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☆☆☆☆☆

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ڈاکٹر قمران بیگم

ہیڈ اینڈ اسیسٹ پروفیسر شعبہ اردو

کوہ نور کالج، خلد آباد

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علامہ اقبال پنجاب کے شہر سیالکوٹ میں پیدا ہوئے، ان کا خاندان کشمیری برہمنوں سے تعلق رکھتا تھا، سب سے پہلے ان کے جد امجد اسلام لائے اور پھر اسی وقت سے تقویٰ اور پرہیزگاری کا رنگ ان کے خاندان میں قائم ہوا۔ علامہ اقبال کی ذات اور شخصیت کے بارے میں یہ کہنا مناسب ہوگا کہ انہوں نے اور ان کے کلام نے قوم کو جگانے کا فرض انجام دیا، آپ کی شخصیت نے ملت کی صحیح سمت میں رہنمائی کی، انہوں نے علم و بصیرت سوز و گداز اور درد و کرب کی تمام قوتوں کو جمع کر کے شعرو فن کے قالب میں ڈھال کر ایک طرف ملت کو خبردار کیا کہ زمانہ نے ان کے حالات سے دامن بچا کر اس امانت کے حقوق ادا کرے جس امانت کے ساتھ ملت و عالم انسانیت کی فلاح و نجات بھی وابستہ ہے، اس مرد مومن نے پورے یقین و اعتماد کے ساتھ زمانہ کے ان تازہ خداؤں پر ایک زبردست ضرب لگائی۔

اقبال شاعر بھی تھے اور حکیم نکتہ داں بھی، ان کے یہاں سوز و گداز بھی ہے اور رندی و سرمستی بھی، فصاحتیں بھی ہیں اور دین و تمدن کی تعلیم بھی اور حسن کرشمہ سازیوں کی نقاشی بھی، ہر حالت میں ان کا تخلیقی تخیل فکر کا ہم نشین رہتا ہے، ان کی نظر حقیقت اور مجاز و دونوں کو بے نقاب کرتی ہے کبھی وہ والہانہ انداز میں انسانی جذبات کی ترجمانی کرتا ہے تو کبھی اپنے علم پرور اور حکیمانہ مشوروں سے ضبط و نظم کی تعلیم سے بھی نوازتے ہیں، غرض کہ زندگی کی ہنگامہ آرائیوں کے کوئی اسرار ان کی بصیرت سے پوشیدہ نہیں۔

اسلام سے اقبال کا لگاؤ صرف فکری اور جذباتی رہا ہے، اقبال کو خالص عقلی سطح سے سمجھنے کی کوشش کرنا سچی لا حاصل ہے، اقبال کے سوز و ساز اور درد و گداز ان کے دلوں کی تپش اور اس کی شبیوں کی خلش کو سمجھنے کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ عقل کی غلامی سے آزاد ہو کر ان کے احوال و مقامات کی سیر کی جائے جو اسلامی تاریخ میں نمایاں ہیں۔

علامہ اقبال کی شاعری روحانی اور اخلاقی مقاصد کیلئے ہے وہ اپنے سامع کے دل میں جذب و قوت کی ایسی کیفیت پیدا کرنا چاہتے ہیں جس کے ذریعہ وہ فطرت پر قابو پائیں، ان کے فن کے دو محرک خاص طور پر قابل لحاظ ہیں، ایک تو انسانی زندگی کے لامحدود امکانات کا عقیدہ اور دوسرے نفس انسانی کی کائنات میں توقیت، علامہ اقبال نے اپنے مطالب کو اس سلیقے سے رنگ و آب شاعری میں سمو کر پیش کیا ہے کہ وہ دل و نظر کو اپنی طرف کھینچتے ہیں اور انسان کی ذوقی صلاحیت سے

Innovation Technologies and Library services An Scenario

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Abstract: Librarians should lead the way in technology among fellow residents and gain more time important activity time is rapidly running out for librarian the ethical issues inherent to social media. Social Media involves social relation people who have some type of relationship it encompasses Blogs, Facebook, so podcasting mash-up, YouTube, RSS Flick Folksonomy, Wikis, MySpace Twitter among may be conceptualize as social technical incorporating technologies.

Keywords: Innovation Technologies, Library services, social media

Introduction:

Librarians should lead the way in technologies among fellow residents and gain more time important activity. Helping patrons, since mission of most libraries is to offer equality information for every citizen, then trendsetter in digital use and implementation technologies and services in libraries.

We focus on the technologies apply the library and not on the potential budget of said technologies i.e. Big data, RFID technology, code technology social media use in library social media.

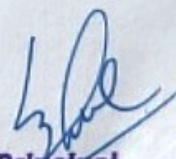
The growing use of social media such Facebook, twitter, Google etc., by users century social media play a vital role in providing new challenges for libraries to keep the growing needs of their users.

The role of social media in libraries data can be accessed from anywhere, at any borders social media involves social relation people who have some type of relationship it encompasses Blogs, Facebook, so podcasting, mash-up conceptualized as so ciao- technical a incorporation technologies that support social media ethical concern include surveillance, friending and user exploitation.

Today libraries are using latest trends services popular & user friendly especially countries. These Trends are new also catch Indian library professionals Everybody is about lib.2.0 application.

Librarians Role on social media

Time is rapidly running out for librarian the ethical issues in hernet to social media of the information user's social mediums by third parties. They represent a space who create the parameters for what is possible MySpace where users can use html to profile features, including adding new Videos, there are limits to how much while most libraries do not have for services advertisements many library.


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Academic Smart Libraries and Internet of Things

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Introduction

This is the time for the library staffs to upgrade their skills to fulfill the user's needs and to satisfy themselves in serving the users. The tremendous change in the libraries can be found with application of Internet of Things (IoT). In libraries physical form of services mixed with new technological trends is definitely helpful to the libraries in rendering valuable services to the users. Physical libraries definitely gain maximum benefits with the changing technology.

Definition of Internet of Things:

Kevin Ashton, "Today's information technology is so dependent on data originated by people that our computers know more about ideas than things. To know about things using data they gathered without any help from us we would be able to track and count everything's, and greatly decrease waste, failure and expenditure."

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Structure of Internet of Things:

2

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Application of Current and Global Trends in Library and Information Services : Special Reference to Affiliated Colleges of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathawada University, Aurangabad.

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1. Introduction

National development effort is simply any activity that raised real incomes. There by offering new hopes of expanded opportunities for people communities and enterprises. As both the global and national economics became more and more knowledge driven specialized knowledge has become the Indispensable as set for further economic development Local Business benefit greatly in specific ways from libraries, including access to new ideas, knowledge and information particular, relocating business, so start up business, small business of all kinds and infrastructural provision are perceived as enjoying the greatest benefits from library products and services indeed existence of libraries has been cited as a reason for a business decision to relocate to a particular community and the strategic locations of beneficial, infrastructural facilities studies also found that business information resources were significantly more valuable with expert Librarian, Kohinoor Arts, Comm. & Sci. College, Tq. Khultabad Dist. Aurangabad

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Waste Management and Environment

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Introduction:

Human activities generates waste despite that, the production major source of concern as it has always been since pre historic period. As the volume uses, so also does the variety of the waste increases. In those days, environment easily absorbed the volume of waste production. This migration of people outlasting explosion that in turn led to a surge in the volume and variety in composition of waste. It was then that materials such as metals and glass began to appear in large population of people in cities and communities littering and open dumps. These dumps in turn formed breeding grounds for rats and significant risks to public health.

Developed countries passed through a period when they were developing environmentally. Important question in modern day wastes management is what exactly is a waste? Waste is the human activities which physically contains the defined as any product or material which is useless to.

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Digital transformation of academic libraries: Opportunities and Challenges.

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Introduction:

The digital age has brought transformative change to the scholarly information environment and has dramatically changed the way faculty and students use libraries. Libraries Library users have a diversity of information needs and libraries worldwide are responding to the challenges of the digital age by rethinking approaches to library facilities, services and collections.

Within the expanding digital information arena, digital literacy is a highly sought competency among librarians, as library services are now offered through a range of media, including social network sites, mobiles phones or even virtual words. With the ubiquitous availability of digital information in different media forms and the advent of search engines such as Google and bind. Digital libraries and digital transformation of heritage information have been identified as the most variable areas to be developed in an effort to strengthen the information basis of the community.

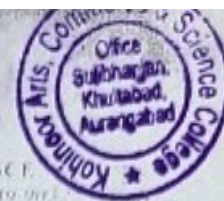
There are many external factors forcing transformative change in libraries, such as shifts in scholar communication and how research is published and disseminated, technology that allows users to access information without intermediation, user demands for access to new types of scholarly information and accelerated globalization. Learners and research have new demands due to the complexities of blended learning experiential learning, distributed learning and the concomitant need for mobile content delivery, increased focus on research data management and data mining and increased options for disseminating research.

Need for digital transformation of academic Libraries:

The academic Library creates a sense of community and fosters connectedness to enable and enhance learning and discovery in all areas. The library promotes engagement through collaboration, both formal and informal, to aid learners, teachers, researchers, and scholars in achieving their academic and research goal.

The Main objectives are:

1. To meet the diver's information and programming needs of library clients through flexible, multifunctional spaces.
2. To create inspiring spaces and innovative service to cultivate creativity and inventiveness.
3. To offer specialized areas to encourage learning through experience and innovative research.
4. To provide spaces to meet diverse user needs, with a focus on inclusivity.
5. Include a range of spaces that will encourage private study and learning ("me space") small group learning and collaboration ("we space") and large group community space ("us" space).
6. To provide abundant user- friendly technology and IT resources, along with support for using personal devices, to allow for effortless access to information and virtual libraries.
7. To ensure safe, welcoming and comfortable spaces through user-focused furniture, equipment, and design.
8. To utilize access to natural light for maximum effectiveness wherever possible.



Academic Libraries: Role and uses E- Resources

* Sarika B. Rengunthwar

Introduction

Today's rapid changing world highlights the influence and impact of technology in all aspects of learning life. Higher education institutions in developed western countries believe that these developments offer rich opportunities to embed technological innovation within the learning environment. Electronic resources (e-resources) have become a sign of the modern age. It is an invaluable tool for teaching, learning and research. set hi and panda (2011) notes that the library and information landscape has transformed with the onset of the digital era and today, traditional libraries have changed their role to serve as 'knowledge center' with priority on value added electronic information services. Academic institutions are focusing on services. Academic institutions are focusing on services which compliment as cutting- edge technology. Such institutions have changed their contemporary outlook towards the functions, operations and services of the academic libraries. The traditional environment has been rapidly changing to an electronic one and the demand for internet and e-resources among academic and research communities has increased manifold over the years. However, the litera-

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साहित्य और सामाजिक न्याय : अंतर संबंध

* डॉ. सुभाष सोनाजी जिते

जाने कब तक घाव भरेंगे इस घायल मानवता के?
* जाने कब तक सच्चे होंगे सपने सब कि समता के?

- नरेंद्र

साहित्य और सामाजिक न्याय दोनों का संबंध समाज से है। यह साहित्य और सामाजिक न्याय दोनों संकल्पनाएँ समाज से जुड़ी समाज पर आधारित हैं। अतः इन दोनों का गहरा संबंध है। साहित्य समाज पर और समाज साहित्य पर अपना अपना प्रभाव डालते हैं। समाज से अशक्त रहकर साहित्य कभी कालजयी नहीं हो सकता। साहित्य हमेशा सापेक्ष होता है। इसी कारण रचनाकार समाज के प्रती अपने प्रतिबद्धता को बनाये रखते हैं। समाज केंद्रबिंदू मानकर साहित्यकारों ने सामाजिक आयामों का विवेचन किया है। इन आयामों में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण आयाम समाज की दृष्टि से है - सामाजिक न्याय।

सामाजिक न्याय से तात्पर्य एक ऐसी सामाजिक व्यवस्था से है जिसमें बिना किसी भेदभाव के हर व्यक्ति को समाज में समान अवसर एवं सुख सुविधा उपलब्ध हो। धर्म, जाति, लिंग, रंग, जन्मस्थान, अमीरी-गरीबी, बंश आदी के आधार पर किसी को समाज में नीचे न देखना पड़े और हि इन आधारों पर समाज में व्यक्तित्व के विकास के मार्ग में रुकावटें आये। एक ऐसी सामाजिक व्यवस्था जहाँ न वर्ग विभाजन हो न आर्थिक शोषण हो। साहित्य शब्द में हि सब

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Women Empowerment in India

* Dr. Gajanan Mudholkar

found that while the transformation of society the family and society and their attitude towards women. It is expected from the women that they follow them. In short the patriarchal psychology is not changed largely. This has resulted into the conflicts among the family members. This conflict has increased the number of deserted women the whole credit goes to changing and contradiction in old value system

desertion is also active in India. The tradition of leaving wife by the husband continued in the society. The wife of God Rama is the first deserted woman cannot say for Sita sure that before Sita any had faced the problem of desertion were no women found deserted in Sindhu culture not and Vedic and period. But historians never took the notice of such deserted women in the problem of women were taken into account in the period of Britishers. In some of the customs traditions, by the introduction of law. It was for the rulers thought about the problems of women.

I have been sustaining in the society because people think that ideal man should not desert Sita then why we can't? It has also fastened the process of desertion.

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भारतातील स्त्री चळवळीसमोरील आव्हाने : एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास

* डॉ. गजानन रा. मुधाळेकर

सारांश :

प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखाचा उद्देश भारतातील स्त्री चळवळ आणि त्या पुढील आव्हाने या विषयक अभ्यास करणे होय. स्त्रीवादी चळवळीचा उदय मानवजातीच्या इतिहासातील स्त्री जातीवरील अन्यायातून झाला आहे. स्त्रीवादाचा पुरुषी वर्चस्वाला विरोध आहे, याचा अर्थ असा नव्हे की, स्त्रीवादी पुरुषी वर्चस्व संपवून स्त्री वर्चस्व निर्माण करू पाहत आहे. या कल्पनांच्या पलीकडे जाऊन स्त्रीवाद किंवा स्त्री चळवळ ह्या प्रकारचे दोन्ही वर्चस्व नकारून स्त्री-पुरुष समान पातळीवर आणण्याचा प्रयत्न होय. भारतातील स्त्री चळवळ म्हणजे भारतातील स्त्रियांनी त्यांच्या प्रश्नांच्या सोडवणुकीसाठी व त्यांच्या हक्कांसाठी केलेली चळवळ होय. ह्या आकलनातील स्त्रीवाद आज व्यवस्थित स्पष्ट झाल्या आहेत. मुळातच भारतीय स्त्री म्हणून एक संघ गट आहे. असे मानने चुकीचे आहे. आज भारतीय स्त्री जात, वर्ग आणि समुह अशा स्तरीकरणाच्या भिन्न-भिन्न पातळ्यांवर विभागली गेली आहे. आजच्या भारतीय स्त्री चळवळीची बैठक म्हणजे लिंगभावावर आधारित विषमतेची जाणीव आहे. 'समानता कोणासाठी ?' हा प्रश्न स्त्री चळवळीला आज तीव्रतेने भेडसावू लागला आहे. लिंग भाव, वर्ण, जात आणि वर्गांच्यातील संबंध प्रकर्षाने समोर आले. अनेक आंदोलनाच्या स्वरूपात पसरलेल्या भारतीय स्त्री चळवळीतील समान सूत्र हेच स्त्री समोरील आव्हान आहे. यावर प्रत्येकाने विचार करणे गरजेचे आहे असे मला वाटते.

निष्कर्ष :

भारतातील स्त्री चळवळीचा मागोवा स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व व स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळ अशा दोन्ही टप्प्यात स्वतंत्रतपणे घ्यानात नसा लागेल. वसाहत काळात कुटुंबातील स्त्रियांचे स्थान, त्यांच्या संदर्भातील दृष्ट चालीरिती, प्रथा-परंपरा त्याच काळात श्रमिक म्हणून असलेले प्रश्न आणि जातीव्यवस्थेतून होणारे त्यांचे शोषण हे प्रमुख मुद्दे आहेत. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात इंग्रजी शिक्षणाच्या प्रसाराने नव विचारांचे वारे वाहू लागले. पाश्चात्य विचारांच्या प्रभावातून

Principal

ذكر المكان في شعر صدر الاسلام

د. أكمل خليل احمد

ان الشعر هو الخيط الذي لما يزل موصولاً فيما بيننا وبين الماضي، بما فيه مدن وحضارات، يشدنا الى البطولة والولاء القومي والديني، بأجواء الطقوس والأحداث الخالدة التي جرت من قبل، ولكن هذا الخيط ظل ثابتاً ومستمرّاً ومتجدداً واثيراً، وستبقى تلك القصائد القديمة من زمن ظهور الإسلام، تتحدث بوضوح من صميم السلف الصالح، فيها من التصوير لتلك العلاقة الجدلية بين عالمين عالم الشاعر الداخلي والعالم الخارجي المحيط بالشاعر، وتظهر الجدلية بينهما من كون الانسان غير قادر على تحقيق وجوده وكيانه الا في مكان وبيئة وفي المكان والبيئة ابعاد لا تتحقق ملاحظها الا بوجود الانسان ومن هنا فإن الانسان والبيئة هما مصدر الحياة (١).

لقد كان العالم طبيعياً بجباله وصحرائه ومائه وهوائه، وكان الانسان بين الارض التي يطؤها بقدميه وبين السماء التي يرمقها ببصره، لا ترتقي معارفه الى كروية الارض او ما يحيط بارضه من افلاك وكواكب، فلا ما يراه من شمس او قمر او نجوم يظنها تغرب في ماء وطن (٢).

