

# PT. MOHAN LAL S.D. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

## SH. UPKAR KRISHAN SHARMA BLOCK

"आदर्श अनुशासन मर्यादा ईमानदारी तथा उच्च मानवीय  
मूल्यों के बिना किसी का जीवन महान नहीं बन सकता।"

PT. MOHAN LAL S.D. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, GSD

AFFILIATED TO GURU NANAK DEV UNIVERSITY, AMRITSAR

ACCREDITED TO GURU NANAK DEV UNIVERSITY, AMRITSAR

ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

Program	Duration	Eligibility
B.Voc	10+1	10th Pass
B.Voc	10+2	10th & 12th Pass
B.Voc	10+3	10th, 12th & 1st Year Pass

PG FACILITY FOR WORKING WOMEN

**Pt. MOHAN LAL S.D. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, GURDASPUR**

A MULTI FACULTY POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE

Re - accredited with 'A' grade by NAAC

MANAGED BY: GGSDS COLLEGE SOCIETY, CHANDIGARH

Affiliated to: GURU NANAK DEV UNIVERSITY, AMRITSAR

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**FORMER EDUCATION, HOME AND FINANCE MINISTER, PUNJAB  
FOUNDER PRESIDENT OF GGSD COLLEGE SEC-32, CHANDIGARH  
PT. MOHAN LAL S.D. COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, GURDASPUR  
PT. MOHAN LAL S.D. SCHOOL, CHANDIGARH.**



## **SH. UPKAR KRISHAN SHARMA JI**

**FORMER PRESIDENT GGSD COLLEGE SOCIETY, CHANDIGARH  
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# E-MAGAZINE

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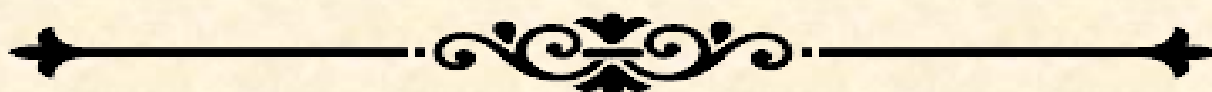
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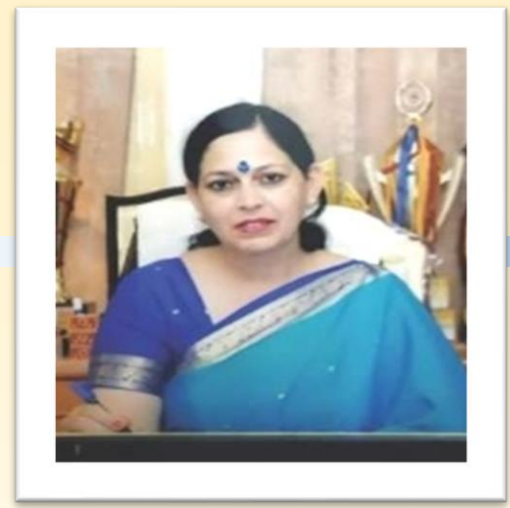


**Dr. Khushboo**  
**Editor**



**Mr. Ashwani**  
**Technical Expert**





## Dear Sdians...

It gives me immense sense of fulfilment when I look at the monthly edition of college e-Magazine '**DARPAN**'. The essential purpose of e-magazine '**DARPAN**' is to inform, engage and inspire faculty, students, parents, alumni and our stakeholders. This e-magazine endeavors to reflect the values and the long tradition of excellence of the institution itself. Throughout the year campus buzzes with various activities that makes learning experience at SD Gurdaspur, a unique one. The perpetual efforts of the faculty, students and clubs/societies of the college in keeping the campus alive are commendable. Workshops, conferences, competitions, rallies, sports, guest lectures, FDPs, PDPs and a great variety of activities that corroborate academic learning help our students to grow in the real sense.

I congratulate editors for giving practical shape to my idea of e-magazine and wish all the best for inspired and result oriented session.

**Dr. (Mrs.) Neeru Sharma**  
**Principal**



# 7 DAY NSS CAMP



The NSS wing of the college organised a seven-day camp featuring morning and evening sessions. Chief Guest S. Balwinder Singh Balam, a journalist and writer, inspired volunteers with his literary works and urged them to participate in social service.

