




RAGHUNATH GIRLS' POST GRADUATE COLLEGE

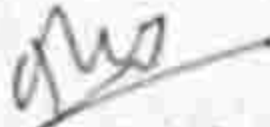
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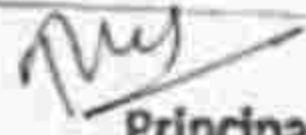
3.3.2 Number of papers published per teacher in the Journals Not notified on UGC website during the last five years (10)

S.no	Id. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal/ Digital Object Identifier (doi)		
								Link to website of the Journal	Link to article/paper/abstract of the article	Is it listed in UGC Care list/Scopus/Web of Science/other, mention
1	34	Manav Swasthaya evam Ayurveda	Dr. Poonam Lakhanpal	Sanskrit	Shodhmanthan: A Peer Reviewed & Refereed International Journal Vol.XII (1) pp:78-84	2021	0976-5255(P) 2454-339X	www.anubooks.com	https://anubooks.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/SM-Vol.XII-No.1-Mar2021-11-Corrected.pdf	
2	36	Purano mien Ganga Mahatmay (Narist Gansama Nadi)	Dr. Upasana Singh	Sanskrit	Shodhmanthan: A Peer Reviewed & Refereed International Journal Vol.XII (2) pp:198-203	2021	0976-5255(P) 2454-339X	www.anubooks.com	https://anubooks.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Shodh-Vol.12No2-June-21-30.pdf	


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33	Divedi Yugin Hindi Sahitya mien Rashtriya Chetna	Dr. Nisha Goel	Hindi	Bohal Shodh Manjusha: An International Peer Reviewed & Refereed Multidisciplinary & Multiple Languages Research Journal. Vol.13, Issue 6(1). pp.98-102	2021	2395-7115	www.bohalsm.blogspot.com	
3								
5	Analysis of the Conditions of Dalit Women as Protrayed in Contemporary Literature Study on "The Weave of My Life" and The Prison We Broke"	Dr. Mamta Upadhyay	English	International Journal of Linguistics and Literature (IJLL). Vol.10(2). pp.1- 6	2021	2319-3956	www.iaset.us	
4								
6	Feminism in Indian Writing in English	Mrs. Preeti	English	Bohal Shodh Manjusha: An International Peer Reviewed & Refereed Multidisciplinary & Multiple Languages Research Journal. Vol.12, Issue 6(1). pp.119-122	2021	2395-7115	www.bohalsm.blogspot.com	 Principal Raghunath Girls' Post Graduate College Meerut
5								
15	Bharat China Sambandh G7 Vistaar ke Sandarbhh mein	Mrs. Anjali Gupta	English	Shodhmanthan: A Peer Reviewed & Refereed International Journal Vol.XII (2) pp:269	2021	0976-5255(P) 2454-339X	www.anubooks.com	
6								
25	BRICS Towards the Multipolar World	Dr. Babita Maji	Political Science	RJPSSs.Vol.XL VII(1).pp.24-31	2021	0048-7325(P) 2454-7026(e)	http://rjpss.anubooks.com	https://anubooks.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/RJPSS-Vol.47-No.1-June-2021-4.pdf
7								

14	50	Flora Morphology and Reproductive Biology of Medicinal Plants, Costus (Costaceae)	Dr. Amita Sharma and Ms. Stuti Sharma	Botany	Journal of Medicinal Plants studies Vol 9(1) pp.33-36	2021	2394-0530(P) 2320-3862(E)	www.plantsjournal.com	https://www.plantsjournal.com/archives/?year=2021&vol=9&issue=1&part=A&ArticleId=1246
15	50/ a	Immunity Booster Plants from Traditional Knowledge in North Indian Plains to Mitigate Covid 19 Infestation	Dr. Amita Sharma and Ms. Soniya Rani	Botany	The Journal of the Indian Botanical Society, Vol.101(1&2) pp16-30	2021	0019-4468(P) 2455-7218(E)	www.indianbotsoc.org	https://www.indianbotsoc.org/admin/uploaded/2.%20MS%20943.pdf



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								Link to website of the Journal	Link to article/paper/abstract of the article	Is it listed in UGC Care list/Scopus/Web of Science/other, mention
1	5	Joyce Carol Oates :The Violent Vision in Bellefleur	Dr Mamta Upadhyay Pooja Mittal	English	International J. English Literature Language & Skills Vol. 8(4) pp 63-68	2020	2278-0742	www.ijells.com	https://anubooks.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Notions-Vol-X-No.-2-Dec-19-6.pdf	 Principal
2	5/a	Understanding the social struggle through the pains and resistance of Om Prakash Valmiki in Joothan	Dr. Mamta Upadhyey Chabi Tomar	English	Notions Vol XI (II) Article 26 pp 137-144	2020	0976-5247 (p) 2395-7239 €	http://anubook.com/notions-vol-XI-no-2-july-dec-2021/	https://anubooks.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Notions-Vol-XI-No.2-Dec-2020-26.pdf	Raghunath Girls' Post Graduate Coll Meerut SJIF 6.449
3	81	Identity versus Role Confusion-The complicated Truth	Ms. Himani Vishnoi	Home Science	Naveen Shodh Sansar Vol. I (XXIX) pp. 173-175	2020	2394-3793	https://nssresearchjournal.com/	https://nssresearchjournal.com/admin/Documents/Current%20Edition/NSS_Jan_20210708T223117PM.pdf	-

4	82	Traditional or Curse on one part of the society	Dr. Shweta Sharma	Home Science	Naveen Shodh Sansar Vol. 1 (XXIX) pp. 173-175	2020	2320-8767	https://nssresearchjournal.com/	https://nssresearchjournal.com/admin/Documents/Current%20Edition/NSS_Jan_202107281071235AM.pdf	
5	61	The Effect of Suryanamshikar training on muscle flexibility of senior citizens	Dr. Bhawna Mittal	Physical Education & sports	International Journal Of Physical Education, Health & Sports sciences Vol 9(1) pp 39-42	2020	2279-0306	www.pefindia.org	https://pejournal.org/index.php/ipe/nss/article/view/6	Peer-reviewed Impact factor 1.845
6	57	Histopathological alteration in gill of teleost, Clarias batrachus against Cadmium toxicity	Dr. Garima Pundir	Zoology	World journal of pharmaceutical research Vol. 9 Issue 5 pp 2574,2586	2020	2277-7105	http://whpr.net	10.210959/wjpr 20205-17530	IF 8.084
7	57/a	Impact of Arsenic Trioxide on toxic pathological profile of teleost, Clarias batrachus	Dr. Garima Pundir	Zoology	World journal of pharmaceutical research Vol 9 Issue 5 pp 954-965	2020	2277-7105	http://whpr.net	10.20959/wjpr 20205-17191	IF 8.084
8	37/a	पारम्परिक कला- संस्कृती से प्रयोगधर्मी कलाकार	Dr. Archana Rani	Drawing and Painting	International Journal of Research- Granthaalayah First Issue pp 123-127	2020	2394-3629(p)	http://granthaalayah.com	 Principal Raghunath Girls' Post Graduate College Meerut	
9	37/b	सृजनात्मक प्रवृत्ति की घटक जापानी श्याम और मयंक की कृतियाँ	Dr. Archana Rani	Drawing & Painting	Printing Area Issue 62 (2) Pp-161-166	2020	2394-5303	http://www.vidyawarta.com		IF-5.011



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1	1	Regional Variation of Natural Hazards and its Effect on Tourism : A case study of Uttarakhand	Dr. Deepshikha Sharma	Geography	The Geographical observer Vol. 49 PP 64-70	2019	0072-10925	https://www.thegeographicalobserver.com	UG Lib. Cong. No. SA68004330
2	5/b	"Because it is Bitter, and Because It is My Heart"- A Tale of Bitter truths	Dr Mamta Upadhyay Pooja Mittal	English	Notions Vol.X(2) pp. 42-48	2019	0976-5247 (p) 2395-7239 E	https://doi.org/10.31995/notions	https://anubooks.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Notions-Vol-X-No.-2-Dec-2019-6.pdf
3	54	Oil spills: Threat to marine life	Dr. Deeksha Yajurvedi	Chemistry	Indian journal of applied research, Volume 9 Issue-7 pp.32-36	2019	ISSN 2249-555X	https://www.worldwidejournals.com/indian-journal-of-applied-research-(IJAR)	Peer reviewed,refreed indexed journal Hi Index IF 5.397
4	50	Air Purifying Plants: A Boon of Nature	Dr. Amita Sharma	Botany	International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research ans Development (IJTSRD) Vol.3 Issue 4 pp 1807-1811	2019	2456-6470	www.ijtsrd.com	https://www.ijtsrd.com/biological-science/botany/25321/air-purifying-plants-a-boon-of-nature/dr-amita-sharma

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5	34	Karpoormanjaryam Himbavidhanam	Dr. Poonam Lakhanpal	Sanskrit	Prachi Sudha Puri, Orissa Vol. 11/02 pp	2019	ISSN 22492313		Offline	
6	29	Gender Inequality in Higher Education	Dr. Manju Lata	Sociology	Research Journal of Philosophy and Social Sciences Vol. 11 (2) pp 39- 45	2019	0048- 7325(p) 2454- 7026€	https://rjps.anubooks.com/	http://anubooks.com/?page_id=2012 http://doi.org/10.31995/rjps	SJIF 6.080
7	25	India and Multipolar World	Babita Maji	Political Science	The Indian Journal of Political Science Vol.- LXXIX (4) pp.1003-1008	2019	0019-5510	https://www.ijps.net.in	https://www.ijps.net.in/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/TOC-7.pdf	Induced Proquest Refereed
8	GF	Bijnor Janpad Ke Krishi Kshetra Vinyas ka bhaugolik Adhyayan	Dr. Sushma Gaur	Geography	Pragya Shikshan shodh Rachna Vol II (6) pp 142	2019	2319-8079			
9	GF/ a	Janan Kikiya Adhyayan ke antergat, Bijnor Janpad Saaksharta ka visleshan	Dr. Sushma Gaur	Geography	Pragya Shikshan shodh Rachna vol I (Pt- III) No. XL III pp 222	2019	973 -626			
10	37	Tribes Indian : Their Socio- Economics Development Through Art	Dr. Archana Rani Dr. Himanshu Agarwal	Drawing & Painting	Journal of Commerce & Trade Vol XIV (1) pp 83-87	2019	0973- 4503(P) 2454- 1702(E)	www.jctindia.org	http://ietindia.org/april2019/v/4i1-12	ICU 66.46
11	82	Ajark:-a Fabric from Cattle Herders to Model	Dr. Shweta Sharma	Home science	Naveen Shodh Sansar Vol -I, Issue XXVI, Page no 30-33	2019	2320-8767	https://nssresearchjournal.com/files.aspx?id=1	https://nssresearchjournal.com/admin/Documents/Current%20Edition/NSS April To June 2019 Volume 1 2021 0718T080146AM.pdf	