الأرض

تشكل الارض منطلق الرؤية عند الشاعر التي تنتهي في السماء، حيث تجري فوقها وقائع حياته، ويرى فيها عوالم المحبة وانها أمه الرؤوم، وفيها اسراره وبيته وكيانه، وهي مكان الصراع، لأنها مكان الرسائل، وعلى ظهرها يبلغ المكلفون، وهي عند الله مكان واحد غير مجزء، ولهذا فقد أمر الناس المؤمنون ان يتجهوا بصلاتهم الى نقطة واحدة عليها دلالة على وحدتهم الفكرية وارتباطهم الروحي والتقاليم قلوبهم.

• صدر في مجلة الدراسات

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الخطابة في العصر الأموي: دراسة فنية

ذاكر خليل احمد

تميزت الخطابة في عصر بني أمية بخصائص فنية ارتفعت بها الى مستوى مكنها من مزاحمة الشعر في مجالس الخلفاء، والاة، تعبيراً عن الولاء، أو طلباً للرفد، أو عرضاً لشكاية أو مظلمة، أو مدحاً أو تعزية وتهنئة، بل وأصبحت أداة اعلامية مكنتهم من التعبير عن العقائد السياسية والحركات الدينية، وعنصراً فاعلاً ومتميزاً في سوح المعارك (1).

هذه الخصائص تمثلت بكون الخطبة ذات موضوع محدد، قد هيا له الخطيب. في أكثر الخطب (2). مقدمة لتكون مدخلاً الى عرضه الأساس، حيث يعرض موضوعه بأسلوب ينم عن عقلية استوعبت ترتيب الأفكار، وحسن التقسيم، واعتماد الحجج المنطقية، ثم انتهاء الخطبة نهاية تعبر عن نفسية الخطيب، كما وجدنا في الخطب عناصر جمالية مثل التشبيه والكناية والاستعارة والعديد من المحسنات المعنوية واللفظية. وللوقوف على الجوانب الفنية في خطب هذا العصر، يستحسن تناول البناء الفني. يقصد بالبناء الفني دراسة الهيكل (الشكل) الخارجي للخطبة ويتضمن دراسة المقدمة والاستهلال والعرض والخاتمة.

أ. المقدمة :

وهي الكلمات الأولى التي يتفوه بها الخطيب، طارقاً بها أذن السامع تهيئاً لاستقبال ما يأتي بعدها. والتقديم نهج الاسلامي نشأ مع تطور الخطابة العربية في صدر الاسلام؛ لذا نجد خطب هذا العصر تفتتح بالسبلة والحمد والثناء والصلاة على النبي، جرياً على السنة النبوية بافتتاح الخطب بذكر الله والصلاة على نبيه لما روي عن المصطفى ﷺ: (كل أمر ذي بال لا يفتح بذكر الله فهو أقطع) (3).

ومن خلال استقراء النصوص المتوفرة بين أيدينا، يتبين أن هناك أنواعاً متعددة من الافتتاحيات أو

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Issues in Translating Marathi Texts Into English : A Critical Analysis

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Abstract:

Translation is a process of encoding the information from one language and decoding it in another language using the rules of target language. Marathi is an Indo-Aryan language which has more than 42 identified dialects. Translation is rendering of source language (SL) text into target language (TL). Translation is both linguistic and social activity.

Good knowledge of source language as well as target language is main requirement for translating any text from one language into another. Literary translation is a complex phenomenon. It is not a word to word translation. Translation of texts from one language into another is a different experiment. Marathi literature has a very glorious past. Marathi texts have their special identity in a multi-lingual country like India. Translation of Marathi texts into English is a challenging work. Language is the product of society. Any language in the world originates according to the need of that particular society. Therefore, social rituals, traditions, economic conditions, cultural practices, linguistic groups etc. affect the development of the language. All languages do not get equal socio-cultural and linguistic background. As a result, 'translation' does not remain merely linguistic activity, but it gives exposure to study the socio-cultural, political and historical background of the language. Taking into account socio-cultural and linguistic differences between languages, translator has to face problems while translating SL text into TL text. The present research paper is an attempt to focus on problems that arise while translating Marathi texts into English. The present research paper is an attempt to highlight the challenges and issues one faces while translating Marathi texts into English language and also suggest few simple tricks regarding the translation.

Introduction:

Languages play a crucial role in our day to day communication as it is one of the most prominent medium of verbal as well as written communication. We use languages as per the need and situation. As far as translation is concerned, it is required when the information is to be communicated among the people who know or speak different languages. Translation is a process of encoding the information from one language and decoding it in another language using the rules of target language. Marathi is the most widely spoken and understood language in the Maharashtra and adjoining states like Goa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana state and Gujarat. Millions of people in the country regard it as their mother tongue and it is actively used by most of the Indians in their daily lives at work and homes. Outside the country, large Marathi speaking communities are found. Marathi is an Indo-Aryan language having more than 42 identified dialects. Marathi language belongs to the southern branch of the Indo-Aryan group of languages. It is mainly spoken by the people of Maharashtra in western India and is the official language of the state, since 1966. During prehistoric times, Marathi was also called Maharashtrai, Marhatti, Mahrutti, etc.

عصمت چغتائی کے افسانوں کا تجزیہ تانیثیت کے حوالے سے

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اسٹنٹ پروفیسر، شعبہ اردو کوئٹہ کالج، ضلع اورنگ آباد (جہاز شاہ)

تانیث عربی لفظ ہے جس کے معنی حقوق نسواں ہے۔ مغرب میں آزادی نسواں کے لیے لفظ 'Feminism' استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ اور 'حقوق نسواں' آزادی نسواں کے بنیادی نظریات میں سیاسی، سماجی، معاشی، معاشرتی، تعلیمی، اخلاقی اور تہذیبی طور پر عورتوں اور مردوں کے لیے مساویانہ حقوق کے ہیں۔ بنیادی طور پر دیکھا جائے تو تانیثیت کا مطلب ہے دنیا کو عورت کی آنکھ سے دیکھنا۔ عورت زندگی اور اس کے حقائق کو کس نظر سے دیکھتی ہے۔ اس کے نزدیک خیر اور شر کے پیمانے کون سے ہیں۔ وہ کائنات کا مفہوم کیا سمجھتی ہے۔ اس کے نزدیک کامیابیاں اور ناکامیاں کیا ہیں۔ مگر بدقسمتی سے ہمارے ہاں بہت کم تانیثی مباحث کو اس حیثیت میں دیکھا گیا ہے۔

اردو افسانے میں تانیثیت کا آغاز ۱۹۳۲ء میں انکارے کی اشاعت سے ہوتا ہے۔ ان افسانوں میں سماجی معاشی، جنسی مسائل کے علاوہ عورتوں پر ہونے والے ظلم و جبر کے خلاف آواز اٹھائی گئی۔ انکارے کی اشاعت نے تانیثی تحریک کو مقبول عام کرنے میں ایک اہم رول ادا کیا ہے۔ توحید جہاں وہ پہلی افسانہ نگار خاتون ہیں جنہوں نے ایسے زمانے میں جہاں عورتوں کو بولنے کی آزادی نہ تھی انہوں نے حقوق نسواں جیسے نہایت بزرگ مسئلے پر افسانے لکھے۔ رشید جہاں کے علاوہ اس زمانے میں تانیثیت پر لکھنے والے اسے موضوع بحث بنانے والوں میں عصمت چغتائی، سعادت حسن منٹو، زاہد محمود، سگھ بیدی، کرشن چندر، خدیجہ مستور، قمر العین حیدر، وغیرہ کے نام قابل ذکر ہیں۔ ان افسانہ نگاروں کی وجہ سے اردو ادب میں ایک نئے باب کا آغاز ہوا۔

عصمت چغتائی اردو افسانہ نگاری میں کسی تعارف کے محتاج نہیں ہے۔ چھپے اور بے جھجک پن کو خاص دخل ہے۔ نگار سانج سے ہی اپنا غیر اٹھا ہے اگر سانج میں برائیاں شامل ہیں تو نگار ان برائیوں کو پیش کرنا اپنا مقصد حیات سمجھتا ہے۔ سانج میں ہونے والی اچھائیوں اور برائیوں کو اپنی تخلیقات کا موضوع بناتا ہے۔ خواتین ترقی پسند افسانہ نگاروں میں عصمت چغتائی کا نام اہم ہے۔ عصمت چغتائی کے فن میں متوسط طبقے کی مسلمان خواتین کی زندگی کے ہر پہلو کو محرومیوں کا بڑا نمونہ ذکر ملتا ہے۔ انہوں نے فرسودہ رسم و رواج اور اخلاقی اقدار کی مکمل کرمخالفت کی اور اپنی تخلیقات میں عورتوں کے مسائل کو خصوصیت کے ساتھ بیان کیا۔ جس وقت عصمت نے لکھنے کا آغاز کیا اس زمانے میں شریف گھرانوں کی لڑکیاں، عورتیں پردے میں رہا کرتی تھیں، انہوں نے اپنے افسانوں میں جو ماحول، منظر کشی کی ہے وہ گھر، خانہ ان کا ماحول تھا جس میں مشترک خانہ ان، گھریلو محبتیں، بچے، عداوتوں کی تصویر کشی ہے۔

عصمت کی ادبی زندگی کا آغاز جنوری ۱۹۳۸ء سے ہوتا ہے۔ ان کا پہلا افسانہ ۱۹۳۸ء میں 'فسادی ماہنامہ ساقی' دہلی سے شائع ہوا پہلا افسانوی مجموعہ "کیاں" ۱۹۴۱ء میں لاہور سے شائع ہوا۔ دوسرا افسانوی مجموعہ "چونیس" ۱۹۴۲ء میں دہلی سے شائع ہوا۔ تیسرا مجموعہ "ایکے باپ" ۱۹۴۲ء میں اور چوتھا افسانوی مجموعہ "دہاتھ" ۱۹۵۲ء میں بمبئی سے شائع ہوا۔ پانچواں مجموعہ "چھوٹی موٹی" چھٹا مجموعہ "بدن کی خوشبو" ۱۹۹۷ء گھریلو واقعات، تانیثی مسائل عصمت کی افسانہ نگاری کا وصف ہے۔ عصمت گھر کی چار دیواری کے واقعات کو افسانوی شکل میں ڈھالنے کا ہنر رکھتی ہیں۔ عصمت عورتوں کے جذبات، احساسات خیالات کی عکاسی کرتی ہیں۔

عصمت نے خواتین کی نفسیات کا باریک بینی سے مطالعہ کیا تھا اسی لیے ان کی قلم سے جو افسانے نکلے وہ ادب میں اہم مقام رکھتے ہیں ان کے افسانے خواتین کے مسائل، پریشانیاں، دکھ درد کا لہجہ ہیں۔ عصمت کے افسانوں، حقوق نسواں کی بلند آواز ملتی ہے جہاں عورت کی زندگی اور اس کے جنسی مسائل کو

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Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Views on Indo-Pak Partition and Social Concern

* Dr. Sunil Pimple ** Prof. Madhukar Laxman Hiwale

Introduction

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar believed that a strong and united nation bound by a common destiny is better than a large but incoherent one. What social realities in the pre-independence India convinced him in favour of creation of Pakistan? In his book "Pakistan, or, The Partition of India", he highlights three issues:

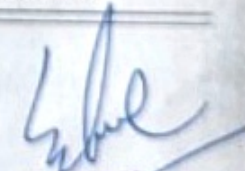
Continuous rivalry between Hindus and Muslims

During the Muslim rule, Muslim population felt to be the master of Hindus. The British occupation brought them down to the same level as Hindus. And the talk of British leaving the country made them aware of the possibility of becoming subjects of the Hindus. This perceived humiliation and fear of losing the Islamic identity created emotional insecurity in Muslims. On the other hand, Hindus too, had apprehensions about falling back to the days of Islamic dominance.

"The other feature is the "preparations" which the Muslims and Hindus are making against each other without abatement. It is like a race in armaments between two hostile nations. If the Hindus have the Benares University, the Musalmans must have the Aligarh University. If the Hindus start Shudhi movement, the Muslims must launch the Tablig movement. If the Hindus start Sangathan, the Muslims must meet it by Tanjim.

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Covid-19

Madhukar I

Head, Dept. of Political Science, Kohinoor Arts, Commerce &
Taq:Khulatabad, Di

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses which may cause illness in animals or humans.

In humans, several coronaviruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The most recently discovered coronavirus causes coronavirus disease COVID-19.

COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered coronavirus. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. COVID-19 is now a pandemic affecting many countries globally.

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, dry cough, and tiredness. Other symptoms that are less common and may affect some patients include aches and pains, nasal congestion, headache, conjunctivitis, sore throat, loss of taste or smell or a rash on skin or discoloration of fingers or toes. These symptoms are usually mild and begin gradually. Some people become infected but only have very mild symptoms.

Due to the continuous hammering of Covid-19-related news in the past few months, the society at large has been engulfed in unprecedented fear & apprehension. The virus may vanish (hopefully) sooner or later, but the impact of the distrust that has been created shall loom large over social relationships. Nowadays people are behaving like strangers with their neighbours.

The COVID-19 pandemic has infected approximately 7 million people and the death toll has surpassed 2 lakh people across the world. India too has borne the brunt with cases

increasing each day. The first case in India was reported on Jan 19 and as of June 7, 2020, confirmed at 2.4 lakhs with more than 150 past one week in the country. The pandemic is visible across globally, but its impact on marginal women and children has been immense. This crisis is going to affect ecology before leading to massive psychological as well.

Women are at greater risk from this perspective. Homes which were along with families living in poor conditions have added on to the stress like gender-based violence and lack of security, money and health. unplanned lockdown extensions made it more difficult for them to such concerns. Resource limitation has brought in a situation where to neglect their own requirements prioritizing life and budgets of family and issues like menstrual health and her nutrition do not feature of priority.

Focus has mostly been on treatment and prevention of Covid-19. People and communities are facing various social problems as well as the current lifestyles and fear across nations. Conditions have affected the other half of the population and particularly in India where it has brought millions below the struggling for basic needs like food which then leads to unequal responsibilities, to violence against vulnerable members of the household.

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Alienation and Identity Crisis in Khaled Hosseini's Novel *And the Mountains Echoed*

* Shaikh Laikh Shaikh Mahemood

Introduction:

'Identity' and 'Identity crisis' have in popular usage become terms which alternately circumscribe something so large and so seemingly self-evident that a definition has become impossible. The term 'identity crisis' was first used in the Mt. Zion Veterans' Rehabilitation Clinic during the Second World War to refer patients who had neither been "Shell Shocked" nor become malingerers, but had through the exigencies lost a sense of personal sameness and historical continuity. William James describes it as a man's character which is "discernible in the mental or moral attitude in which he felt himself deeply and intensely active and alive."

Stuart Hall in his *Who Needs Identity* mentions that the thought of a self-sustaining original, integral, and unified identity has been questioned for several decades during the twentieth century. Identity is the central element in interpersonal competence and development of a personality. It defines the role of an individual in a society. A person in his search for identity and self-realization goes through a series of existential encounters with society and in the end achieves insightful wisdom and learns about the world and its evil.

A man's life is a never-ending search for identity and self-realization. Diaspora writing occupies a significant position between cultures and countries. It defines positions as it

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Crisis of Cultural Identity in Khaled Hosseini's Novel *The Kite Runner*

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Introduction

The Kite Runner (2004) tells the story of Amir who befriends Hassan, the son of his father's Hazara servant. Hosseini points on the violent and horrifying activities of the Taliban rule and therefore the barbarities that are responsible for women, children and therefore the members of Hazara clan. It's a intense and appealing story that recalls us how long the people of Afghanistan have resisted and are still suffering to win the forces of violence. Khaled Hosseini has also illustrated the identity crisis in the novel *The Kite Runner* the social and ethnic divides of Hazaras and Pashtun are discussed. Amir talks of Ali and Hassan's "Hazara Mongoloid features" (Hosseini.09). As witnessed in 'The Kite Runner'. Hassan is publicly attacked due to his ethnicity. Throughout the novel Hassan is belittled by Pashtuns because he's Hazara. Many identity crises are discussed within the novel, Amir's struggle to form his own identity in US, Baba's psychological state for imposing his Afghan identity in America, and lots of more. Hosseini himself is an immigrant Afghan writer, living within the USA.

The migration of Afghani people to another country creates a collectivity feel in them. The migration and shifting from own country to another country creates to trauma. The migration in Afghanistan is seen in two-pleat, in first, internal migration and secondly, external migration. Generally, the migration due to violence and political instability interrogates the identity, culture, and their descent. In particular, due to dislocation a person or a society experiences identity crisis and endures in relation to their crooked culture. In *The Kite Runner*, Hosseini introduces a different account of Afghanistan. The important characters, Amir and Hassan are the representative Afghan culture and their dignity over their indigenous identities. The consciousness of culture and identity is expanded when an individual stays amongst other communities. For example, when Amir travels to America, he attempts to preserve his original identity.

Hassan had mongoloid features due to that he was called flat-nosed. He was the descendant of the Mongols, and seems like a little Chinese. He is considered as one of the heroes of the novel, silent but speaks a lot. He looks like a representative of represents thousands innocent and young people who has a desire to live, to have just those experiences of going to school, shopping in the market place, going up on trees and flying kites. Hassan's mother left him after giving him birth. Hassan is a very good natured boy but his identity has been in crisis when he encounters with the people's gossip related with his leaving mother. Hassan's mother destroyed the family honor and reputation.