On the second day, Ms. Jyoti Bhardwaj, Assistant Professor of Home Science, emphasized healthy diets and avoiding processed foods. Simultaneously, volunteers competed in a "Quick Speech is a Challenge" contest.

The third day featured an Environment Awareness Rally in the adopted village of Babowal, where volunteers carried placards and slogans. Recreational activities, including traditional games like kho-kho, followed at the community hall.

On the fourth day, Dr. Vivek Pandey, a vegetable scientist from PAU Regional Campus, Gurdaspur, conducted a seminar on "Healthy Eating, Happy Living," focusing on kitchen gardening and crop cultivation techniques.

The fifth day included a visit to an Old Age Home in Lehal, where volunteers shared meals and engaged in heartwarming conversations with the residents. Volunteers also visited Gurudwara Burj Sahib and Lehal Temple, participating in rituals, prayers, and community service.

On the sixth day, a free health camp was organized in collaboration with Bharat Vikas Parishad, Gurdaspur. Volunteers visited PAU Regional Campus and interacted with experts on topics such as soil science, meteorology, and vegetable cultivation, gaining knowledge about government schemes.

The camp concluded on December 23, 2024, with a seminar on "Women's Rights" by ASI Harpreet Kaur, who shared insights on safety apps and Sanjh Kendra initiatives. Chief Guest Dr. Harpal Singh Randhawa, Director, Regional Research Center, PAU, Gurdaspur commended the efforts of volunteers. Principal Dr. Neeru Sharma congratulated the NSS incharges for the camp's success, which witnessed active participation from 100 volunteers.



# ROTARY YOUTH LEADERSHIP AWARD (RYLA)



Three Students of the Rotaract Club [Nandini (President), Anamika (Secretary) and Radhika (Joint secretary)] attended the Rotary Youth Leadership Award (RYLA) held from 27th to 29th December 2024 at Partap World School, Pathankot. It was an enriching experience aimed at fostering leadership skills, personal growth, and community service among young leaders. The event brought together participants from diverse backgrounds, providing an excellent platform for networking, learning, and collaboration. The Rotary Youth Leadership Award 2024 was an invaluable experience that provided not just knowledge but also practical tools to be a better leader and community contributor.

## CELEBRATING WORLD AIDS DAY



To celebrate World AIDS Day, NSS, Sociology department, Red Ribbon and Health Club under the instructions of the Assistant Director of Youth Services organised events like Awareness Lecture, oath taking ceremony and awareness rally. Dr. (Mrs.) Rama Gandotra Associate Professor and Dr. (Mrs.) Sukhwinder Kaur delivered lectures on HIV/AIDS. Their lectures mainly emphasized 'How this virus spread among people'? How to cure it? An oath-taking ceremony was organized to educate students about HIV/AIDS. Awareness rally was also organised by faculty and students outside the college campus to educate the public.



# INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS DAY



On the occasion of International Human Rights Day, an awareness rally was organized by the Social Sciences Department and NSS Unit. During the rally, students held placards with various slogans related to human rights and participated in this awareness campaign. The rally started from the college campus, passed through Ram Sharnam Colony, and then returned to the campus. On this occasion, the College Principal Dr. (Mrs.) Neeru Sharma encouraged the students to be aware of their rights. Additionally, Vice-Principal Mrs. Daljinder Kaur and Dr. Rama Gandotra explained in detail about the history of International Human Rights Day, role of UNO and its concerned agencies for implementing human rights at international level.

## VISIT TO BHAI GURDAS JI LIBRARY



The English department organised a visit to the Bhai Gurdas Ji library at GNDU, Amritsar as part of the Skill Enhancement Program. The visit was aimed at familiarizing the students with one of the most prestigious academic libraries at GNDU, which boasts of impressive collection of academic and historical resources. This visit provided students with the opportunity to learn about the library's infrastructure, its contribution to education and the variety of resources it offers for academic and research purposes. The librarian of Bhai Gurdas Ji library provided an overview of the library's cataloging system and demonstrated how to search for books, articles and journals using the library's automated system. Students were shown how to access digital resources and use various online databases available to them. The students left the library with a greater understanding of how libraries contribute to the academic community and their role in providing critical resources for personal and professional development.



