

Government Degree College Kaffota District Sirmaur, Himachal Pradesh

Ranking of Government Colleges in HP

Criterion 6 Faculty Profile & Research Activities

Key Indicator 6.7 Number of Paper Published

Metric 6.7.ii Non-UGC Care List Journals



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Indian Journal of Natural Sciences



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Rajesh Trehan and Aarti Trehan

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Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in India, in implementing measures to curb noise pollution, including specific acts and permissible sound levels. The synthesis of current research findings, mathematical underpinnings, and regulatory considerations provides a comprehensive overview that contributes to the evolving discourse on noise pollution mitigation and management.

Keywords: Noise pollution, decibel, environment, human health, acoustics, noise management,

INTRODUCTION

In a scientific context, noise refers to any unwanted, random, or irregular sound that interferes with the intended or desired signal, communication, or information. It is typically characterized by its unpredictable and chaotic nature and often lacks a discernible pattern or structure. Noise can manifest as an unwanted component in various forms, including electrical noise, acoustic noise, or statistical variations that obscure or distort meaningful data or information. In the context of acoustics and sound, noise refers to sounds that lack a harmonious or purposeful quality. These sounds often exhibit a wide range of frequencies, irregular amplitudes, and unpredictable temporal patterns [1,2].

Noise pollution is the presence of excessive, disturbing, or harmful noise in the environment that has adverse effects on human health, well-being, and the natural world [3]. It is characterized by the intrusion of unwanted and often loud sounds that disrupt the normal acoustic environment. This typically results from human activities and can have profound consequences on both the physical and psychological aspects of the affected individuals and the ecosystems in which it occurs[4]. Noise pollution is a significant concern in urban and industrialized areas, and measures to mitigate and control it are essential to protect human health, well-being, and the natural environment. This includes regulations, urban planning strategies, sound insulation, and noise-reducing technologies aimed at minimizing the adverse effects of noise pollution [5]. The history of noise pollution is linked to human societies' evolution and technological advancements, requiring a combination of technological, regulatory, and societal measures to create healthier, quieter living environments [6,7].

Measurement of noise and noise pollution

The noise is usually measured either by sound pressure or sound intensity [8,9]. The Sound intensity is measured in Decibel (dB), which is tenth part of the longest unit "Bel" named after Alexander Graham Bell. Decibel (dB) is a ratio expressed as the logarithmic scale relative to a reference sound pressure level. The dB is thus expressed as Sound Intensity Level (SIL):

$$dB = 10 \cdot \log_{10} I/I_0 \quad (1)$$

Where, I is Intensity Measured and I_0 is Reference intensity (10^{-12} Wm^{-2}).

Noise pollution is assessed using various scales and metrics to quantify and analyse its impact on individuals, the environment, and the community. The most commonly used are:

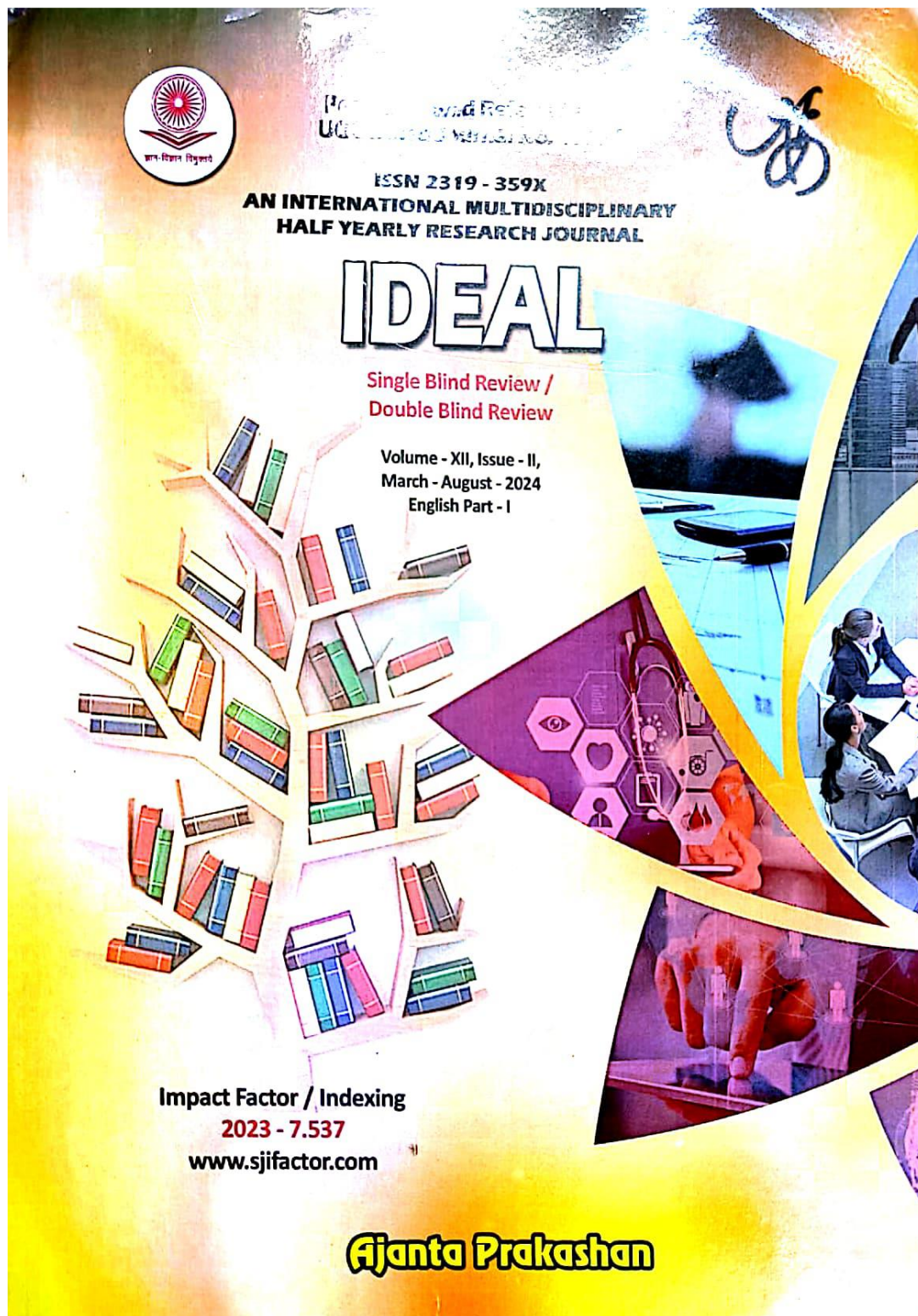
- **Decibel (dB) Scale:** Noise pollution is quantified in decibels (dB), with higher dB values indicating greater noise intensity (Table 1) [10,11]. It represents the logarithmic ratio between the Sound Power Level (SWL) being measured and a reference level.

$$dB = 10 \cdot \log_{10} \frac{W}{W_{ref}} \quad (2)$$

W represents the actual sound power being measured, and W_{ref} is the reference power. Typically, the reference level is set to the threshold of human hearing, which is roughly a 10^{-12} watt per square meter for sound



Research Papers-Dr. Dhyan Singh Tomar



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16. Sustainable Development and Environment in Ancient Indian Economy

