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

Name of the teacher: Title of the paper	Title of the book published: Name of the author/s : Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the publisher: National/International	National/international : ISBN/ISSN number of the proceedings	Year of publication
BIOTECHNOLOGY				
Dr. Bhawana Pandey, Minakshi Singh Thakur	Diversity : Multidisciplinary Edited Book Extraction of phytochemical test analysis and antimicrobial and antifungal activity of medicinal plant of Durg District	International Centre for Scientific Research and Development (ICSRD) Bengaluru, Karnataka	ISBN: 978-81-963779-7-7	2023
Dr. Bhawana Pandey	Isolation and Identification of Endophytic Bacteria and its Importance in Nitrogen Fixation	Research Journal Role of Applied Sciences in Social Implication Vol-C: Life Science		2023
Sadhana Gupta Dr. Bhawana Pandey Bhagyashree Deshpande	Book -Sustainability Chapter- BAEL : A Tree with Medicinal Potentials	Pustak Bharati Toronto Canada	ISBN: 978-1-998027-08-8	2024

Avinash Singh Dr. Bhawana Pandey Deepika Dhruve Singh	Mycoremediation : A Sustainable way for Heavy Metal Remediation	Pustak Bharati Toronto Canada	ISBN: 978-1- 998027-08-8	2024
Dr. Bhawana Pandey, Pratiksha Pandey Anupama Shrivastava	Manufacturing of Green and Sustainable Product Biofertilizers : A New Trend in Agriculture	Pustak Bharati Toronto Canada	ISBN: 978-1- 998027-08-8	2024
Pratiksha Pandey and Dr. Bhawana Pandey	Study of Biodiversity of Grassland Vegetation of Durg- Bhilai Region	Pustak Bharati Toronto Canada	ISBN: 978-1- 998027-08-8	2024
Dr. Bhawana Pandey, Prarimita Vinayak Jadhav, Dr.Lakhminder Kaur	A Text Book on Environmental Microbiology	AGPH Books Bhopal M.P.	ISBN: 978- 81-973971-7- 2	2024
Dr. Bhawana Pandey	Life Science Trends and Technology Vol-III Nanotechnology: Innovations, Applications and Future Direction	SCIENG Publications	ISBN: 978- 93-94766-85- 3	2024
Dr. Sabiha Naz, Dr.Arпита Mukherjee, Shweta Singh	Biotechnology B.Sc. 1st Semester NEP Syllabus Based	Nikita Publication, Raipur	ISBN: 978- 81-965786-3- 3	2024
Mrs. Sabiha Naz and Dr. Arпита Mukherjee	Text Book of Biotechnology B.Sc. 1st Paper-1	Nikita Publication, Raipur	ISBN: 978- 81-965786-3- 3	2024
Mrs. Sabiha Naz ,Mrs. Shweta Singh, Mrs. Jyotsna Choubey,	Text Book of Biotechnology B.Sc 1st Paper 2	Nikita Publications, Raipur,	ISBN: 978- 81-965786-1- 9.	2024

Dr. Sabiha Naz, Dr. Arunima Sur, Dr. Varaprasad Kolla, Prof. Dr. Piyush Kant Pandey	Green Leafy Vegetable of Chhattisgarh	Alpha International Publication	ISBN No.- 978-93-5762-897-6	2024
Sabiha Naz, Arpita Mukherjee and Bhavika Sharma	Scope of Biotechnology for Conservation of Wild Life	Wildlife and Conservation Strategies in Current Environmental	ISBN:-978-93-5470-692-9	2023
Bhavika Mishra, Bhagyashree Deshpande, P. Mundeja, Varsha Chandrakar	Principles of Biochemistry	Alpha International	ISBN:-978-935-762-3360	2023
B.Ed				
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Dr Mohana Sushant Pandit	The Role of Teacher Education in future education System	Peer –reviewed edited book entitled	ISBN:978-91-89764-35-4	August 2023
Dr Mohana Sushant Pandit	Authentic Assessment in Experiential Education	RED'SHINE Publication	ISBN:978-91-989240-0-8	January 2024
BOTANY				
Dr. Pratiksha Pandey	Manufacturing of Green and Sustainable Product Biofertilizers: A New Trends in Agriculture	Sustainability: Pustak Bharti Toronto, Canada International	ISBN: 978-1-998027-08-8	2024
Dr. Pratiksha Pandey; Dr. Dr. Bhawana Pandey	Study of Biodiversity of Grassland Vegetation of Durg, Bhilai region	Pustak Bharti Toronto, Canada International	ISBN: 978-1-998027-08-8	2024

Dr. Pratiksha Pandey	Microplastics in the environment	Himalaya Publishing House, Girgaon , Mumbai	ISBN 978-93-5840-459-3	2023
Dr. Deepti Chauhan Ms. Varsha Yadav Dr. Deepti Chauhan	Role of Medicinal plants in the prevention of Human diseases	Himalaya Publishing House, Girgaon , Mumbai	ISBN 978-93-5840-459-3	2023
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Dr. Amit Agrawal & Dr. Rajshree Sharma	Title of the book published: व्यावसायिक अर्थशास्त्र-	Nikita Publications, Raipur/National	National ISBN No. 978-81-964437-5-7	2023
Dr. Rajshree Sharma- “Strategies”	Sustainable Investment in Indian Mutual Funds: A comprehensive Analysis	Walnut Publication/International Green Business Paradigms	International Publication ISBN No. 979789359116358	2024
Dr. M. Madhuri Devi	Book entitled, “Marketing Management	Scientific International Publishing House/International	ISBN No. 978-93-6132-218-1	June 2024
Dr. M. Madhuri Devi	Chapter published in book entitled, “Women Empowerment through Self-Help Groups”	Sidhdhi Publication House, Nanded	ISBN No. 978-81-955479-3-7	2023
Dr. M. Madhuri Devi-India	Enhancement of Quality Education in Commerce and Inclusive Growth in Education	Introduction for Enhancement of Quality Education in India Sanskruti Publication/National	ISBN No. 978-81-913487-8-5	June 2024

Dr. M. Madhuri Devi-	. Milestones of Mahatma, Women Empowerment & Rural Development	Sevanarayan Rameshwar Fatepuria College- West Bengal / International	----	2-3 October, 2023
Dr. M. Madhuri Devi Monish Kumar Nirmalkar, Dr. Syed Salim Aquil	Laghu vitt bank dwara diye gaye run evam gair nishpadit	Proceedings of 2 days National Seminar on Quality Development through Research in Social Science Khalsa College/ National	ISBN No. 978-81-970042-1-6	5 th & 6 th Decembe r -2023
Dr. M. Madhuri Devi- Monish Kumar Nirmalkar, Dr. Syed Salim Aquil,	क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बंकोम की जमाराशियों रुणों एवं बकाया अग्रिमों का अध्ययन	Proceedings of the 2 days National Seminar on “Contemporary Issues in Emerging Area of Commerce”- National Govt. Chandulal Chandrakar P.G. College, Patan	-----	23 rd & 24 th January, 2024
Dr. M. Madhuri Devi”	- Conf. Paper on Women Empowerment & Sustainable Development	International Journal of Social Science & Management Studies (I.J.S.S.M.S.) Peer Reviewed– Refereed Research Journal, Indexing. Ex - UGC S.N. 5351	ISSN : 2454 – 4655 international Journal of Social Science & Management Studies (I.J.S.S.M.S.)	March 18 th – 19 th 2024
Dr. M. Madhuri Devi	Cyber Security is the need of the hour	Proceedings of International Virtual Congress. By ISCA, August, 2023	ISBN No.	5 th August, 2023 to 10 th August.
Dr. Nidhi Monika Sharma	प्युटन एव रोजगार के अवसर	प्युटन उद्योग विकास, चुनौतियां एवं संभावनाएं	ISBN No. 978-93-93901-54-5	2024

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Sadhana Gupta, Dr. Bhawana Pandey, Bhagyashree Deshpande	Book -Sustainability Chapter- BAEL : A Tree with Medicinal Potentials	Pustak Bharati Toronto Canada	ISBN: 978-1-998027-08-8	2024
Varsha Chandrakar Bhavika Mishra, Bhagyashree Deshpande, Prashant Mundeja	Principles of Biochemistry	Alpha International	ISBN:-978-9357623360	2023
ZOOLOGY				

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Shippi Dewangan, Amarpreet K. Bhatia, and Nishtha Vaidya	Carbon allotropes in Lead Removal	Carbon Allotropes and Composites Materials for Environment Protection and Remediation, Wiley 2023 Scrivener Publishing LLC	Editor(s): Chandrabhan Verma, Chaudhery Mustansar Hussain ISBN:9781394166503	2023 DOI: https://doi.org/10.1002/9781394167913.ch4
Amarpreet K. Bhatia, Nishtha Vaidya, and Shippi Dewangan	Carbon allotropes in Nickel Removal	Carbon Allotropes and Composites Materials for Environment Protection and Remediation, Carbon Allotropes in air purification, Wiley 2023 Scrivener Publishing LLC	Editor(s): Chandrabhan Verma, Chaudhery Mustansar Hussain ISBN:9781394166503	2023 DOI: https://doi.org/10.1002/9781394167913.ch5
Dr. Nishtha Vaidya & Dr. Babita Pande, (2024) Text Book of Zoology	Text Book of Zoology B.Sc Semester 1, Life on Earth and Unique Attributes of Animal Kingdom, ZOSC – 01T	Nikita Publications, Raipur,	ISBN No. 978-81-979089-9-6.	2024