# GUEST LECTURE ON PUBLIC SPEAKING



A Guest Lecture on Public Speaking was organized as part of the Skill Enhancement Program by the English department aimed at enhancing communication and leadership skills among participants. The session was conducted by Mrs. Anika Kanwal, Asst. Prof. in English from SBS University, Gurdaspur, an expert in the field of public speaking. The primary objective of the lecture was to provide participants with the essential skills and strategies required to deliver effective and impactful speeches. Towards the end of the lecture, an interactive Q&A session was held, where participants were encouraged to ask questions about public speaking. Several participants shared their concerns, such as dealing with stage fear, improving diction and making presentations more engaging. The speaker provided personalized advice to each participant.

# SEMINAR ON PHP



As part of the short-term course on PHP scripting organized by the Computer Science Department, a seminar was conducted by Mr. Sachin, an expert in the field. The session provided valuable insights into PHP programming, focusing on advanced concepts and practical applications, significantly enhancing the participants' knowledge and skills. College Principal acknowledged the initiative taken by Computer Science department.





# COMMEMORATING NATIONAL UNITY WEEK



The NSS Department organized a series of activities to commemorate National Unity Week. The celebrations began with a solemn assembly on the first day, where volunteers took an oath pledging to renounce violence, avoid discrimination based on religion, language, or region, and resolve grievances through peaceful and constitutional means. On the second day, a public awareness rally was conducted, beginning from the college campus and proceeding to Ram Sharan Colony. Students carried banners highlighting the importance of national unity, drawing significant public attention. The third day featured inspiring lectures by program officers, emphasizing the importance of unity in diversity and its role in fostering national harmony. On the fourth day, a plantation drive was held, during which volunteers planted a variety of seasonal plants on the college premises symbolizing growth and solidarity.

## EDUCATIONAL VISIT



The Department of Commerce organized an educational visit to the Zudio Store and Vishal Mega Mart, Gurdaspur under the skill enhancement program. The visit aimed to provide students with practical exposure to the digital marketing strategies employed by these retail chains. Zudio Stores and Vishal Mega Mart are renowned for their innovative marketing techniques and customer engagement strategies, leveraging artificial intelligence to enhance their e-commerce operations. During the visit, students explored how these businesses utilize AI-driven tools for personalized marketing, data analytics, inventory management, and customer retention.



# VISIT TO HERBAL AND KITCHEN GARDEN



An educational visit to Herbal and Kitchen Gardens of campus was organized as part of the skill enhancement course titled 'Exploring Nature's Pharmacy'. Dr. Rajwant Kaur explained the medicinal importance of plants Ashwagandha, Justicia, Cardamon, Cinnamon, Akarkara, Basil, long pepper, Insulin, Vicks Fig, Bel, Camphor, Nagdon, and Ajwain grown in the herbal garden of college campus. She explained that herbal plants have been integral parts of our diet and medicines for centuries. These plants are rich in nutrients, antioxidants and different bioactive phytochemicals that can be used to cure various chronic ailments such as heart attack, stress, cancer etc. After this, the students visited the kitchen garden where students were made familiar with the importance of seasonal vegetables such as radish, brinjal, spinach, mint, coriander, methi, brassica, tomato, and broccoli. She explained the benefits of introducing freshly grown vegetables in our diet. These freshly grown vegetables are rich in vitamins, fibres, antioxidants and bioactive compounds which are necessary for the overall well-being of humans.

# VISIT TO KATHLAUR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



The Science Department organized an educational visit to Kathlaur Wildlife Sanctuary under a skill enhancement course. This wildlife sanctuary plays a vital role in the conservation of Biodiversity promoting ecosystem balance and supporting local communities. This wildlife sanctuary is home of different species of animals like deer, Sambhar, porcupine, hog deer, barking deer, chital, peacock, ducks, python etc. During this visit students watched different species of birds, reptiles and plants. Overall, the visit was informative and entertaining, providing valuable insights into conservation efforts. College management appreciated efforts taken by Science faculty.



# GUEST LECTURE ON GREEN CHEMISTRY



A guest lecture on Green Chemistry was organized by the Chemistry Department under the Skill Enhancement course. Dr. Parveen Saini, HOD Chemistry, Shanti Devi Arya Mahila College, Dinanagar was the speaker. Dr. Parveen highlighted different branches of Chemistry. She talked about solventless processes and techno-chemistry, to ditch harmful solvents like benzene, carbon tetrachloride, DCM xylene, toluene, ethyl acetate, acetone etc. and to use eco-friendly solvents ie water, ethanol, methanol. She explained the crucial role of catalysts in green chemistry, one-pot reactions and click chemistry: a green initiative. She later highlighted the importance of conducting reactions where chemical products are designed to break down at the end of their use, ensuring they do not persist in the environment. At last, she summarized her lecture with 12 principles of green Chemistry i.e. prevent waste, Atom economy, Less hazardous chemical synthesis, use catalysts, design for degradation, increase energy efficiency and use safer solvents.