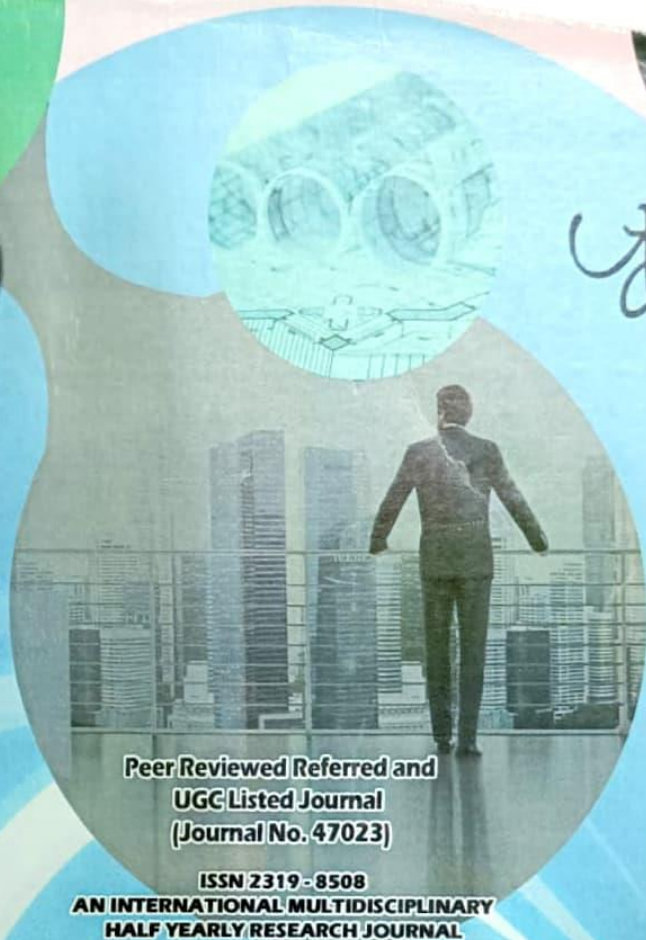
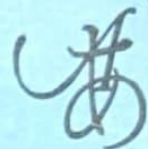
Dr. Dhyan Singh Tomar

Associate Professor, Government College Poanta Sahib, Himachal Pradesh.

Abstract

Natural resources are central to human wellbeing. We cannot live without the clean air we breathe, the plants we eat, or the water we drink. We need natural resources to put roofs over our heads and heat our homes. We need them to survive and to thrive. The Earth formed over 4.6 billion years¹ ago out of a mixture of dust and gas around the young sun. It grew larger thanks to countless collisions between dust particles, asteroids, and other growing planets, including one last giant impact that threw enough rock, gas, and dust into space to form the moon. The concept of sustainable development was described by the 1987 Brundtland Commission Report² as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." There are four dimensions to sustainable development – society, environment, culture and economy – which are intertwined, not separate.

On the other hand, according to Ancient Indian philosophers³ that man being an intelligent creature should have the protection of environment as one of the fundamental duties. Vedas, Upanishad, Puranas and other scriptures give a detailed description of trees, plants and wildlife along with their importance to the community. For ancient Indians, the notion of environment is that it is transcendental in nature. Indian philosophical texts proclaim that all of creation does occupy the same gamut of existence and they are different in comparison to their level of consciousness. According to Indian philosophy⁴, the entire universe is created out of the conglomeration of the sub-atomic particles which influence the five gross elements earth, water, fire, air and space. All living beings, animate or inanimate, come under this classification. So, life forms are created on the backdrop of the gross elements. The five gross elements do inherently carry a link with the five human cognitive organs. The nose carries an inherent relation with the earth, the tongue with the water, the eyes with the fire, the touch with the air and finally, the ear with the space. Hence, a symbiotic relation between macro and micro level environment is apparent in ancient Indian philosophical thought. "These Five Mahabhutas are



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7. Ecology, Society and Sustainable Development, Eco Tourism Environmental Policy and Urban Development, Auditing, Risk Assessment and Legislation

Dr. Dhyan Singh Tomar

Associate Professor, Head of Department of Commerce,
Government Degree College, Kaffota, District-Sirmour. (Himachal Pradesh)

Abstract

Ecology is the study of organisms and how they interact with the environment around them. The word *ecology* was coined by the German zoologist Ernst Haeckel, who applied the term *oekologie* to the "relation of the animal both to its organic as well as its inorganic environment." The word comes from the Greek *oikos*, meaning "household," "home," or "place to live." On the other hand Sustainable development is the overarching paradigm of the United Nations. The concept of sustainable development was described by the 1987 Bruntland Commission Report as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." There are four dimensions to sustainable development – society, environment, culture and economy – which are intertwined, not separate. The present paper attempts to address the burning issues relating to ecology, society and sustainable development, eco tourism environmental policy and urban development, auditing, risk assessment and legislation in view the global scenario. There is a huge burden of poverty, unemployment, poor infrastructure and poor will power of the political parties, unplanned urbanization, poor environmental policy etc. especially in developing countries.