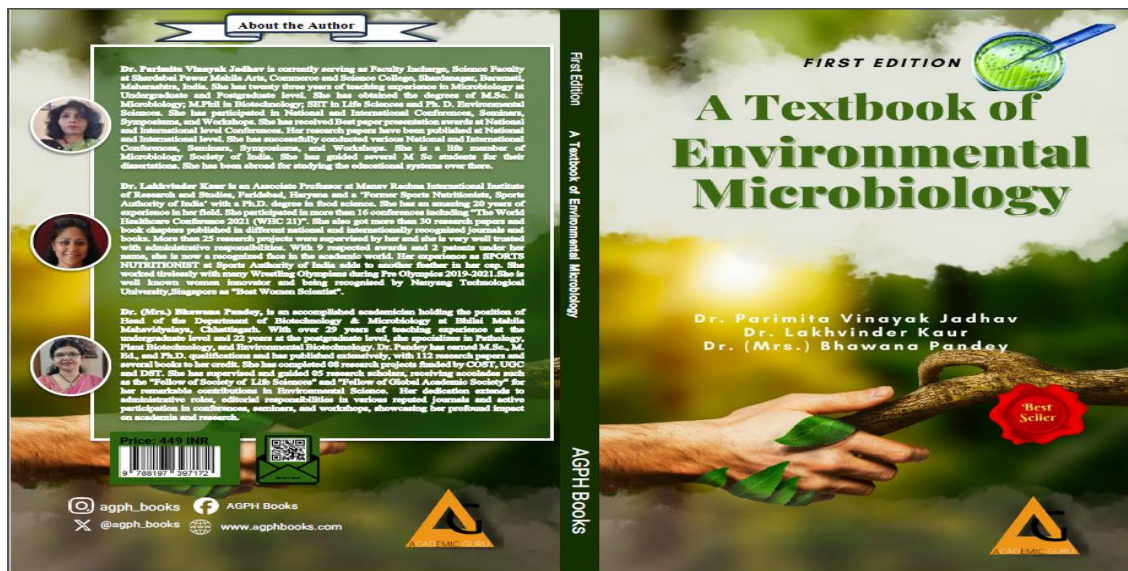

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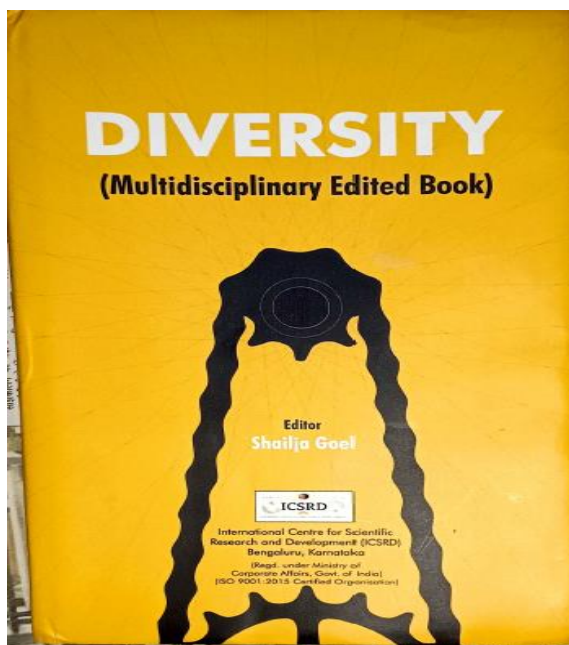
BIOTECHNOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Dr. Bhawana Pandey

BOOK



BOOK CHAPTERS



Extraction of phytochemical test analysis and antimicrobial and antifungal activity of medicinal plant of Durg District

*Minakshi Singh Thakur
**Dr. Bhawana Pandey

Acknowledgement

At the beginning of any task, it is difficult to imagine final shape, but as many thoughts, acknowledge. As Shrimadd Bhagwat Geeta, says, every beginning has its end, this task is to its end and it is real time to cherish those hard-earned moments.

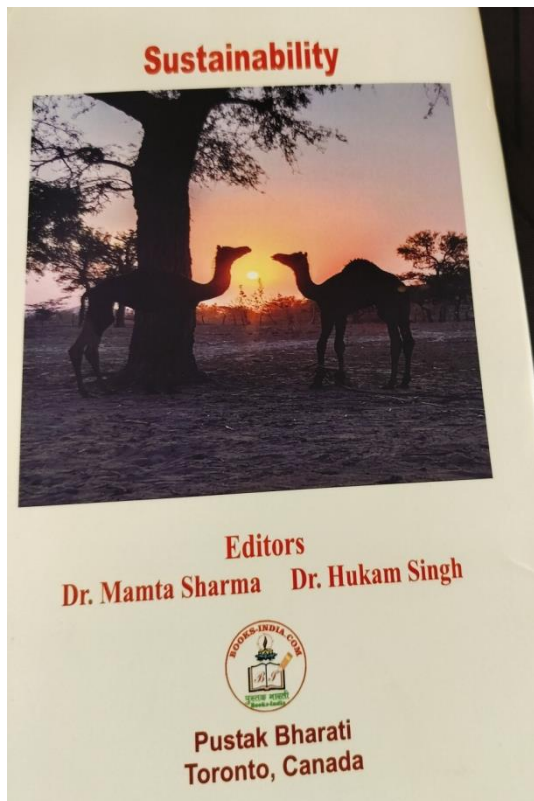
I am highly grateful for the opportunity permitted by the head of the institute of Bhillai Mahila Mahavidyalaya for carrying out my project work here. First of all, I am very thankful to MY FAMILY and ALMILGHTY GOD for the blessing without I may not have completed my project.

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* Student, Govt. E. Raghavendra Rao Postgraduate science College Bilaspur (c.g.)
** Assistant Professor, Bhillai Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bhillai

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Sustainability

19. Study of Biodiversity of Grassland Vegetation of Durg-Bhilai Region

Pratiksha Pandey¹ and Bhawana Pandey²

Abstract
Chhattisgarh state known for rich biological diversity and lush greenery. There is vast changes observed in the vegetation physiognomy of the state, due the cutting down of forests clearing of area for increased agricultural operations, construction of dams, roads, bridges etc.
Present study was based on extensive and intensive survey of session 2021-22. The study was conducted in various habitat of different region. The important studies area was selected for sampling of grassland vegetation according to soil texture present in the area.
During the course of study total 197 grasslands vegetation were recorded belonging to the 30 families in which Euphorbaceae and Asteraceae were recorded as most dominant family, family Fabaceae is most dominant family in tree/ shrub group in herbaceous group 60 plant species were recorded in which family Fabaceae, Asteraceae, Malvaceae and Fabaceae were the most dominant family.
Keywords : Open Barren Land, Dominant Family, Diversity.
Introduction
India is basically an agricultural country with more than 70% of its population living in the rural areas. The rural population is dependent mainly on agriculture and animal husbandry for their substance. India with about 2% of the total world's geographical area sustain as much as 15% of the total world's livestock population which plays a significant role in country's rural economy's for demand for milk, milk products, meat wool, hides and bone manures etc. in present scenario the population growth of both human beings and livestock population has been increasing day by day and the land under permanent pastures has shrunk. Pastures are very important in urban and rural ecosystem in Chhattisgarh. The "daihan" are khaika darr word is used for grassland or chargah in villages of Chhattisgarh, which is continuously shrinking due to rapid

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Sustainability

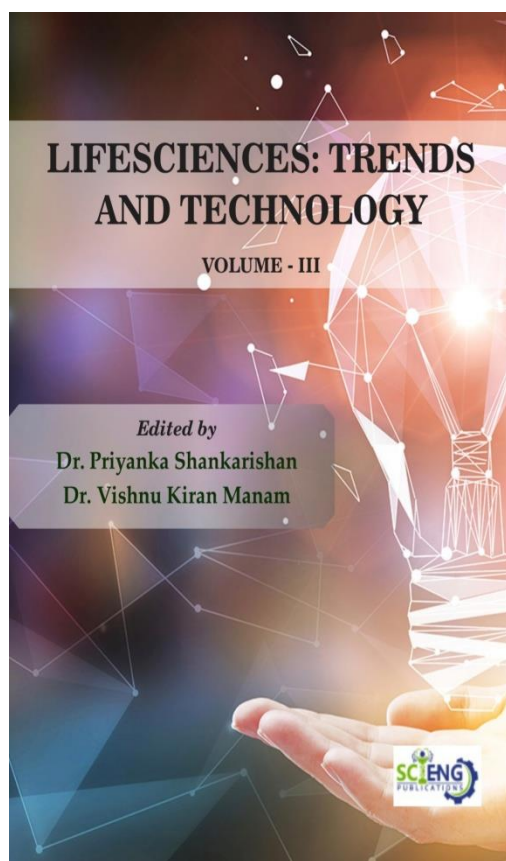
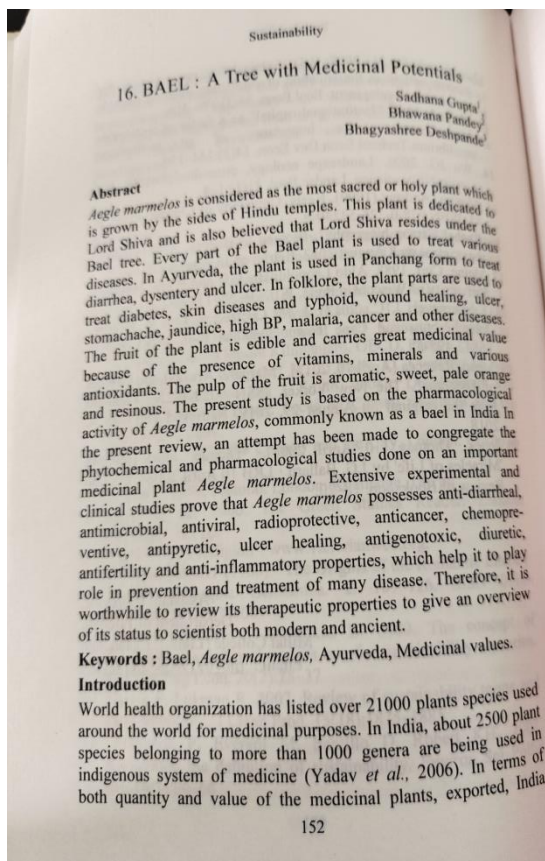
18. Manufacturing of Green and Sustainable Product Biofertilizers : A New Trend in Agriculture

Bhawana Pandey¹,
Pratiksha Pandey²,
Anupama Shrivastava³

Abstract
In present era Biofertilizers are act as soil conditioners. Biofertilizers and their components play important role in our lives. A huge population of a specific or a group of helpful microorganisms helps improve the soil fertility either by solubilizing earth phosphorus and synthesis of growth improvement substances. Different types of Bio-fertilizers are Bacterial Biofertilizers, Symbiotic Nitrogen Fixers; free living Nitrogen Fixers, VAM, Algal Bio-fertilizers is important for plant growth. Biofertilizers are used to improve and enhance soil fertility and quality. They help build the soil micro flora, and improve soil health. Biofertilizers also include organic fertilizers. Advantages of Biofertilizers work all over the natural environment, the nutrients will be grown on a renewable basis; it maintains the earth's nature. Biofertilizers increase the value of chemical fertilizers (Satyaprakash, 2017). Increase the grain yield by 10-40%. Improve texture, structure and water-holding capacity of the soil and no adverse effect on plant growth by secreting growth hormones. Some disadvantages are Biofertilizers need special care for extended term storehouses because they are active. Its components must be used before their expiry date. Biofertilizers lose their effectiveness if the earth is too warm or arid. Biofertilizers based on renewable energy sources are a cost-beneficial supplement to chemical fertilizers, eco-friendly and can help economies the elevated interest needed for chemical fertilizers as far as nitrogen and phosphorus are related. Biofertilizer is ready to use the live formulation of such beneficial microorganisms which on application to seed, root or soil the availability of nutrients by their biological activity. It enhances soil fertility and develops essential nutrients for plants. Sources of Biofertilizers show that

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LIFESCIENCES: TRENDS AND TECHNOLOGY VOL III

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Chapter
 8

NANOTECHNOLOGY: INNOVATIONS, APPLICATIONS, AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

DR. BHAWANA PANDEY*

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 Bhilai Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bhilai, Chhattisgarh - 490009, India

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ABSTRACT

Nanotechnology represents a transformative pathway for technological advancement, focusing on the manipulation and management of materials at the nanometer scale one billionth of a meter. This multidisciplinary field encompasses the fabrication and application of chemical, physical, and biological systems ranging from individual molecules or atoms to submicron dimensions. The integration of nanomaterials into larger systems holds the potential to revolutionize various sectors, addressing global challenges and driving innovation in areas such as medicine, electronics, environmental remediation, energy, and materials science. Key advancements in carbon nanomaterials have catalyzed developments in nanomedicine, biosensors, and bioelectronics, while novel functional materials promise enhanced performance in catalysis, solar energy conversion, and water treatment. Despite its vast potential, nanotechnology also poses significant risks that necessitate comprehensive research to understand its long-term effects on health and the environment. This chapter provides an in-depth exploration of nanotechnology's history, approaches, applications, and future outlook, highlighting both its remarkable capabilities and the ethical considerations it entails.