# GUEST LECTURE ON BIODIVERSITY LOSS



A guest lecture on Biodiversity Loss: A Threat to Life on Earth was organized by the Department of Botany and Zoology under skill enhancement course. Dr. Arvinder Kaur, HOD Botany, SMDRSD College, Pathankot was the guest speaker of the lecture. She highlighted the importance of biodiversity in maintaining ecosystem services, including air and water purification, soil formation and climate regulation. She also discussed the current state of biodiversity, citing alarming statistics on species extinction, habitat destruction and ecosystem degradation. They emphasized that human activities, such as deforestation, pollution, overfishing and climate change, are major drivers of biodiversity loss. The lecture was well-received by the students as it sparked a lively discussion and raised awareness about the importance of biodiversity conservation.



# GUEST LECTURE CUM WORKSHOP ON TRANSISTORS



A guest lecture cum workshop on Transistors was organized by the Physics Department under Skill Enhancement course. Dr. Pankaj Bala, Lecturer, Beant Singh State University, Gurdaspur was the keynote speaker. Dr. Bala first explained the basics of pn junction, and diodes. Then she talked about how transistors are formed using pn junction diode. She explained about the applications of transistors in our daily life. Later on, she gave a brief introduction about the biasing in transistors and characteristics of transistors. She also talked about BJT and FET. At last, she explained the working of transistors via practically.

## STUDENTS ACHIEVEMENTS



Our student Arshdeep Kaur brought laurels to the institution by securing a silver medal in the All-India Inter-University Championship held at Guru Kashi University, Bathinda, from December 18 to 24. Demonstrating exceptional talent and determination, she triumphed over competitors from five universities like Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil University, Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University Mumbai, Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati University Ajmer and Punjab University Chandigarh etc.



# **AIDS: UNDERSTANDING AND OVERCOMING THE GLOBAL CHALLENGE**

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is one of the most critical global health challenges of the 20th and 21st centuries. It is caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), which attacks the immune system, making the body vulnerable to infections and certain cancers. While the disease has no cure, advancements in medical science and widespread awareness campaigns have significantly improved the quality of life for those living with HIV/AIDS.

## **What is AIDS?**

AIDS occurs in the advanced stages of HIV infection, where the virus has severely weakened the immune system. HIV is transmitted through bodily fluids such as blood, semen, vaginal fluids, and breast milk. Common modes of transmission include unprotected sexual contact, sharing needles, transfusion of infected blood, and from mother to child during childbirth or breastfeeding.

## **Symptoms and Impact**

HIV infection typically begins with flu-like symptoms, including fever, sore throat, and fatigue. Over time, if untreated, it progresses to AIDS, where the immune system fails to protect the body from opportunistic infections like tuberculosis and pneumonia.

The social impact of AIDS is profound. Beyond the physical toll, individuals often face stigma, discrimination, and isolation, further complicating their struggles.

## **Pathogenicity of Virus**

### **Steps in the pathogenesis of AIDS**

#### **1. Initial replication**

HIV replicates in the lymph nodes, converting its RNA into DNA.

#### **2. CD4+ T cell depletion**

HIV depletes CD4+ T cells in the gut, especially in the gastrointestinal tract.

### **3. Virus replication**

HIV replicates and diversifies in the body, causing high host cell turnover.

### **4. Opportunistic infections**

When CD4+ T cell numbers fall below a certain level, opportunistic infections and tumors develop, marking the onset of AIDS.

### **Factors that contribute to AIDS pathogenesis: -**

#### **Mucosal immune system**

The mucosal immune system, especially the intestinal immune system, plays a central role in AIDS pathogenesis.

#### **Breakdown of the mucosal barrier**

The breakdown of the mucosal barrier and the resulting microbial translocation are major drivers of AIDS progression.

#### **Viral quasi-species**

As the viral population diversifies, mutant viruses that are resistant to antibody neutralization, cytotoxic T cells, or antiretroviral drugs are generated.