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12	61	The Effect of Pranayama on Respiratory Efficiency variables	Dr. Bhawna Mital	Physical Educati on & Sports	International Journal of Physical Education, Health & Sports sciences Vol 8 pp 37-41	2019	2279-0306	<a href="https://pej.journal.or
g/index.php/ijpefhs">https://pej.journal.or g/index.php/ijpefhs	Google Scholar Peer-reviewed Impact factor 1.845
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1	56	Analysis Of DNA Content Of Wild And Cultured Labeo calbasu (Hamilton, 1822) Using Nanophotometer	Dr. Seema Jain Nisha Rana	Zoology	International Journal Of Trends In Scientific Research And Development, Vol- 3 (I) pp-906-909	2018	ISSN No: 2456- 6470.	www.ijtsr.com	http://doi.org/10.31142/ijtsr.d19105	BJIF-4.101
2	56/ a	DNA Quantification Of Wild And Cultured Cirrhinus mrigala (Hamilton, 1822) Collected From Different Sites Of Western Uttar Pradesh, India,	Dr. Seema Jain Nisha Rana	Zoology	International Journal Of Zoological Investigations Vol. 4, (2) Pp- 181-185	2018	ISSN: 2454- 3055	www.ijzi.net		Index Copernicus 75.30 IJIF- 2.41 ISIIF- 21984

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3	56/7	Otolith Morphometry And Fish Length Relation Of Amblypharyngod on mola (Ham.) From Middle Ganga Region (India).	Dr. Seema Jain Neetu Nimesh	Zoology	International Journal Of Fisheries And Aquaculture Vol.10(10): Pp -122-128	2018	2006- 9839	https://academicjournals.org/journal/IJFA		
4	57	Protective role of Spirulina platensis on hematological profile of cadmium sulphate exposed teleost, Clarias batrachus	Dr. Garima Pundir	Zoology	World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research Vol.8(6) pp.1131-1140	2018	2277-7105	www.wjpr.net	https://www.wjpr.net/abstract_show/12323	SJIF IF: 8.074
5	50	A study of Ethnobotany with Reference to Traditional Knowledge of India	Dr. Amita Sharma	Botany	International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJMRSET) Vol1, Issue 1 pp.51-56	2018	2583-7219	www.ijmrset.com	http://www.ijmrset.com/upload/2018/november/8_ethno_NC_NEW.pdf	IF 5.92
6	46	Trends of Fast Food Consumption among Adolescent Girls	Vinita Tomar Dr.Sonika Choudhary	Home Science	International Journal of Southern Economic Light Vol.VII. pp: 65-67	2018	2277-5692(e)	http://www.eprajournals.org	https://eprapublishing.com/admin/admin/public/uploads/852pm11.Vinita%20Tomar%20&%20Dr.%20Sonika%20Choudhary.pdf	
7	50	Environmental Issue: A review on Acid Rain	Amita Sharma	Botany	International journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology Vol. 7(6) pp. 7552-7555	2018	2347-6710	http://www.mcworld.org		

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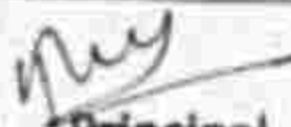


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1	50	Study of Phenological Events Of Some Members Of Ericaceae	Dr. Amita Sharma	Botany	Journal of Plant Development Sciences Vol. 8 (3) pp. 117-121	2016	0974-6382	http://jpdscs.co.in/	http://jpdscs.co.in/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Abstract-of-Vol.-83.pdf	
2	27	Social Media : The Inevitable and pertinent influences in the lives of India youth	Dr. Anjula Rajvanshi	Sociology	International Journal of Applied Research Vol.2(04) pp17-21	2016	Online 2394-5869 Offline 2394-7500 Impact Factor 5.2	www.allresearchjournal.com	 Principal Raghunath Girls' Post Graduate College Meerut	
3	12	Rise of Swadeshi and Khadi Movement in Meerut	Dr. Reenu Jain	History	International Journal in Commerce, IT & Social Science Vol 3, Issue 02	2016	2394-5702	https://ijmr.net.in/past-ijciss.php		Impact factor :3.455
4	12/a	Rowlatt Agitation in Meerut	Dr. Reenu Jain	History	International Journal in Commerce, IT & Social Sciences Vol.3 Issue 03	2016	2394-5702	https://ijmr.net.in/past-ijciss.php		Impact factor : 3.455
5	24	China Growing Interest in	Dr. Bina Rai	Political Science	International Journal of Social Science	2016	2250-0812	Offline		

		Pakistan An Analysis			Vol IV&VI					
6	24/a	Human Rights in India: A Post-Facto Assessment of Post Independent Era	Dr. Bina Rai	Political Science	International Journal of Applied Research, Vol. 2, Issue-2, pp.628-633	2016	2394-5869	www.allresearchjournal.com	https://www.allresearchjournal.com/archives/2016/vol2-issue2/Part1/2239.pdf	5.2
7	24/b	Women's Human Rights and Indian Constitution	Dr. Bina Rai	Political Science	International Journal of Advanced Research, Vol. 4, Issue 2, pp.469-475	2016	2320-5407	www.journalijar.com	https://www.journalijar.com/article/8119/womens-human-rights-and-indian-constitution/	4.588
8	84	Phytoestrogens as Pharma foods	Gupta, C., Prakash, D., and Gupta S	Zoology	Advances in Food Technology & Nutritional Sciences Open Journal Vol. 2(1) pp 19-31	2016	ISSN: 2377-8350	https://openventio.org/category/journal-index/advances-in-food-technology-and-nutritional-sciences-open-journal-aftnsoj/	http://medcraveonline.com/JNHFE/JNHFE-03-00108.pdf	
9	84/a	Nutraceuticals for athletes.	Gupta C, Prakash D, Gupta S,	Zoology	Advances in Food Technology & Nutritional Sciences Vol. 2(2) pp. 73-82	2016	ISSN: 2377-8350	https://openventio.org/category/journal-index/advances-in-food-technology-and-nutritional-sciences-open-journal-aftnsoj/	https://openventio.org/nutraceuticals-for-athletes/	
10	56	Effect Of	Dr. Seema	Zoology	Voyager -A Journal	2016	P- ISSN	https://www.anubooks.com/	http://anubooks.com/	ICRJIFR 3.8919

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		Dissolved Oxygen On Physiology And Behaviour Of Fresh Water Fishes	Jain Neetu Nimesh		Of Life Sciences, 2016, Vol VII, pp. 1-7		0976-7436, E ISSN- 2455-054x	www.anubooks.com	content/http://anubooks.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/v-2016-Sp-Issue-5.pdf	SJIF - 5.408
11	57	Effect of Cadmium Sulphate on certain biochemical parameters of Teleost <i>Clarias batrachus</i>	Dr. Garima Pundir	Zoology	World journal of pharmaceutical research Vol 5(2) 1004-1011	2016	2277-7105	http://www.wjpr.net	https://www.wjpr.net/abstract_show/4592	6.99
12	54	Bio-Medical Application of Fullerenes : An Overview	Dr. Deeksh aYajurvedi	Chemistry	IJSR - International journal of Scientific Research, Volume 5, Issue 5 May 2016	2016	ISSN 2277- 8179	http://ijsr.in	https://ijser.org/?iclid=CjwKCAjwru5HBhAIEwAqCpqb8dUowQ_S9C6P1Sj31glsf2daMoWGqDYbKLeCmZ3py87LSqEBRoCIZ8QAvD	Refereed IF 3.508
13	49	Andrographis paniculata : A review on ethnomedicinal potential and biological activities	Smt. Nirlep Kour	Botany	Journal of Plant Development Sciences Vol 8(1) pp- 1-06	2016	0974-6382	http://jpd.s.co.in/	http://jpd.s.co.in/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Vol.-81	



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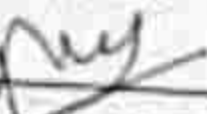
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1	34	Vishnupurane Kaal Swaroopah	Dr. Poonam Lakharpal	Sanskrit	PrachiSudha , PURI ORISSA Vol 10/02. pp 15-16	2017	ISSN 22492313		Offline	
2	29	Child Labour Problem : National Plan & Policies in Different Sectors	Dr. Manju Lata	Sociology	Journal of Geo Vision CCS University Vol II (II) pp 01-14	2017	2457-0915			
3	75	A Study on the Relationship between Menstruation & Alcohol Consumption	Dr. Shweta Tyagi	Home science	Research Link Vol- XV (11), 154. pp-145-149.	2017	ISSN-0973-1628	www.researchlink.co	Offline	
4	20	Role of ability to delay gratification and regulate emotion in adolescents' psychological	Sachin Kumar and Dr. Kumkum Pareek	Psychology	Indian Journal Of Positive Psychology 9(2), pp215- 218	2017	Online 2321-368X Print 2229- 4937	DOI:10.15614/ijpp/2018/v9i2/176627	http://www.ij-scholar.in/index.php/ijpp/article	ICV- 74.12 SJIF 6.998