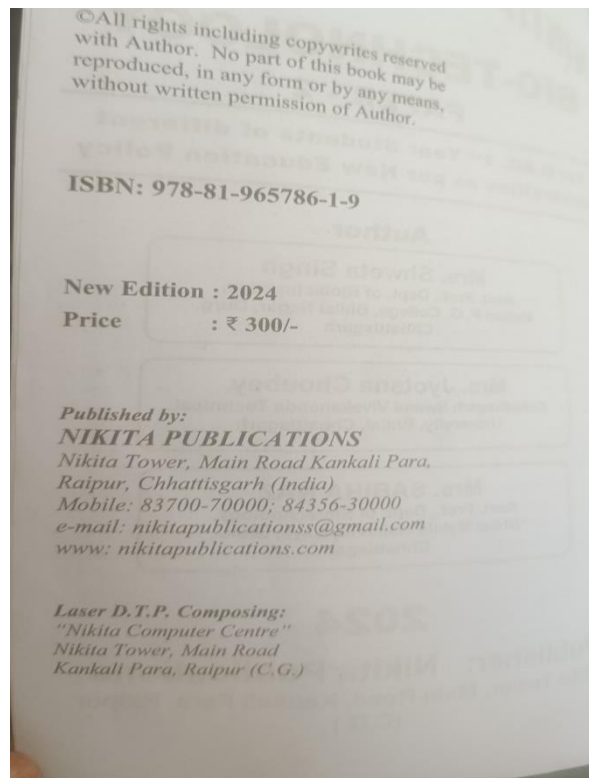
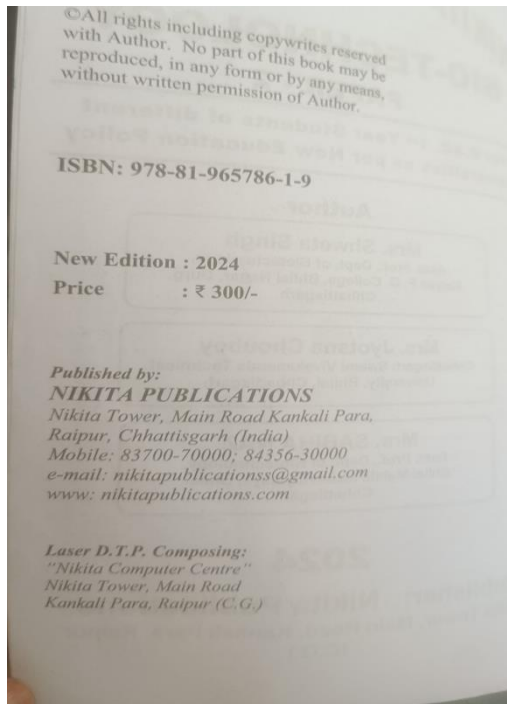
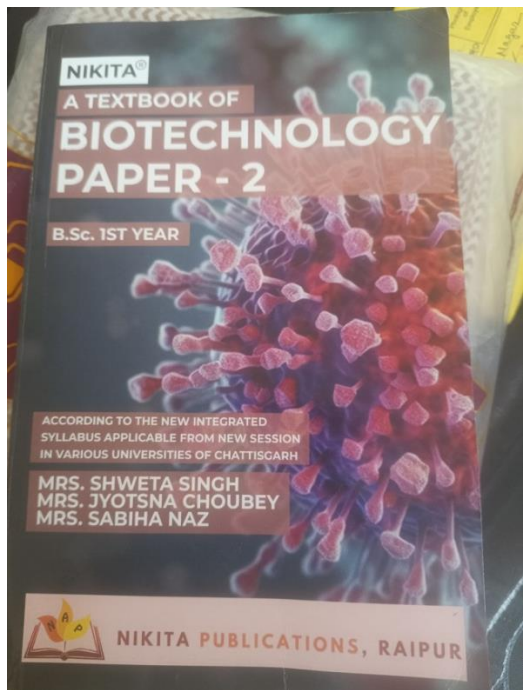
Keywords: Nanotechnology, nanomedicine, biosensors, bioelectronics, environmental challenges, nanomaterials, carbon nanotubes, quantum dots, nanofluids.

INTRODUCTION

Nanotechnology is the science and engineering of designing and creating structures and devices at the nanoscale, defined as dimensions of 100 nanometers or less. A nanometer (nm) is one billionth of a meter, and the prefix "nano" signifies this scale. While the term nanotechnology is relatively recent, functional devices and structures at the nanometer scale have existed naturally on Earth for as long as life itself. For instance, the nanostructured bricks in biological shells prevent cracks from propagating, demonstrating inherent nanoscale functionality.


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Dr Sabiha Naz BOOKS




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Author's Profile



Dr. Arunima Sur, Ph.D. is an esteemed academic and researcher with 12 years of experience in the field of biotechnology. Currently serving as an Assistant Professor at the Bhitai Mahila Mahavidyalaya and as the NSE Program Officer at Amity University, Chhattisgarh, Dr. Sur holds a GATE qualification and completed her doctoral studies at the School of Studies in Biotechnology, Pt. Botechankar Shiksha University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh. Her research portfolio includes an ongoing industrial project, three granted copyrights, and five provisional patents, of which four have been published. Dr. Sur has authored two books and over 20 research papers and chapters in reputed journals. Recognized for her contributions, she has been honored with the Kishore Chakra Award and has received various travel grants. Her research primarily focuses on natural products from plants and fungi, herbal product formulation, and bioremediation.



Prof. Dr. Varaprasad Kolla is a distinguished academician and researcher known for his expertise in Biotechnology. With a career spanning over 21 years, he has made significant contributions to both academia and research through his innovative ideas and scholarly publications. Professor Kolla earned his Ph.D. in Molecular Medicine from University of Basel, Switzerland. His doctoral research focused on "Biomarker studies on pregnancy related disorders". Throughout his career, Professor Kolla has held key positions at prestigious institutions and organizations. He has served as a faculty member at IIM of networking and has been actively involved in teaching, mentoring, and supervising students, post graduate & doctoral students.



Prof. Dr. Piyush Kant Pandey is the Vice-Chancellor of Amity University Chhattisgarh, Raipur. In 1987, he earned a Master's degree in Ferrus Metallurgical Chemistry from Pt. Botechankar Shiksha University in Raipur and a Doctorate in Environmental Depositions Chemistry in 1998. His doctoral studies were supported by a 1994 Research Fellowship in Environmental Protection and Pollution from the Ministry of Human Resource Development of India and the Czech Republic. In 2018, he received a Ph.D. (Honoris Causa) from IME Indore. His thesis at IME was entitled "Legitimation Strategies in Controversial Industries: Case Study of a Tobacco Conglomerate." He first detected the toxicity of arsenic and fluoride in Central Indian soil. His group then investigated health, the extent of pollution, bioaccumulation, polluted water treatment, and contaminated soil remediation. He became a regulator and IIA expert for the Indian government. The Ministry of Environment and Forest appointed him to the State Environmental Assessment Committee (SEAC) for three years via a gazette announcement. He has supervised 26 Ph.D. candidates, 23 Master's candidates, and 27 Master's Diploma dissertations with about 100+ credible publications. Twelve national and international research projects were completed by him accordingly. He has worked on major scientific research projects funded by the Technology Systems Group of the Department of Science and Technology in New Delhi, the All India Council of Technical Education, the CS Council of Science and Technology's Research Promotion Scheme, the Bhitai Mahila Mahavidyalaya, and the Board of Research on Nuclear Sciences. He was the former Dean of the Indian Institute of Health Management Research in Raipur. He founded the Bhitai Institute of Technology Raipur as the Principal and the Bhitai Institute of Technology Durg as Faculty. He served multiple terms as an Executive Councilor of the Technical University of CG.



Dr. Sabiha Naz, Ph.D. is an esteemed academic and researcher with 19 years of experience in the field of Biotechnology. Currently serving as an Assistant Professor at the Bhitai Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bhitai, Department of Biotechnology and Microbiology. Her commitment to education is underscored by her qualification through the State Eligibility Test (SET) and completed her M.Phil. at the School of Studies in Biotechnology, Pt. Botechankar Shiksha University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh and doctoral studies at the CSVTU, Nuzvid, Chhattisgarh. Dr. Naz holds a patent, reflecting her innovative approach and commitment to advancing biotechnology and microbiology. Her research and development efforts have been recognized and supported through three major projects. Two of these projects were funded by the University Grants Commission (UGC), and one by the Chhattisgarh Council of Science and Technology (CCOST). She has authored 23 research papers, published in both national and international journals. In addition to her research papers, Dr. Naz has authored three books. One of these is an international publication, and the other two are comprehensive textbooks on biotechnology. Her academic repertoire also includes contributions to two book chapters. She serves on the Board of Studies in Biotechnology at Oast, Dapting Autonomous P.G. College, Rajnandgaon. Her research primarily focuses on Biotechnology, Environmental Biotechnology and fermentation technology, and Bioremediation.