### **Fighting the Epidemic**

Efforts to combat AIDS have focused on prevention, treatment, and education. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) is a game-changer, allowing those with HIV to lead long, healthy lives by controlling the virus. Globally, initiatives like World AIDS Day on December 1st aim to raise awareness, support research, and reduce stigma.

### **Prevention is Key**

Preventive measures include:

- 1. Avoiding sharing needles or syringes.**
- 2. Undergoing regular HIV testing.**
- 3. Ensuring blood transfusions are safe.**

## **Global Impact**

The impact of AIDS is far-reaching, affecting individuals, families, and communities worldwide. As of 2023, approximately 39 million people were living with HIV, with the majority in low- and middle-income countries. Sub-Saharan Africa remains the hardest-hit region, accounting for nearly 60% of global cases.

### **The socio-economic effects of AIDS include:**

**Healthcare burdens:** Increased demand for antiretroviral therapy (ART), hospitalizations, and palliative care

**Economic strain:** Loss of workforce productivity and income for affected families

**Social stigma:** Discrimination and isolation faced by those living with HIV/AIDS.

## **Progress and Innovations**

Over the past few decades, global efforts have made significant strides in combating AIDS:

- 1. Antiretroviral Therapy (ART):** ART has transformed HIV from a fatal disease into a manageable chronic condition. Early initiation of ART helps suppress viral replication and prolongs life expectancy.
- 2. Prevention strategies:** Measures such as pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), and needle exchange programs have effectively reduced transmission rates.
- 3. Mother-to-child prevention:** Programs that provide ART during pregnancy and breastfeeding have dramatically reduced transmission rates to infants.
- 4. Global initiatives:** Organizations like UNAIDS and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria have spearheaded awareness campaigns, funding, and research.

## **Challenges in Eradication**

**Despite progress, several barriers hinder the fight against AIDS:**

**Stigma and discrimination:** Fear of social ostracism prevents many from seeking testing and treatment.

**Economic disparity:** Limited access to ART and healthcare infrastructure in resource-poor settings remains a major hurdle.

**HIV mutation:** The virus's ability to mutate rapidly complicates vaccine development.

**Youth vulnerability:** Adolescents, especially girls in certain regions, face heightened risks due to socio-economic inequalities and lack of Education.

## **The Role of Youth**

The role of youth in addressing HIV/AIDS is crucial, as they represent a significant portion of the population affected by the epidemic and are key drivers of change in society. Their role can be categorized into several key areas:

### **1. Awareness and Education**

- **Peer Education:** Youth can spread awareness about HIV/AIDS prevention, transmission, and treatment among their peers, making the information more relatable and impactful.
- **Advocacy:** By participating in campaigns and outreach programs, they can advocate for safe sex practices, regular testing, and the elimination of stigma.
- **Social Media Engagement:** Leveraging platforms to disseminate accurate information and debunk myths about HIV/AIDS.

### **2. Prevention and Safe Practices**

- **Promoting and practicing safe behaviors** such as avoiding needle sharing.
- **Encouraging others to get tested regularly and know their HIV status.**

### **3. Leadership and Participation**

- **Youth can take on leadership roles in community initiatives aimed at reducing HIV/AIDS rates.**



- **Participation in international and local organizations focused on combating the epidemic.**

#### **4. Challenging Stigma**

- **Working to reduce stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS.**

#### **5. Innovative Solutions**

- **Developing creative strategies for outreach, including art, music, and technology.**
- **Participating in research and innovation to improve prevention, care, and treatment.**

#### **6. Volunteering**

- **Assisting in care programs for individuals living with HIV/AIDS.**
- **Supporting organizations in their efforts to provide education and healthcare services.**

**By actively participating in these areas, youth can play a transformative role in reducing the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, fostering a more informed and supportive society, and ultimately helping to achieve global targets like ending the epidemic.**

### **Conclusion**

**While AIDS remains a challenge, it is no longer a death sentence. With advancements in medicine and collective efforts, individuals can live productive lives, and the spread of the virus can be controlled. Awareness, compassion, and education are the most powerful tools we have in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Let us work together to create a world free from stigma and ensure that no one faces this battle alone.**

**By embracing knowledge and empathy, we can pave the way for a brighter and healthier future for all.**

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**MITAKSHA SHARMA**  
**ASSISTANT PROFESSOR**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY**