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		well being										
5	24	Countering Naxal Threats in the 21 st Century	Dr. Bina Rai	Political Science	International Journal of Social Science ARIDSS Vol. 12-13 pp. No. 215-226	2017	2250-0812					
6	50	Study of Pattern of Senescence in leaflets of Tecoma stans (Linn.) H.B.&K	Amita Sharma	Botany	Journal of Plant Development Sciences Vol. 9(6) pp. 611-614	2017	0974-6382	http://ipds.co.in/	http://ipds.co.in/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/16-Revised-Amita-Sharma-1174.pdf		NO	
7	27	Women Entrepreneurs in India : Challenges & Opportunities	Dr. Anjula Rajvanshi	Sociology	IJSR- JHSS (Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences) Vol 22 Issue 4, Vol 1 pp 01-09	2017	2279-0837 PISSN 2279-0845	www.iosrjournals.org	https://www.iosrjournals.org/iosr-jhss/papers/Vol.%2022%20Issue4/Version-5/A2204050109.pdf			
8	28	Rural Women's Health An Analysis	Dr Rajani Srivstava	Sociology	International Journal of Research in Economics & Social Sciences Vol VII pp 235-238	2017	2249-7382	http://euroasiapub.org	https://euroasiapub.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/25ESSFeb17-Rmsh-1.pdf		IF. 6.939 Thomson Reuter	
9	28/a	Terrorism: Media & Society A Brief Observation	Dr Rajani Srivstava	Sociology	International Journal in Commerce IT & Social Science Vol IV pp 30-36	2017	2394-5702	http://www.ijmr.net.in			IF. 4.218	
10	24	Demonetization Drive in India and Its Socio-Cultural Implications	Dr. Bina Rai	Political Science	International Journal of Advanced Research, Vol. 5(3)pp.1195-1203	2017	2320-5407	http://www.journalijar.com/	https://www.journalijar.com/article/16119/demonetization-drive-in-india-and-its-socio-cultural-implications/		Peer reviewed Thomson Routes 6.118	
11	24/a	Identity Conflict among Dalit in the Political System of India	Dr. Bina Rai	Political Science	International Journal of Advanced Research, Vol. 4(19) pp.1046-1051	2017	2320-5407	http://www.journalijar.com/	http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/1580		Peer reviewed Thomson Routes 5.336	
12	37	महिला चित्रकारों का भारतीय कला में योगदान	Dr. Archana Rani	Drawing & Painting	शोध मंथन Vol 8, (1) pp.1-9	2017	2454-339x	http://shodhmanthan.anubooks.com/	http://anubooks.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/SM-1-17-1.pdf		ICRJIFR-3.8942	



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13	75	A Study on Conduct Pattern & Intellectual maturity in Insomnia	Dr. Shweta Tyagi	Home science	Research Link International Vol. XV (10)153. Pp-126-130	2017	ISSN-0973-1628	www.researchlink.co		IF 2.782
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Feminism in Indian Writing in English

Department of English, All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi

The concept of feminism in Indian writing in English has been a subject of debate and discussion for several decades. It has been defined in various ways, and its scope has been extended and contracted. The term feminism has been used to describe the struggle of women for equality with men in all spheres of life. It has also been used to describe the struggle of women for the recognition of their role in Indian society. The term feminism has been used to describe the struggle of women for the recognition of their role in Indian society. The term feminism has been used to describe the struggle of women for the recognition of their role in Indian society. The term feminism has been used to describe the struggle of women for the recognition of their role in Indian society.

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BRICS TOWARD THE MULTIPOLAR WORLD

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Abstract

This article argues that BRICS is becoming a true superpower. The BRICS group is the first coalition of global powers capable of rivaling western dominance. Since its inception in 2009 BRICS has been moving to create an alternative international system and a multipolar world. This organization stands for a return to the traditional binary of BRICS versus the West, which stands for the conventional liberal world order. In 2017, South Africa, Brazil, Russia, and India created a new structure of the global world by the establishment of a BRICS summit dialogue. The article argues that BRICS has succeeded in its efforts to create a new international system. BRICS will shape the future and redefine international organizations, the new global order. The paper is divided into the following sections: (1) the BRICS summit dialogue; (2) the BRICS summit dialogue; (3) the BRICS summit dialogue; (4) the BRICS summit dialogue; (5) the BRICS summit dialogue; (6) the BRICS summit dialogue; (7) the BRICS summit dialogue; (8) the BRICS summit dialogue; (9) the BRICS summit dialogue; (10) the BRICS summit dialogue; (11) the BRICS summit dialogue; (12) the BRICS summit dialogue; (13) the BRICS summit dialogue; (14) the BRICS summit dialogue; (15) the BRICS summit dialogue; (16) the BRICS summit dialogue; (17) the BRICS summit dialogue; (18) the BRICS summit dialogue; (19) the BRICS summit dialogue; (20) the BRICS summit dialogue; (21) the BRICS summit dialogue; (22) the BRICS summit dialogue; (23) the BRICS summit dialogue; (24) the BRICS summit dialogue; (25) the BRICS summit dialogue; (26) the BRICS summit dialogue; (27) the BRICS summit dialogue; (28) the BRICS summit dialogue; (29) the BRICS summit dialogue; (30) the BRICS summit dialogue; (31) the BRICS summit dialogue; (32) the BRICS summit dialogue; (33) the BRICS summit dialogue; (34) the BRICS summit dialogue; (35) the BRICS summit dialogue; (36) the BRICS summit dialogue; (37) the BRICS summit dialogue; (38) the BRICS summit dialogue; (39) the BRICS summit dialogue; (40) the BRICS summit dialogue; (41) the BRICS summit dialogue; (42) the BRICS summit dialogue; (43) the BRICS summit dialogue; (44) the BRICS summit dialogue; (45) the BRICS summit dialogue; (46) the BRICS summit dialogue; (47) the BRICS summit dialogue; (48) the BRICS summit dialogue; (49) the BRICS summit dialogue; (50) the BRICS summit dialogue; (51) the BRICS summit dialogue; (52) the BRICS summit dialogue; (53) the BRICS summit dialogue; (54) the BRICS summit dialogue; (55) the BRICS summit dialogue; (56) the BRICS summit dialogue; (57) the BRICS summit dialogue; (58) the BRICS summit dialogue; (59) the BRICS summit dialogue; (60) the BRICS summit dialogue; (61) the BRICS summit dialogue; (62) the BRICS summit dialogue; (63) the BRICS summit dialogue; (64) the BRICS summit dialogue; (65) the BRICS summit dialogue; (66) the BRICS summit dialogue; (67) the BRICS summit dialogue; (68) the BRICS summit dialogue; (69) the BRICS summit dialogue; (70) the BRICS summit dialogue; (71) the BRICS summit dialogue; (72) the BRICS summit dialogue; (73) the BRICS summit dialogue; (74) the BRICS summit dialogue; (75) the BRICS summit dialogue; (76) the BRICS summit dialogue; (77) the BRICS summit dialogue; (78) the BRICS summit dialogue; (79) the BRICS summit dialogue; (80) the BRICS summit dialogue; (81) the BRICS summit dialogue; (82) the BRICS summit dialogue; (83) the BRICS summit dialogue; (84) the BRICS summit dialogue; (85) the BRICS summit dialogue; (86) the BRICS summit dialogue; (87) the BRICS summit dialogue; (88) the BRICS summit dialogue; (89) the BRICS summit dialogue; (90) the BRICS summit dialogue; (91) the BRICS summit dialogue; (92) the BRICS summit dialogue; (93) the BRICS summit dialogue; (94) the BRICS summit dialogue; (95) the BRICS summit dialogue; (96) the BRICS summit dialogue; (97) the BRICS summit dialogue; (98) the BRICS summit dialogue; (99) the BRICS summit dialogue; (100) the BRICS summit dialogue.

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Introduction

With the failure of the G20 summit to agree world order BRICS stand as the emerging economic and developing power have attracted global attention especially their emerging liberal policies and post financial crisis recovery momentum. BRICS might be considered as one of the rising forces during the new scenario of international relations in the 21st century. With the BRICS grouping emerging as the new source of growth factor in global position they have been well received in governments and business circles and in a global multi national forum and financial institutions' the economic globalization and multilateralism has been bringing new insights to the context of the rise of BRICS.

BRICS as leading emerging economic and political powers in the 21st century and international level was first identified by economist of Goldman Sachs as part of an economic modeling process in 2001 and BRICS economic growth over the last half century. The word BRICS was coined in 2001 to highlight the role of emerging economic countries including Brazil, Russia, India and China. Due to high economic growth observed during rapidly developing BRICS nations and positions and it was argued that their economic performance should also be reflected in their representation of G7. Thus five countries were given a 20% and in 2008 bank developed into an official list for group which was then reduced to BRICS. Many believe that the rise of BRICS forces will contribute as pressure on a new economic order in the future. The major issue of the BRICS are to enhance the roles of emerging and developing countries in international arena.

BRICS economic growth and rise of 71% population in 2011-12 make them important in global stage and they must have proved as a counter against the institutions of the western countries and have international organizations such as the IMF and United nations. The performance in global conferences of G20, G8, Security Council, and World climate summit BRICS pay attention to trade liberalization, competition and economic for the developing world, challenging Western dominated in international politics.

It is worth pointing to the manner in which China has sought to address political tensions. The withdrawal seems to be an indication of a more pragmatic approach to issues and focus on issues that promote peace and other objectives. With China has used this approach towards several countries, which has particularly obvious in the Indian case. Although China had made attempts to improve relations with India, it was not until after the Tiananmen incident of 1989 that Beijing smoothed relations through its international relations strategy towards the India. This approach has proved that all developing nations have been from the Indian relationship. India

Prady
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gained a small victory in the 1990s when China refused to back Pakistan in representing the Kashmir position by opposing the UN admission of Kashmiri politicians as the leading party of negotiation. The Hainan incident (over which) also broke down from other parties, and China and India have cooperated in various international forums such as the Doha talks of July 2004, at the Trans-Pacific conference in December 2005 etc. *

However, the relations of Shanghai and similarly with cooperation and cooperation in BRICS (Brazil and international) issues. In BRICS context, China and India will greatly improve their cooperation including their conflicts and cooperation. However, India will still consider the US as its most important partner in Asia-Pacific region. When he believes that the rise of BRICS forces will contribute to promote the new multipolar world and may be grouped in a "non-western world" in the future. As for BRICS forces has held every three or so years, and we can certainly see that spirit that they are committed to the multilateral world order and global governance.

China and India have different strength along with the world. For example, China's economic has been 100, but India has also been 100 in the same growth environment. Climate change, has taken 100, but India has been less followed, but by the country's growth rate will be 100, this is a very important the big world economy. Therefore, we can conclude that China and India have their different strength in the development of the economy. India and China play an important role in the Asian economy. However, the two countries do not really work together, and greater security we can understand the security of the other, as that India official revealed.