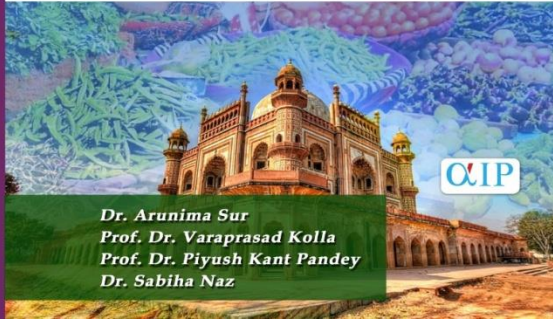
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Chapter - 5

Scope of Biotechnology for Conservation of Wild Life

*Sabiha Naz, Arpita Mukherjee and Bhawika Sharma
Department of Biotechnology and Microbiology,
Bhilai Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bhilai, C.G. India
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Abstract

The term "biodiversity conservation" refers to the process of protecting, restoring, and managing natural resources such as forests and water, as well as the variety of life forms that exist within them sustainably. Biotechnology is used for various purposes that are beneficial to humans, animal species and plants. The vegetative multiplication of many species is made possible by biotechnology, which also enables the generation of vast numbers of plants from small bits of the stock plant in a very short amount of time and, in

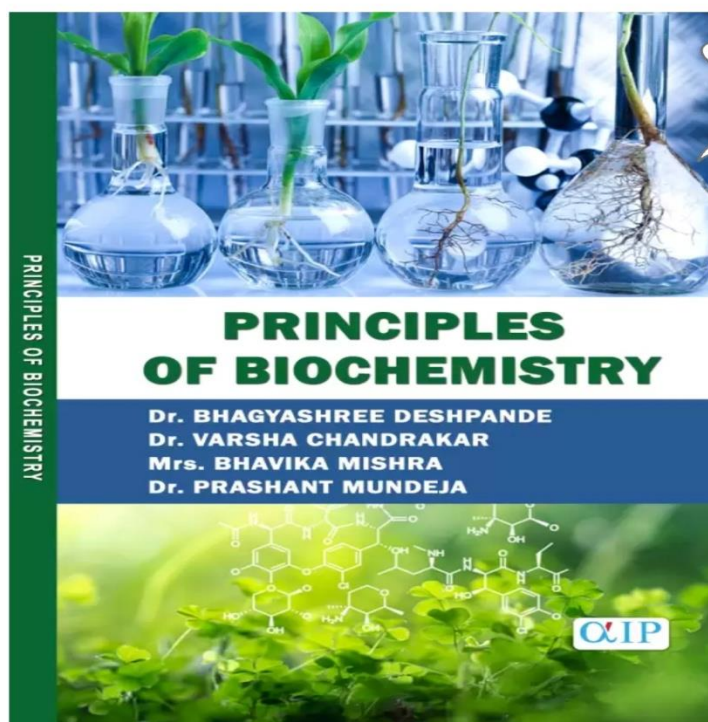
some instances, provides for the recovery of virus-free plants. Biotechnology plays an extremely important role in the conservation of biodiversity. Biotechnology also has the potential to be applied in the development of somatic hybrids, the transfer of organelles and cytoplasm, genetic transformation, and the storage of germplasm through cryopreservation. Modern biotechnologies, such as the Terminator technology and Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO), which are developed through genetic engineering, may cause "Genetic pollution" and

Wildlife and Conservation Strategies in Current Environmental Scenario

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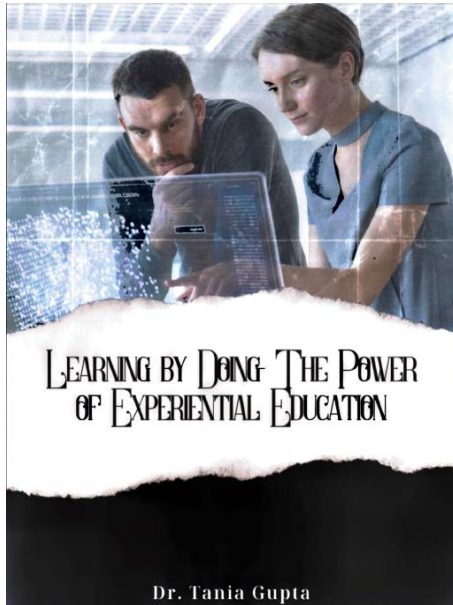
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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Dr Mohana Sushant Pandit



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EDITED BY

Dr. Tania Gupta
Professor & Dean
School of Education, K.R Mangalam University
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CHAPTER

12

Authentic Assessment in Experiential Education

¹Dr. (Smt.) Mohana Sushant Pandit

Abstract

This paper explores the integration of authentic assessment methodologies within the framework of experiential education, aiming to bridge the gap between theory and practice. By aligning assessment strategies with real-world contexts, this approach not only enhances student engagement and motivation but also cultivates critical thinking, problem-solving skills, and a deeper understanding of subject matter. This study synthesizes existing literature, presents case studies, and proposes a framework for the effective implementation of authentic assessment in experiential learning environments. The findings emphasize the transformative potential of this approach in preparing students for dynamic and complex challenges in their respective fields.

Keywords: Experiential Learning, Authentic Assessment, Holistic Evaluation.

Introduction

Experiential education is a dynamic and transformative approach to learning that emphasizes hands-on experiences, active participation, and reflection. It seeks to bridge the gap between theory and practice, allowing students to apply their knowledge in real-world contexts. In this context, authentic assessment plays a pivotal role in evaluating the effectiveness of experiential education. Authentic assessment methods are designed to align with the principles and goals of experiential learning, providing a comprehensive view of a student's abilities, skills, and knowledge. This essay explores the concept of authentic assessment in experiential education, its significance, and various strategies for its implementation.

¹Head of Department (Education), Bhilai Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Hospital Sector, BHILAI (Chhattisgarh).


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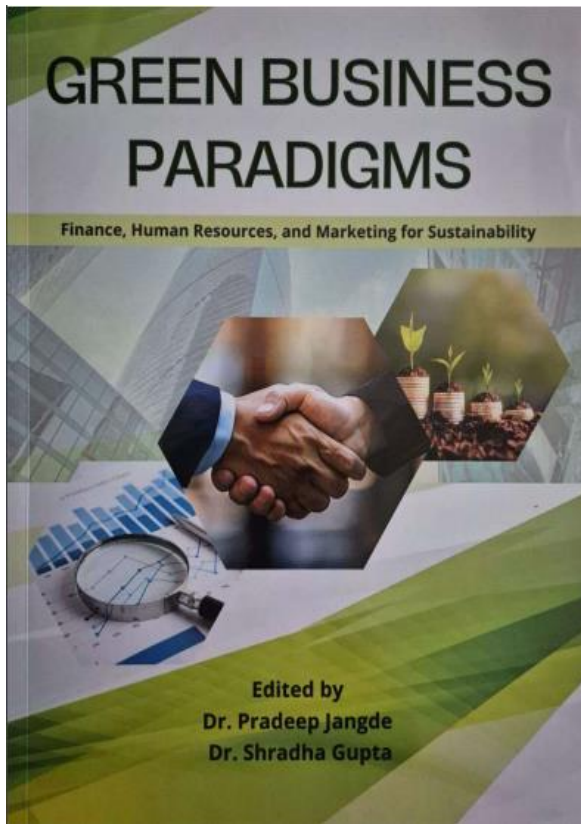
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BOOK CHAPTER



Chapter – 11

Sustainable Investment in Indian Mutual Funds: A Comprehensive Analysis of Strategies

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Dr. Syed Saleem Aquil,

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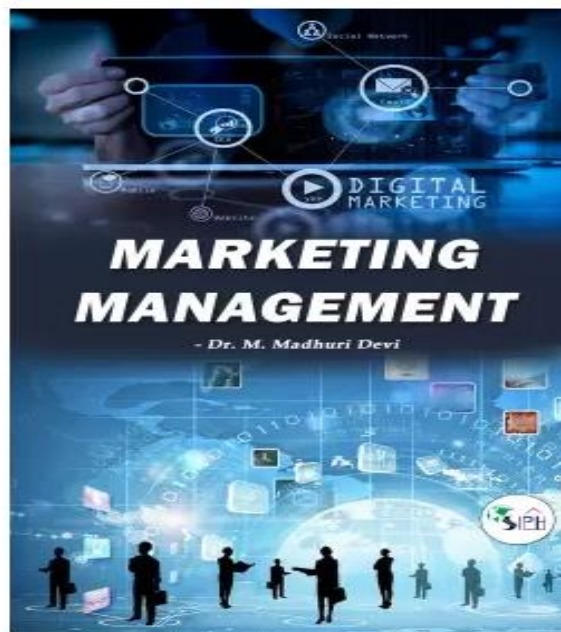
Abstract:

India's mutual fund industry is experiencing a transformative shift towards sustainable investing, responding to the rising demand for financial products aligning with environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles. With the average assets under management (AAUM) reaching Rs 38.56 lakh crore as of February 2022, up by 22.6%, the industry is witnessing increased inflows into ESG-themed mutual funds. However, challenges like the lack of standardized ESG data and awareness persist. Regulatory initiatives, such as SEBI guidelines, are propelling sustainable practices, but opportunities lie in leveraging frameworks, fostering innovation, and developing a robust ESG ecosystem. Investor perceptions are evolving, emphasizing the importance of ESG disclosures and transparency. Future trends include diversification of sustainable investment products, addressing challenges related to resource availability, and the impact of international regulations, ultimately reshaping corporate strategies and investor behaviors.

Keywords: Sustainable Investment, Mutual Funds, Strategies, ESG

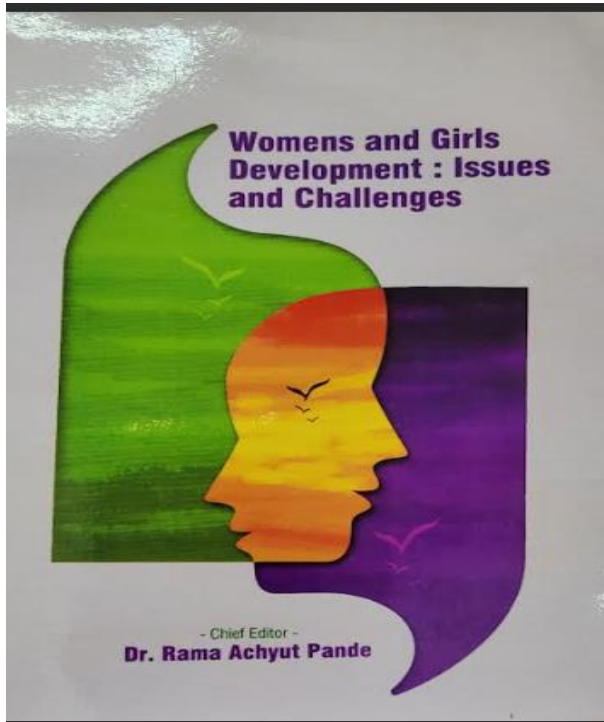
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Dr. M. Madhuri Devi




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BOOK CHAPTERS



WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH SELF HELP GROUPS

Dr. M. Madhuri Devi

Asst. Professor, Department Commerce, Bhlai Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bhlai, Durg, Chhattisgarh- 491001

1.1 Introduction about the study

Women are an integral part of the economy. Since early ages women were treated like 'objects'. For a long time women in India remained within four walls of their household, but now everything has been changed, women and men have become head to head in every sphere of life and that's why empowering them more is the need of the hour. Women are important element which constitute the family and which leads to society and nation. Social and economic development of women is necessary for overall development of society. A nation's allround development and harmonious growth would only be possible when women will be considered as equal partners in progress with men.