Hassan's most important characteristic is his quality to search a falling kite without looking at the sky. He never looks, because he understands the things as he understands life. Hassan cries out loud when Amir wins the kite tournament:

Amir agha won the tournament and I ran this kite for him. I ran it fairly. This is his kite (63). He knows the ways of life and assured the role of his life. He is undoubtedly honest and realistic. He always tells the truth and he thinks others do the same. The loyalty of Hassan towards Amir is most obvious, even sometimes makes Hassan lie. He defends Amir not to be guilty of any illegal act which Amir did. Beaten by the cane and shaken by the dreams of this young hero whose kite-running has given shown him the ever forgetting incident of life. The time when every young child experiences the colorful life, make the enjoyment. But the lives of Hassan and Amir have been shattered by the event of ethnic discrimination. They both face the identity crisis and their mental situation was disturbed. Amir reads the book about the Hazaras, their oppression and the massacre in one of the history book. He says:
It said the Hazaras had tried to rise against the Pashtuns in the nineteenth century, but the Pashtuns had "quelled them with unspeakable violence" The book said that my people had

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A Study of A Theory and Practice in French-English Translation

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Abstract:

This paper aims at providing an analysis of a theory and practice in French-English translation. The process of translation is complicated one and one which happens on many levels at once. To the uninitiated, however, it often seems fairly simple: the translator merely takes what is written in language. There are many ways of looking at translation, probably as many ways as there are translators, but one thing is clear that translation is a process of making decisions. The paper outlines some of the decisions the translators face from a linguistic point of view. The linguistic aspects in translation are organized in a hierarchical manner from macro level to micro level. It examines some linguistic theories which discuss on translation. Gideon Toury (1980), noting that language and linguistic systems are different from each other not only in terms of structure, but also in terms of traditions, norms of usage and textual expectations, posits a continuum with total acceptability in the target culture at one extreme and total adequacy to the source text at the other.

Keywords: the translator, linguistic aspects, theory and practice.

Translation is an incredibly broad notion which can be understood in many different ways. For example, one may talk of translation as a process or product, and identify such subtypes as a literary translation, technical translation, subtitling and machine translation. Moreover, while more typically it just refers to the transfer of written text, the term sometimes also includes intercepting.

Translation as a concept in language is about meaning. It refers to a word, speech, written text etc that has been put into one language from another. Translation is broadly defined as the act of conveying meaning from one language to another. Rees (1974) sees translation as the rendering of something written in one language into another which does not misinterpret the meaning or sacrifice the feeling of the original. This viewpoint is strengthened by that of Araki (1964) who stated that translation had to do with the conversion of verbal and written expression from one language into another-equivalent in meaning, tone, and idiomatic level and so forth. Vallejo makes the definition simple and concrete when he states that translation is the finding of appropriate ways of preserving meaning, while using the appropriate forms of each language.

Translation is one of the simple and effective ways to understand another language easily. In order to understand the message from another text accurately, a translator should have knowledge of both source and target language. Therefore, a deep understanding of translation will help in doing a good translation text. For instance, the translator translates not only the scientific, the technology books but also literary work. Those translation of technology, scientific and literary books prove that translation is growing. It is not easy to translate whether scientific or literary.

This paper examines the theory and practices of translation from a variety of French and English linguistic and cultural angles, including semantics, equivalence, functional linguistics, corpus and cognitive linguistics, text and discourse analysis, gender studies and post-colonialism.

Health and Nutrition New Age Women's



* Dr. Manisha Pandurang Wanjari

Introduction

Young women in their 20's, who are usually working for long hours, sometimes erratic shifts, often have to meet tight deadlines and face considerable stress. And to top all factors like eating out frequently, consuming junk food or hardly eating anything and lack of exercise leads to poor health. This takes a toll on their physical as well as mental health. "In her 20's, a woman needs extra calcium to build bones, especially if she is physically active. She should also include soy, believed to protect against Cancer and heart disease, in her diet. Studies show that the bone mass index peaks in early adulthood and then declines. This calls for the importance of calcium. Since the muscles are more active, there is a need for higher calories and protein along with vitamins. Adequate fluid intake is necessary to balance the acid-base balance in the body." Women have special nutritional needs throughout life.

Women in Modern Period:

Status of women in modern India is a sort of a paradox. If on one hand she is at the top of ladder of success, on the other hand she is mutely suffering the violence afflicted by her own family members. As compare to with past women in modern times she has achieved a lot but in reality they have to still travel a long way. Their path is full of challenges and they are now confined to the secured domain of their home and are now

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Women Empowerment Role Of Health & Nutrition



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Abstract:

A model for human capital is postulated in which the primary input variables are the education of men, the education of women, health, training and a mother's human capital. Nutritional status and the empowerment of women have massive implications on the physical and mental development of their children. We explore the role of nutrition of women and children in the household and further posit the importance of the mother's human capital. Increases in women's human capital positively affect the efficiency of management and the allocation of other inputs for household production, especially for staples, vegetables and poultry. Due to the amplifying and intergenerational benefits of women's human capital, we find that investments in women's capital have greater positive benefits and implications for long-term food security and economic development than traditional academic models credit.

Keywords: nutrition, food insecurity, poverty, women's empowerment.

Introduction:

Good nutrition is not only a concern for the health and development of an individual but also has major implications for the health and productivity for an entire country. "Good nutrition starts in the household, but the benefits ripple outward", "The health and productivity gains from ending malnutrition can elevate an entire country's economic growth and human development. While malnutrition can negatively impact an individual at any stage, it is during pregnancy and the first two years of a child's development that malnutrition can cause permanent damage to the growth, cognitive capacity, and the immune system of the child. Thus, the nutrition of women prior to pregnancy, during pregnancy, and while breast feeding significantly impacts the human capital potential of their children. Physical and mental development stunting, as well as the increased likelihood of prenatal diseases, are highly associated with mothers who were malnourished prior to and during pregnancy. For a child, the first 1,000 days of life, beginning at conception, are the most vital for development. It is during this time frame that irreversible damage can be caused by malnutrition. Economists have long recognized that human capital was an important input for economic development but stayed away from explicitly analyzing the effects of investments in human capital. This analysis was avoided for many reasons, among them that it was associated with cultural, moral and philosophical stigmas. For many, it was offensive to consider man as a form of capital, because it reminded on the ugly past of treating man as property; i.e., slavery. Despite these social limitations, it was clear that human capital was a vital input for economic development and that different levels of investment in human capital was a vital input for economic return. But the analysis of

A Reality In Women Without World

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Abstract:

Men and women are partners in building up life. And just like men are responsible of the society, women also are equally responsible of the society they live in. So, outside the framework of the specifically motherhood and fatherhood characteristics where they perform absolutely different functions, men and women have vast areas to conquer, building life shoulder to shoulder as human beings, equal in humanity. The role of a woman as a human being remains her most essential role in life.

Gradually a girl was indoctrinated to feel inferior, not only physically but psychologically, intellectually, and mentally. Having lost all rights she lost power and with that the right to make decisions considered a commodity she could now be exchanged (e.g. by marriage), kept or rejected at will, and got rid of when not required, either by abandoning or later or even murder. First it was a girl or two killed on the sly, then man become bolder and bolder till female infanticide must have become the accepted norm. It is a matter of grave concern that today in India we are discussing a thing like female feticide. It speaks of a whole system gone corrupt, a whole society involved in conspiracy against women, against destruction of half the population of society, at the hands of monstrous practices becoming more and more rampant in a society fast losing its secular, social, and humanistic fabric. In today's materialistic world a woman is fast being relegated to the rank of a commodity and marriage has become more of a business alliance than a sacred bond between two people.

Keywords: feticide, abortion, infanticide, sex ratio

Meaning of Female Feticide: - A shloka of Atharvaveda says "The birth of a girl, grant it elsewhere here, grant a son". Female feticide is a process of aborting perfectly healthy female fetuses. It involves planned pre-natal sex determination and a subsequent abortion if the sex of the fetus is female. Female feticide in India is the act of killing a female fetus outside of the legal channels of abortion. It occurs in India for assumed cultural reasons that span centuries.

Origin: - Female feticide has been linked to the arrival, in the early 1990s, of affordable ultrasound technology and its widespread adoption in India. Obstetric ultrasonography, either transvaginal or trans abdominally, checks for various markers of fetal sex. It can be performed at or after week 12 of pregnancy. At this point, 34 of fetal sexes can be correctly determined, according to a 2011 study. Accuracy for males is approximately 50% and for females almost 100%. When performed after week 13 of pregnancy, ultrasonography gives an accurate result in almost 100% of cases.

The frequency of female feticide in India is assumed to be an estimation derived from its high birth sex ratio that is the ratio of boys to girls at birth. The natural ratio is assumed to be between 103 to 107, and any number above it is considered as suggestive of female-feticide.

The child sex ratio is within the normal natural range in all eastern and southern states of India. But significantly higher in certain western and particularly northwestern states such as Punjab, Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir (118, 120 and 116, as of 2011, respectively). The western states of Maharashtra and Rajasthan 2011 census found a child sex ratio of 113, Gujarat at 112 and Uttar Pradesh at 111.

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Study on the incidence of insect pest on some selected agriculture crops grown in Karanja (Ghadge), Tahsil of Wardha district of Maharashtra, India

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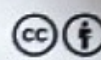
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Abstract

Field survey was conducted at some selected farm of Karanja (Ghadge) region where some selected crops viz Cotton, soybean, Castor, Gram, Wheat, Maize, and Bean crops (Lablab and Cowpeas) were grown during Kharif and Rabi season in order to study the incidences of insect pests on these crops. The observation of field study revealed incidence of total 20 insect pests belongs to 4 orders and 12 families. Out of 20 insects, 16 insects were recorded as a pest and 4 insects were recorded as predatory insects. Maximum 9 insects were recorded from order Lepidoptera with maximum 4 insects from family Erebiidae. More number of insects were recorded on castor and on bean crop (Lablab beans). The incidence of Red cotton bug *Dysdercus cingulatus* was found to be the most common insect pest on most of the crop.

Keywords: Kharif, rabi, insect-pests, crop.

Introduction

India is an agricultural country. Agriculture and its allied activities act as an important source of livelihood for 80% population of rural India. According to 2011 Agricultural Census of India about 61.5% of the 1300 million Indian populations are rural and dependent on agriculture. Every year agriculture field is facing a very serious problem of insect pests. The insect's pests are damaging various agriculture crops and causing great losses. In India wheat is attacked by

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Synthesis of 3-Cinnamoyl-4-hydroxy-5-methyl-2H-pyran-2-one Ligand & Characterise their Cu(II), Ni(II), Co(II), Mn(II)& Fe(III) Metal Complexes.

ABSTRACT

Five coordination compounds of Cu(II), Ni(II), Co(II), Mn(II)& Fe(III) with bidentate ligand derived from 3-acetyl-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2,4(3H)-dione (dehydracetic acid) & Cinnamaldehyde, were synthesized & characterized by elemental analysis, XRD analysis, magnetic susceptibility, UV-visible, IR, ¹H-NMR spectroscopy, Mass & antimicrobial activity. From the analytical & spectral data, the stoichiometry of these coordination compounds was found to be 1:2 (metal: ligand). The physico-chemical data propose a distorted octahedral and octahedral geometry for the Cu(II) and all the other complexes respectively. The synthesized ligand and its coordination compounds were evaluated for their *in vitro* antimicrobial activity against Gram-negative (*Shigella boydii*, *Escherichia Coli*) and Gram-positive (*Bacillus Cereus*, *Bacillus Megaterium*) bacterial strains and against *Saccharomyces Cerevisiae*, *Penicillium notatum* and *Aspergillus Oryzae* antifungal strains. It is observed that some of the coordination compounds are antimicrobial active & show higher potency than the sole ligand. Complex formation changes significantly the antibacterial as well as antifungal / bioactive behaviour of the sole ligands.

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In Vitro Antiurolithiatic activity of Hajarul Yahood Bhasm And Hajarul Yahood Pishti

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ABSTRACT: Urolithiasis, kidney stone Formation, is a complex process that results from series of several physiochemical event including super-saturation, nucleation, growth, aggregation retention within the kidney. A study undertaken to evaluate *in vitro* antiurolithiatic activity of some ayurvedic medicine Hajarul Yahood Bhasm (known as sange yahood ber patthar) and Pishti, powder is used. The *In-vitro* activity was determined by inhibition of calcium (Titrimetric analysis). A Medicine Ashmarina, Drotin was used as a drug for comparison. Homogenous precipitation method was used to prepare artificial stone such as calcium oxalate, calcium phosphate and semi-permeable membrane of eggs was used to dissolution bags. Dissolution model where incubated in (37°C) for 2 hours and after that the entire content in dissolution bag was titrated against KMnO_4 . The Ayurvedic Medicine has greater capability to dissolve calcium oxalate while Ashmarina and Drotin show less dissolution of calcium oxalate. Therefore, present investigation will supportive to the scientific documentation related *In-vitro* studies. Lastly we conclude that the ayurvedic medicine Hajarul Yahood Pishti and Hajarul Yahood Bhasm and Ashmarina play a significant role *In-vitro* anti-urolithiatic activity.

KEYWORDS: Hajarul Yahood Bhasm, Hajarul Yahood pishti, Calcium Oxalate, Ashmarina, Drotin Tab

I. INTRODUCTION

A kidney stone is a solid piece of material that forms from crystallization of excreted substance in the urine. Lithiasis is the condition marked by formation of calculi, which is formed by deposition of various calcium and phosphorus salts and anti-lithiasis is prevention of the formation of urinary calculi. The stone may remain in the kidney or break loose and travel down the urinary tract. A small stone may pass all of the way out of the body, but a larger stone can be stuck in ureter, the bladder, or the urethra. This may block the flow of urine and cause great pain. Urolithiasis is the presence of calculi in urinary track. The male to female incidence ratio is 4:1. Kidney stone may contain various combinations of chemicals. The most common type of stone contain calcium in combination in either oxalate or phosphate, this chemical are part of person normal diet and make up important part of the body such as bone muscle. A less common type of stone is called a struvite or infection stone a bit less common stone is the uric acid stone. Urolithiasis is the most common disease of the urinary tract and it is affecting the human beings since the earliest days. The recognition of different types of urinary calculi also resulted in more varieties of medical treatment. Still recurrence rates continue to be high with one of every two patients having another stone within 5 years. So, there is a need to develop new drugs to prevent the recurrence of kidney stones (Anti-urolithiasis medicine). In regard to this, the present study planned *In-vitro* anti-urolithiatic activity using Ayurvedic Medicine Hajarul Yahood Bhasm and Hajarul Yahood Pishti.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials: Eggs, Hajarul Yahood Pishti, Hajarool Yahood Bhasm, Ashmarina tablet (Bhardwaj), Drotin Tablet (Walter Bushnell), All Ayurvedic medicines were purchased from local market.

Chemicals: Calcium Chloride dihydrate (AR), Sodium Oxalate, Sulphuric Acid, Calcium Oxalate, Disodium Hydrogen Phosphate, Calcium Phosphate, Ammonia solution and Distilled Water (DW), TRIS Buffer, KMnO_4

Sanskrit name / Indian name: - Hajarul yahood Bhasma and Pishti

English name: Lime silicate Ca_2SiO_4

Description: Hajarul Yahood Pishti is a grey color round stone with Ber (Indian plum) like appearance Hajarul Yahood pishti provides nourishment to kidney cells and support their normal functioning, its properties are virya is sheeta, prabhava is diuretic and lithontripitic, dosha karma is kapha and pitta. Hajarool Yahood Pishti to be affected in some organs like kidney, urinary bladder and skin. Hajarul Yahood Bhasma has lithonetriptic and Diuretic action in the body, which help dissolving and pushing kidney stone along the course of ureter.



Algae as a source of food

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Abstract

Algae a photosynthetic life form of an earth contains variety of nutrients. The use of algae as food is a old and widespread practice. In addition to their nutritional value algae are being marketed as functional foods that benefit health. World's problem of malnutrition can be solved by cultivation and utilization of edible algae. This review in brief gives an idea about role of algae as a human food.

Keywords: algae, food and malnutrition

Introduction

Algae comprises a large and heterogenous assemblage autotrophs. They occur in variety of habitats fresh water, marine water, on wet rocks, on or in soil, on snow, on tree trunk and house dust also. Majority of algae are aquatic. The use of algae as food is a very old and widespread practice. Algae contains protein, lipid, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals (Jadhav 2019) [1]. Algae are cultivated and used in nutrition worldwide. Algae have been used as a human food since ancient times particularly in the region bounded by China, Korean Peninsula and Japan. According to legend, Hung Ge, an alchemist, physician and Taoist theoretician of Eastern Jin Dynasty (317-420 AD) used *Nostoc commune* as staple food during period of famine. Several parts of Asia are well known for consuming algae directly and some indigenous people in Africa, South America and Mexico consume small quantities of naturally occurring algae mostly because of vitamin and nutrients they provide. In addition to their nutritional value, algae increasingly are being marketed as functional foods that benefit health beyond the role of basic nutrition (Haffing *et al.* 2012) [2]. Since algae are autotrophs, they use carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and convert it to organic matter and release oxygen as it grows. The more the amount of carbon dioxide, the more is its productivity. The first commercial large scale micro algal cultivation started in the early 1960, in Japan, with cultures of *Chlorella* (Richmond 2008) [3].

Edible Algae

Algae contains high value nutritional compounds such as protein, lipids, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals and antioxidant. Algae also have high fiber content (Plaza *et al.* 2008) [4]. For the last couple of decades, nutritionist and food scientists have given much more attention on nutritional evaluation of edible algae. Commercial large scale culturing of microalgal species *Chlorella* started in 1960s followed by *Spirulina* in the 1970. Traditionally *Chlorella* and *Spirulina*

are directly sold as dietary supplements, without any kind of processing except drying. *Spirulina* production is concentrated in Asia and the USA, *Chlorella* mostly in Asia. Besides the sale of whole dried algae know a days also specific high value components from algae are being produced. *Spirulina* has the highest protein about 65%. It is very rich source of β -carotene, thiamine, riboflavin and vitamin B₁₂. Pharmaceutical Preparation from *spirulina* are recommended as protein supplement. Protein is important in human nutrition and the lack of protein is one of the factor in malnutrition.