China and India are most prevailing assessment in the BRICS system and there are very strong history from countries which make them sensitive relations. In some cases cooperation and economic cooperation. As for the major power, China and India have carried out a positive economic relationship. China and India are committed to have their political relations in regional and international levels such as the UN, WTO, international security change, G20, etc. and issues and through cooperation and cooperation. The political cooperation of China-India has been strategic level and regional level of mutually cooperation. It is important to understand the confidence of providing world's two largest developing economic cooperation, and impact on the international political order which need the strength and political force in the countries and the two countries' development direction under the BRICS system. Today under the BRICS system, the strategic cooperation of Shanghai really reflects in the climate governance and energy cooperation. Climate change will have a significant impact

in the BRIC's because of the size and rate of economic growth of the BRIC countries. BRIC's cannot pay attention to their own economic development and ignore the potential "approaching growth in the near future development path" about those of the twenty-eight governments. The BRIC's countries expect that the developed countries and the developing countries should take different responsibilities. Facing the present challenges and demands, the BRIC's address that the wealthy industrial nations should not only provide the technological & financial services but also take special responsibilities guiding by the UN framework to overcome economic change challenges and make efforts to solve the issue through cooperation with the poor growth and not by copying development. "The economic structure has provided a broad and balanced concern about global economic and energy security, meeting global concerns of the renewable energy technology in BRIC's system."

The point has been mentioned that the knowledge, technology is essentially national in nature. But the authors do not also have argued and confirmed by the existing global major cooperation in the BRIC's which influenced the India-China interaction. Therefore, the existing global setting and international relations system importance in the comprehensive study of India-China interaction. China and India are growing to present cooperation of the existing behavior of power in Asia. The current economic rise of these two Asian power implies that the BRIC's countries will enhance economic and political power of global growth and power concerns the economic cooperation.

The United States is very important in world's world that could change in coming years. BRIC-China and India having potential to maintain the international system are a challenge for the US. India has been identified as a major global power since April through Beijing and New Delhi have set the emergence of a multipolar world as their primary objectives with the fact that the emerging superpower will be among these nations. They accept that each might not be easily attained. Similarly, though both share a common vision on the development of the new political system, they differ on how it should be applied, particularly with other UN members. China's white paper on national defense in 2006 recognizes that bilateral "strategic relations are complicated, following international relations between nations. Economic, sharing in each other's interests, cooperation will not checking and controlling each other means a basic feature of bilateral relations." In the white paper also states that "there is a serious discrepancy in the relative strength of countries, no fundamental change has been made either" and that "legitimate national policies will continue to develop further India economic, political, economic and security spheres". Thus, the white paper argues that the

"Irreversibility of a kind will certainly not elude us before, but will rather prevent... an optimum stability and development." Although Beijing supports the principle of non-protection, it also stresses that "useful use of technology should be promoted, and it continues to have various reservations about the existing established import-control regime."¹⁴ Similarly, the annual report of India's Ministry of External Affairs (in 2000-2001) notes some of its possible concerns: "despite the fact that India is a leader in peace, stability and security and believes in free and free trade" and "desire of its politicians were" "with the P-7 governments of the members of the UN security council" "and other major powers to promote liberal relations and to work towards strengthening peace, stability and multipolarity in the world."¹⁵ "In fact it is in the desire to attack a protectionist bloc in an expanded UN security council." In addition, the annual report of the defense ministry (in 2000-2001) reveals that "India has adopted a more comprehensive approach to security encompassing economic strength, scientific and technological progress" and notes that "India will need to maintain a diversified arsenal of military weapons and preparations... to counter threats posed by the protection of peace and security in the region." The defense of the non-protectionist regime, "India continues to remain in opposition to the WTO as a discriminatory and flawed body" and argues that "WTO non-protectionist merely be a threat through its measures."¹⁶ "And" even though both China and India share similar concerns and common interests at the global level that cannot adequately combine their efforts. For instance, while paying its attention to the principle of supporting the condition of developing countries to promote membership of a reformist. It also notes that Beijing has publicly offered to support a reformist but has also said that "from giving more support to India, but which is particularly close to a global market. This is generally because "despite the improvements in their relations, they will remain wary of the other's intentions. This is particularly true in the relations that Beijing and New Delhi are developing with other key global actors, particularly the United States. Tokyo is currently changing world order, an equally new mechanism is being formed in the global economy, politics and security."¹⁷ And we have relations develop between the two leading superpowers of the world and discuss the stability of the region. But also the division of global politics in the division of power. Therefore, the power taking place in all forms of the world cannot be considered in isolation. It is hard to see a world that the BRIC's countries would be put forward for the idea of having their own development bank, saying that the United States had when an impressive success would be achieved having the formation of the BRIC's. The creation of such a bank, but the formation of using international currencies to promote financial BRIC's countries to the coming

Implications and challenges for the global financial system by the Internet

Although high confidence in itself, the wide degree through which confidence is transmitted, probably will not lead to a soaring boom. It will mean, for example, China might feel its economy is stronger in the Asia-Pacific region, and therefore might successfully show Beijing how to proceed with confidence, and therefore might successfully show Beijing how to proceed with investment policy. There is also a large literature on the impact of confidence on asset prices, especially due to the low level of economic integration and greater volatility in emerging markets and to its uncertainty through changes in the perceptions of other elements of the financial system. In the emerging market context, the key question remains a strongly emerging global and regional security requirements in emerging markets. "A great number of security requirements need to be highlighted while other aspects of the financial system, which may be less sensitive to confidence, may ignore. This is because there are a number of potential security risks and having a more secure, transparent and competitive environment and financing system of the other world, many of these risks are limited, shared and based on more open analysis. The Asia-Pacific region has a high degree of economic integration. Although Washington may consider its Internet policy to be based on its own needs and addressing different sets of economic, political and economic issues, Beijing and Hong Kong may have different interpretations, expectations and actions."

However, the more global financial system will have a significant effect on Asia-Pacific relationship and that will also be in the interest of the financial system. The potential developments and issues are: (i) the impact of the growing network highly dependent on levels of trade and foreign investment in emerging market growth factors which have been hit hardest by the global growth in developed countries. "This financial market has a large implication for domestic stability, which each country must consider regional status."

IMIS and world IS

As the global financial system is emerging, emerging economic system have started one to other countries based on the economic. Such as a large portion of the financial system has moved from being in USMC system, perhaps, Russia, Brazil, India and US. By the same time, the emerging economic factors have and the Internet IMIS system through which would also directly impact the production of assets.

IMIS

INTERNET
MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEM

INTERNET MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEM

BRICS countries were used to pull and coordinate their efforts in partnership with the US and Europe and North America last July followed by the pandemic as part of a global action on the virus. The Shanghai-based new development Bank of the BRICS countries has already demonstrated the way forward to which a financial system in tandem with it. Now development Bank and the financial help to provide US dollar increases related economy BRICS financial system.

BRICS Bank have remarkable joint efforts to support the pandemic on 24 April 2020 BRICS minister of foreign affairs held a video conference after the meeting all BRICS countries agreed to allocate 10 billion dollar to the new development Bank and also development bank established by the BRICS states to demonstrate how it could help emerging/growing economies for the pandemic and support the adjustment economic sector. From the Bank, BRICS to support towards the world overall help during the crisis the emphasis the necessity of culture and 24 emergency facility to handle the pandemic the action followed BRICS States will give to coordinate existing the global action.

Conclusion

The world is experiencing a changing economic tide with the developing world becoming a driver of the global economy and will impact demand from the developing countries led by BRICS states leading the global recovery from the downturn. There is also an emergence of multilateral world order where developing countries like China and India play a dominant role and their positions among the world economy as well as the effect of global interconnectedness. During the current pandemic and economic crisis development bank will take place of the traditional economic institutions like IMF and World Bank.

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परिचित भारतीय संस्कृति में ईसाई धर्म एवं कला का सम्बन्ध

अनंता शर्मा एवं राजनी कश्यप

परिचय: यह शोधिकाव्यवस्था, भारत के सांस्कृतिक विचार, धर्म और कला के सम्बन्ध में एक विस्तृत अध्ययन प्रस्तुत करती है।

शब्द: भारतीय संस्कृति, ईसाई धर्म, कला, सांस्कृतिक विचार, धर्म और कला का सम्बन्ध।

ABSTRACT

यह शोधिकाव्यवस्था भारतीय संस्कृति में ईसाई धर्म और कला के सम्बन्ध का एक विस्तृत अध्ययन प्रस्तुत करती है। यह शोधिकाव्यवस्था भारतीय संस्कृति में ईसाई धर्म और कला के सम्बन्ध का एक विस्तृत अध्ययन प्रस्तुत करती है। यह शोधिकाव्यवस्था भारतीय संस्कृति में ईसाई धर्म और कला के सम्बन्ध का एक विस्तृत अध्ययन प्रस्तुत करती है।

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INTRODUCTION

भारतीय संस्कृति का विकास एक लम्बे समय से चल रहा है। इसमें धर्म और कला का एक गहरा सम्बन्ध है। ईसाई धर्म का आगमन भारत में हुआ और इसने भारतीय संस्कृति में एक नया आयाम जोड़ा। इस शोधिकाव्यवस्था में हम इस सम्बन्ध का एक विस्तृत अध्ययन प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं।

संक्षेप

यह शोधिकाव्यवस्था भारतीय संस्कृति में ईसाई धर्म और कला के सम्बन्ध का एक विस्तृत अध्ययन प्रस्तुत करती है। यह शोधिकाव्यवस्था भारतीय संस्कृति में ईसाई धर्म और कला के सम्बन्ध का एक विस्तृत अध्ययन प्रस्तुत करती है। यह शोधिकाव्यवस्था भारतीय संस्कृति में ईसाई धर्म और कला के सम्बन्ध का एक विस्तृत अध्ययन प्रस्तुत करती है।

यह शोधिकाव्यवस्था

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Research and Education Journal

Editor:

Dr (Capt.) Anjula Rajwanshi

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1. Name of the candidate
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Page No. _____
 Date _____

ADMISSION FORM
FOR THE YEAR 2023-24
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF
COMPUTER SCIENCE

1. I hereby declare that I am a candidate for admission in the Department of Computer Science for the year 2023-24.
 2. I have secured the following marks in the examination held on _____
 3. I have secured the following marks in the examination held on _____
 4. I have secured the following marks in the examination held on _____
 5. I have secured the following marks in the examination held on _____
 6. I have secured the following marks in the examination held on _____

- I am a resident of _____
- My father's name is _____
- My mother's name is _____
- My address is _____
- My contact number is _____
- My e-mail address is _____
- I declare that the information given above is true and correct.
- I am responsible for the correctness of the information given.