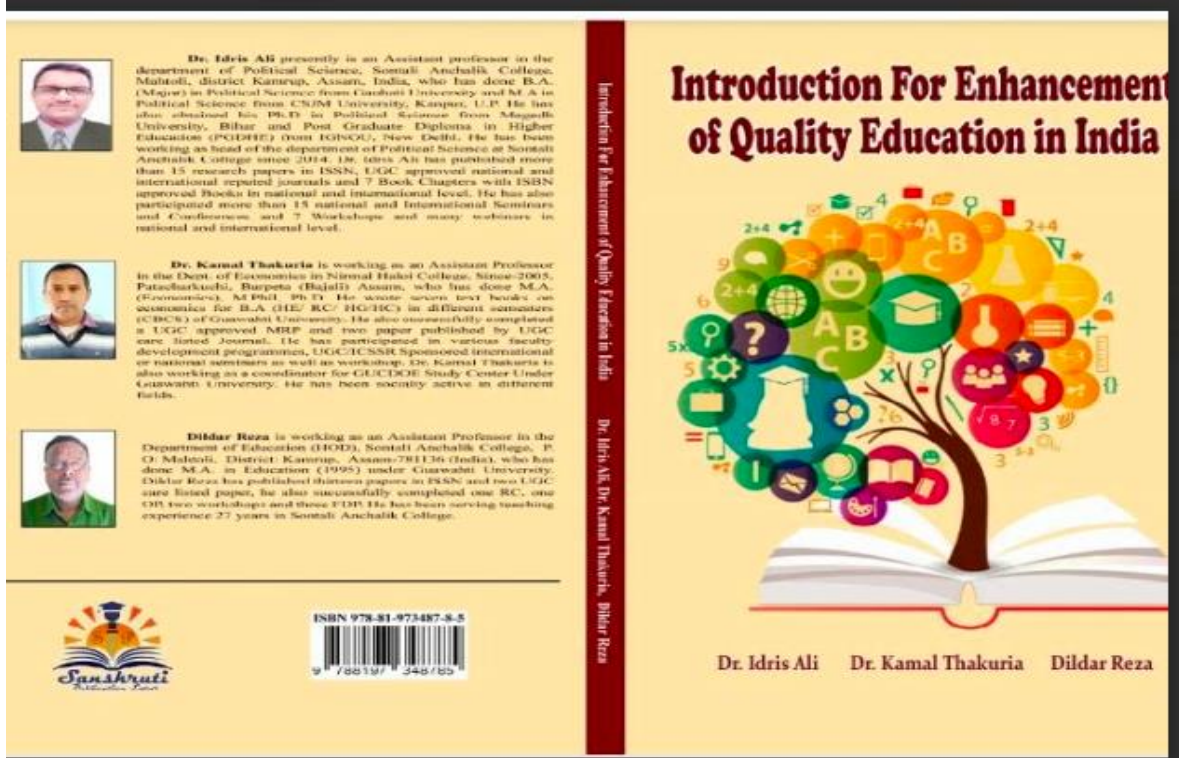
Empowered women become agents of their own development, have enough autonomy and control over their lives.

The term **Empowerment of Women** refers to the process of providing power to women to stand up with others and help them to lead a prosperous and successful life.

The Concept of Self-Help Group

Self-Help Group are generally formed and developed by NGO'S and it functions on the principle of

"Women and Girls Development : Issues and Challenges" / 48




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Enhancement of Quality Education in Commerce and Inclusive Growth in India

Dr. M. Madhuri Devi

Asst. Professor
Dept. of Commerce

Institution: Bhalai Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Bhalai

Commerce Education equips individuals with the necessary knowledge, skills, and competencies to actively participate in the economic activity. It encompasses a wide range of subjects such as accounting, finance, marketing, economics, entrepreneurship, and business management. By providing students with a comprehensive understanding of these disciplines, commerce education prepares them for diverse careers and enables them to contribute effectively to the country's economic growth.

One of the primary ways in which commerce education drives inclusive growth is by empowering individuals. Through practical training, students develop critical thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making abilities, which are essential for entrepreneurial endeavors and employment opportunities. By nurturing a culture of entrepreneurship, commerce education encourages individuals to create their own enterprises, thereby generating jobs and stimulating economic growth in both urban and rural areas. This empowerment is particularly significant for marginalized communities, as it provides avenues for economic upliftment and social mobility.

Additionally, commerce education contributes to inclusive growth by bridging the gap between different segments of society. By promoting financial literacy and business acumen, it empowers individuals from economically disadvantaged backgrounds to access financial services, make informed financial decisions, and participate in economic activities. This leads to greater financial inclusion and reduces the disparities between the privileged and marginalized sections of society. Moreover, commerce education fosters a sense of social

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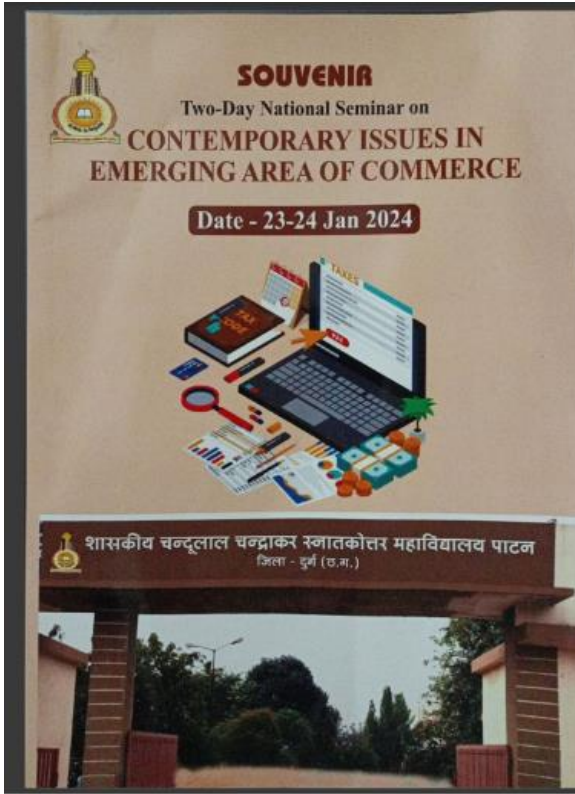
1 सार -

वर्तमान परिदृश्य में बैंकिंग क्षेत्र सबसे तेजी से बढ़ने वाले क्षेत्रों में से एक है, जिसमें लघु वित्त बैंक भारत की तेजी से बढ़ती हुई अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण बैंक के रूप में स्थापित होते जा रहे हैं, जो आधारभूत बैंकिंग सेवाओं को स्वीकार करने और ऋण देने का कार्य कर रहे हैं। लघु वित्त बैंक की स्थापना का उद्देश्य समाज के उन वर्गों को वित्तीय समावेशन प्रदान करना है, जो पारंपरिक बैंकों की सेवाओं की पहुंच से दूर हैं। इस अध्ययन का उद्देश्य लघु वित्त बैंक में कुल जमा, अग्रिम प्रदत्त ऋणों, ऋणों में सकल गैर निष्पादित संपत्तियों, शुद्ध गैर निष्पादित संपत्तियों का सरल सांख्यिकीय उपकरणों जैसे- अनुपात, औसत, वार्षिक वृद्धि दर का उपयोग कर तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया गया है।

2 परिचय-

भारत में समावेशी और सतत विकास हमेशा शासन का एक उद्देश्य रहा है, इस उद्देश्य को हल के दिनों में वित्तीय समावेशन की नीति के माध्यम से एक नया पोल्साहन मिला है। 2014-15 के केंद्रीय बजट में देश के हर व्यक्ति को बैंक से जोड़ने के लिए एक बड़े कदम और विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अलग-अलग बैंकों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक संरचना की घोषणा की गई थी। इन प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में किसानों, कम आय वाले परिवारों, छोटे व्यवसायों, असंगठित क्षेत्रों या संस्थानों आदि को शामिल किया गया है।


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वित्तव्यवस्था एवं वाणिज्य की आवश्यकता होती है। प्रतिस्पर्धियों में निवेश में जोड़िये अधिक होने के साथ-साथ अधिक लाभ प्राप्त करने का अवसर भी उपलब्ध होता है क्योंकि कॉमन में निवेश करने की बहुत सारे विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं अतः निवेशक को निवेश करने से पूर्व संबंधित विषय का आधा-पूरा विश्लेषण, तकनीकी विश्लेषण, जोड़िये प्रबंधन, तोड़, समाचार, इवेंट इत्यादि का अध्ययन करना चाहिए जो की जोड़िये को कम करने और अधिक लाभ प्राप्त करने में सहायक हो सकता है।

51. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की जमा राशियों, ऋणों एवं बकाया अग्रिमों का अध्ययन
श्री. निधि कुमार निर्मलकर, सोमनाथ, (राजस्थान संकाय), कल्याण स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, गिरगाई, दुर्ग (छ.ग.)
श्री. एम. वासुदेव देवी, सोम निर्देशक, सहा. प्रबन्धक वाणिज्य, गिरगाई महिला महाविद्यालय, गिरगाई, दुर्ग (छ.ग.)
श्री. सैयद सलीम अक़ील, एड. सोम निर्देशक, कल्याण स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय, गिरगाई नगर दुर्ग (छ.ग.)