Chlorella is composed of 45% protein, 20 % fats, 20% carbohydrates, 10 % vitamins and minerals and 5% fiber (Belasco 1990) [5]. The colonies of *Nostoc* are boiled and used as food in Brazil. *Nostoc* is a common dietary supplements for the indigenous populations of Thailand, Peru, China, Ecuador, Fiji, Java, Japan, Mexico, Mongolia and Siberia. *Nostoc commune* has high amount of fiber with moderate protein and is considered as a new dietary fiber source. *Spirulina* and *Oedogonium* are valuable genera, they are dried and made into soup.

The genus *Lemanea* is comprised of fresh water red algae which occur shallow rivers or streams and canal of cold environment. Algae *Lemanea manipurensis* is eaten as food by melti community of Manipur state of India. *Spirulina* is also used as food by melti community. *Paraspongia* *crassa* is used as a food by uohpa community of Arunachal Pradesh state of India. It is well known that algae content the proteins needed for life. Because of their value as a possible food source algae in particular have been well studied.

Conclusion

The search for sources of food is as old as man. Algae are rich source of protein, lipid, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, antioxidants and fiber. Problem of malnutrition can be solved by cultivation of edible algae. Use of edible algae is significant to combat hunger and malnutrition and helps to achieve sustainable development.

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Electric Vehicle- Today's Need to Reduce Carbon Emission

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Introduction

Humans are increasingly influencing the climate and the earth's temperature by burning fossil fuels through transportation and other purposes, cutting down forests and farming livestock such activities have been the main driver of climate change. Transportation is one of the remarkable reason for carbon emission into the atmosphere, increasing the greenhouse effect and global warming. If such green house gases once emitted in the atmosphere, it tends to stay there for a very long time. No doubt a portion of the carbon dioxide released through human activities is taken up by plants, and some is absorbed directly into the ocean, but roughly 50% of all carbon dioxide emitted by human activities today stays in the atmosphere and capable to remain there for hundreds of year and influencing the climate globally resulting global warming. To combat this situation its today's need to apply some eco-friendly strategies and sustainable development by reducing GHG emission.

Present scenario

There are many good strategies to promote sustainable development and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other combustion emissions. The air quality in many urban environments is causing many premature deaths because of asthma, cardiovascular disease, chronic pulmonary disease, lung cancer, and dementia associated with combustion emissions. Better air quality in urban environments is one of the reasons for countries to work together to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. There are many potential benefits associated with limiting climate change. As the effect of carbon emission, the average global temperature made new record highs in 2014, 2015, and 2016. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the transition to electric vehicles and electricity generation using renewable energy must take place in accord with the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Present study reviews recent research and commercial progress related to the electrification of transportation and the transition to the Electric vehical Globally. United Nations and the partner countries pass the approval of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change on December 12, 2015 to reduce the carbon emission¹

Impacts and Challenges

The task of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is a very significant global challenge. To accomplish this goal, it is necessary to electrify transportation which will play a key role to achieve the goal. The transition to conventional vehicle to electric vehical is a great challenge, and it will take many years. The goal to reduce GHG emissions by 80% by 2050 is considered to be reasonable². In current era there is arose recent progress with respect to the goal of reducing emissions³. It is fact that growth of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is proportional to the increasing amount of GHG emission. But From year 2000 and 2014, total 21 countries reported increases in GDP while reducing GHG emissions⁴. There are so many impacts regarding to greenhouse gas emissions and the increase of their concentrations in the atmosphere⁵. Global average temperatures have been increasing and a new record was set in 2016. This is the third year in a row in which a new global average temperature was set, and the average global temperature across land and ocean was 0.94 degrees Celsius above the 20th century average temperature. Particulate matter in air has been found to be the sixth largest overall risk factor for global premature mortality⁶. There are many premature deaths associated with asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and cardiovascular disease. Having diabetes increase the chances of harm from air pollution. Lung cancer risk is higher for those exposed to diesel particulates⁷.

Climate change impacts agriculture, flooding is a greater problem, sea level rise causes coastal problems, there are health and economic impacts, and human migration has increased⁸. If the average global temperature rises beyond 4°C. Air quality will be adversely impacted by wild fires and dust from drought conditions that are made worse by climate change⁹.

Paris agreement to combat situation of climate change

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with an employment-oriented education system. Visionary work in this direction can be helpful to improve the present situation of unemployment. This discussion & debate, will only be fruitful when sense of hunger to tackle this problem: to overcome institutional inertia, push past barriers between organizations, look for chances to lead and take responsibility will prevail among all the stakeholders of Punjab.

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A Study of Emotional Intelligence on Students

More Tukaram Suryabhanrao,
Assistant professor in psychology,
Kohinoor college, khulatabad,

ABSTRACT

The purpose research attempted to study Emotional Intelligence on Faculty, Gender and Area of Residence among Students.

Objectives

To examine the Gender, Area of Residence and faculty on Emotional Intelligence among Students.

Hypotheses

- 1) There is no significant difference between Arts, Commerce and Science Students on Emotional Intelligence.
- 2) There is no significant difference between male and female Students on Emotional Intelligence.
- 3) There is no significant difference between Urban and Rural Students on Emotional Intelligence.

METHOD: Sample:

Total sample of present study 120 College Students, in which 40 were Arts Faculty, 40 were Commerce Faculty and 40 Science Faculty College Students from Aurangabad City in Maharashtra. The subject selected in this sample will be used in the age group of 18 years to 21 years.

Research Design:

the present study a balanced 3x2x2 factorial design will be used.

Variables

The independent variables are Faculty (Arts, Commerce and Science Students), Gender (Male and Female Students) and Area of Residence (Urban and Rural Students) and



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11

A Study of Self- Esteem among College Students

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Assistant Professor in Psychology,

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M.G.Shinde

Guide, Assistant professor in Psychology,

Milind College of Arts, Aurangabad

ABSTRACT

This Study Purpose finds out the Gender Difference between Male and Female Students on Self- Esteem. Total sample of present study 100 Students in which 50 were Male Students (25 Urban and 25 Rural Students) and 50 Female Students (25 Urban and 25 Rural Students) from Aurangabad, Dist. in Maharashtra. The subject selected in this sample was used in the age group of 18 years to 21 years and Ratio 1:1. Non-probability purposive Quota Sampling will be used. The independent variables are Gender (Male Students , Female Students), Area of Residence (Urban Students, Rural Students) and Dependent variables are Self- Esteem and the present study a balanced 2x2 factorial design will be used. The data was collected by using the Self Esteem Scale by Dr. Santosh Dhar and Dr. Upinder Dhar. The data was analyzed by using Mean, SD and ANOVA. Results show that 1) Male Students high self esteem than Female Students. 2) Urban Students high self esteem than Rural Students. 3) There is no significant Interaction between Gender and Area of Residence on Self- Esteem among Students.

Keywords Self- Esteem, Urban Students, Rural Students, Male Students, Female Students.

INTRODUCTION

The term Self-Esteem comes from a Greek word meaning reverence for self. The Self part of Self-Esteem pertains to the values, beliefs and attitudes that we hold about ourselves. The esteem part of Self-esteem describes the value and worth that one gives oneself. Self-esteem is a term used in psychology to reflect a person's overall evaluation or appraisal of his or her own worth. Self-esteem is also listed among one of the factors for self performance appraisal along with self-efficacy and Locus of control. Self Esteem also leads to job satisfaction and performance. Self-Esteem is one of the important fourth need of a person, and therefore it is included in Maslow hierarchical needs theory. He described self-Esteem as the need for respect and recognition. Self-esteem refers to the person's positive or negative credit or weightage which they give to themselves. Negative Self-Esteem definitely leads to stress and depression. In 20th century scientific experimental Research was made on the behaviour of human beings like science lab. Rather than Descriptive Study of the emotions Self-Esteem test were made for Experimental Study, which played an important role in self actualisation and mental disorders.

The self-esteem determines the success or failure of a person. If a person has a positive & strong self-Esteem, he definitely gets success in life and he will be able to use his almost potential to achieve his goal Life. Similarly if a person has negative self-Esteem, he gets depressed and cannot achieve further more in his life. Self-Esteem is the acceptance of us for whom and what we are at any given time in our lives. Self-Esteem is a positive or negative orientation towards oneself, an overall evaluation of one's worth or value i.e. Self worth or Self value. In other words, it is the judgment that people make of themselves. It could be high or low. Self-esteem as a function of identity development that results from successfully addressing the tasks associated with each of the developmental stages of life.



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A Study of Self-Efficacy on Gender, Area of Residence and Faculty among College Students

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ABSTRACT

Self-efficacy is an important concept in contemporary psychology. Self-efficacy is one's personal power or the effectively to perform a particular task. Self efficacy is one's judgment of what one can do with the skills which he/she has. This Study purpose that a Study of Self-Efficacy on Gender, Area of Residence and Faculty among College Students.

Objectives:- To examine Self-Efficacy on Gender, Area of Residence and Faculty among Students.

Hypotheses:- 1) There is no significant difference Between Male and Female Students on Self-Efficacy. 2) There is no significant difference Between Urban and Rural Students on Self-Efficacy. 3) There is no significant difference Between Arts, Commerce and Science Students on Self-Efficacy.

Methodology- Sample: Total sample of present study 120 College Students, in which 60 were male and 60 females. Both groups sample College Students from Aurangabad Dist. in Maharashtra. Non-Probability purposive of Accident dental Sample Design was selected and the subject selected in this sample was age group of 18-21 year.

Variables- The independent variables are

Gender (Male and Female Students), Area of Residence (Urban and Rural Students), Faculty(Arts, Commerce and Science Students) and Dependent variables are Life Satisfaction. Research Design: 2x2x3 Factorial Designs used in the present study.

Research Tools- Self-Efficacy Scale by Dr. A.K.Singh, Dr. Shruti Narain.

Statistical Treatment: Mean SD and ANOVA.

Conclusions: 1) there is no significant difference between Urban and Rural Students on Self-Efficacy. 2) There is no significant difference between Urban and Rural Students on Self-Efficacy. 3) Science Students high Self-Efficacy than Arts and Commerce Students.

Key words:- Self-Efficacy, Male, Female, Urban, Rural, Arts, Commerce, Science.

INTRODUCTION

Self-efficacy is a reproductive capability in which all the intellectual, affective and cognitive components are systematized into integrated course of action to deal with environmental conditions. Self-efficacy plays a facilitative part in the expansion of cognitive engagement by using more cognitive and meta-cognitive strategies. At the initial level perceived self-efficacy impacts choice of behavior and action. It is also seen that stronger the belief in self-efficacy, better will be the performance. People with high self-efficacy moreover try to handle the situation in a superior way so; it seems that such persons when put in a situation which demands some type of prosocial activity will respond positively and can be persuaded easily.

Self-efficacy has impact over people's capability to learn, their motivation and as people will often challenge to learn and accomplish only those task for which they have faith that they will be successful (Lunenburg, 2011).

Bandura (1997a) first presented the concept of "Self-efficacy: Toward a unifying theory of behavioral change". He defined self-



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Impact of GST on Electronic Sector in India

* Sayyad Abdul Aziz Maheboobsab

Introduction:

The term "tax" is extracted from Latin word "*tax are*" means to estimate. A tax is an enforced contribution, exacted pursuant to legislative authority. According to Abhishek Jha "A good tax system is characterized by a high responsiveness of tax revenue to change the income of public organisations or national income; the technique of measuring this response is tax elasticity and tax buoyancy". Tax policy forms an important part of development process in a developing economy. The total tax revenue is rely upon three terms i.e. tax rate, tax base, and national income. According to the IMF, Indian tax system is characterized by high dependence on indirect taxes, low average effective tax rates and tax productivity and large tax induced distortions on investment and financing decisions. A tax policy is administratively feasible when its enforcement does not cost too much. At the same time administrative feasibility should not be an excuse to compromise the original objective.

The Fundamental objective of collecting Tax is to raise government revenue for development and welfare programs in the country. The Secondary objectives is to maintain economic equalities by imposing tax to the income earners and improving the economic condition of the general people, to encourage the production and distribution of the products of basic needs and discourage the production and harmful ones, to

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Impact of Covid-19 on Indian economy

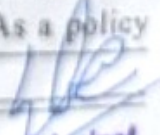
* Dr. Sayyad Abdul Aziz Maheboobsab

Introduction

Pessimism looms large all over. COVID-19 has been projected as worse than the Great Depression of 1930. Everyday analyst and agency reports are diving into new bottoms of a fall-down in economic activities. Indian economy, however, has a slightly different story to tell at this hour of crisis. The silver lining for the Indian economy comes from a steep fall in the crude oil prices from around \$70 per barrel to a record 18 years low of \$22 per barrel. This windfall gain can, to some extent, offset the direct losses due to COVID-19. At the same time, dreams like a \$5 trillion economy no longer look even a remote possibility. This article takes stock of the likely impact of COVID-19 on the Indian economy in the short term and the long term. A decision-tree approach has been adopted for doing the projections.

Since the Indian economy is a part of the global economy first a stock of the global impact has been taken. Before measuring the likely impact on the Indian economy, the methodology has been spelled out in the assessment part of the paper. A wide range of literature in the form of global and local reports from eminent financial experts has been referred. Tables 1 and 2 give details of these literature reviews. As a policy

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Agricultural Finance through commercial Banks in India

** Mr. Sayyad Abdul Aziz Maheboobsab*

Introduction

Agricultural is the largest and most important sector of the Indian economy. The prosperity of people in India is very much inter-related with progress in her agriculture in view of predominantly agrarian character of the economy. It accounts for about 18 percent of GDP and still about two third of the working population depends upon this sector for their livelihood. Any change in agriculture production and productivity creates spillover effects on other sector and all over growth rate of the economy. Agriculture development depends upon a number of factors-favorable monsoons, available of irrigation, high yielding seeds credit etc. however the adequate and timely availability of credit is the crucial factor which augmenting agriculture production and productivity.

In the colonial period the lack of institutional credit facilities persuaded the peasant to depend the money lender both for consumption and investment credit. The money lenders provided credit on the basis of the borrowing peasants. In most cases the money lenders giving loans was less than the actual value of mortgaged land. The beginning of the institutional finance for agriculture in India dates back to 1793, when the system of taccvi loans was introduced. The seeds of the co-operation in India were sown in 1904 when the first cooperatives societies act was passed. It enabled formation of agricultural credit cooperative in villages in India under government sponsorship. There was no

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MGNREGA: A Rural Lifeline of India

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Introduction:

The Government of India has initiated, sustained, and refined many programs since independence to help the rural poor in order to minimize unemployment and poverty in rural areas. The Government launched a number of programmes and schemes from time to time but they did not achieve the desired quantum and became ineffective. India has had a number of poverty alleviation programs since the independence. These include the 'National Rural Employment Programme' and the 'Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Program'. The National Rural Employment Programme evolved in 1980 from the earlier 'Food for Work Programme' to use unemployed and underemployed workers to build productive community assets. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was instituted in 1983 to address the plight of the hard-core rural poor by expanding employment opportunities and building the rural infrastructure as a means of encouraging rapid economic growth. To improve the effectiveness of the Landless Employment National Rural Employment Programme, in 1989 it was combined with the 'Rural Guarantee Programme' and renamed it as 'Jawahar Rozgar Yojana'. The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has been implementing various programmes in the rural areas for which it releases central funds for policy formulation, overall guidance, monitoring and evaluation. Although concerted efforts have been initiated by the Government of India through several plans and measures to alleviate

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Study on Agriculture pest in Khultabad of Aurangabad District of Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT: Field survey and farmers visit was conducted at some selected farm/fields of Khultabad region where some selected crops viz cotton, gram, Sorghum (jowar), maize, wheat, Pigeon pea grown during Kharif and Rabi season in view to study the incidences of insect pests on these crops. The observation of field study revealed that total 18 insect pests belong to 8 orders, out of 18 insects maximum 5 insects were recorded as from order hemiptera. The incidence of *Dysdercus cingulatus* (Red cotton Bug) was found to be the most common insect pest on most of the crops. Besides this presence of termite as a remarkable crop damaging pest observed in the underground field which has potency to damage various range of crops by destroying the root system of plants.

I. INTRODUCTION

India is one of the agricultural country in the world. Near about more than 68% Indian population inhabits in rural areas of the country. In other word majority of Indian populations are rural and depends on agriculture for their expenses and lives. However majority farmer set and perform their agro based industries along with agriculture such as apiculture, sericulture, lac culture, fish farming, emu farming, goat farming and poultry farming etc. It is fact that meanwhile occupation of agriculture is facing a very serious problem of attack of insect pests to the crops. The class Insecta of phylum Arthropoda is a largest group in the animal kingdom. They are cosmopolitan in distribution. These insects are serious pests in agriculture and attack on cultivated plants, some are veterinary and some medical pests too. These pests damage various agriculture crops and causing great economic losses and adversely affects on the yield. These insects are voracious feeder. During their larval stage they cause a heavy damage to agriculture crops. More than 10,000 species of insects damaged food plants worldwide¹. According to one of the study, an Indian agriculture field is suffering an annual loss of about 8, 63,884 Million due to attack of insect pests². Stored bulk grain and processed commodities also affects by insects responsible for big economic loss³. One of the study reveals that in India wheat is attacked by number of insect pests⁴. In other research Deshmukh and Ade have recorded 8 species of cotton pests in Akot area of District Akola of Vidhabha, Maharashtra⁵. Again in same study Pandey *et al* recorded 66%-100% losses in yield in cowpea due to insect pest⁶. The heavy crops are loss from insect pests, the farmers use large amounts of pesticides⁷. Sorghum is the fifth most important cereal crop in the world after wheat, rice, maize and barley. It is grown in the arid and semiarid parts of the world. About 150 insect species have been reported as pests on sorghum⁸. As per, still higher yield losses to the extent of 66 and 95% were incurred due to bollworms in *arboresum* and *hirsutum* cotton, respectively⁹. Again there is big problem of invasion of fall armyworm, *S. frugiperda* to India has further worsened the maize production making the farmers helpless. Fall armyworm reported to be feeding on more than 80 plant species from 23 families¹⁰. Many studies have been carried out in various regions of Maharashtra on various crops but not a specific study has been carried out on major crops grown in Khultabad. Therefore, in order to study the population dynamics of insect pests on some major crops including gram, jowar, maize, wheat and pigeon pea crops grown in some selected farms of Khultabad. A field survey was conducted during Kharif and Rabi seasons in the research area.