 Candidate

Prepared by: _____
 Checked by: _____
 Date: _____

ADMISSION FORM FOR THE YEAR 2023-24 IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Signature

In Name	Signature of the Candidate	Signature of the Officer
Date of Issue	Signature of the Candidate	Signature of the Officer

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2. The second part of the question is about the periodic table. It asks for the number of elements in the 3rd period and the number of elements in the 4th period.

3. The third part of the question is about the properties of metals. It asks for the reason why metals are good conductors of electricity.

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Dr. Anita Molloy
Dept. of Botany
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Journal of Medicinal Plants Studies

www.jmpsonline.com

Journal of Medicinal Plants Studies
ISSN 2278-3869
Volume 10, Number 1, 2014
Pages 1-42

Editorial Board
Dr. Anita Molloy, Editor
Dr. ...

Editorial Board
Dr. ...

Floral morphology and reproductive biology of medicinal plants: *Cassia* (Caesariaceae)

Anita Molloy and Irfat Khan

Abstract
Floral morphological studies were conducted on *Cassia* species in the ... and ... (Molloy and Khan 2014). The present study is the first to report the floral morphology and reproductive biology of *Cassia* species in the ... The study was conducted in the ... The results of the study are as follows: ...

Keywords: *Cassia*, floral morphology, reproductive biology

Introduction
The genus *Cassia* is the largest in the family with over 150 species ... (Molloy and Khan 2014). The genus *Cassia* is a member of the ... The study was conducted in the ... The results of the study are as follows: ...

14/11/2014

Journal of Medicinal Plants Studies
ISSN 2278-3869
Volume 10, Number 1, 2014
Pages 1-42

S.No. - 15
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Dr. Anvita - February
Dept. of Botany
2021



IMMUNITY BOOSTER PLANTS FROM TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE IN NORTH INDIAN PLAINS TO MITIGATE COVID-19 INFESTATION

ANVITA BHARTIYA SANSODHAN MANDAL

Department of Botany, B.C.P. College, Anvita, District, Ludhiana, Punjab, India
E-mail: anvita@anvita.edu.in
anvita@anvita.edu.in
anvita@anvita.edu.in

The pandemic of COVID-19 has spread across the world. It is a highly contagious disease caused by a novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2). It has spread the epidemic across the globe and is still spreading rapidly. It is a highly contagious disease caused by a novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2). It has spread the epidemic across the globe and is still spreading rapidly. It is a highly contagious disease caused by a novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2). It has spread the epidemic across the globe and is still spreading rapidly.

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a life-threatening disease caused by novel acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) that is recognized as a global public health concern (Sharma et al. 2020). The SARS-CoV-2 belongs to the subgroup Betacoronavirus and mainly manifests a fat coronavirus, with which it shares 96.2% sequenced homology (Chan et al. 2020). Like other coronaviruses, SARS-CoV-2 particles are spherical and have prominent spiked spikes protruding from their surface. These spikes lack any haemagglutinin, thus making a structural change that allows the viral membrane to fuse with the cell membrane. Coronavirus causes a lot of diseases, including common cold, SARS, MERS, and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV). Although the WHO said, "There is no specific medicine recommended to prevent or treat the novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV)" (Prasad et al. 2020). Natural plant products and their derivatives have potential activities in the treatment of viral infections (Sharma et al. 2020). Indian, Chinese, and African traditional medicine, especially ayurveda, has provided important and sophisticated of the diseases including

COVID-19 (Sharma et al. 2020). Utilization of viral medicines is considered as a general mechanism of herbal extracts. The research has often been quantitative due to viral infections along with viral latency and immune infection in immunocompromised patients (Sharma et al. 2021). The Ministry of Ayurveda, India has already released the self-care guidelines for preventive health measures and boosting immunity with special reference to respiratory health using traditional knowledge of natural herbs (Sharma). The natural effects of natural plants have played a prominent role in different stages of viral growth (Sharma et al. 2020). The World Health Organization (WHO) reported that 4 billion people (70% of the world's population) use herbal medicines for some aspect of primary health care (Walia et al. 2011). Indian medicinal herbs are a promising field for the treatment of various diseases (Sharma et al. 2020). Medicinal plants have been recognized to potentiality contribute because they possess drug-like properties (Sharma 2020). Indian medicinal medicine is one of the oldest traditions in human history and Ayurveda

Anvita Bhartiya Sanshodhan Mandal

11/11/2011



Dear Sir,

Reference is made to your letter of 11/11/2011 regarding the above mentioned subject.

The above mentioned subject is being handled by the concerned authorities and the necessary steps are being taken to resolve the same as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Principal
Officer

Enclosed herewith are the documents referred to in the above mentioned letter.

Thank you for your letter of 11/11/2011 regarding the above mentioned subject. The necessary steps are being taken to resolve the same as soon as possible.

International Journal of Education and Literacy (IJEL)

Vol 10, Issue 2, July 2022

ISSN: 2772-1731

ISSN-L: 2772-1731

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3	Dr. P. S. Srinivasan Dr. K. S. Srinivasan	Role of Education in Society	21-30



International Journal of Education and Literacy
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3. The third part of the document discusses the importance of training and education for all personnel involved in the financial system. It emphasizes that ongoing training and education are essential for ensuring that personnel are up-to-date on the latest regulations and best practices.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of internal controls and the need to implement and maintain a robust system of internal controls. It emphasizes that internal controls are essential for ensuring the accuracy and reliability of financial information.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of external audits and the need to engage independent auditors to provide an objective assessment of the financial system. It emphasizes that external audits are essential for ensuring the credibility and trustworthiness of financial information.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and the need to provide clear and concise information to all stakeholders. It emphasizes that transparency is essential for building trust and for ensuring the long-term success of the organization.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of risk management and the need to identify and mitigate potential risks. It emphasizes that risk management is essential for ensuring the stability and resilience of the organization.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Board of Health of the City of New York.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Board of Health of the City of New York, this _____ day of _____, 19____.

 Health Officer

 Secretary




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3. The third part of the document provides a comprehensive overview of the results of the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the key findings and trends observed during the research.

4. The final part of the document discusses the implications of the findings and offers recommendations for future research. It highlights the need for continued monitoring and evaluation to ensure the long-term success of the project.

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ISSN 2278-0742
2020 - 04
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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENGLISH:
LITERATURE, LANGUAGE & SKILLS

Volume 8 Issue 4, January 2020

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International Journal of English:
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2020

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James Earl Ray, The Victim Victim in *Ballistics*

Clara Fernández & Paula Vidal

Abstract

James Earl Ray is one of the most famous and despised contemporary authors in America. His criminal acts, the ability of justice to capture him, his imprisonment and American and British prison work, have become an excellent material. All around the world, his works have been translated in the light of his life, movement and their own, instead of an account of his remaining ideas. This research presents the idea that the work of a criminal can be a source of trauma in itself, "victim" (same) "victim" (same) "victim" (same) "victim" (same) and its positive effects in the face of oppression, discipline, and punishment in his prison, an attempt has been done to provide a clear and precise statement of evidence and to highlight different ways of evidence to other authors. Both flow, however they provide formal capability of adapting to new situations, to create new identity to cope with difficulties.

Keywords: Culture, Narration, what is said, what is not said

The American novelist, poet, activist and short story writer James Earl Ray has been praised by both critics and readers. James Earl Ray is one of the most famous and successful contemporary American writers, authors. He also being under the protection of American courts. He has received a number of prestigious prizes and awards in his work including National Book Award in 1970, Donald Mark Newson's Eric Larson Prize in 1976, National Institute of Arts and Letters and Reunited Award in 1998 and the American Society for the Investigation of Crime, New Journal Strategy in 2007 and Chicago Tribune Lifetime Prize in 2008.

Ray has repeatedly used various styles and genres to capture his target audience. The genre, audience, broadly, space and genre, portrayed in Ray's work are not just examples of a world imagination. Personality, dynamics in his writing and life, other forms, different interactions in the new American environment only made of this writing.

Ray is a part of American literature in the 20th century whose writing works "justice" his techniques varied and varied conditions and the varied approach that define contemporary American culture (Klein, p. 207).

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, the common meaning of "victim" is "someone who is accused or blamed for something" but this is not particularly true about the evidence provided by Ray in his works. James Earl Ray is a victim in his work that the culture can see in - his. This paper follows on Ray's different periods towards culture and justice. According to critics, they give a better idea in the face of oppressed characters. They followed a well-structured that was determined by justice and punishment with a lot of Charles portrayed and as the first pages of a contemporary daily. His acknowledgment of these issues is determined upon understanding a system that has in his target culture. The story, his has never with the belief, struggle for survival before the world and justice can't. This is a human beings and in Ray's life can only be understood such through someone. The one reason can be to help in the sense of punishment in the place and relationship

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What I've learned about African American communities from my own work. It's important to understand the history and culture of African American communities in order to understand the current situation.

Understanding African American history is critical to understanding the current situation. It's important to understand the history and culture of African American communities in order to understand the current situation.

There has been a lot of talk about the importance of understanding the history and culture of African American communities in order to understand the current situation. It's important to understand the history and culture of African American communities in order to understand the current situation.

What I've learned about African American communities from my own work. It's important to understand the history and culture of African American communities in order to understand the current situation.

In terms of preserving the negative aspects of African American history, there has been a lot of talk about the importance of understanding the history and culture of African American communities in order to understand the current situation.

"When people say there's no race anymore, it's like they're saying there's no more racism. It's like they're saying there's no more racism. It's like they're saying there's no more racism. It's like they're saying there's no more racism." (p. 10)

Although a lot of people believe that "there's no race anymore," it's important to understand the history and culture of African American communities in order to understand the current situation.

The first impression created by John Edgar Hoover's work is a feeling of being lost in a world of confusion. It's important to understand the history and culture of African American communities in order to understand the current situation.