संक्षेपिका :-

हमारा देश भारत आज जिस तेजी के साथ चलता है उस पर आश्चर्य है। उस पथ पर आगरे देश में पैदा बैंकों का विस्तार बाजार ही है। बैंकों की अधिकता के कारण ही हम चलते के सिद्ध की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं। बैंक हमारे देश की प्रगति में अत्यंत सुनिश्च निमित्त हैं। बैंकों की हम मुद्रिका को देखते हुए सोच पत्र में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की मुद्रिका अध्ययन हेतु छातीसराइ राज्य ग्रामीण बैंक का चयन किया गया है। इस सोच पत्र में छातीसराइ राज्य ग्रामीण बैंक के जमा राशियों एवं ऋणों, ऋण एवं अधिक बचत, प्रति शास्त्र व्यवसाय, प्रति कर्मचारी व्यवसाय का अध्ययन किया गया है तथा सोच पत्र के लिए संशोधन, वार्षिक मुद्रिका दर और तात्किक बैंके सरल सांख्यिकीय उपकरणों का उपयोग किया गया है।

मुख्य शब्द - क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, जमा, ऋण एवं अग्रिम।

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Cyber Security is the need of the Hour

Dr. M. Madhuri Devi

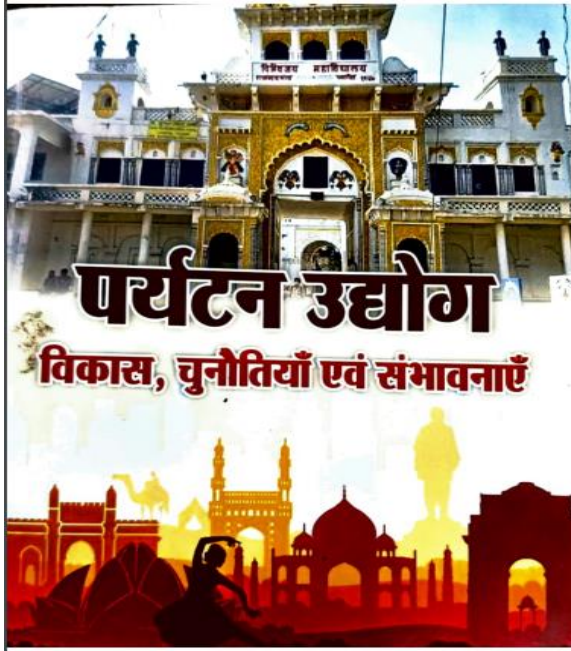
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Abstract: Cyber Security plays an important role on human lives. Securing the information have become one of the biggest challenges in the present day. Whenever we think about the cyber security the first thing that comes to our mind is 'cyber crimes' which are increasing immensely day by day. Various Governments and companies are taking many measures in order to prevent these cyber crimes. Besides various measures cyber security is still a very big concern to many. My Research paper mainly focuses on challenges faced by cyber security on the latest technologies. It also focuses on latest about the cyber security techniques, ethics and the trends changing the face of cyber security. Keywords: cyber security, cyber crime, cyber ethics, social media, cloud computing, android apps. Cyber Security is more necessary than physical security. Nowadays, all the data is saved on cloud which is really a matter of insecurity, as we always fear about the misuse of our data by the cyber criminals. A strong law and Order is important for the smooth running of internet and society as well. People are suffering from leakage of information, many relational issues to youth and middle classes. So, use of Cyber system is advantageous but when its supported by a strong Cyber law only.

Keywords: Cyber Security, cyber crime, challenge, insecurity, etc.

Dr. Nidhi Monika Sharma

BOOK CHAPTER



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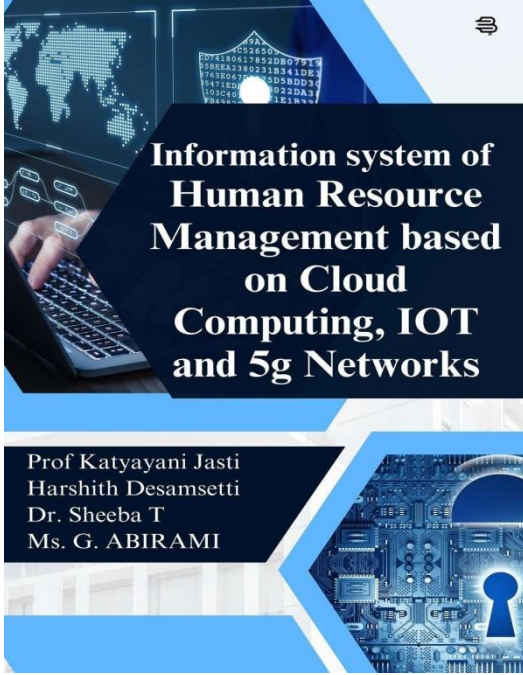
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पर्यटन एवं रोजगार के अवसर

क. प्रीति जंघेल
शोध छात्रा
भिलाई महिला महा-., भिलाई, छ.ग.

शर्मा
डॉ. निधि मोनिका भर्मा
सहा- प्राध्यापक



में हर देश की पहली जरूरत अर्थव्यवस्था आज पर्यटन के कारण कई देशों की के इर्दगिर्द घुमती है यूरोपीय देश, तटीय देश, कनाडा, ऑस्ट्रेलिया आदि ऐसे देश से प्राप्त आय वृद्धि की अर्थव्यवस्था को पर्यटन सिर्फ हमारे जीवन में खुशियों के दद नहीं करता, बल्कि यह किसी भी देश राजनैतिक और आर्थिक विकास में महत्वपूर्ण आज दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा उद्योग बन भारत के प्राकृतिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं पर्यटन की दृष्टि से अति महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र श्रेणी के पर्यटन के लिए जाना जाता टन (Adventure tourism) चिकित्सा न, ग्रामीण पर्यटन, आदि। ज्ञातव्य है कि हमारी तक, अरुणाचल प्रदेश से गुजरात पनी विशिष्टता और संस्कृति है। ये क्षेत्र (लद्दाख-राजस्थान), नदियों (गंगा और

स. चुनौतियाँ एवं संभावनाएँ // 173

Dr. Alpana Sharma

BOOK CHAPTER

Chapter-12 Methods for Resource Management in a Cloud-Based IoT Environment

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Abstract: An interconnected network of hardware and software is known as the Internet of Things (IoT). IoT provides an environment where physical objects, such as sensors and gadgets, are seamlessly incorporated into information nodes to provide cutting-edge, intelligent services that improve people's quality of life. The primary objective of an IoT device network is to generate data, which is subsequently turned into useful information by means of data analysis. It also provides end users with useful resources. IoT resource management is a crucial problem in order to guarantee the caliber of the end-user experience. IoT smart devices and technologies, such as sensors, actuators, RFID, UMTS, 3G, and GSM, among others, are used to construct IoT networks. Cloud computing plays a key role in the development of these networks by providing physical resources as virtualized resources, such as memory, processing capacity, network bandwidth, virtual systems, and devices, in an assured pay-per-use way. One of the primary problems with cloud-based IoT systems is resource management, which ensures efficient resource utilization, load balancing, lowers SLA violation, and enhances system performance by minimizing operational cost and energy consumption. Many scholars have suggested IoT-based resource management strategies. The major goal of this research is to examine these proposed resource allocation techniques and


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Heavy Metal Contamination in Air, Groundwater, Freshwater and Soil

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Even while some heavy metals are necessary trace elements, the majority of them can be hazardous to all forms of life at large doses because they create intricate compounds inside of cells. Heavy metals cannot be biodegraded once they are released into the environment, unlike organic contaminants. They continue forever and contaminate the air, water, and soil. The three dynamic sources of life—water, soil, and air—are necessary for human existence and ecological health. Due to its detrimental impacts on crop development due to phytotoxicity, food safety and marketability, soil organism environmental health, and crop output, the main accumulation of heavy metals in soils is a worry. The geological and biological redistribution of heavy metals is affected by the action of plants and their metabolic processes.

1. Introduction

Environmental pollution has become a point focus of concern for all the nations. It affects and harms not only underdeveloped countries but also wealthy countries. Environmental contamination has worsened over the past century mostly as a result of the rapid industrialization, soaring energy consumption, and careless exploitation of natural resources. As a result, biodiversity and ecosystem processes are now at serious risk. India's environmental issues are becoming worse very quickly. With a population that has increased from 300 million in 1947 to over one billion now, the country's ecology, infrastructure, and natural resources are under pressure from the country's increasing economic development. Soil erosion, industrial contamination, deforestation, rapid industrialization, urbanization, and land degradation are all worsening problems.

Modern society has recently faced a significant issue in the form of environmental contamination. The toxicity of heavy metals for living things and marine life makes them a more well-known and serious problem among environmental contaminants. Heavy metals are a special

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Magnetic polymeric and silver nanocomposites: Properties, synthesis, and antimicrobial evaluation

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2.1 Introduction

Nanoparticles of metals, given their remarkable physicochemical features, play a crucial role in different bioorganic applications [1–5]. Among these metals, silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) have attracted significant attention due to their outstanding physicochemical properties in biotic applications. AgNPs have important applications in numerous biotherapeutic products, such as bone cement, bum dressings, and catheters [6–8]. Furthermore, their remarkable antibacterial efficacy surpasses that of other metal nanoparticles [9].

The antimicrobial efficacy of AgNPs is influenced by several factors, including surface science, dimensions, distribution, shape, particle morphology, composition, coating/shielding, aggregation, and dissolution rate. Additionally, the effectiveness of particle delivery, reactivity in the medium, type of cell, and type of reducing agents used in the synthesis of AgNPs are important aspects in determining cytotoxicity [10]. The physicochemical characteristics of nanoparticles improve the bioaccessibility of therapeutic agents, thereby facilitating both systemic and localized administration [11,12]. Furthermore, these features can impact cellular uptake, biological distribution, penetration into biological boundaries, and subsequent therapeutic effects [13,14]. Consequently, the development of AgNPs with standardized designs, featuring consistent dimensions, morphology, and functionality, is indispensable for numerous biotherapeutic applications [15–20].

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14 N-Heterocyclics as Corrosion Inhibitors: Miscellaneous

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14.1 INTRODUCTION

The expression "corrosion" generally denotes the progressive degradation of metallic substances from exposure to the surrounding environment. The corrosion process can be conceptualized as the manifestation of an electrochemical or a biochemical interaction concerning a metallic and its immediate surroundings, with the outcome being the gradual deterioration of the metal in question. The grave ramifications of corrosion have emerged as a vexing issue of worldwide significance. The detrimental effects of corrosion on global infrastructure and its substantial economic and ecological impact have been widely acknowledged. The financial cost of this phenomenon is significant, accounting for 3–4% of the nation's output domestic product of manufacturing homeland's [1, 2].

Choosing and utilizing appropriate consumption counteraction techniques are thus exceptionally fundamental for the assurance and effective utilization of metallic designs. Many industries, such as those involved in oil and gas, water desalination, and chemical production, encounter diverse corrosion-related challenges resulting in substantial economic losses. The righteousness is that the recognition of reasonable erosion counteraction methodologies can avoid a considerable degree of misfortune. Among the various strategies for regulating consumption, the practice of anticorrosion agents is a relatively uncomplicated, financial, and practical approach frequently employed within industrial settings. A consumption inhibitor can be characterized as a substance that, when included reasonably in a destructive climate, fundamentally reduces the erosion rate. An example of inhibitor classification is separated into two sets, explicitly inorganic and organic inhibitors [1, 2].