II. METHODOLOGY

Khultabad is located at 20.05°N 75.18°E. Throughout the year, in Khultabad, there are 124.8 rainfall days, and 680mm (26.77") of precipitation. A field survey of some selected farm of Khultabad was made during Kharif and Rabi season of year 2020-2021. Field survey was conducted on selected farm. Crop viz cotton, gram, Sorghum (jowar), maize, wheat, Pigeon pea etc were observed and recorded. The insect pests observed on the crop during the survey were noted down and photograph was captured using available camera. The insect pests observed were identified with the help of research papers of various researchers and internet sources.



Study on the incidence of insect pest on some selected agriculture crops grown in Karanja (Ghadge), Tahsil of Wardha district of Maharashtra, India

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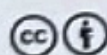
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Abstract

Field survey was conducted at some selected farm of Karanja (Ghadge) region where some selected crops viz Cotton, soybean, Castor, Gram, Wheat, Maize, and Bean crops (Lablab and Cowpeas) were grown during Kharif and Rabi season in order to study the incidences of insect pests on these crops. The observation of field study revealed incidence of total 20 insect pests belongs to 4 orders and 12 families. Out of 20 insects, 16 insects were recorded as a pest and 4 insects were recorded as predatory insects. Maximum 9 insects were recorded from order Lepidoptera with maximum 4 insects from family Erebidae. More number of insects were recorded on castor and on bean crop (Lablab beans). The incidence of Red cotton bug *Dysdercus cingulatus* was found to be the most common insect pest on most of the crop.

Keywords: Kharif, rabi, insect-pests, crop.

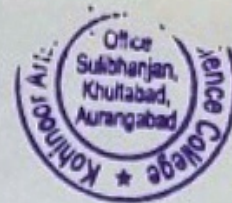
Introduction

India is an agricultural country. Agriculture and its allied activities act as an important source of livelihood for 80% population of rural India. According to 2011 Agricultural Census of India about 61.5% of the 1300 million Indian populations are rural and dependent on agriculture. Every year agriculture field is facing a very serious problem of insect pests. The insect's pests are damaging various agriculture crops and causing great losses. In India wheat is attacked by

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Solution of Some Non Linear Partial Differential Equation by New Integral Transform Combined with ADM

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Abstract

Integral Transform method is very useful Technique for finding solutions of Differential Equations, Partial Differential and Integral Equations. Sadik Transform is new Integral Transform. Laplace Transform, Sumudu Transform, Elzaki Transform, Tarig Transform, Kamal Transform, Laplace-Carson Transform, Aboodh Transform are special cases of Sadik Integral Transform. In this Paper we derive formula for two dimensional Non-Homogeneous non-linear Partial Differential Equation by using Sadik transform combine with Adomian Decomposition Method. Different applications of this method also presented in this paper.

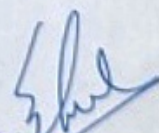
Keywords: The Sadik Transform, Adomian Polynomial and two dimensional Non Homogeneous non linear Partial Differential Equation.

1. INTRODUCTION

There are a lot of methods to solve partial differential equations, to solve linear partial differential equations the most powerful method is an integral transformation method. But for solution of non linear differential and partial differential equations we have

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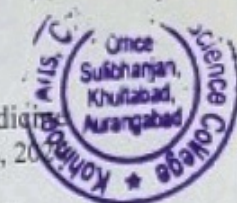
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TRANSFER FUNCTION AND SOLUTION OF DIFFERENT MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SYSTEM IN CONTROL ENGINEERING BY NEW INTEGRAL TRANSFORM

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Abstract - In order to find the time response of a Mechanical and electrical system it is necessary to form and solve the differential equations. By using Sadik Transform we convert time domain (or 't') to Sadik domain (or ν) then we solve equations in terms of ν which is very easy to solve, lastly we apply Inverse Sadik Transform to get solution in terms of t .

Keywords: The Sadik Transform, inverse Sadik Transform, Control Theory, Mechanical and Electrical System, Linear Differential Equations of different Order.

1. INTRODUCTION

Many problems from Mechanical and Electrical systems are Mathematical modules in terms of Linear Differential Equations and there are different techniques to solve differential equations, to solve linear differential equations the most powerful technique is an integral transformation method. Some linear differential equations have been solved by different integral transform like Laplace Transform, Sumudu transform, Natural transform, Elzaki transform, Aboodh transform, Kashuri and Fundo transform, ZZ transform. Laplace transform is the most effective tool to solve some kinds of ordinary and partial differential equations. Actually an electric engineer Oliver Heaviside made Laplace transform popular by developing its operational calculus. After Laplace transforms, in 1993 again an electrical engineer Watugula in proposed a new integral transform named the Sumudu transform and used it for solving problems in control engineering, it is similar to the Laplace transform having the preservation property of unit and change of scale. After that, T. Elzaki introduced a new integral transform named Elzaki transform and applied it for solving partial differential equations, Shaikh Sadikali has been applied Elzaki transform for solving integral equations of convolution type see in. Likewise many integral transforms have been proposed which are similar to the Laplace transform, and each new transform claimed its own superiority over the Laplace transform. Shaikh Sadikali presented solution of some linear partial differential by Sadik Transform. In this paper we considered a new integral transform named the Sadik transform. It is similar to the Laplace transform but the Laplace transform, the Sumudu transform, Elzaki transform and all integral transforms with kernel of an exponential type are particular cases of the Sadik transform. Due to the very general and unified nature of the Sadik transform, we can transport a problem of linear differential equations into the known transformation technique which is available in the literature through the Sadik transform.

2. PRELIMINARY

Sadik transform:

If, $1)(t)$ piecewise continuous on the interval $0 \leq t \leq A$ for any $A \geq 0$.

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Sustainable Rural Development with Self- Help Group

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Abstract-

India is a country where most of the population lives in rural areas and due to lack of employment opportunities in rural areas, they are mainly dependent on agriculture which leads to poverty. The main point we cannot ignore is education that helps them understand how to progress in the economy and how to use innovative techniques, because poverty does not allow them to develop enough funds for their own development. In order to make progress, both men and women need to be involved in the progress of economic development. It is essential to include them established, full support of government and efforts of self-help groups. Play an important role in providing self-employment, training, social mobilization and government grants and thus improve the living of standards of the rural people. The self- help group is important because it has joined the low-income sections along with the rest of the rural community. In this paper my focus on self- help groups development and the important stages, their activities build the economic self -reliance of the rural poor people. They develop themselves through their own determination through their own efforts.

Keywords: Self Help Groups, Rural Development

Introduction-

The world Bank defines rural development as plan intended to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people the rural poor. It involves extend the benefits of development to the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural areas. The group includes small scale farmers, tenants and the landless & Women. Overall growth of rural areas with a view to improve the excellence of life of rural persons. Sustainable Rural development is a process of developing and utilising natural and human resources, technologies, infrastructural facilities, institution and organisations. And government policies and self group programmes to encourage and speed up economic growth in rural areas. To deliver jobs and to improve the quality of rural life to self-sustenance. The SHG program is a practical approach to poverty alleviation. That it has been started as a self- employment program in terms of poverty alleviation measures as well as empowerment program in the country. NGOs promotes community enhancement of the group by as long as suitable trainings and advisory sessions whereas banks main contribution towards SHG is to provide lending Services as SHG Bank linkage monetize money saving habits as well as availability of credit facilities to the women SHGs (Jung.2008)

Objectives of the study-

The Self-help program is being used as participatory approach and development and thereby eradicating of poverty at gross-root height present research work has the objectives:

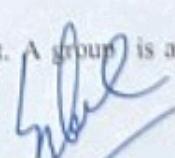
- 1) to Understand the Importance and characteristics of good self - help Group
- 2) to find-out the sustainability stages of development of SHG .
- 3) To study the Type and Function of Self -help Group.

Data Collection-

Secondary data are collected from the annual reports of various districts, newspaper and article published, Ph.D. Thesis, there were some WSHGs visited randomly to confirm the actual functioning of these institutions.

Self- Help Group(SHG)

4. The group enthruses its members in the art of collective management. A group is a unit of two more people in reciprocal interaction or communication with each other .


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Pandemic 2019 and Digital Transformation in India

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Introduction

The whole world is fighting against the corona virus. Corona virus (Covid-19) is a contagious disease caused by the newly discovered corona virus. The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared this condition to be an (epidemic) condition all over the country (or across the continent). The whole world is fighting against this. To prevent the spread of the disease, you should follow some measures such as wearing a mask, washing your hands regularly with soap for 20 seconds or using a sanitizer to bridge the social gap, and avoid going to crowded places. Senior citizens, the elderly, people with pre-existing illnesses and children should avoid going out and follow the guidelines given by the government. Countries spreading the disease and stopping its spread were forced to impose a complete lockdown on the spread of the infection. The entire lockdown was implemented in India and almost all parts of the world. Which provided only the necessities of livelihood such as vegetables-fruits, milk, medicines and medical services. And the lockdown situation has caused huge losses to the economy, on the contrary, it has caused huge losses to the global economy. And even after the government's deliberations to maintain social distance and security, everything is changing dramatically. There is digital transformation. Although the 21st century is the digital age and this situation has encouraged digital transformation. Digital transformation of education, learning, administration, business. Corporates are a new common denominator in India. Which has changed life, lifestyle, education, corporate everything. Due to this epidemic, safety measures were followed and social distance was maintained. The 21st century is the digital age and due to this Kovid-1p (contagious disease) disease, there is a digital transformation business in India. This paper is the covid-1p (epidemic) all over the country (or across the continent) and is the current digital conversion in business that has now turned into a business. An e-business, also known as an electronic business, involves conducting activities on a device through the Internet and technology. It has a large number of functions and services. It covers a wide range of things like buying, selling, customer service, digital payments, information sharing, recruitment and more using the internet

Digitalization Era

The 21st century is the digital era. In our country India the government is taking massive efforts for the digital economy. "Digital India" is a campaign launched by the government of India to ensure that the governments services are made available to the Indian nationals digitally with good digital Infrastructure and good Internet Bandwidth and making the nation digitally empowered and strong in the field of technology. The government of India is taking various initiatives like "Make in India", "Skill India", "Digital India" to make India self-reliant and a powerful economy. With fully digitalized economy there will be transparency, which will weed corruption and have a positive impact on our economy and make our country powerful and self-reliant.

The pandemic situation has changed the scenario of almost everything. There is digitalization in every activity to avoid going out and complete the work with simple clicks at any point of time 24*7 at anywhere. Now there is E-Learning, E-payments, E-Business, E-Bookings, E-Governance and digitally empowered activities, digital is the hours need and with digitalization it will have a positive impact, improve transparency, weed corruption and enhance economic growth and will make India a strong powerful economy

Electronic Business (E-Business)

Electronic Business, E-business also known as online business is the digitally transformed business with the use of device and internet and the transactions are done digitally and the information being shared Digitally. With electronic business the communication becomes quicker, it gives flexibility, faster decision and communication is possible. With digitally transformed business many expenses of having a physical office and many others can be saved. With digitally transformed business, even the small entrepreneurs can do the business and can give the competition to the big players. There are no boundaries here, business can be done across the globe. And slowly and gradually this E-Business trend is also

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Study of Bacteria colony on agar surface as Fractal

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Abstract:

In the present study fractals are grown using the bacteria colony. For this purpose cell is designed and the growth processes are studied using this cell. Different colonies are studied at different temperatures. There are large number of parameters which control the growth process. In the on going process images are photographed with the help of video camera. Fractal dimensions of these shapes are calculated using computerized box counting method. The results obtained are compared and discussed. It was seen that the growth satisfy the Laplace equation.

Key words: Bacteria colony, fractals, fractal dimensions

Introduction :

The study of Fractal growth is one of the physical phenomena observed in many growth experiment. For example dielectric breakdown, bacteria colonies, aggregation models etc. All these process are governed by diffusion limited aggregation (DLA) [1,2], the structures so developed are branched and self similar dendrites are with increasing and multiple branches. These shapes are interested to study due to their particular nature. Dimensions of these shapes are fractured and known as fractal dimensions

There exists a great variety of possible patterns which can be classified based upon their growth mechanism and geometrical properties [3]. The patterns which generally appear are divided into two groups depending on the stability. It intended to demonstrate that a tip can be either unstable (a) and go through repeated splitting shown in figure 1 and lead to dendritic growth. Unstable tips results in disordered structures with no apparent symmetry. If tips are stable in the sense that small perturbations around their stationary shape decay relatively quickly, the obtained pattern have a symmetry of varying degree[4] Figure 1 show most commonly occurring possibilities. In some cases the interface bounds a region which is homogeneous on a length scale comparable to the size of the object[5-6] While under different conditions the

Impact of Growing Population on Health

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Abstract

Every year, about 83 million people are added to the population, even though fertility levels are projected to continue to decrease and have detrimental effects on people's health. The current paper is an attempt to explore population development, urbanization and its effect on people's climate and health. The study shows that rapid population growth plays an important role in the country's environmental problems, from deforestation to land depletion, contamination of air and water to the spread of diseases. The study shows that there is an immediate need to monitor the population and environmental emissions of current and future generations in the country for better health. Malnutrition, Ageing population and migration are also effect on the growing population on health. (Keywords: Health, Environment, Migration, Diseases)

Introduction

The UN report also states that between 2017 and 2050, nine countries will house half the world's population, including India, Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Pakistan, Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania, the US of America, Uganda and Indonesia. Population health is characterized as the health outcomes of a group of people, including the distribution within a group of people of such outcomes. (1,6, 4) These groups are mostly geographical populations, such as countries, families, but they may also be other groups, such as workers, ethnic groups, people with disabilities, prisoners or some other identified category. For decision makers in both the public and private sectors, the health results of such groups are of interest. (2,5)

It is clear that population health is not only a population's general health, but also the require for health distribution. If the majority of the population is generally healthy, overall health may be very good, even though a minority of the population is much less healthy. Ideally, such variations will be greatly decreased, at least. Some have cogently argued that for countries to improve the health of their people, they need to move beyond healthcare approaches for high-risk groups. "Rose articulated this concept, noting that "medical thinking has been primarily concerned with the treatment of sick people. While this represents an essential medicine and health care mission, it is a medicine that does nothing in the first place to prevent people from getting ill, and it usually does not take account problems related to inequalities in access to and quality of prevention and health services.

Health care is only one and maybe the least important of many forms of health determinants, including genetic, behavioral, social and environmental variables (3,7). The nation and the inter-sect health system must recognize and harness the full potential of new health policy and strategies to change these. In the creation of successful population-based strategies, three realities are key. Second, at present, disease risk is thought of as a continuum rather than a dichotomy. There is no strong division between cancer risk and disease risk factors such as blood pressure levels, cholesterol, alcohol intake, Consumption of cigarettes, physical activity, and weight, exposure to lead, and other risk factors. In fact, the prescribed threshold for the management or treatment of all of these risk factors have changed over time and in a downward direction (e.g. 'hypertension' and cholesterol reduction guidelines). In addition, the increased risk associated with a typical moderately elevated risk factor level. This risk is also visible in many social and environmental circumstances as well (e.g., smoking, stress, social isolation, work stress, and environmental exposures). The population model should be focused on the recognition that there are risk ranges between two extremes (i.e. risk and no risk). Health policies and services suggest that the social, behavioral variables or determinants of health, Medical care programs, personal conduct, the social environment, and the physical environment, for example. Each of these has a biological effect on the health outcomes of individuals and communities.

In addition, a rising population with distribution inequalities will add strain to the health system. A report published in 2005 by the World Health Organization (WHO) explains that



20-21

Recent trends in Psychological Research Rakhonde M.K.

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ABSTRACT

Psychology is broad discipline. Some psychologists work in schools. Some are in hospitals. Some might consider biological research. Some psychologists Building software and some might go on and on. Similarly, there is a file for Significant differences in psychology. Therefore, the following commentary introduces Some of the latest psychological researches. Not a complete list For current styles but it should give a good view of the researches taking place in Psychology. A different work of psychology is highlighted in each Psychological Science Agenda. Increasing popularity of mind and function of opportunity from a growing interest make psychology fascinating And happy instruction. Below are current styles in the field of psychology.

Emphasis on conditions

One of the most important approaches to psychology is content emphasis. One of the most valuable personality traits are compassion, consideration, forgiveness, and consistency in prediction in some cases. One of the many desires that are as valuable as happiness is and recent research has it he suggested alternatives. In a similar way, we learn what is emotions such as sadness, anxiety, guilt, jealousy and anger are exactly what we want expression to get the best result in a particular situation. We learn how to express negative very effective way. This study looks down on the positive and the height of evil allows us how we can appreciate full recognition of our personality and better navigate the complex, we face each day.