At the end of the paper, some valuable suggestions have been given such as fixing financial penalties on Industrialist violating ethical codes, environmental standard incentives to reduce carbon emission, population policy i.e. we two ours two, fixation of accountability of the politicians, follow environmental standards honestly and mandatory basic education to all human being on this planet.

Key Words: Ecology, Eco tourism, Sustainable development, Urban development Globalization, Human capital, Environmental standard, Deforestation, Population policy.



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7. Natural Resources and Sustainable Development

Dr. Dhyan Singh Tomar

Associate Professor, Head of Department of commerce,
Govt. P.G. College Poanta Sahib, District Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh.

Abstract

Sustainable development is the overarching paradigm of the United Nations. The concept of sustainable development was described by the 1987 Brundtland Commission Report as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” There are four dimensions to sustainable development – society, environment, culture and economy – which are intertwined, not separate. As we know that natural resources are central to human wellbeing. We cannot live without the clean air we breathe, the plants we eat, or the water we drink. We need natural resources to put roofs over our heads and heat our homes. We need them to survive and to thrive. The concept of natural resources refers to naturally occurring living and non-living elements of the Earth system, including plants, fish, and fungi, but also water, soil, air, and minerals. The present paper attempts to address the burning issues relating to Natural resources and sustainable development keeping in view the global scenario. In many countries, especially in developing nations, there is a huge burden of poverty, unemployment, poor infrastructure and poor will power of the political parties to provide affordable and clean energy, decent work and economic growth, industry innovation and infrastructure, required inequalities, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production etc. In the present scenario, due to these reasons, the objective of sustainable development appears to be unattainable in all developing countries like India. At the end of the paper some suggestions have been given to attain sustainability such as to follow environmental standards honestly, population policy i.e. we two ours two, fixation of accountability of the politicians, financial penalties on Industrialist violating ethical codes, environmental standard incentives to reduce carbon emission, compulsory/ mandatory basic education to all person living in India.

Key Words: Natural Resources, Sustainable development, Globalization, Human capital, technically advanced, Deforestation.

Research Papers-Dr. Nalin Ramaul

- i) Ramaul, Nalin Kumar, Vivek Negi and Pinki Ramaul. 2024. Good Governance in Higher Educational Institutions: A Case Study of Government Colleges in Himachal Pradesh. *International Journal of All Research Education and Scientific Methods* (ISSN: 2455-6211) 12(1): 1691-1697.
- ii) Ramaul, Nalin Kumar, Vivek Negi and Pinki Ramaul. 2024. The Lingua Franca of the Global Economy: English. *International Journal of All Research Education and Scientific Methods* (ISSN: 2455-6211) 12(5): 456-460.



Good Governance in Higher Educational Institutions: A Case Study of Government Colleges in Himachal Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

The present research paper analyses the governance mechanisms and the principles of good governance followed in the Government Colleges in Himachal Pradesh. Good governance in the Higher Educational Institutions has been analysed as the responsibilities and procedures exercised by an institution to provide strategic directions to ensure that educational objectives are achieved through effective and efficient use of resources, accountability, and participation of people in decision-making. Good governance mandates inclusive approach which appreciates the fact that every individual is rich with potential and resourcefulness. The principle of subsidiarity aims at proper delegation of power and authority, and Himachal Pradesh Financial Rules (HPFR), 2009 explicitly provides for delegation of powers. As a part of inclusive system of governance, statutory and non-statutory committees are formed with representation from teaching as well as non-teaching staff and students. Stakeholders' participation in governance is ensured through active involvement of various stakeholders including students, parents, alumni, industry as well as civil society. In line with international corporate governance practices, the colleges in accordance with the instructions of the Directorate of Higher Education follow mandatory rotation of leadership positions and other assigned responsibilities to give opportunities to other faculty members after every 2-3 years. The present research paper may inform better policy and governance mechanisms through the propagation of best practices in good governance and identification of critical factors and feasible, realistic solutions to the issues confronting governance of higher educational institutions.