# BOTANY AND ENVIRONMENT

*“God Almighty first planted a garden. And indeed, it is the purest of human pleasures.” Francis Bacon*

Plants interact with a variety of abiotic and biotic environmental agents. They may rely on pollinators for reproduction, form beneficial mutualisms with microbial partners, or only grow and reach plants must survive a host of challenges from the environment, such as herbivore damage, low nutrient levels, or drought conditions. Plants deal with these factors in real time, without the ability to rapidly shift in geographic space as animals can. There are clearly multifaceted and intricate ways that plants must interact environmental influences and inputs, and doing so is critical for both survival and reproduction. Thus, any efforts to understand plant evolution, growth, reproduction, distribution, and community structure include at some level the interactions plants have with the environmental and the stressors they encounter. The plant environmental interaction is considered from the lens of environmental stressors, mutualisms, and plant reproduction. The potential for adaptation and plasticity given components of the abiotic and biotic environment (light, temperature, minerals, water, availability, elevational gradients, herbivores) are explored.

**Stressful interactions** Plants can experience stress from a range of different and often multiplicative environmental factors. Contributions in this section consider such stressful interactions across broad scales: from an understanding of the genes, genetic pathways, and genome attributes that allow for adaptation to stressful agents, to an understanding of the process of adaptation to such factors, and finally to the ways in which plant community structure may be influenced by the stress of a changing climate. Differences in germination responses correspond with both elevation and variability in seasonal temperature and precipitation across populations, and corresponded with germination phenology.

**Living together** the interactions between mutualists and their hosts are complex, bi-directional, and influenced by environmental factors. Contributions within this section considered both the idea that mutualists may alter host traits, and likewise, that host traits and the host environment may feed back to influence the quality of mutualism. Some results add to the growing recognition that intra- and interspecific microbial diversity plays an important role in mediating extended plant phenotypes. Beyond endophytic relationships between plants and microbes, plants interact with the community of microbes found in the environment, and such interactions have high potential to influence plant adaptation.

**Plant reproduction** plant reproduction is a critical plant life history trait responsible for plant population persistence, and in this section, interactions between plants and their pollinators and effect of environment stressors on plant reproduction are highlighted. In *solanum carolinense* by looking at the consequences of both maternal plant herbivory and inbreeding and by outbreeding were inflicted with weekly caterpillar herbivory, and authors found influences of breeding type- offspring from inbred plants generally fared worse when it came to fitness and an effect of herbivory, with offspring of herbivore damaged plants showing greater emergence, earlier flowering, and more flowers and seeds than offspring of undamaged plants.

**Tools and techniques** the study of plant environment interactions often involves a variety of field, manipulative, controlled environment, common garden, and computational approaches. Investigators may choose to test the importance of a single environmental factor in a controlled environmental design to determine how plants respond to that factor in particular. Computational approaches allow investigators to examine interactions across various trophic, spatial and temporal scales, including paleoenvironments, future environments etc.

**Conclusion-** Plants interact with their environments in diverse ways, and outcome of such interactions may influence trait evolution, population persistence, and overall community structure. The broad sample of publications in this special issue represent a snapshot of the various ways in which plants interact with their environments and outcomes of such interactions. The

contributions reflect the broad and diverse ways in which researchers think about and study plants in the context of their environment and highlight the interdisciplinary and diverse nature of such undertakings.

Direct impacts of climatic change on plants includes loss of species as climate change can cause the loss of plant species through droughts, wildfires, and invasive pests. Plants are less productive when stressed by longer droughts and heat waves. This can lead to a decline in food for animals. Plants may move to higher elevations or higher latitudes to find suitable places to live. Plants may start growing and blooming earlier in the spring and survive longer into the fall. Climate changes can increase the spread of diseases among plants. climate changes can reduce the services that ecosystems provide, such as food and medicine. Climate change can affect crop yields through changes in temperature, precipitation, and the emergence of new pathogens. Climate changes can cause the loss of local species and increase the risk of species extinction.

