing@gmail.com | www.npublishing.in



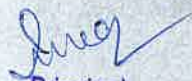
[Signature]
Principal
SIES College of Arts, Science &
Commerce (Autonomous)
Sion (West), Mumbai - 400 022.

Pursuit of Happiness:

The Path of Philosophy and Counselling

Editors:
Dr. Suchitra Naik
Prof. Vedavati Paranjape




Principal
SIES College of Arts, Science &
Commerce (Autonomous)
Glen (West), Mumbai - 400 022.

Pursuit of Happiness: The Path of Philosophy and Counselling



J. J. J.
Principal
SIES College of Arts, Science &
Commerce (Autonomous)
Glen (West), Mumbai - 400 022.



EMPYREAL PUBLISHING HOUSE

India | UAE | Nigeria | Uzbekistan | Montenegro

First Impression: 2020

Pursuit of Happiness: The Path of Philosophy and Counselling

ISBN : 978-81-944813-7-9

Rs. 650/- (\$18)


No part of the book may be printed, copied, stored, retrieved, duplicated and reproduced in any form without the written permission of the author/publisher.

DISCLAIMER

Information contained in this Edited book has been published by Empyreal Publishing House and has been obtained by the author(s) from sources believed to be reliable and are correct to the best of his/her knowledge. The author(s) are solely responsible for the contents of the articles compiled in this book. Responsibility of authenticity of the work or the concepts / views presented by the author through this book shall lie with the author. The publisher or editors do not take any responsibility for the same in any manner. Errors, if any, are purely unintentional and readers are requested to communicate such error to the Editors to avoid discrepancies in future.

Published by:
Empyreal Publishing House




Principal
SIES College of Arts, Science &
Commerce (Autonomous)
Ghat (West), Mumbai - 400 022.

Pursuit of Happiness: The Path of Philosophy and Counselling

By:

Dr. Mrs. Suchitra Naik

Principal, Joshi Bedekar College and Head of Philosophy Department

Prof. Vedavati Paranjape Surve

Head, Psychology Department, Joshi Bedekar College

| | |
|--|-----------|
| The Study of Emotions behind Money – Financial Therapy | 116 – 119 |
| <i>Archana Nair</i> | |
| Theosophical Sufism: Means to Eternal Spiritual Bliss | 120 – 125 |
| <i>Dr. Amita Valmiki</i> | |
| ‘Manly Womanhood’ to a Quest for Self-realization : Exploring Devdutt Pattanaik's The Pregnant King | 126 – 132 |
| <i>Dr. Prashant P. Dharmadhikari</i> | |
| Anandanubhava- The concept of well-being in Upanishads | 133 – 135 |
| <i>Trushali Gupte</i> | |
| Well Being : Lessons from Bhagvad Gita | 136 – 138 |
| <i>Hemangi Ingale</i> | |
| Understanding the Nature and Scope Happiness in the Context of Philosophy of Economics | 139 - 142 |
| <i>Dr. Sagar Thakkar</i> | |
| भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञान आणि उत्कृष्ट जीवनशैली | 143 – 148 |
| <i>मानसी जंगम</i> | |
| योग आणि मानसिक आरोग्य | 149 – 151 |
| <i>प्रा. डॉ. सुनिलदत्त एस. गवरे</i> | |
| मी आणि माझे मानसिक स्वास्थ्य | 152 – 156 |
| <i>-डॉ. किरण सावे</i> | |
| ब्रह्मानंद – एक आकलन | 157 – 161 |
| <i>संध्या जोशी</i> | |
| “भक्तिकालीन साहित्य में परमानंद की खोज” | 162 - 165 |
| <i>डॉ. जयश्री सिंह</i> | |
| Therapy and happiness: stoic perspective | 166-170 |
| <i>Tejashree Sharad Trimakhe</i> | |

Anandanubhava- The concept of well-being in Upanishads

Vrushali Gupte

Assistant Professor, S.I.E.S College of arts, Science and Commerce (Autonomous), Sion (W)

Abstract

"Happiness is a butterfly, which when pursued is always just beyond your grasp, but which, if you will sit down quietly, may alight upon you." –Nathaniel Hawthorne

It is a self-evident truth that each being cherishes happiness and do not want misery. However, seeking happiness is like an 'unobtainable something'; where we are always in search of it, but never truly find it. The reason being we are unable to recognize, understand and realize our pursuit for it.

Authentic happiness is heart-filling, soul-enduring and life-fulfilling one. The PERMA Model of happiness as propounded by Martin Seligman offers the happiness formula in terms of pleasant, meaningful and good life- Positive emotions, Engagement, Positive relations, Meaning and Accomplishment.

The Upanishads that encapsulate the Vedic philosophy conceptualize authentic happiness-Ananda as integral to the self. This happiness is more so in terms of welfare and wellbeing. Upanishads speak at length metaphysical truths which are well framed with meaningful, pleasant and good life. The paper is a humble attempt to revisit principal Upanishads to explore the nature and possibility of inter-subjective and intra-subjective well-being in terms of the PERMA model of well-being. The comparison is definitely across culture and time; but the purport is to show that authentic well-being conception is well expounded in our ancient wisdom.

Keywords- Authentic happiness, PERMA Model, Upanishads, Ananda, Well-being

Our entire endeavor from womb to tomb is pursuit of happiness, meaningfulness and worthiness in and of life. But it is almost a herculean task to define happiness because the idea of happiness for most of the people is highly skewed. For some, happiness is stored in fat bank account, for others in riding Mercedes or travelling abroad or shopping to heart's content or in simple acts of watching a movie with near and dear ones or eating favorite ice-cream flavor or even boarding train to reach office or home on time. Happiness, thus is a multifaceted subjective phenomenon. No matter how much we try to define, describe and demystify it, it features like a kaleidoscope giving us variegated understanding.

In their contention about happiness, philosophers, scientists and psychologists across the globe, have contributed a huge research body, bringing forth a number of theories and rationalizations on the qualitative and quantitative measures of happiness.

Psychology in 20th century, for instance, witnessed the novel movement called, 'Positive Psychology' that gave the world an insight into revolutionary ideas about human strengths, virtues and well-being. It was successful in demonstrating 'what is right about people' rather than accentuating abnormalities, infirmities and imperfections. Martin Seligman, one of the pioneers of Positive psychology and human flourishing, spoke about 'authentic happiness' where he described happiness from three kinds of life experiences, viz. the pleasant life, the engaged life and the meaningful life. For him, happiness goes beyond the feeling of good. He stated, "Just as the good life is something beyond the pleasant life, the meaningful life is beyond the good life." This vision of happiness encompasses subjective, individual and collectivistic dimensions, each in mutual relation to the other, contributing to the overall life satisfaction. Seligman, in his book 'Flourish: A visionary new understanding of happiness and wellbeing' (2011) put forth his PERMA Model, repaving the path of happiness with the help of key factors namely, optimism, character and motivation. This model presented a roadmap to understand the essential elements of well-being or what Seligman calls 'flourishing'. However, it needs to be acknowledged that the means to reach this destination of human flourishing is different for different people.

Seligman's PERMA is a mnemonic that stands for-



133

Jing
Principal
SIES College of Arts, Science &
Commerce (Autonomous)
Sion (West), Mumbai - 400 022