In contrast to traditional external passivation techniques utilizing inorganic inhibitors, organic inhibitors, specifically those of the adsorption type, present an attractive alternative given their high efficacy and environmentally conscious properties. Organic inhibitors have been widely utilized across multiple industries to counteract the effects of aggressive environments. The performance of inhibitory substances depends on their chemical composition and physicochemical characteristics, such as functional group properties, electron density at donor atoms, p-orbital traits, and the molecular electronic arrangement. The impediment primarily results from the adsorption mechanism and the subsequent creation of a shielding layer on the exterior [1, 2].

Nevertheless, most organic inhibitors take time to prepare, are costly, and are toxic. The release and buildup of said corrosion inhibitors into terrestrial and aquatic environments pose a significant environmental threat. The inhibitory action of organic compounds occurs through their adsorption onto the metallic constituent. The adsorption process may be expedited through electrostatic fascination, which happens through charge allocation or chemisorption, whereby the back-donation of lone-pair electrons is brought about. The comprehension of the adsorption mechanism can be attained by disclosing diverse kinetic and thermodynamic limitations [3, 4].

The effectiveness of an organic anticorrosion agent may be quantified by its exterior coverage, which is impacted by various factors such as molecular geometry, the presence of electron-donating or electron-withdrawing functional groups, steric hindrance, aromaticity, and planarity of the molecular structure. In contemporary existence, several inhibitor chemistries have been suggested to tackle this problem. The *heterocyclic aromatic nitrogen heterocyclics as the class of organic anticorrosion agents have been demonstrated to exhibit*

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Magnetic semiconductors and polymer nanocomposites for degradation of organic pollutants and treatment of water

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7.1 Introduction

Environment today experiences significant change in physical, chemical, and biological characteristics through a number of anthropogenic activities. The ecosystem of the nature faces several issues, which inter alia include climate change, depletion of resources, and pollution. These have been the focus of attention of academicians, scientists, researchers, policymakers, and even entrepreneurs around the globe, and these environmental issues have been taken into consideration through concerted efforts to resolve the generation to come. The issues are by and large originated from the introduction of contaminants into the natural environment to such an extent that adverse changes of the usual environmental processes are expedited either directly or indirectly. Based on the possibility of contaminations, environmental pollution is categorized as soil, air, and water pollution [1].

Recently, water pollution has been a significant concern. Water is the foundation of life. It is the necessary element for all life forms and covers two-thirds of the surface of the earth. Physical, chemical, or biological properties undergo sharp changes with addition of different inorganic/organic materials, heavy metals, pathogens, etc. When added to water, they cause remarkable

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Green magnetic nanoparticles in toxic metals' decontamination

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10.1 Introduction

The scientific domain of nanoparticle investigation is exhibiting rapid progress owing to the vast potential of nanoparticle utilization in diverse realms such as biology, environment, and technology. The inclination is to a great extent associated with the extraordinary belongings that nanoparticles can deal, and how they can be adjusted to appropriate the specified uses (Simonsen et al., 2018). Nanotechnology has been one of the foremost noteworthy mechanical and logical improvements within the later era. Unused and interesting characteristics show up to have various focal points whereas planning nanoparticles (Andal et al., 2022; Roy, 2021). The intrigue for nanoparticles through manageable morphologies and special belongings is elevated. Numerous synthetic methods have been employed for the production of nanoparticles exhibiting disparate morphologies and dimensions (Ahmed et al., 2021). In spite of the fact that various physical and chemical forms for the arrangement of nanoparticles are accessible, they have a numeral of disadvantages, for instance, the utilization of destructive complexes, the era of expansive sums of squander, and the utilization of vitality (Andal et al., 2022). Biocompatibility, poisonous quality, and steadiness apprehensions have too ruined the quantifiable presentation of nanomaterials produced by chemical procedures. These components increment the request for naturally maintainable, economical, and biocompatible nanomaterial fabricating innovations. Greener courses for nanoparticles' generation offer fetched viable, naturally inviting, and nonhazardous options to conventional physical and chemical forms (Roy, Singh, et al., 2022). Naturally, neighborly behavior, little harmfulness, inexpensive price, expanded biocompatibility, and bigger dimensions controller potentials have strapped greener nanomaterial fabricating methodologies in the future of physiochemical forms. Poisonous chemicals utilized in nanoparticle generation create the nanoparticles produced improper for therapeutic, corrective, or nourishment uses. The biocompatibility of nanoparticles is basic subsequently they are broadly utilized in restorative things, sickness location, and beauty care products (Andal et al., 2022).

Various naturally neighborly strategies for the formation of nanoparticle frameworks from plants have been projected within the collected works due to their

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Dr. K. Vijayshree

CHAPTER 22

Toxicity of Metal-Organic Frameworks (MOFs) in living system

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22.1 Introduction

Metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) are a novel class of materials that were produced by combining a metal cluster with an organic linker. Due to the extensive compositional and structural variations that could be introduced thanks to this knowledge, crystalline micro- and mesoporous architectures have a huge structural library to choose from. With their novel properties, MOFs are a class of highly intriguing porous solids that hold great promise for a wide range of potential uses, including biomedicine, health care, diagnosis, therapy, and theragnostics, as well as industrially important processes like gas storage and separation, water harvesting, catalysis, and energy conversion and storage [1–4]. According to reports, at least one paper on a MOF-related topic is published in every new issue of chemistry journals, and research on the synthesis and applications of MOFs is progressing at an astounding rate [5]. The crystal sizes used to create MOFs are highly tunable and range from a few nanometers to micrometers. The uses of MOFs and their dimensions are somewhat linked. As an illustration, bulk MOFs with diameters in micrometers or higher are widely used for gas storage, separation, and catalysis. Since MOFs with dimensions up to 500 nm have also been described as nanoscale MOFs, nanoscale MOFs, like other nanomaterials, cannot be restricted to MOFs with dimensions in the range of 1–100 nm.

In essence, nanoscale MOFs blend the special qualities of porous materials with those of nanostructures, improving efficiency in comparison to bulk MOFs [6]. More frequently, nanoscale MOFs are used in biomedical uses like drug delivery. The reason for this is that the particle size of these drug carriers must not be larger than 200 nm in order for them to easily circulate within the tiniest capillaries [7]. The most extensively investigated areas in current research and development efforts are the synthesis and applications of nano-MOFs in various fields. This is so because nano-MOFs differ from bulk materials in a number of ways, including their small size, high surface area,

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CHAPTER 6

Platinum group-based metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) nanocomposites

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6.1 Introduction

A new class of porous materials called metal-organic frameworks (MOFs, also called porous coordination networks, porous coordination polymers, or PCPs) is made up of organic linkers and metal-containing nodes (also known as secondary building units, or SBUs) [1]. Porous materials are excellent for storing gases, separating gases and vapors via adsorption, catalyzing reactions based on shape or size, delivering drugs, and serving as templates for low-dimensional materials. In the past, porous materials have either been organic or inorganic. Activated carbon is possibly the most widely used organic porous material. They are often created by the pyrolysis of carbon-rich materials. They lack organized structures but have huge surface areas and excellent adsorption capabilities. Despite this disarray, porous carbon materials are useful for a variety of processes, such as solvent removal and recovery, water purification, gas separation, and storage. Structures in inorganic porous frameworks are extremely well-ordered (e.g., zeolites). Inorganic or organic templates are frequently used for syntheses, and strong interactions between the inorganic framework and the template develop during the synthesis. As a result, removing the template may cause the framework to crumble. MOFs, which are stable, organized, and have high surface areas, are porous hybrids that can be produced to benefit from the features of both organic and inorganic porous materials. MOFs are simply coordination polymers (CP) that are created in the most basic sense by joining metal ions with polytopic organic linkers, frequently producing intriguing structural topologies. These materials have garnered a lot of interest in recent years, and it is impressive how many more papers have been published in this field. Ultrahigh porosity (up to 90% free volume) and extremely high internal surface areas, exceeding a Langmuir surface area of 10,000 m² g⁻¹, are important structural characteristics of MOFs and are essential in functional applications, most commonly in storage and separation, sensing, proton conduction, and drug delivery. By generally regulating the length of the bi- or multipodal rigid organic linkers, the pore diameters of porous MOFs can