Good Psychology:- Some of the practices in good Psychology

1. Growing evidence of the importance of "good" basic psychological conditions processes and memory. 2. Great interest in understanding how to achieve and promote lasting behavioral change. 3. Rapid growth in the use of good psychology in schools, namely, good education. 4. Large growth in the clinical practice of good mental functioning and evidence of it can support them. 5. To the application of social research and its promotion: large data studies and approaches to the 7. Continuous growth and great improvement in the study of the power of letters and how to use them in different situations. 8. Integration of the studies of the most effective organizations as well as the application of the psychological science of working conditions.

Effective Psychology

The psychology used enjoys a very high level of growth. The principles of mind are used in marketing. Industrial / organizational psychologists are used in a variety of ways Skills in the business world. However, the area of applied psychology that develops Fast health psychology. Health psychology focuses on the promotion and maintenance of Health, disease prevention and treatment, clinical research and diagnostic Correlates health, illness and related unemployment, and analyzes and reports on the condition of Health care system and health policy details. An important aspect of health psychology is about prevention and treatment. Therefore, some psychologists can help People maintain an effective program and some experience health after a diagnosis. Another place for Psychology is in psychological testing. Our society tends to measure everything. Baseball is a good example of this. Balance because there are numbers for everything Associated with baseball. Acquisition of wisdom is among the things we do I like to measure. In fact, one of the first applications of psychology was the development of An Army Alpha and Beta test that was an IQ test given to recruits. Positions appropriate to their skills. Many education and insurance accreditation agencies Consider the more focused on the outcome. Therefore, testing is required. Inside Tests, an interesting tendency is intelligence tests to reduce the oral state of tests. This has happened for two reasons. First, many have called it a intelligence test They are written using thinking that arises from the same social category and, therefore, cannot be made to be People from other social classes and races of ethnicity. The second concern is that The United States has a small growing population. It is known by testing engines that it may not be appropriate to test children or adults who speak English as a second test language. This was written for English speakers. Although working on these tests is still the case Combined with the ability to speak, the tendency symbolizes the goal of developing culturally correct assessment Wisdom.

The Psychology Of Life

Different schools of thought have controlled psychology in different areas over time. The growing interest in evolutionary psychology may be an indication of evolution Psychology will soon be on the main

भारतीय समाजातील विधवा महिलांची अवस्था : एक अभ्यास

डॉ. भाऊसाहेब यशवंता जाधव

- सहायक प्राध्यापक, इतिहास विभाग कोहीनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद, जि. औरंगाबाद

प्रस्ताविक :

जागतिकीकरणाच्या युगात संपूर्ण विश्वाची सामाजिक संस्कृतींची सरमिसळ झालेली आहे. या सामाजिक संस्कृतींच्या देवाण-घेवाणीत कोणताही देश अपवाद राहिलेला नाही; परंतु त्यात भारत हा विभिन्न सामाजिक संस्कृती असणारा देश आहे. त्यामुळे भारतात विभिन्न सामाजिक रुढी, परंपरा आहेत. प्राचीन काळापासून आजपर्यंत त्या सामाजिक रुढी, परंपराचा प्रभाव आजच्या विज्ञान युगातही आढळून येतो. त्यामुळे भारतीय समाजात अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागते. त्यात ही भारतीय संस्कृती पुरुष प्रधान असल्याचे स्त्रियांना दुय्यम स्थान दिले जाते. त्यामुळे स्त्रियांना अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागते. त्यांना त्यांच्या अधिकारापासून वंचित, उपेक्षित ठेवले जाते. त्यातही ज्या महिला विधवा आहेत, त्यांच्या समस्या, ह्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहेत. एकीकडे समाज आधुनिक बनत चालला आहे, तरी देखील विधवा पुनर्विवाहाला समाजात पहिजे तेवढी अनुमती दिली जात नाही.

भारतीय समाजातील हिंदू धर्मांमध्ये विधवा महिलांना प्राचीन काळापासून अशुभ मानले जाते. या विधवा महिलांना घरात तर दुय्यम स्थान मिळतेच; परंतु समाजात यावरताना समाज देखील निषेध करतो. घरातील आणि

समाजातील लोक विधवा महिलांवर अनेक आरोप करताना दिसतात. ऐवढेच काय तर धार्मिक व नैतिक मुल्ये अधिक कठोर असल्याने विधवा महिलांना वैयक्तिक आयुष्य काटेकोरपणे रुढी व बंधने यातच बंदिस्त करावे लागत होते. काळानुसार विधवांच्या बंधनात बदल होत गेले. त्यातही बालविवाहाची प्रथा असताना लहान मुलींचे विधवा होण्याचे प्रमाण जास्त होते. कारण मुलींचा विवाह तिच्या दुप्पट-तिप्पट वयाने मोठ्या असणाऱ्या पुरुषांबरोबर केला जात होता.

एकंदरीत विधवा महिलांना वैधव्यामुळे काँटुंबिक व सामाजिक रुढी-परंपराला सामोरे जात आयुष्य व्यथित करावे लागत होते. तिला या संकटातून काढण्यासाठी एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या प्रारंभिला प्रयत्न झाला.

प्राचीन काळातही विधवा महिलांना पुनर्विवाह करण्याची अनुमती होती. अशावेळी अपत्य प्राप्तीसाठी भाऊ निधन पावल्यावर भावजयी सोबत विवाह केला जात होता. समाजही याला अनुमती देत होता. १८ व्या शतकापर्यंत ही पद्धती रुढ होती; परंतु या शतकाच्या शेवटी उच्चवर्णीयामध्ये पुनर्विवाहाची पद्धती बंद झाली. १८ व्या शतकात पुनर्विवाहाला अनुमती असली तरी विधवा विवाहासंबंधी मनुने अत्यंत कठोर निर्बंध घातलेले होते. त्यामुळे कमी वयातच

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संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळ आणि चळवळीच्या परिणामाचा ऐतिहासिक अभ्यास

डॉ. भाऊसाहेब यशवंता जाधव

इतिहास विभाग

कोहिनूर महाविद्यालय खुलताबाद जि. औरंगाबाद

स्वतंत्र भारतात मराठी भाषकांचे राज्य स्थापन करण्यासाठी संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळ हा लढा उभारला गेला. या चळवळीमुळे 1 मे 1960 रोजी महाराष्ट्र राज्य अस्तित्वात आले. ते सहजासहजी प्राप्त झालेले नाही. तर त्या पाठीमागे मोठी पार्श्वभूमी आहे. या साठी खूप मोठा संघर्ष झाला आहे. हा संघर्ष प्रामुख्याने संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळीच्या माध्यमातून उभा करण्यात आला. तत्पूर्वी महाराष्ट्र विभागलेला होता. ब्रिटिशांनी आपल्या राज्यकारभारासाठी भारताची विभागणी वेगवेगळ्या प्रांतात केली होती परंतु ती भाषेप्रमाणे नव्हती. १९२० रोजी नागपुरात झालेल्या काँग्रेस अधिवेशनाच्या वेळी भाषावर प्रांतरचनेचा मुद्दा महात्मा गांधींनी मान्य केला होता. लोकमान्य टिळक हे देखील भाषावर प्रांतरचनेचा बाजूने होते. काँग्रेसनेच एकेकाळी मान्य केलेला हा मुद्दा स्वातंत्र्यानंतर मात्र पक्षाला विशेषतः नेहरूंना, संकुचित व राष्ट्रीय एकान्यतेला धोका वाटू लागला. मुंबईतील भांडवलदारांना जे मुख्यतः अमहाराष्ट्रीय होते, त्यांचा मुंबई महाराष्ट्राला द्यायला कडाडून विरोध होता.

15 ऑगस्ट 1947 ला भारत स्वतंत्र झाला. तत्पूर्वी जुलै 1946 मध्ये डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली घटना समिती स्थापन करण्यात आली. मात्र ही समिती स्थापन करण्यासंबंधी नियमावली अंतर्भूत केलेली नव्हती. परंतु सन 1921 च्या अहमदाबाद येथील डॉडग्यन नॅशनल काँग्रेसचे अधिवेशनात भाषिक प्रदेश राज्य निर्माण होणे आवश्यक आहे, असा ठराव संमत झाला होता. मात्र भक्ताच्या घटकराज्यांची निर्मिती व्हावी यासंदर्भात कुठलाही संकेत अंतर्भूत न झाल्याने ब्रिटिश राजवटीतील प्रांत विभाग स्वीकारण्यात आले. त्यानुसार लोकसभा व राज्यसभा ही कायदे मंडळे अस्तित्वात आली. त्यामुळे भाषिक राज्याची मागणी करणारे आंदोलने वाढले. या आंदोलनाबरोबरच भारतातील संस्थानिकांचे विलीनीकरण करण्यात यावे यासाठी संस्थानात राहणाऱ्या प्रजेने आंदोलन सुरू केले. या भाषिक प्रदेशाच्या मागणीचे आणि संस्थानिकांचे विलीनीकरणाचे आंदोलन महाराष्ट्रात अधिक वेगाने पसरले. त्यावेळचे भारतीय गृहमंत्री पोलादी पुरुष सरदार बल्लभभाई पटेल यांनी मुल्सटिंगरिने व शांततेच्या मार्गाने संस्थानिकांचे विलीनीकरण केले. परंतु हैदराबाद संस्थान पोलिस कारवायांच्या म्हणजे सैनिक दडपणाद्वारे मुक्त करावे लागले.

महाराष्ट्रात मराठी भाषिक राज्याची म्हणजे संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राची मागणी करणारे आंदोलन सन 12 मे 1946 या दिवशी आकाशसंकेत लागले. त्या दिवशी वेळगाव येथे झालेल्या मराठी साहित्य संमेलनात संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र समितीची स्थापना करण्यात आली. या समितीद्वारे संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र परिषदेची अधिवेशन भरली या परिषदेने 1955 पर्यंत आंदोलनाचे नेतृत्व केले या परिषदेत वेळोवेळी संमत झालेल्या ठरावांचा सभेत आला होता की, भारतात लोकशाही यशस्वी करण्यासाठी भाषावार प्रांतरचनेची निर्मिती करणे आवश्यक आहे. या तत्त्वानुसार मराठी भाषिक प्रदेशांचा एक सलग प्रांत शक्य तितक्या लवकर स्थापन करण्या याचा आग्रह मराठी भाषिक प्रदेशांचे विविधा प्रांतात तुटक विभाग पडलेले आहे. ते सर्व समाविष्ट करून संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र राज्य स्थापन करण्यात यावे हे सर्व समाविष्ट करून संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र राज्य स्थापन करण्यात यावे. हे तुटक विभाग पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

1. तत्कालीन अनेक भाषिक मुंबई प्रांतातील शहरांसह मराठी भाषिक भूप्रदेश.
2. बऱ्याच प्रांतातील हिंदी भाषिक प्रदेश वगळून असलेल्या विदर्भ भूप्रदेश.
3. हैदराबाद वगैरे देशी संस्थानातील मराठी भाषिक भूप्रदेश.
4. पोर्तुगीज अमलाखालील गोमंतक.

भारत सरकारने सन 13 सप्टेंबर 1948 रोजी आपले लष्करी पोलिस हैदराबाद संस्थानात पाठविले त्यावेळी हैदराबाद संस्थानात मुसलमानांची रझाकार चळवळ सुरू होती. जाळपोळ, लुटालुट इत्यादी प्रकार रझाकार चळवळ हिंदूंना सतावत होती. अनेक मध्यमवर्गीय आणि सुशिक्षित हिंदूंना या रझाकार चळवळीची झळ पोहोचली होती. संस्थान सोडून बाहेरच्या प्रदेशात तेथील हिंदूंनी आश्रय घेतला. संस्थानिक लढाई 4 दिवसांत नीट करण्यात आली. भारत सरकारने निमाजामध्ये मंत्रिमंडळ बसविले करून त्यांना राजीनामा देण्याची सूचना केली. सन 1948 रोजी निजामांनी भारत सरकारची सूचना मान्य करून राजीनाम दिला. 19 सप्टेंबर 1948 रोजी भारत सरकारच्या नियंत्रणाखाली तो प्रदेश भारतात या ऐतिहासिक घटनेमुळे महाराष्ट्राच्या भावी भाषिक राज्यात मराठवाडा सामील करून घेण्यास अनुकूल परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली.

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ऐतिहासिक कारगिल युद्ध

डॉ. भाऊसाहेब यशवंता जाधव

इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख,

कोहिनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय खुलताबाद

कारगिल युद्ध हे भारत व पाकिस्तान यांच्या दरम्यान सन १९९९ च्या उन्हाळ्यात लढलेले मर्यादीत युद्ध होते. या युद्धाची व्याप्ती भारताच्या कारगिल व आजुबाजूच्या परिसरापुरतीच मर्यादीत राहिली त्यामुळे याला मर्यादीत युद्ध म्हणतात. तसेच यापूर्वीच्या भारत-पाक युद्धाप्रमाणे या युद्धात, युद्ध सुरु झाल्याची व संपल्याची कोणतेही घोषणा करण्यात आली नव्हती. उलट पाकिस्तानांमार्फत युद्धादरम्यान ह्यांचा देश अलिप्त आहे, असा कांगावाकरण्यात आला होता. पुढे अनेक वर्षांनंतर हळूहळू पाकिस्तान सरकारने व अनेक लष्करी अधिकाऱ्यांनी हे युद्धच होते असे जाहीर केले. सन १९९९ च्या उन्हाळ्यात पाकिस्तानी घुसखोरांनी भारतीय सिमा ओलांडून भारताच्या हद्दीतील अनेक हाणी कब्जाकेल्याचे भारताच्या लक्षात आले व घुसखोरांना हुसकावण्यासाठी कारगिलचे युद्ध सुरु झाले. ही हाणी कारगिल व द्रास परिसरातील अति उंच दुर्गम जागी होती. अनेक महिन्यांच्या प्रयत्नांनंतर ही हाणी परत मिळवण्यात यश आले.

कारगिल हा स्वतंत्र जिल्हा आहे. मुस्लिम बहुल प्रांतनिर्माण होण्यासाठी जाणीवपूर्वक लढेचे विभाजन करून १९७९ मध्ये कारगिल हा नवा जिल्हा निर्माण केला गेला. प्राचीन बौद्ध मंदिरे व निसर्गाचे सौंदर्य पाहण्यासाठी येथे उन्हाळ्यात पर्यटक येतात. ऑक्टोबरमध्ये बर्फवृष्टी सुरु होते. त्यानंतर या भागाचा उर्वरित देशाशी संपर्क तुटत आणि नेमकी हीच संधी पाकिस्तानने साधली. सुमारे अकराशे फुट उंचावर हे ठिकाण असल्याकारणाने येथे ऑक्सिजनची कमरता भासते. जवानांना येथे पाठवण्यापूर्वी विशेष प्रशिक्षण दिले जाते. द्रासपासून कारगिल ६० किलोमीटर अंतरावर आहे. या भागातील यंत्रणा रेषा व श्रीनगर-लंहरामार्ग परस्पराना समांतर आहेत. हल्लीच्या दिवसात येथील तापमान उमे ४० अंश सेल्सीअस असते. त्यामुळे दरवर्षी बर्फ पडू लागला की लष्करी जवान आपली ठाणी सोडून खाली येतात. पुढे हीच भारताची ठाणी पाकिस्तानी घुसखोरांनी बळकावली.

ऑपरेशन अल-बदर राबवून पाकिस्तानने नियंत्रण रेषेपर्यंत टॉलफोनच्यातार टाकल्या रस्त्याची डागडुजीकरी होत असताना, जड शस्त्रास्त्रे व दारुगाळा जमवला इतकेच नव्हे तर बर्फात चालणाऱ्या गाड्या, गरमकपडे, तंबू व वृष्टांचे जाडही परदेशातून खरेदी केले. पाकिस्तानातील विविध धार्मिक व बंडखोर संस्थांना हे आमचे कृत्य आहे. अशी निवेदनं तारकरी. पुढे एप्रिल १९९९ मध्ये ही घुसखोरी करण्यात आली. पाकिस्तानी घुसखोरांची माहिती ही हेरखात्याला समजली नाही. नवीन बंदुकधारी दिसतात स्थानिक मंडपाळांनी ही खबर भारतीय सैन्याला दिली. हिवाळ्यात तेथे कोणाचेच लष्कर नसते. उन्हाळ्यात गस्तघालण्यावरच दोघांचा भर असतो. काश्मिर यात राजकीय नेत्यांचे दुर्लक्ष व गुप्तहेर खात्याकडून झालेली ढिलाई या गोष्टीत विलक्षण साम्य आहे. टावंगर हिल नजिकताच सरक्षण मंत्र्यांनी तेजिकल्याची घोषणा प्रसार माध्यमाकडे करावी ही नुसते हास्यास्पद नव्हे तर चिंता करावया लावणारे आहे.

हे युद्ध १५००० ते १७००० फुट उंचीवर लढलेले. उंची वाढल तसेच शस्त्रांचे टप्पे बदलतात. या बदलाची माहिती अनेक युनिटसना नव्हती. विविध शस्त्रांचे उंचीप्रमाणे बदलणारे टप्पे असणारे तक्ते असतात. हे तक्ते उपलब्ध झाले असते तर तोफांचे टप्पे चुकले नसते. अचूक टप्पा शोधून काढण्यात राजुला भरपूर वेळ मिळत होता.