Keywords: Good Governance, Higher Educational Institutions, Stakeholder Participation, Government College, Rotation Policy

JEL Classification

H52 Government Expenditures and Education; A2 Economic Education and Teaching of Economics; I25 Education and Economic Development

INTRODUCTION

The concept of good governance originated in the early 1990s and was initially adopted by the World Bank to introduce certain practices into loans to poor countries. By 2000, it had become one of the major aims of the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), addressing issues from corruption to accountability. Similarly, good governance has been embraced by the corporate sector and several national institutions. Its aim is to decrease bureaucratic malpractices and make procedures and obligations transparent, in order to gain the trust of stakeholders and the public at large (Henard and Mitterle, 2009). Good governance in academic institutions can be understood as a structure —which strives to preserve the integrity of the academic value system while at the same time positioning higher education institutions vis-à-vis their larger environment to make them receptive and answerable to external messages, demands and expectations.

Good Governance in Higher Educational Institution

Good governance is a set of responsibilities and procedures exercised by an institution to provide strategic direction to ensure that educational objectives are achieved through effective and efficient use of resources, accountability, and participation of people in decision-making. Good governance is a major factor in improving the quality of education.



The Lingua Franca of the Global Economy: English

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JEL CLASSIFICATION

F6 Economic Impacts of Globalization; F2 International Factor Movements and International Business; F5 International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy; I2 Education and Research Institutions; I25 Education and Economic Development

Keywords: Native Language, Lingua Franca, Globalisation, English, Language, Business

The Lingua Franca of the Global Economy: English:

Language is the core of human communication, history, and culture. Businesses are built on relationships and relationships require effective communication. Increased globalisation, greater economic development and higher transnational mobility have pushed up the demand for a lingua franca in the world economy. The justifications for a lingua franca are based primarily on economic efficiency while unrestricted multilingualism is inefficient. A lingua franca is not intended to replace the mother tongue but is merely intended to be a common universal second language. English as a lingua franca is fluid, flexible, contingent, hybrid and deeply intercultural. Accepting regional and cultural variations of English provides a greater degree of ownership over the language. Today we have various dialects of English viz. American, British, Canadian, Indian, Nigerian English and so on. English possesses all the characteristics of a global language by being both the native and official language in many countries and having priority in language teaching. It does not interfere with literary, artistic, historical, and cultural identities of the natives. English finds extensive use in professional sectors in business, commerce, academia, and diplomacy. Therefore, English belongs to whoever uses it for whatever purpose or need. Thus, English has truly emerged as the de facto lingua franca of the global economy.

INTRODUCTION

Globalisation is drastically changing the dynamics of the world and a variety of new challenges come up regularly in all domains, notably in the field of communication. The dramatic increase in mobility and contacts of all kinds has turned communication into a big issue and languages play a major role to guarantee effective communication. Businesses are built on relationships and relationships require human communication. Language is the core of human communication, history, and culture. Hence, understanding the popularity trajectories of major languages globally provides valuable insights into geopolitics, economics, and social dynamics that shape our world.

The intensification of exchanges in the globalised world has dramatically increased the need for a common language. Increasingly, this common language is English which is considered by many to be today's lingua franca. The present global reach of English is unparalleled in the history of languages. English is often identified as the language of neoliberalism and globalisation. It is the undisputed lingua franca of international business, science, aviation, computing, and diplomacy. Recent decades have witnessed an unprecedented spread of English language as both consequence and driving force of globalisation. According to the Economist, English has emerged as the world standard language with no major threat to its global popularity.

Why Discuss Economics with the English Language?

The title of the paper 'The Lingua Franca of the Global Economy: English' emphasises the word 'global economy' and the need for a 'Language of Wider Communication' which is often referred to as the lingua franca. The Encyclopaedia Britannica defines the term lingua franca as "Language used as a means of communication between populations speaking vernaculars that are not mutually intelligible." Reference to English as a lingua franca generally implies that the language is a neutral instrument for 'international' communication between speakers who do not share a mother tongue.