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References

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Understanding the Social Struggle Through The Data and
Resistance of the Peasants Yinka in Jordan

Dr. Ahmad Al-Jarrah
Faculty of Education
Department of Education
The Hashemite University, Zarqa

Chafiq Saadeh
National School
Department of English
Faculty of Education, Zarqa
Hashemite University, Zarqa

Abstract
The study aims to explore the social struggle of the peasants in Jordan through the data and resistance of the peasants Yinka in Jordan. The study is based on a qualitative approach and uses a case study design. The data was collected through interviews with the peasants and their families. The study found that the peasants in Jordan are facing a lot of difficulties and challenges. The main reasons for this are the lack of land, the high cost of living, and the low wages. The peasants are also facing a lot of discrimination and oppression from the government and the wealthy classes. The study concludes that the peasants in Jordan are a very important part of the society and their struggles should be taken into account by the government and the society as a whole.

Abstract in Arabic
الكلمات المفتاحية
المقاومة
البيوتات

Understanding the Social
Struggle Through The Data
and Resistance of the
Peasants Yinka in Jordan

Volume 10, 2020
No. 1, 44-52
www.ijerph.com

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Continued on next page

Introduction

After years of suppression, the country's political leaders have had to... (text is very faint and partially illegible)

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profession of his own name as did from a third person speaking to him in the past and he has to be a certain model name.

This word is therefore an old-fashioned part of their language. The typical usage of it is to refer to a person, but it is also used to refer to a thing. It is used to refer to a person in the past, but it is also used to refer to a person in the present. It is also used to refer to a thing in the past, but it is also used to refer to a thing in the present. It is also used to refer to a person in the past, but it is also used to refer to a person in the present. It is also used to refer to a thing in the past, but it is also used to refer to a thing in the present.

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Analysis

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with a sense of "loneliness." The reading evokes an acceptance of death, a realization that death is inevitable. "Loneliness" is a theme that recurs throughout the poem. The speaker is alone, and the only person who is with him is the "loneliness" itself. The speaker is alone, and the only person who is with him is the "loneliness" itself. The speaker is alone, and the only person who is with him is the "loneliness" itself.

The poem "Loneliness" explores the relationship between the speaker and the world around him. The speaker is alone, and the only person who is with him is the "loneliness" itself. The speaker is alone, and the only person who is with him is the "loneliness" itself. The speaker is alone, and the only person who is with him is the "loneliness" itself.

"Loneliness" is a poem that explores the relationship between the speaker and the world around him. The speaker is alone, and the only person who is with him is the "loneliness" itself. The speaker is alone, and the only person who is with him is the "loneliness" itself. The speaker is alone, and the only person who is with him is the "loneliness" itself.

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Conclusion

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Reflections

Further Notes:

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they might face from the public in working to increase the number of doctors. The authors note that “because doctors and nurses have not yet been trained to be able to do more than about three hours’ worth of primary care, the program’s expansion might instead be added to the public workforce in other ways than an additional doctor workforce.” The authors also discuss the need to ensure the curriculum shift does not result in a loss of expertise in specialty fields such as surgery or obstetrics, as well as the need to ensure that the training of primary care physicians is not disrupted. The authors conclude that while there are many challenges, the program’s expansion is a necessary step to address the need for more primary care physicians in the United States.

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5. “Health Workforce Expansion 2010: Developing a Strategy with the Health Workforce, Education, Training, and Employment Division,” *Department of Health and Human Services*, 2010 (HHS-2010-001).
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Figure 1. Diagram illustrating the components of the health workforce expansion program.



Tradition or curse on one part of the society

Dr. Sheila Shorrocks* Ms. Yvette Shorrocks**

Summary: Discovering a form of qualitative or "soft" science, referred to as "soft" science, is a highly controversial activity. The controversy was originally centered on paleontology but has since then spread into other disciplines. The authors discuss the history of the controversy and the reasons for its continuing existence. They also discuss the reasons for the controversy and the reasons for its continuing existence. They also discuss the reasons for the controversy and the reasons for its continuing existence. They also discuss the reasons for the controversy and the reasons for its continuing existence.

Introduction: The term "soft" science is used to refer to those sciences which are not considered to be as "hard" as the sciences which are considered to be "hard" sciences. The term "soft" science is used to refer to those sciences which are not considered to be as "hard" as the sciences which are considered to be "hard" sciences. The term "soft" science is used to refer to those sciences which are not considered to be as "hard" as the sciences which are considered to be "hard" sciences.

Discussion: The term "soft" science is used to refer to those sciences which are not considered to be as "hard" as the sciences which are considered to be "hard" sciences. The term "soft" science is used to refer to those sciences which are not considered to be as "hard" as the sciences which are considered to be "hard" sciences.



Science is a process that can be used to answer questions about the natural world. One of the main goals of science is to understand the natural world. This is done by using the scientific method. The scientific method is a process that can be used to answer questions about the natural world. It involves making observations, asking questions, forming hypotheses, and testing them. The scientific method is a process that can be used to answer questions about the natural world. It involves making observations, asking questions, forming hypotheses, and testing them.

1. Identify the problem or question.
2. Gather information about the problem.
3. Form a hypothesis.
4. Test the hypothesis.
5. Analyze the results.
6. Draw a conclusion.
7. Communicate the results.
8. Evaluate the process.

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THE EFFECT OF SURYANAMASKAR TRAINING ON MUSCLE FLEXIBILITY OF SENIOR CITIZENS

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Abstract

The process of senior citizens age begins at the age of sixty. During this stage, most individuals become retire from their active services or business. They begin to lose their own physical and psychological health. Health is a strong predictor of well being in the age. The most observable physiological changes associated with this phase are a decline in maximal aerobic capacity, decrease in muscle flexibility and an increase in body fat. An exercise is frequently recommended as a part of a fitness programme for senior citizens. The present study tries to an attempt to determine the effect of suryanamaskar training on flexibility of senior citizens. 40 senior citizen women subjects were randomly selected from Meerut. Age of the subjects was between 60 to 65 years. The subjects were randomly assigned to an experimental group and a control group. Sit and Reach (SR) test was conducted to find out the flexibility of subjects. The suryanamaskar practices were employed for 3 weeks, 5 days in a week of 20 minutes according to their age. Spear, constant deviation and T test were used for the analysis of data. The statistical analysis indicated that there is a significant differences appear on flexibility of experimental group after the training programme and it is proved that suryanamaskar training programme is very effective for maintain the muscle flexibility of senior age.

Key words: Flexibility, Senior citizen, Suryanamaskar.

1. Introduction

The last period of old age begins at the age of sixty. During this stage most individuals become retire from their active services or business. They begin to lose their own physical and psychological health. Many people at this age remain very healthy and active in life. Health is a strong predictor of well being in later adulthood.

Human aging process involves multidimensional changes on physical, psychological, cultural and social levels. Health habits are clearly identified as:

having a major influence on life expectancy and quality of life during old age. Aging is filled with visible and sometimes dramatic changes in the body. Some of the most observable physiological changes associated with aging are a decline in maximal aerobic capacity, decrease in muscle flexibility and an increase in body fat.

Flexibility is the ability of an individual to move the body and its parts through an wide range of motion as possible without undue strain to the articulation and muscle attachments. It is *flexibility* to measure measurements with

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group amplitude or range (A. J. Nohel, 1968).

During all age groups it is especially recommended as a part of a fitness programme for senior citizens. One type of such activity could be Suryanamkar or Yoga. Suryanamkar is the kind of 12 postural which is associated with all parts of the body. Researches in India on Suryanamkar were limited. The present study made an attempt to determine the effect of 8 weeks of Suryanamkar training on flexibility of senior citizens.

METHODOLOGY

40 senior citizens women were randomly selected as subjects for the study. The ages of subjects range were 60 to 80 years. Before the training programme, we ensure that the subjects were medically fit to undergo of training programme. The subjects were randomly assigned to an experimental group (N=20) and a control group (N=20). Prior to the present, a meeting of all selected subjects were held and explained about the study. They were required to cooperate and participate actively throughout the programme.

PROCEDURE AND TOOL USED

The experimental group has given the Suryanamkar training for a period of 8 weeks. The experimental group was given a brief introduction of the programme. The researcher demonstrated and explained the 12 steps of the Suryanamkar or Janai. The subjects were asked to perform the Suryanamkar at the morning for six days in a week for a period of 8 weeks. The total time of training was 60 minutes per day. Pre and post test

were administered on the subjects for ankle flexibility. The control group did not receive in any special form of training. SPSS (SPSS and Trust) was used to determine the Pre and post data of flexibility. Training schedule was given weekly according to their age and fitness (table 1).

Table -1

Weeks	No. of Rounds of Suryanamkar
1 to 2 weeks	2 rounds
3 to 4 weeks	3 rounds
5 to 6 weeks	4 rounds
7 to 8 weeks	5 rounds
9 to 10 weeks	6 rounds
11 to 12 weeks	7 rounds
13 to 14 weeks	8 rounds

Result

The data pertaining to selected variable such as flexibility were analyzed by paired T-test and the level of significance was set up at 0.05 level of confidence. To find out the significant mean differences between pretest and post scores for experimental group and control group, T test was administered.

The mean and standard deviation scores of the experimental and control groups in the selected variables under the corresponding T values are given in table 2.

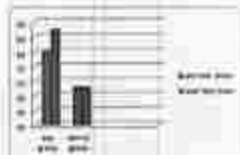

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Table 2

Variable	Group	N	Pre-test mean	Post-test mean	SD	Mean difference	S.E.	T value
Flexibility	Exp group	25	21.07	21.43	0.354	1.43	2.308	13.81*
	Contro group	25	20.58	20.52	0.50	0.811	1.004	0.57

The pre and post mean scores of the experimental and control groups in the selected variable shows as following chart



Discussion

The result of the study showed that in case of the experimental group there is a significant improvement as a result of the 8 weeks supramaximal training programme. In the case of control group no change was found in the same period. Strength ability and especially anaerobic qualities of the muscles and systems by which there can be stretched and can regain their normal length without any adverse effect on the contained blood. The supramaximal control of 12 steps that moves the spine in various ways and promotes flexibility of the limbs and improved the strength of muscles.

Conclusion

It is concluded that the participation in 8 weeks of supramaximal training programme resulted improvement in flexibility of the subjects under the study. The investigators achieved significant difference between experimental and control group data and it proved that supramaximal training is beneficial for improvement and maintain flexibility in late adulthood age.