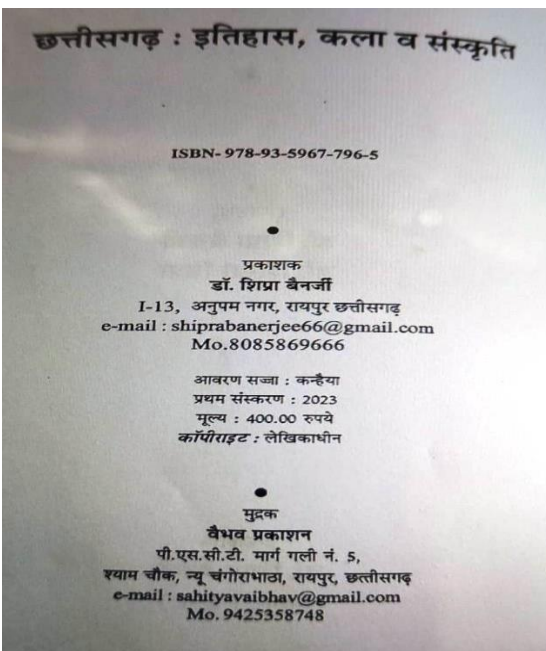
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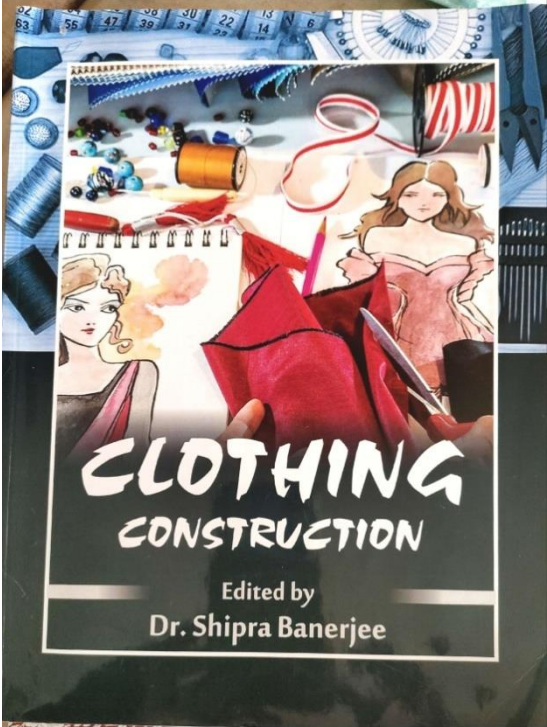
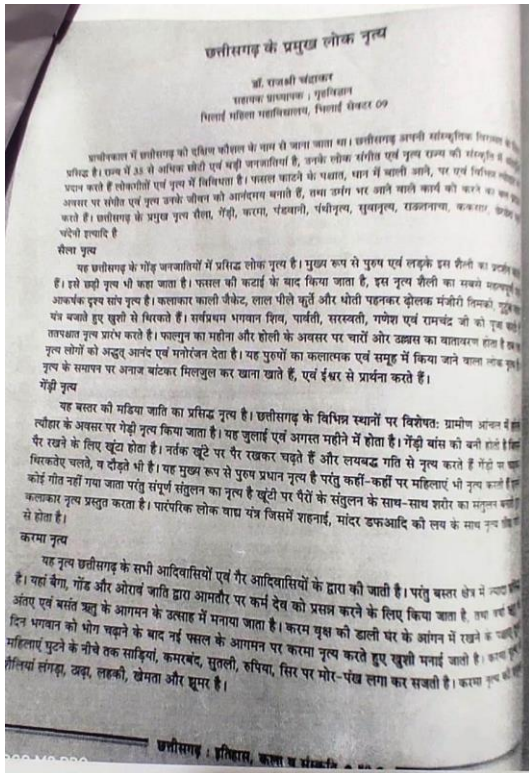
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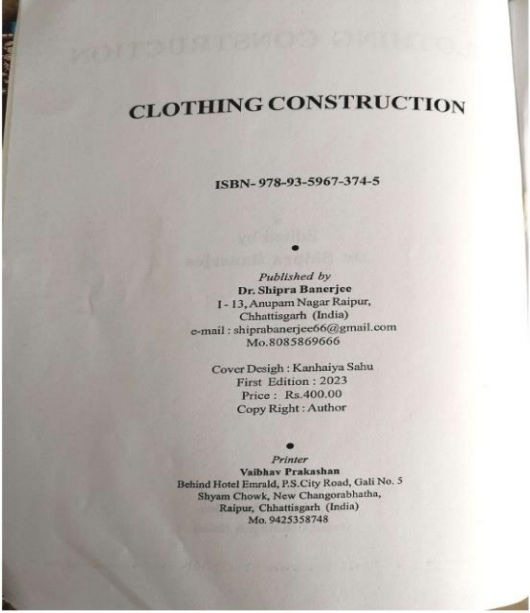
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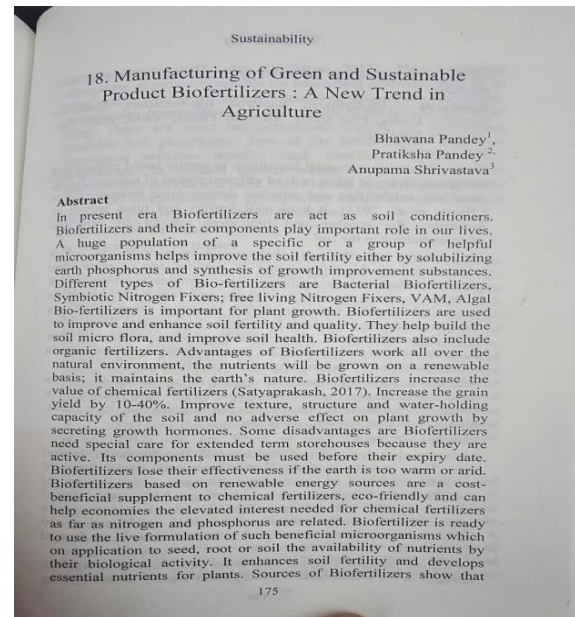
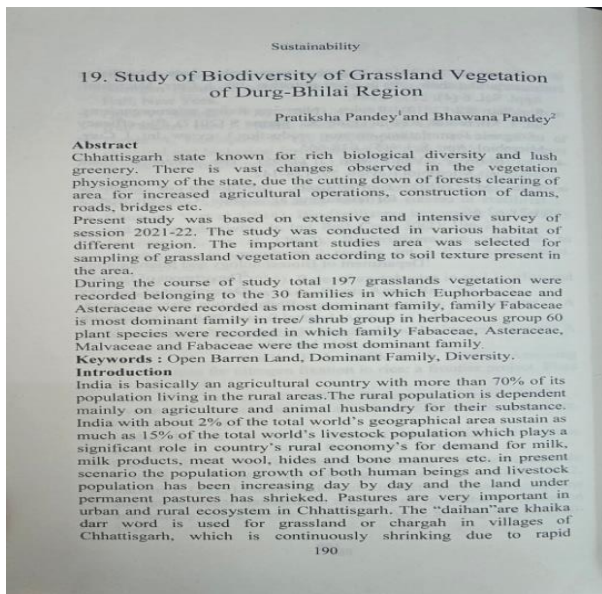
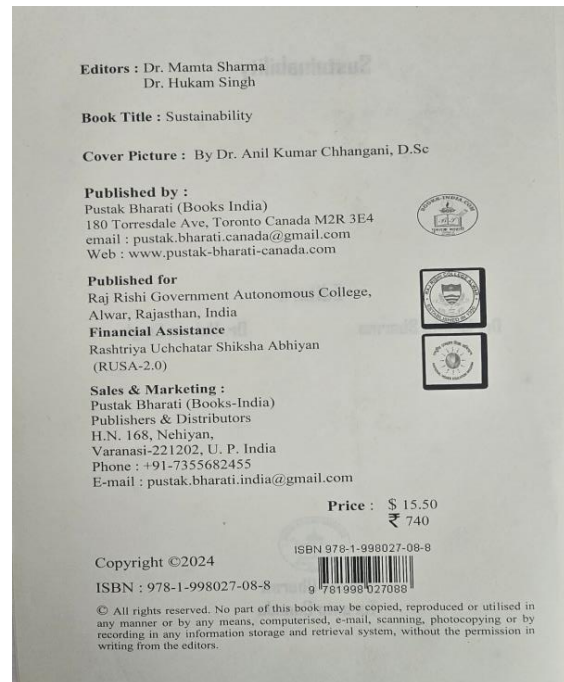
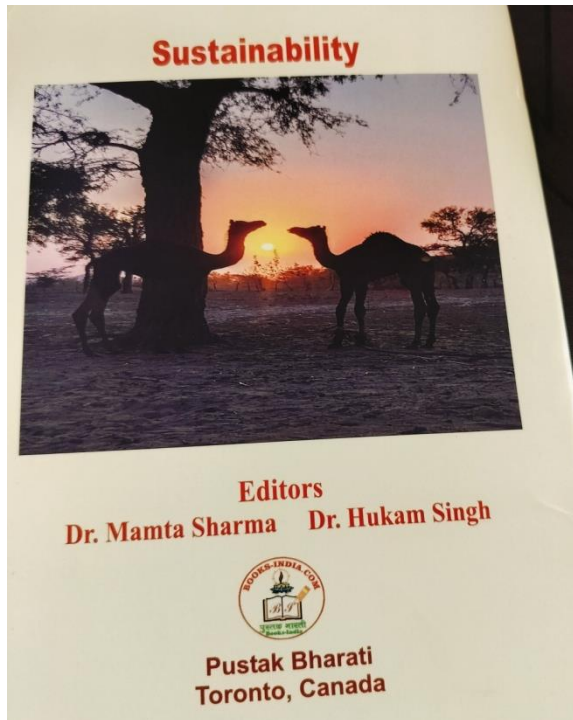


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Microplastics in the Environment

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Abstract

The world is drowning under the weight of microplastic pollution with more than 430 million tonnes of plastic produced annually. Microplastic is the most hazardous and damaging lived legacies of the present. In everyday items, including cigarettes, clothing, and cosmetics, microplastics are the most dangerous environmental pollutants and is a subject of increasing current understanding of the sources, composition, and adverse effects of microplastics on environment and their toxic effects. Therefore, more researches are needed to understand the cellular and molecular mechanisms of microplastic toxicity. The future of the world is dependent on such types of researches.

Keywords: Microplastics, environmental pollutants, human health.

Introduction

The ubiquity of microplastics is a matter of great/huge concern globally. Plastic particles sized < 5 mm including nano-sized plastics < 1 mm in the global biosphere have raised increasing concerns about their implications for human health (1-3 µm). Presence of these microplastic contaminants pose a substantial risk to human health and their surroundings. The lack of crucial data on exposure and hazard represents key knowledge gaps that need to be addressed to move forwards and take necessary action.

Plastics are not biodegradable and continuously break down into smaller and smaller microplastics under the influence of various elements of nature. Microplastics are present almost everywhere, air, water, and soil and become detrimental to life as well as health of all living organisms beginning from the microplastics, Phytoplanktons and Zooplanktons to fishes, terrestrial organisms, and even humans.

Microplastics are created by the weathering and breakdown of plastic objects, car tyres, clothing, paint-coating, and leakage of pre-production pellets and powders, daily life products, e.g. cosmetics and abrasive cleaners (I and II category). Microplastics represent a highly diverse class of contaminants having five orders of magnitude in sizes and shapes of sphere, fragments, fibres, and complex composition including polymeric materials. Microplastics are the mixture of chemical residues of monomers, additives, and hydrophobic organic contaminants.

Dr Deepti Chauhan

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Role of Medicinal Plants in the Prevention of Human Diseases

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Abstract

Since prehistoric times, people have used medicinal plants as a source for pharmaceuticals. Examining the safety, effectiveness, and efficacy of medicinal plants and herbal product has emerged as a major concern in modern developing nations. The Vedas, Quran and Bible are just a few of the ancient scriptures that describe the widespread usage of herbal cures and healthcare treatment. For many years, people have used medicinal plants to treat illnesses, flavor and preserved food, and control infections, including epidemics. Knowledge regarding the therapeutic qualities of medicinal plants has been passed down through the ages. Plants have long been recognized as essential source of natural compounds, which improve human wellness. plants have long been recognized as a valuable source of natural compounds that support human health. Herbal therapy is a somewhat a somewhat safe and efficient way to treat cancer when compared to modern medical practices.

Keywords: Medicinal plants, Chemotherapeutics, Phyto-medicines, Antioxidant potential and Antibiotics.

Introduction

Medicinal plants are the rich sources of phytochemicals that can be used in the preparation of drugs. Plant is an important source of medicine and plays a key role in world health. Medicinal herbs or plants have been known to be an important potential source of therapeutics or curative aids. The use of medicinal plants has attained a commanding role in health system all over the world. This involves the use of medicinal plants not only for the treatment of diseases but also as potential material for maintaining good health and conditions. Many countries in the world, that is, two-thirds of the world's population, depend on herbal medicine for primary health care. The reasons for this are because of their better cultural acceptability, greater compatibility and adaptability with the human body, and fewer side effects. Some of the drugs believed to be obtained from plants are aspirin, atropine, artemisinin, colchicine, digoxin, ephedrine, morphine, physostigmine, pilocarpine, quinine, quindine, reserpine, taxol, tubocurarine, vincristine and vinblastine.


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