अनेक सैनिकांची जीविते तासाहून अधिक काळ उपाशी राहून लढत होते. अन्नबनविण्याची व्यवस्था धड नव्हती. वेळेवर व चांगले अन्न मिळाल्याने सुध्दा सैनिकांचे मनोबल वाढू शकते. बर्फ वितळू लागल्यामुळे पिण्याच्या पाण्याची समस्या निर्माण झाली. जेमतेम एक लिटर पाणी प्रतिदिनी प्रत्येकाला मिळत होते. साहजीकच अनेकांना डिहायड्रेशनचा त्रास झाला. जखमी सैनिकांना नेण्यासाठी मनुष्यबळ अपुरे होते. नियोजन शुन्यतेमुळे सैनिकांनाच जखमींनी बेसकॅम्पकडे नेण्याचे काम करावे लागत होते. प्रत्यक्ष करणाऱ्या सैनिकांपैकी निम्मंजून हमालीच्या कामात गुंतले होते व निम्मंजून लढत होते. कारगिल व द्रास येथील युद्धात हुतात्मा व जखमी झालेल्या भारतीय सैन्यापैकी ऐंशी टक्के सैनिक तोफमण्यांचे बळी ठरले. जर तोफांचे ठिकाण शोधून काढणारी यंत्रणा भारताकडे असती तरही टक्केवारी निश्चित कमी झाली असता. अशी रडार यंत्रणा अमेरिकेकडे आहे ही यंत्रणा पाहण्यासाठी आपले लष्करी अधिकारी अमेरिकेला जाऊन आले होते. यंत्रणा खरेदी कराव्याचे पत्रके झाले. दोनशे कोटीचा व्यवहार होता पणनंतर डिफेंसरसच अण्ड डेव्हलपमेंट ऑर्गनायझेशन च्या अधिकाऱ्यांनी ही यंत्रणा भारतात बनवू असे सांगितले. पुढे काहीच झाले नाही पोखरणच्या आणुचापणीनंतर भारतावर निर्बंध लादलेले

भारतीय शिक्षण : विकासात्मक अभ्यास

डॉ. भाऊसाहेब यशवंता जाधव

- सहायक प्राध्यापक, इतिहास विभाग, कोहीनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद जि. औरंगाबाद

प्रस्तावना -

मानव हा समाजशील प्राणी आहे. म्हणून तो समाजात राहतो. मानवी संबंधाचे विज्ञान म्हणजेच समाजशास्त्र होय. समाजातील सामूहिक जीवनाच्या संबंधातील चालीरिती, परंपरा सामाजिक संस्था, विचारपद्धती आणि जीवन पद्धतीचा अभ्यास करतांना शिक्षणाचा विचार करणे महत्वाचे ठरते.

शिक्षणामुळे मानवाला आपले भविष्य उज्वल करण्याचे सामर्थ्य प्राप्त होते. या सामर्थ्याच्या जोरावरच तो जीवनातील विविध समस्यांना आत्मविश्वासाने सामोरे जात असतो. शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून त्याच्या विविध क्षमतांचा विकास साधला जात असतो. त्यातून त्याचे जीवन गतीमान होत असते. ज्ञानसंपादन क्षमता, तर्क व विचारक्षमता, व्यावहारिक कार्यक्षमता, सामाजिक गुणांचा विकास, नागरीकत्व व राष्ट्रीयत्व आणि चरित्रसंवर्धन या सर्व बाबींचा विकास व्यक्तीमध्ये शिक्षणाद्वारेच होत असतो. त्यामुळे कोणतेही राष्ट्र आपल्या जनतेच्या शिक्षणाची नितांत काळजी वाहत असते.

आजच्या माध्यमिक शिक्षणामध्ये ज्या काही चांगल्या बाबी व ज्या काही उणिवा दिसून येत आहेत. त्याच्यामागे स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळापासून आजतागायत या संदर्भात ज्या विविध घटना घडून आल्या आहेत. त्या प्रामुख्याने जबाबदार असलेल्या दिसून येतात. त्यामुळे येथे भारतातील माध्यमिक शिक्षणातील प्रमुख घटनांची नोंद करणे आवश्यक

ठरते. ते करत असतांना प्रत्येक कालखंडाचा आढावा घेण्यात येत आहे.

वैदिककालीन शिक्षण पद्धती -

वैदिक काळातील शिक्षण पद्धती धार्मिक प्रवृत्तीशी निगडित असल्यामुळे या पद्धतीमध्ये औपचारिक शिक्षणापेक्षा अनौपचारिक शिक्षण पद्धतीला महत्त्व देऊन मनुष्याच अंगी असलेल्या जन्मसिद्ध शक्तींचा समप्रमाणात विकास करून घेतला जात असे म्हणजेच व्यक्तीच्या शारिरीक नैतिक आणि बौद्धिक विकास होत असतो. ही बाब लक्षात घेवून व्यक्तीचा आंतरिक शुद्धतेसाठी शिक्षण हे ज्ञान घेण्याचा एक ध्यास आहे. ही तत्त्वप्रणाली तत्कालीन समाजाने अंगीकारली होती म्हणून शिक्षणातून विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मनाचा मोठेपणा समस्त मानवी प्राण्याबद्दलची आस्था आणि एकत्रित राहण्याचे कौशल्य विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षणातून दिले जात होते.

समाज हा परिवर्तनशील असल्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अंगी काळानुरूप वेगवेगळे गुण कसे विकसित होतील आणि या विकसित झालेल्या गुणांचा संपूर्ण मानवी विकासास कसा हातभार लागेल हे वैदिक-कालीन शिक्षण पद्धतीचे मुख्य ध्येय मानले जाते. परंतु हे ध्येय एक व्यापक संकल्पना असल्यामुळे हे ध्येय एक साधन असून या ध्येय व साधनांचा मानवी विकास प्रक्रियेत उपयोग करून घेतलेला दिसून येतो. यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते की, भारतीय शिक्षणाला प्राचीन परंपरा आहे. या प्राचीन परंपरेचा पहिला कालखंड वैदिक

The factor of Personality Traits Among Arts, Commerce and Science Students

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INTRODUCTION

Today many fascinating investigates are being directed in the field of brain research. This Research on home condition, uneasiness, psychological well-being, passionate development and so forth finds the spot in many driving diaries of brain science. Subject of character attributes has attracted consideration of numerous analysts. brain science. Examination in character characteristics has gotten a lot of consideration over the most recent couple of decades. Similar investigation on character qualities of various social gatherings merits investigating. Along these lines a specialist has chosen a fascinating subject of looking at the character qualities of Arts, Commerce and Science understudies. It is additionally advantageous to analyze the character characteristics of guys and females. Various inventories of assessing character are accessible. From the accessible trial of character, the analyst has chosen 16 PF of dairy cattle to gather pertinent information. Character is characterized as attributes and unmistakable methods of carrying on as indicated by C.T. Morgan. The individual carries on in the earth as indicated by his character qualities. The most seasoned way to deal with the issue of recognizing trademark and particular methods of carrying on is to build up a set number of characteristics that can be estimated with normalized character tests. 16 PF is one such standard character stock. A logical method of choosing and estimating a predetermined number of characteristics is the strategy of factor examination. Various analysts have distinguished a few variables of character and developed standard character inventories. One such well known character test is 16 PF of

steers. The attribute name speaks to the 16 character factor got by factor investigation of huge number of rating of various gatherings. In the current examination, analyst has utilized normalized Gujarati adaptation of unique 16 PF of dairy cattle.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- A. "A similar investigation of variables of character attributes among players of individual and group rounds of colleges of Gujarat " The above examination was led by Dr. Harish M. Desai, Head of Physical Education, Gujarat University, Ahmadabad, under the direction of Dr. P.B. Tambar, Director, Department of Physical Education. M. S. College of Baroda. The example comprised of all out 420 players, 210 guys and 210 females. Scientist managed 16 PF to those people. The scoring was finished by manual. The measurable examination comprised mean, SD and T. Critical contrast in character attributes was found in guys and females. Just as players of individual occasions and group occasions.
- B. Character and culture returned to: Linking attributes and measurements of culture. The above examination was led in Tilburg, Netherland, by Greet Hofstede, Robert R Mcnac. It was worried about attribute and preliterate social orders. In these exploration scientific classifications of character attributes and social qualities was examined. The five-factor model of character is generally esteemed scientific classification of attributes. In examination of as of late revealed information, mean character score of 33 nations were essentially related with culture


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APDORV KNOWLEDGE: International Journal of Interdisciplinary Research



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मानव अधिकार आणि संवैधानिक तरतुदींचा प्रशासकीय अभ्यास

प्रा.अयसरमोल संधिप भिमराव

विभाग प्रमुख,

लोकप्रशासन विभाग

कोहिनूर कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, खुलताबाद, जि.औरंगाबाद.

प्रस्तावना :

मानव अधिकाराच्या संकल्पनेस आधुनिक काळात विशेष महत्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. स्थानिक पातळीपासून अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरापर्यंत मानवाधिकाराची संकल्पना जनसामान्यात रुढ झाली आहे. याचे कारणही तसेच आहे. मानव अधिकार म्हणजे मानवाला जन्मत मिळालेले अधिकार आहेत. हे अधिकार प्रत्येक मानवी जीवनास स्व अस्तित्व निर्माण करण्यासाठी, व्यक्तीमत्त्व विकास साधण्यासाठी तसेच आपले जीवन सुखकर करण्यासाठी प्रदान करण्यात येत असतात. हे अधिकार कोणाकडूनही सैध्यातील रित्या प्रदान करण्यात येत नसतात. तसेच ते हिरावून घेण्याचा ही कोणाला हक्क नसतो. त्यात राष्ट्र, राज्य, गट, समुह तसेच व्यक्ती अशा कोणत्याही स्वरूपात ते हक्क हिरावून घेतले जाऊ शकत नाही. या हक्काचा समावेश अबाधित हक्क अशा स्वरूपात करण्यात येतो. याच प्रमाणे आज प्रत्येक देश स्वतंत्र झाला आहे. यातील बहुतांश देशांनी लोकशाहीची प्रस्थापना केली आहे. याच प्रमाणे भारताने देखील लोकशाही गणराज्याचा स्विकार केला आहे. त्यातही कल्याणकारी राज्याची संकल्पना स्विकारण्यात भारत हा आघाडीवर अगणार देश म्हणून ओळखला जातो. कल्याणकारी राज्यात लोकांचे हित पाहिले जाते. लोककल्याणास प्राधान्य दिले जाते. प्रत्येक नागरिकांचे स्वातंत्र्य अबाधित ठेवून त्यास आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक, राजकीय अधिकार प्रदान करण्यात येत असतात. याच दृष्टीकोनातून मानवाधिकार विषयक संवैधानिक तरतुदीवर प्रकाश टाकण्याच्या हेतुने हा शोधनिबंध प्रस्तुत करण्यात आला आहे. शोधनिबंधाचे उद्देश :

- 1) मानवी अधिकारांची अर्थ, व्याख्या स्पष्ट करणे.
- 2) मानवी अधिकार विषयक संवैधानिक तरतुदींचे अध्ययन करणे.
- 3) भारतीय संविधान आणि मानवी अधिकारांची संकल्पना यांतील प्रमुख घटकांचा परामर्श घेणे.

भारतामध्ये मानवाधिकारांच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी व संरक्षणासाठी घटनात्मक आणि वैधानिक उपाय करण्यात आले आहे. तसेच, अनेक स्वयंसेवी संस्थामुद्धा मानवाधिकार संरक्षणाच्या क्षेत्रात कार्यरत आहे. व्यक्तीच्या मूलभूत हक्कांचे उल्लंघन झाल्यास घटनेच्या 'कलम ३२' मध्ये घटनात्मक उपायांचा हक्क देण्यात आला आहे. उल्लंघन झालेले मूलभूत हक्क सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाकडून पुन्हा प्राप्त करून घेण्याचा हक्कदेखील मूलभूत हक्क म्हणून घटनेत नमूद करण्यात आला आहे. मानवी हक्कांचा जागतिक जाहीरनामा (१९४८) पाठोपाठ १९६६मध्ये नागरी व राजकीय हक्कांचा आंतरराष्ट्रीय करारनामा (ICCPR) आणि 'आर्थिक, सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक हक्कांचा आंतरराष्ट्रीय करारनामा' या करारांवर स्वाक्षरी करणाऱ्या राष्ट्रांना आपल्या राष्ट्रीय कायद्यामध्ये तरतुदी करून त्याची अंमलबजावणी करणे बंधनकारक ठरते. मानवी हक्कांचा प्रसार, प्रचार आणि संरक्षण या हेतूने उपलब्ध साधनांच्या साहाय्याने बाभरात संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ आंतरराष्ट्रीय व प्रादेशिक संस्था कार्य करीत आहेत. यातूनच १९९१मध्ये संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाद्वारे पॅरिस येथे झालेल्या विविध राष्ट्र संघटनांच्या बैठकीत 'पॅरिस तत्व' उद्घाटित आली. या तत्वांच्या आधारेच मानवी हक्क समर्थक संस्थांची स्थापना होऊन त्यांची कार्यपद्धती आखली जाते.

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कबीर का सामाजिक दर्शन

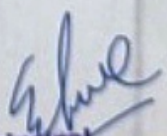
* स.प्रा. लहाने प्रकाश आनंदा

कबीर साहित्य का मूल्यकन कही तरह से किया गया है। किंतु एक भी ऐसा ग्रंथ नहीं है कि जिस में उनके साहित्य और विचार धारा विवेचन पूर्वाग्रह मुक्त हो कर किया गया है। कई शताब्दियों पहलें से कबीर के अध्यक्षताओं ने उनका एक विशीष्ट रूप निश्चित कर लिया गया है। हजारों वर्षों से भारत वर्ष में वेदोंकी स्थापना और उसकी परंपरा इतनी दृढ़ और मान्य रही है की हमारे अध्यत्मिक जीवन और लौकीक कर्म लगभग उसीसे संचलीत होते रहे है। वेद हमारी विचारधारा के हि श्रोत नहीं थे बल्की जीवन पध्दती के समर्थक भी रहे है। चिंतन के क्षेत्र में संत कबीर को सरोतपरी माना जाता है। कबीर का सारा साहित्य कबीर का सारा व्यक्तीत्व है। उनका व्यक्तीत्व तत्कालीन समाज की विविध प्रतिक्रियो से बना था। इसलिए उनके काव्य में विविध प्रकार की प्रतिक्रियो के दर्शन होते है। मध्ये काल भारतीय इतिहास का युग है जिसमे दो संस्कृतीयों का संघर्ष बौत दिनो तक चलता रहा है।

१. राजनीतिक संघर्ष :

संपत्ती और सत्ता पर अधिकार बढ़ाने कारन ही राजनीतिक संघर्ष का जन्म हुआ। इस संघर्ष का विकास के सात हुआ। समय समय जर देशी राज्यों एंथ भारत के प्रांतीय राजाओं के साथ य संघर्ष होता रहा। इस प्रकार ११ वीं शताब्दिसे १९ शताब्दि तक का काल राजनीतिक संघर्षों का काल माना जाता है। इनपरिवर्तनों के कारण अनेक छोटे छोटे सुत्रों का निर्माण हुआ। तथा विविध राजनीतिक उथलपुथल के कारण परिणाम जनता को भोगणे पडे।

* हिंदी विभाग, कोहिनूर ज्ञाना वर्णिग्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय खुलताबाद.


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Purification & characterization of benzonitrile produced by *Bacillus pumilus* S7

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Abstract

Dihalogenate benzonitrile are active compounds in a number of herbicides and poses to have a deleterious health effect. The biocatalyst was applied to the biotransformation of benzonitrile, 3-cynopyridine, (R,S)-3-hydroxy-2- ethylene butanenitrile. The enzyme involved in the degradation of benzonitrile by bacteria identified as *Bacillus pumilus* S7a strain which utilized benzonitrile as sole source of carbon and nitrogen were partially purified by ammonium sulphate precipitation of (80%). The GC results revealed that benzonitrile in single step pathway was converted to ammonia with the formation of benzoic acid as an intermediate by enzyme benzonitrilase. In the present study nitrilase enzyme was produced and purified using *Bacillus pumilus* S7. The purified enzyme was showing maximum activity at a pH 6(35.32 $\mu\text{mole/min}$) and maximum benzonitrile degradation with free enzyme was observed at temperature 30°C (29.27 $\mu\text{mole/min}$). The metal source FeSO_4 (40.55 $\mu\text{mole/min}$) and enzyme stable up to 30 min (45.14 $\mu\text{mole/min}$). The V_{max} is 0.188 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ and K_m is 0.00178 μM . The molecular weight of benzonitrilase were found to be 97400 Dalton.

Keywords: biodegradation, benzonitrilase, bacteria, bacillus, purification

Introduction

Nitrilase, which are generally highly toxic due their cyno functional group, can be used by some microorganisms as carbon and nitrogen sources. Nitrilase catalyzes the direct cleavages nitrilase to the corresponding acid and ammonia. (Kobayashi 1994 ref 2) [1], whereas nitrile hydratase catalyse the hydration of nitriles to amides (Asano 1980, Kobayashi 1992) [2]. Both the enzymes are involved in biosynthesis of the plant hormone indol 3-acetic acid in plants (Barteling 1992, Barteling 1994, Bartel 1994) [3]. Nitrilase are widely manufactured and extensively used by the chemical industry, and nitrile herbicides are also widely applied in agriculture.

Thiemann and Mahadevan demonstrated that nitrilase (EC 3.5.5.1) purified the hydrolysis of indolacetonitrile to indolacetic acid and ammonia, several nitriles found and characterized. (Asano 1982) [4] reported that the formation of nitrile hydratase and amides, and purification and enzymological properties of the former enzyme from *Arrobacter* Sp J-1. Only two fungal nitrilase -from *Fusarium solani* and *F. Oxysporum* were purified and characterized (Gold lust and Bohak 1989). We improved the production of nitrilase in several species of filamentous fungi by using picolinitrile (Kaplan *et al* 2006). (Layh *et al* 1992) isolated several bacterial strains with nitrilase activities from the environment. They were isolated from enrichment cultures using different arylacetonitriles such as 2-methyl- or 2-ethylbenzylcyanide as sole sources of nitrogen. One of these strains, *Pseudomonas fluorescens* EBC191, was able to use different arylacetonitriles (e.g. 2-phenylpropionitrile) as nitrogen sources and converted the nitriles to the corresponding -substituted carboxylic acids. It was demonstrated that strain EBC191 synthesized a nitrilase, which converted *O*-acetylmandelonitrile preferentially to *R*-

acetoxy mandelic acid (Layh *et al.*, 1992). The enzyme was subsequently partially purified, biochemically characterized, and the N-terminal and some internal amino acid sequences were determined (Moser, 1996; Layh *et al.*, 1998). This enzyme seems to possess some potential for the enantioselective production of carboxylic acids from racemic nitriles. In the present work, the nitrilase gene was identified in a genomic library of *P. fluorescens* EBC191, expressed in *Escherichia coli* and the recombinant protein biochemically characterized.