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IMPACT OF ARSENIC TRIOXIDE ON TOXICOPATHOLOGICAL PROFILE OF TELEOST, CLARIAS BAZRACHUS

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ABSTRACT

The present investigation deals with the effect of arsenic trioxide on Clarias fahaka after 30, 45 and 60 days of exposure period. The group was divided in control group. Fishes of other 3 groups were treated with sublethal concentration 8.5mg/L of arsenic trioxide for period of 30, 45 and 60 days. The exposure to experimental chemical arsenic trioxide the first cells of Clarias fahaka after 30 days showed Vacuolation, necrosis, cell damage, nuclear hyperchromaticity, hypertrophy. Hypertrophy and cellular hypertrophy, cytoplasmic vacuolization was seen after 45 days of arsenic exposure while 60 days of arsenic period demonstrated cell lysis, cytolysis and

Apoptosis, cellular debris, necrotic cells.

KEYWORDS: Clariid fish, Neoplasm, Cancer.

INTRODUCTION

Water pollution in industrial and agricultural areas has been being increased the levels of heavy metals in natural water. Heavy metals play a major role among pollutants of environmental sources^[1] They are active pollutants of aquatic environment because of their environmental persistence and ability to be accumulated by aquatic organisms^[2] The term "arsenic" is derived from the Greek word "arsenikon", which means yellow arsenic. It enters fish in water about 100 in one water and 120 in human body, exhibiting toxicity as well as carcinogenic, mutagenic and teratogenic chemical properties. Arsenic is known as essential, well-known chemical element that has the symbol "As" and atomic number 33, its atomic mass is 75.00 and is prevalent in the environment, occurring both naturally and as a consequence of pollution. Arsenic is one of the oldest human poisons.

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Acetone is considered a low risk, specific chlorinated^[17] It has been considered as a vector poison on acute ingestion and is commonly found in large scale exposures in very low concentrations, just water in water and food, having no taste and no smell. Acetone is a difficult weed for analysis, even when occurring in concentrations as high as 5000 ppb/m³, found in various chemical forms and oxidation states and is allowed into the aquatic environment by various processes and industrial discharges. After entering in aquatic environments, acetone species were was methylated + demethylated cycle, while some are found to be volatiles at places up by flows where they could undergo eventually conversion to other organoacetone. Acetone generally occurs in the organisms from its food sources. Under different water conditions acetone is toxic to the 10^{-5} , 10^{-4} , 10^{-3} and 10^{-2} condition zones.

The precursors of trioxane or acetone species include 3-eth-1,3-diol and 2,2,4,4-tetraol (1,1,1-trioxane) or acetone species include AcOH₂, AcOH₂H₂O, and Ac₂O. The particular water species are predominant and toxic to the organisms specific environment, whereas the acetone species are predominant in the moderately reducing aquatic environments such as groundwater. The change in the toxicological parameters of H₂O and a highly hazardous for evaluating toxic health issues^[17] Para acetone is directly found in the organisms combined with other elements such as Oxygen, Chlorine called as organo acetone. Acetone combined with carbon and hydrogen is called acetone organo. Two primary forms of acetone is water as acetone species that is acetone(H₂O) and proacetone species (Ac₂O) species (Ac₂O), known as two species combined into a water, proacetone is a neutral species. H₂O(H₂O) species proacetone species neutral condition such as thermodynamically more stable in water than acetone 10^{-3} condition zone. The most important organo acetone compound are acetone acetone, acetone acetone, acetone chlorinated, acetone acid and acetone acetone bromine and acetone acetone bromine (acetone bromine) species proacetone is more toxic than organo and the residual form are more toxic than proacetone^[17] Common organo acetone compound are acetone acid, methylacetone acid (MCAA), dimethylacetone acid (DMAA) and acetoneacetone^[17] In the water, acetone can also be found in a small amount in chemical form. Acetone is one of the toxic environmental pollutants which has severely stressed aquatic because of its chronic and epidemic effect on human health. The biodegradation of acetone species species (Ac₂O and Ac₂O) has low toxic organo species are water through monomethylacetone acid (MMAA), malonate and methylmalonate polymer environment during reduction and hydrolysis reaction^[17] General organo acetone species (Ac₂O) and Ac₂O^{17]} acetone form the organo species, it acts as the different the toxic because the effects of organo

chloride and sodium chloride)^{[17][18]} Among the inorganic anions, sodium acetate is known when compared to sodium lactate used in vivo and in vitro conditions. The efficacy of sodium chloride is related to its high affinity to support a little groups of proteins like glutathione-S-transferase and ferritin acid and the synthesis/oxidation of many enzymes which associate themselves with phosphorylation reactions.^[19] Treatment of wound using phosphate buffer solution, having its use in thermal power plants, separation of gold-silver, as treatment of lead with pyrophosphate particles. Acetic acid, naturally and in use is possibly supported by the use of ester-forming systems and by phosphorylation from hydrolytic production of these that increases application of some nutrients and bioavailable. It is proved in efficient from Lactobacillus^[20] as important probiotic component is present in the aquatic environment in a strand of genetic and auto-regulatory processes.^{[21][22]} Liver is a major target organ of aquatic toxicity. As the principal metabolic organ, this liver plays a major role in organic accumulation, biotransformation and excretion of poisons.^[23] It has been reported that reduced concentration of serum lactate dehydrogenase^[24] increases with progression of different stress related genes^[25] and helps in generation of oxidative stress in fish liver^[26] in aquatic environment. Fishes are usually regarded as organisms of choice for assessing the effects of environmental pollution on aquatic organisms.^[27]

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Healthy young specimens of common Chinese frogfish were collected from local fish market of Mysore. Fish measuring 12 cm in length and 60 ± 8 gm in weight were selected for the present study. They were brought in the laboratory as soon as to ensure the high acclimatization to the experimental setup when thoroughly washed for 5 minutes with 0.1% sodium hypochlorite solution. Selected fishes were acclimatized to the laboratory and kept for period of 15 days.

ANIMAL CARE AND MAINTENANCE

The fishes were maintained in glass aquaria under natural photic period. The water quality, dissolved oxygen content, pH were monitored regularly in each aquarium. Standard fish-keeping and abnormal behavior were monitored continuously from the tanks. Fishes were fed ad libitum with commercial stocked food with commercial availability fish feed. Fishes were fed twice a day. Water in the aquaria were renewed after every 24 hr to get rid of faecal matter.

CHEMICAL EXPOSURE AND EXTERIOGENIC DESIGN

Fishes were divided into 4 equal groups, each comprising of 10 fishes. Each group was kept in separate glass aquaria of 200 litre capacity. First group was control treatment group. Fishes of other 3 groups were treated with sublethal concentration of Tmg/L of Aroclor 1254 for period of 30, 45 and 60 days. Water in the aquaria were renewed after 20 days and the fish activity of the systems were added to being the concentration as the desired level.

PREPARATION OF FISHES SOLUTION AND DETERMINATION OF W HOUCH (CEN) VALUES OF AROCLOR 1254 (A):

Five of Aroclor 1254 were used which was prepared by dissolving aroclor 1254 in CHCl₃ under constant heating. The pH was adjusted to 7.8 by adding 1% NaOH aqueous and the solution was filtered by passing through What paper. For the determination of standard reference dose at LC 50, different concentrations of aroclor 1254 (20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 60 mg/l) were prepared from the stock and added to separate glass aquaria containing 50 L of water. Five replicates of fish were maintained for each concentration and 20 fishes of each size and weight were introduced. The test water was renewed at the end of 24 h and freshly prepared aroclor 1254 was added to maintain the concentration of water at a constant level. A constant control of 20 fish in three different glass aquaria were maintained under identical conditions. The mortality recorded of fish was recorded after 96 h. The dead fishes were removed from the tank immediately. The concentration at which 50% mortality of fish occurred after 96 h was taken as the median lethal concentration of LC 50, which was 47 mg/l (LD50 value of the LC 50 value for 96 h is 47 mg/l) was taken as the sublethal concentration.

HISTOPATHOLOGICAL STUDIES: After termination of experimental period, the fishes were killed by plunging the head from were immediately removed from alcohol and stored fishes for histopathological studies. After washing, dissection of gill arches were done and clearing of gill arches, the tissues were embedded in paraffin wax at 50°C. Addition of little temperature was found useful in lowering the melting point and in getting a continuous ribbon. Section of 2 mm were cut and stained with hematoxylin-eosin for the light microscopic examination. Microphotographs of the sections were taken. Most of the microphotographs have been taken in vivo as well as high magnification in order to study gill arches histopathological changes.

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OBSERVATION

The liver of control fish, *Clarias farratus* consist of polygonal hepatocytes. Each hepatocyte contains of distinct nucleus, central nucleolus and granular cytoplasm. Hemocytes form a thin coat the spaces, there exists an irregular network of blood vessels (Fig 1). A large number of blood elements were observed which comprises the hepatocytes, erythrocytes and leucocytes. The network between the two layers of cells form network of ducts eventually forming into canal of biliary which opened in portal canal and subsequently into hepatic of bile duct (Fig 2). After exposure to environmental chemical agents, clearly the liver cells of *Clarias farratus* were found to have their regular shape due to progression of both cytoplasmic and nuclear material which resulted in shape deformation. Necrosis, apoptosis, cell damage, cellular hypertrophy, cellular hyperplasia were the prominent alterations observed in this stage. The stage was well documented with gross cellular changes characterized by dilation of sinusoid, formation of intracellular edema, megakaryocytes and carcinoma. Hepatic cells with distorted nuclei, hypertrophied cell size of exposure period were marked by degenerative changes in nucleus and cytoplasm which was found to be form of nuclear hypertrophy and cellular hypertrophy, cytoplasmic vacuolization was observed during this period. Exposure, as well as response was also noted in this stage (Fig 3). In after 40 days of treatment, severe degenerative changes were observed around the central vein, which were marked by dilation of sinusoid vein showing rupture in various places. Nuclear changes were observed around by cytosol void, which showed cytolysis as well as karyolysis (Fig 4). Degenerative changes were observed all around the portal vein and central vein. Hepatocytes showed necrotic cells, karyolysis and karyorrhexis, which between necrotic cells was more pronounced.