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[[PMC free article](#)] [[PubMed](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]

**GURLEEN KAUR**

**BSC MEDICAL (2<sup>ND</sup> SEM)**

**ROLL NO. – 1363**

# **ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS**

**Environmental ethics is a branch of ethics that studies the moral relationship between human and the natural environment. It seeks to understand how our action impacts the natural world and what ethical responsibilities we have towards it. As environmental issues like climate change, deforestation and pollution become more pressing the importance of environmental ethics grows. It provides a framework for making decisions that effect not just human well being but also the health of ecosystem and non-human life.**

**The roots of environmental ethics can be traced back to various Philosophical tradition. Early thinkers like John Stural Mill and Immanuel Kant laid the groundwork for ethical thought; but it was not until the 20<sup>th</sup> century that environmental ethics emerged as a district field. Also, Leopold's "Land Ethic" is a seminal work that argues for ethical relations between with the land, proposing that human should see themselves as parts of the ecological community rather than separate form it. Rachel Carson's "silent spring" is another pivotal text that highlighted the dangers of pesticides and the interconnectedness of life, Sparking Widespread environmental awareness.**

**In the 1960s and 1970s the environmental movement gained momentum, leading to the formal establishment of environmental ethics as a discipline. Thinkers like Arne Naess and his concept of "deep ecology" emphasizes the intrinsic value of nature and the need for profound changes in human behavior to protect the environment.**

## **Importance of Environmental Ethics**

**Environmental ethics is important because it provides a moral framework for how humans interact with the natural environment. It helps us consider the effects our**

actions have on the planet and guides us in making more ethical and sustainable decisions.

## **Ecology and Environmental Ethics**

Ecology is the scientific study of the relationships between organisms and their environment, while environmental ethics focuses on how humans should interact with the natural environment. Ecology looks at how organisms interact with each other and with their environment. In contrast, environmental ethics looks at how humans should interact with the natural environment in order to minimize harm and promote sustainability.

### **KEY CONCEPT IN ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS**

- **Anthropocentrism vs ecocentrism:** Anthropocentrism place human at the center of moral consideration, suggesting that the environment is valuable primarily for its utility to humans. This view can lead to exploitation of natural resources without regard for ecological consequences. In contrast, ecocentrism argues that nature has intrinsic value, independent of its usefulness to humans. This perspective encourages a more holistic view of environmental protection.
- **Sustainability:** Sustainability is a core principle in environmental ethics, emphasizing the need to balance human needs with the health of the planet. It advocates for practices that do not deplete resources or harm ecosystems, ensuring that future generations can also thrive.
- **Biocentrism:** Biocentrism is the belief that all living beings, not just human, have inherent value. The ethical stance encourage respect for all forms of life and recognizes their right to exists, which can lead to more compassionate and responsible environmental practice.



## **ETHICAL THEORIES APPLIED TO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

- **Utilitarianism:** - This ethical theory evaluates actions based on their outcomes, aiming for the greatest good for the greatest number. In environmental ethics, utilitarianism can justify actions that promote overall well-being, that neglect of minority interest, including non-human entities.
- **Deontological ethics:** - Deontological ethics focuses on moral duties and rules rather than outcomes. This perspective argues that human has a moral obligation to protect the environment, regardless of the consequences. for example: it may be considered wrong to pollute , even if going so benefits a majority.
- **Virtue ethics:** - virtue ethics emphasizes the development of moral character and Virtues , such as the respect for nature and responsibility. By cultivating these virtues, individual can contribute to a more sustainable and ethical relationship with the environment.

## **CASE STUDIES**

- **Climate change :-** the ethical implementations of climate change are profound. Development nations, which have historically contributed the most to greenhouse gas emissions, face moral questions about their responsibilities to developing nations that are disproportionately affected by climate change. This raises issues of justice and equity in addressing global environmental challenges.
- **Conservation efforts:** - conservation initiatives often involves ethical dilemmas, such as prioritizing certain species over others or the impact of conservations must balance the needs of wildlife with the rights and livelihoods of people.
- **Pollution and environmental justices:-** Environment justice examines how pollution and environmental degradation disproportionately impact marginalized community .ethical discussions in the area focus on responsibility to address these inequities have a healthy environment.

## **CONCLUSION: -**

In conclusion, environmental ethics provides a vital framework for understanding our responsibilities toward the natural world. As we face unprecedented environmental challenges, it is essential to reflect on our ethical obligations and make choices that promote sustainability and justice. By recognizing the intrinsic value of nature and the interconnectedness of all life, we can work toward a more ethical and sustainable future.

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**NAVNEET KAUR**

**B.SC. (MEDICAL), SEM II**

**R.NO. 1304**

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