The enzymes involved are different from the nitrile -degrading nitrile hydratase and nitrilase, and organic nitriles cannot be degraded by these bacteria. Benzonitrile was chosen as a substrate, because it is the simplest organic nitrile, widely used as solvent and an imported environmental pollutant. The results indicate the presence of a specialized group of previously unknown haloalkophilic bacteria capable of growing with acetonitrile as sole substrate (Dimitry 2007) [14].

Materials and Methods

Elective Enrichment and Isolation

1 gm of soil sample was suspended in Basal salt medium containing (KH_2PO_4 1.5 gm; K_2HPO_4 3.5 gm; $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.19 gm; Yeast extract 50 mg; Trace element; pH 7.5; Distilled water 1000 ml.) Benzonitrile 0.05% was added aseptically to sterilized and cooled medium. The suspension (100ml) in 250 ml Erlenmeyer flask was incubated at 30°C on rotary shaker. After 7 days 2ml of this culture was transferred to 100ml of fresh medium with little rise in benzonitrile concentration. The process was repeated for a total four transfers by step by step raising the concentration of benzonitrile (0.05 to 0.2%). After one month of acclimatization, the flat enrichment culture flask was used to isolate microorganisms on basal salt agar

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A Glance on Kiran Desai and Chitra Banerjee as Writers of Indian Diaspora

Dr. Pramod Machhindra Nile

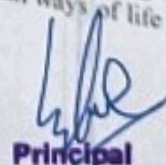
The present paper will study the role of Kiran Desai and Chitra Banerjee in Diasporic Literature. It will also study some of their major works its themes and significance. Diaspora means a scattered population whose origin lies within a smaller geographic locale. Diasporic Literature is a very vast concept and an umbrella term that includes in it all those literary works written by the authors outside their native country, but these works are associated with native culture and background. In this wide context, all those writers can be regarded as diasporic writers, who write outside their country but remained related to their homeland through their works. Diasporic literature has its roots in the sense of loss and alienation, which emerged as a result of migration and expatriation. Writers like Salman Rushdie, V.S. Naipaul, Shashi Tharoor have established worldwide reputation through their writings, along with them young women writers Kamala Markandaya, Anita Desai, Bharati Mukherjee, Jhumpa Lahiri, Kiran Desai, Gita Mehta, Anjana Appachana, Abha Dawesar, Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni, Bharati Mukherjee, Shauna Singh Baldwin, Ann Bhalla, Kavya Vishwanathan, Bharti Kirchner, Sujata Messey, Indira Ganesan, Jhumpa Lahiri, Shani Muthoo, Marina Budhos, Rani Dharker, Meera Syal, Anita Rao Badami, Uma Parmeshwaran etc. who have made their place in the world literature today.

First of all, it will study Kiran Desai and her novels in brief. Kiran Desai was born in 1971 in India. She is the daughter of Anita Desai. Kiran left India at 14 years old, moving to England with her mother for a year before landing in the United States. She remained in the U.S. for her secondary education, studying creative writing at Bennington College. She later earned two M.F.A.'s—one from Hollins University and another from Columbia University. Her first novel, *Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard*, was published in 1998 and received high praise and numerous awards. While working on her second novel, Desai spent various amounts of time in New York, Mexico, and India. The *Inheritance of Loss* was published in 2006 and won the Man Booker Prize that year.

Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard is Kiran Desai's debut novel. Set in remotest northern India, this contemporary novel tells the story of a young dreamer who finds unexpected fame after a single moment of contemplation results in his whole town deciding he is the holy man they've been waiting for.

Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard, is a tale of a young man named Sampath Chawla who lives in the town of Shahkot, India. He is born on the night a severe drought ends when a ferocious monsoon sweeps over the region. Immediately following his birth, the Swedish Red Cross makes a food drop right in front of Sampath's house. The people in the community of Shahkot are convinced that Sampath is destined to be an important man. Not only does he bring on the much needed rain, he causes the Red Cross, flying over Shahkot, to drop food for the hungry people. Sampath's eccentric mother and demanding father are not so sure about their baby becoming a great man. To Kulfi, his mother, he is an odd looking alien with a large brown birthmark on his face.

The Inheritance of Loss, a 2006 book by Kiran Desai, explores immigration, identity, and relationships on both the interpersonal and international scale. Spanning India, England, and the United States, the novel details the conflict between traditional Indian ways of life and the


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Covid-19 and it's Impact on Indian Economy: A Study.

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COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered coronavirus. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. COVID-19 is now a pandemic affecting many countries globally.

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses which may cause illness in animals or humans. In humans, several coronaviruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The most recently discovered corona virus causes corona virus disease COVID-19.

Sayli Deshpande in her article '*Impact of Covid-19 on Indian Economy*' says that,

"The impact of coronavirus pandemic on India has been largely disruptive in terms of economic activity as well as a loss of human lives. Almost all the sectors have been adversely affected as domestic demand and exports sharply plummeted with some notable exceptions where high growth was observed. An attempt is made to analyze the impact and possible solutions for some key sectors."

Covid-19 disease and lockdown made by the government has made a severe impact on Food and Agriculture sector of India. Tourism Industry is one of the important industries in some of the Indian states. Like Rajasthan, Goa, Kerala etc. Thousands of people work in hotels, taxi-drivers, tourist guide there. They had to sustain a huge loss due to this. People had no money to run their household.

Farmers also had to sustain huge economic loss due to Covid-19 disease and its aftermath. As we know that India is a nation of farmers. 60% people work here as farmers. And around 20% people work in farm related industries. Transportation was stopped by Government therefore eatables from one place to another could not be transported. Even we export some fruits like grapes, mangoes in foreign countries. But that was also stopped. Therefore farmers had to sustain a great loss.

Industrialist had to bear a great deal of loss due to this pandemic. Factories were closed for two months. Therefore production was stopped. They could not produce the material and those who produced it could not export. At the same time they had to pay salary to their employees. Therefore Covid-19 had a bad economic impact on industrialist.

For last One year no new film was released in the country. We are discussing about film and T.V. industry. Film-stars are very few in no. But thousands of people work in film and TV. Industry as make-up artist, spot-boy, cameramen, taxi-drivers, body-guards. They people suffered a lot in this pandemic situation.

As our industrialists, factory workers had to sustain great economic loss due to this situation. There was no work in hand. At the same time their salary was also deducted by their owners. Some people even had no food to eat. Same situation, some small shop-keepers had to face. Shops were almost closed for two months. They were worried how to run their home without money.

Lakhs of people in our country work as daily wage earner. Their family totally depend upon them. They work in railway-stations, bus-stands, mondha, market-committees etc. Due to Covid-19

**A STUDY OF SOLAR STILL WITH AND WITHOUT PHASE CHANGE MATERIAL
UNDER CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF MARATHWADA REGION OF
MAHARASHTRA STATE**

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ABSTRACT

All kinds of living things require water to be alive. The seawater available is the main source of water on earth. For the drinking purpose, we have freshwater lakes and rivers around the world, but in the 20th century, there is a scarcity of drinking water. Therefore we have take use of or need of seawater, which is very abundantly available on the surface of the earth, but generally, we have seen that seawater is not safe for drinking purposes. So, therefore we have the need to convert the sea water that is salt water into fresh water for drinking purpose which is very important to living things. For the converting process of salt water into fresh water, we need more amounts of any type of sources like fuels, solar etc. This paper gives an idea about represents a water purification technique using solar energy named as solar desalination. Even though a lot of work has been done in previous research by using solar desalination techniques, the use of Phase Change Material (PCM) to increase the efficiency of the solar still and compare the performance of the solar still with PCM

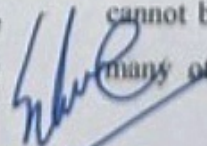
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and without PCM. For the collection of condensed vapors to fall down there is a need of a simple single basin stage still with an inclined transparent surface. To increase productivity during evenings (when the sun is absent) purposefully the use of PCM is necessary.

Key Words: Phase Change Material (PCM), Solar still, Single basin still, Double basin solar still, Productivity.

INTRODUCTION

There are several major issues that disturbs all human beings in this entire world. We have one such major issue for human being is that scarcity or insufficiency of freshwater. Generally, we have seen that there are many seas and oceans that contain plenty of water, but it is salt water and it contains many impurities in the form such as carbonates, nitrates and chlorates and many others and also minerals that are not safe for humans that cannot be used for drinking purposes and many other cooking purposes. So, there


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COMPLEXATION EQUILIBRIUM STUDY OF NEBIVOLOL HYDROCHLORIDE IN DIFFERENT MEDIA SOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

P^H metric and Potentiometric study of identification and determination of stability constant were a widely used methodology for the study of complex equilibrium of different transition metal ion complexes of Nebivolol Hydrochloride. Potentiometric study is a technique similar to direct titration of a redox reaction. No indicator is used; instead, the potential is measured across the analyte, typically an electrolyte solution which is in this case, is drug molecule solution. The ionic strength of a solution is a measure of the concentration of ions in that solution. Ionic compounds, when dissolved in water, dissociate into ions. The ionic strength and concentration was kept constant using Potassium nitrate and (M-L) metal to ligand ratio were 1:1, 1:2, 1:5 and 2:3. The stability constant values were measured and compared. For all metal ions stability constant values were maximum for 1:5 and minimum for 2:3 molar ratios. Stability constant is equilibrium constant for the formation of a complex in solution. It is a measure of the strength of the interaction between the reagents that come together to form the complexes. The stability constant provides the information required to calculate the concentration of the complex in solution. There are many areas of application in chemistry, biology and medicine.

Keywords: Nebivolol Hydrochloride, Redox Reactions, Calvin-Bjerrum Method, Potentiometric and P^H Metric study, Complex Equilibrium, Stability Constant.

INTRODUCTION

The complexes of metal with different type's ligands are having many applications in metallurgy, biological, medicinal, printing pigments pharmaceutical fields. Therefore there is interest is to study more in this field, lot of work is going on this types of complexes equilibrium studies. Therefore particularly the solution study of this type complex equilibrium has to be studied by former researchers^[1, 2, 3]. Generally we have seen that P^H



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Premonsoon season physicochemical parameters of Lonar lake water

AL Pawar

Abstract

Lonar Lake, also known as the Lonar crater, is a monument to the National Geo-Heritage Monument, a salt, soda reservoir, located in the Lonar region of Buldana in Maharashtra. An attempt has been made to test the physicochemical properties of water in Lonar Lake. A total of 4 water samples were analyzed in 2008 for pre-term physiological properties of Lonar lake water and revealed that the water was alkaline (pH 10.5) and characterized by high salts (9060mg/L), chloride (4125.69 mg/L), Salinity (7599.81 mg/L), Alkalinity (3503 mg/L), Total hardness (494 mg / L), Calcium hardness (142.8 mg/L), Magnesium hardness (351.2 mg/L), Sulphate (21.75 mg)/L, Phosphate (0.42 mg/L) and Nitrate (4.2 mg/L), and Dissolve Oxygen (4.7 mg/L). As Lonar Lake is different from the rest of the world in terms of quality of water and salt water. So this earth's heritage should be preserved for its alkalinity and salt.

Keywords: Lonar Lake, basalt rock, Meteoritic effect, alkalinity, salt

1. Introduction

Lonar Lake, also known as the Lonar crater, is a monument to the National Geo-Heritage Monument, a salt, soda reservoir, located in the Lonar region of Buldana in Maharashtra. Lonar Lake was created by a meteorite collision during the Pleistocene Epoch. It is one of the four known sites, hyper-velocity, impact craters on basaltic rock anywhere on Earth. The other three basaltic impact structures are located in southern Brazil's Lonar Lake with an apparent width of 1.2 km (3,900 ft) and 137 meters (449 ft) below the edge of the mountain. The meteor range is 1.8 km (5,900 ft) wide. The lake water is very salty [1]. The Lonar crater is the world's third-largest saltwater lake with a depth of 1800 m and 170 m depth. It comes after Lake 10,000m in China with a width of 10,000m and New Cubec in Canada with a width of 3500 m [2-3]. The lake was first introduced in 1823 by CJE Alexander in 1896, and American Geologist G. Gilbert conducted studies to prove that Lonar was created as a result of meteorological strikes [4].

Water is directly related to humans. Visitors use the water of 'Dhar' (natural water flow in the lake) and 'Sitanshani' to bathe and draining from hotels, stairs directly from the pool, which degrade water quality. Another source of garbage is dumped by visitors and the remains of pesticides from plantations after the rains [5]. A literature review revealed that salt was 40.78, 31.52, 30.87 in 1910, 1958 and 1960 respectively. Lake salt has now been reduced to 7.9% [6].

The purpose of the current study was to analyze the Premonsoon parameters of the Physico-chemical period of the Lonar lake water. Lonar Lake is closed to the outside and is unique due to its salinity, alkalinity and diversity. Because of its diversity, the lake has raised many scientific standards among researchers and continues to attract many. Water is a very important abiotic component of a fish pond and while learning about biodiversity in any ecosystem in the pond, knowledge of the physicochemical quality of the lake water is important. The boundaries of the Premonsoon season Physico-chemical watershed in the lake are not taught in detail. It was therefore thought to study studies on the physicochemical parameters of water in Lonar Lake.

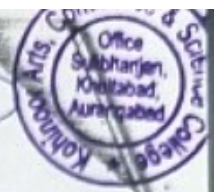
2. Experimental section

Four samples of water were collected from an eight-sample Lonar craters (Fig. 1) in 1L bottles and transported to a laboratory.

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Study on Seasonal Variation of Phytoplankton from Rui Project Osmanabad (MS) India

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ABSTRACT

The present communication deal with the study of phytoplankton diversity in Rui Project, Osmanabad. Most of the Phytoplankton in freshwaters is members of three groups i.e. Irrespective of the fact, whether plankton belongs to plant origin. Among these, family i.e. Chlorophyceae, Bacillariophyceae, Myxophyceae are present. The present study aims at providing a preliminary knowledge on the productivity and diversity of phytoplankton which can be utilized during the formulation of management measures to improve the productivity of the reservoir.

Keywords: Rui Project, Phytoplankton, Diversity.

Introduction

Phytoplankton is a polyphyletic group with utmost variation in size, shape, colour, type of metabolism and life history traits. They acts as an important component of the ecosystem, as they liberate oxygen during photosynthesis and aid in energy exchange process (Khan, 2003). They also play a crucial role in mitigating the climate change and global warming, thereby recede the global CO₂ levels (Santhosh Kumar and Perumal, 2009). Phytoplankton community structure, composition and species diversity in aquatic ecosystem are determined by several physico-chemical parameters (Sin et al., 1999).

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की तरह/झिलमिलती थी/उसके सीने में चड़े होंगे/
आज भी मेरे पत्थर/उसकी लहरों में कहीं होंगे/हमारे
बचपन के फूल/और उसके दर्पण में/शरभ्य रहा होगा
हमारा घर/अपने गाँव और जमीन से जुड़ी हुई
संवेदनाओं को कवि मिट्टी से कहूँगा धन्यवाद शीर्षक
कविता में इस प्रकार व्यक्त करते हैं- इस मिट्टी से
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आज के कवि जल और जमीन से जुड़ी हुई
सारी संवेदनाओं और शोषण से अच्छी तरह वाकिफ
है। वे प्रकृति और पर्यावरण पर होते अत्याचारों और
हमलों को चुप बैठकर देख नहीं सकते। अद्यतन
कवियों ने अपनी रचनाओं के जरिए प्रकृति-सौंदर्य
के दिग्दर्शन के साथ पर्यावरण के शोषण के विरुद्ध
प्रतिरोध का स्वर भी उठाए है। प्रकृति की ओर पुनः
लौटने की प्रेरणा इन कवियों ने जरूर दिया है।

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Zooplankton diversity from RuiProject, Osmanabad (MS) India

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ABSTRACT

The present communication deal with
the study of Zooplankton diversity in Rui Project,
Osmanabad. Most of the zooplankton in fresh-
waters is members of four groups i.e. Rotifera
and Cladocera, Copepoda and Ostracoda. Irre-
spective of the fact, whether plankton belongs
to plant or animal origin. The present study on
Rui project reservoir revealed that total popula-
tion of Zooplanktons per liter at the various sam-
pling station i.e. A, B, C and D. At the sampling
station A total population was 1115/lit., at sam-
pling station B 1112/lit., at sampling station C
1037/lit., and at sampling station D 993/lit. dur-
ing the year 2018-19. The season wise analysis
shows that during summer and winter popula-
tion density was maximum during the period
studies, in monsoon population density was
minimum.

Keywords: Rui Project, Zooplankton, Diversity.
Introduction

Zooplanktons are immense value as food
and play an important role in the disposal of
sewage and in the natural purification of pol-
luted waters. The concept of bioindication of
water quality is emerging and important aspects
of researchers have been used zooplankton as
an indicator of monitoring water quality, trophic
status and pollution levels, Ganpati (1942),
Chandrasekhar and Kodarkar (1997). At higher
level of food chain zooplanktons are consumed