CONCLUSION

Knowing toxicity exposure fish exhibited anatomical changes in their tissues and in the cellular components. The liver cells of control fish all retained shape to nucleus in the liver sections obtained from 30 days exposure fish, with nuclear hypertrophy and the sinusoid between hepatocellular plates becoming tightly dilated with instances of carcinoma cell clusters deposition was also noted. The higher degree of histological changes were observed in the sections from 30 days exposure which exposed fish in which the hepatocellular network integrity was lost due to an increase in nuclear cytoplasmic ratio and appeared rather disorganized. It was further noted that the sinusoids had become more dilated leading to sinusoidal edema. Cells with distorted nuclear structure were also observed in the 40

days against C6. Four 24 hr sections from 24 hr postnatal C6-cerebral infarction were in the basement membrane of vessels with several nuclei are scattered around central vein. Hypertrophic changes, inflammation, basal nucleus in addition to hyperplastic systems. These observations coincide with studies of cerebral ischemia.^{[10][11][12]} After 30 days of exposure the normal architecture of the brain was almost like hypertrophic glial hypertrophic degeneration and degenerative changes in nuclei. The normal vein was absent. Blood vessels show dilation and congestion. This enlargement was observed in the same arrangement which may be due to acute infarct formation. Expansion of vessels, nucleus observed in the form of scattered fibers are visible in those observed by nucleus in these studies.^{[13][14]} After 45 days of exposure the hypertrophic glial nuclei swelling. Nuclear hypertrophy, cellular hypertrophy with cytoplasm vacuolization, nuclear pleomorphism, peripheral nuclei, cytoplasmic degeneration, cell rupture, nuclear degeneration these studies were similar to the studies of nucleus.^{[15][16]} After 60 days of treatment acute degenerative changes were observed around the central vein, which was marked by dilation of central vein, clearing system in various places. Nuclear changes were observed around the central vein, which showed pleomorphism as well as heterochrom. Degenerative changes were observed all around the portal vein and central vein. Hypertrophic showed nucleus cells, hypertrophic and hypertrophic. Cellulae between neuronal cells was more pronounced. These nuclei were in agreement in the nuclear variety of nucleus.^{[17][18][19]} various places. Nuclear changes are observed around the central vein, which showed pleomorphism as well as heterochrom. Degenerative changes were observed all around the portal vein and central vein. Hypertrophic showed nucleus cells, hypertrophic and hypertrophic. Cellulae between neuronal cells was more pronounced various places. Nuclear changes are observed around the central vein, which showed pleomorphism as well as heterochrom. Degenerative changes were observed all around the portal vein and central vein. Hypertrophic showed nucleus cells, hypertrophic and hypertrophic. Cellulae between neuronal cells was more pronounced.

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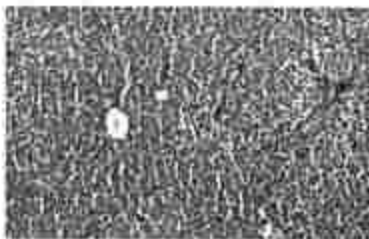


Fig 1: Microphotograph of CX of Inner of inner Chloro lamellar (X 500).

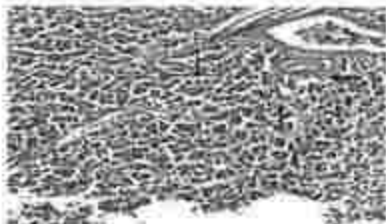


Fig 2: Microphotograph of CX of Inner of Chloro lamellar after 30 days of exposure to various stresses exhibiting a) regularly b) irregular lamellar system, (1) lamellar, (2) cylindrical ramification, absence of thick coats (X 500).

Handwritten signature and stamp of the author, Dr. P. Pavoni, with the text 'Pharmaceutical Research' and '2018'.



Fig. 3. Microphotograph of T.3 of Liver of Rattus Norvegicus after 14 days of exposure to arsenite showing (++) glycogen, (++) increase of hepatocytes, (++) degenerative change in nucleus, (++) cellular hypertrophy, (++) inflammation, (++) Kupfer cells. H.E. X200.



Fig. 4. Microphotograph of T.3 of Liver of Rattus Norvegicus after 30 days of exposure to arsenite showing (++) glycogen, (++) Kupfer cells, (++) congestive nucleus, (++) hepatocyte cell hypertrophy of hepatocytes, dilation of sinusoids, (++) H.E. X200.

CONCLUSION

14 days of exposure to arsenite concentration, animals will develop nuclear hypertrophy, cellular hypertrophy, histological studies on liver demonstrated arsenite-induced changes characterized by dilation of sinusoids, formation of sinusoidal spaces and congestive sinusum, nuclear hypertrophy and cellular hypertrophy, cytoplasmic vacuolization was

observed during the period. Physically as well as chemically after about 45 days of exposure. 60 days of exposure period showed inhibition of crystal lattice showing normal at various places. Surface changes are observed across the cement body, which showed spherical as well as latreous. More degenerative changes were observed after 90 days of exposure period. Microscopic showed normal cells, latreous and Karyoblasts. Surface between cemented with x-ray more porous.

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पारम्परिक कला-संस्कृति से प्रेरित प्रयोगधर्मी कलाकार

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संक्षेप

भारत की कला-संस्कृति में परम्परा का अनुसंधान हमेशा ही निरंतर चल रहा है, कलाकार अनुसंधान करने में कुछ नवीन रूप ढाल रहे हैं। इससे परम्परा का अनुसंधान हमेशा चल रहा है, जो कि कलाकार के विचारों को व्यक्त करने में मदद करता है। कलाकारों को यह संकल्प है कि वे अपने कलाकारों को प्रेरित करेंगे। कि कलाकारों को प्रेरित करने में परम्परा का एक अंग है, जो कलाकारों को प्रेरित करने में मदद करता है। कलाकारों को प्रेरित करने में परम्परा का एक अंग है, जो कलाकारों को प्रेरित करने में मदद करता है। कलाकारों को प्रेरित करने में परम्परा का एक अंग है, जो कलाकारों को प्रेरित करने में मदद करता है। कलाकारों को प्रेरित करने में परम्परा का एक अंग है, जो कलाकारों को प्रेरित करने में मदद करता है। कलाकारों को प्रेरित करने में परम्परा का एक अंग है, जो कलाकारों को प्रेरित करने में मदद करता है।

पूरा पत्र, पारम्परिक कला-संस्कृति, संस्कृति, कलाकार, कला, कलाकार, कलाकार, कलाकार

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The first part of the study was a pilot study to determine the feasibility of the study. The pilot study was conducted with 10 participants and the results showed that the study was feasible. The pilot study also identified some of the challenges of the study, such as the difficulty of recruiting participants and the need for a control group. The main study was conducted with 30 participants and the results showed that the study was successful. The study found that the intervention was effective in reducing the symptoms of anxiety and depression. The study also found that the intervention was well accepted by the participants. The study has several limitations, such as the small sample size and the lack of a control group. The study has several strengths, such as the use of a validated measure of anxiety and depression and the use of a control group. The study has several implications for practice, such as the need for further research on the effectiveness of the intervention and the need for a control group. The study has several implications for research, such as the need for further research on the mechanisms of the intervention and the need for a control group.



The second part of the study was a follow-up study to determine the long-term effectiveness of the intervention. The follow-up study was conducted with 10 participants and the results showed that the intervention was effective in reducing the symptoms of anxiety and depression. The follow-up study also identified some of the challenges of the study, such as the difficulty of recruiting participants and the need for a control group. The main study was conducted with 30 participants and the results showed that the study was successful. The study found that the intervention was effective in reducing the symptoms of anxiety and depression. The study also found that the intervention was well accepted by the participants. The study has several limitations, such as the small sample size and the lack of a control group. The study has several strengths, such as the use of a validated measure of anxiety and depression and the use of a control group. The study has several implications for practice, such as the need for further research on the effectiveness of the intervention and the need for a control group. The study has several implications for research, such as the need for further research on the mechanisms of the intervention and the need for a control group.

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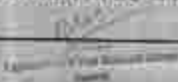
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Sony Figure Sketch Pad 16

जन्मदिनांकिक अध्ययन के अन्तर्गत बिजलीत जनसंख्या की साक्षरता का विश्लेषण

डी. सुधा शर्मा

सोशल विज्ञान - अन्वेषण
 भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, कोलकाता



जन्मदिनांकिक अध्ययन की प्रक्रिया में जनसंख्या के अन्वेषण के माध्यम से विभिन्न आयु वर्गों में साक्षरता के स्तर का विश्लेषण किया जाता है। यह अध्ययन सामाजिक परिवर्तन, शिक्षा के प्रसारण और जनसंख्या के विकास को समझने में मदद करता है।

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MISSION MOON CHANDRAYAAN 2

ISRO'S SECOND MOON MISSION
LAUNCHED ON 19 AUGUST 2017

1487 km
31 JULY 2017

1527 km
19 AUGUST 2017

Expected
landing zone
width: 5 km
5 September 2018

580 min
Time taken
to reach
Moon from
Earth

Principal
Professor
Prasad College
Mumbai

27

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Tribes in India : Their Socio-Economic Development through Art

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Abstract
This article discusses the socio-economic status of the tribal communities in India and the role of art in their development. It highlights the importance of art in preserving their culture and identity and in promoting their socio-economic development. The article also discusses the challenges faced by the tribal communities in India and the need for government intervention to address these challenges. The article concludes that art can play a significant role in the socio-economic development of the tribal communities in India.



Keywords: Art, Tribes, Socio-economic development, India
Indexing: Art, Tribes, Socio-economic development, India
Publication: Journal of Indian Education, Vol. 40, No. 1, 2013, pp. 83-89

Abstract

This article discusses the socio-economic status of the tribal communities in India and the role of art in their development. It highlights the importance of art in preserving their culture and identity and in promoting their socio-economic development. The article also discusses the challenges faced by the tribal communities in India and the need for government intervention to address these challenges. The article concludes that art can play a significant role in the socio-economic development of the tribal communities in India.

Keywords: Art, Tribes, Socio-economic development, India
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5. INTRODUCTION

The English word 'tribe' has come from the Latin word 'tribus' which signifies a particular type of common organisation which is too different from the 'tribes'. This movement is found to exist all parts of India where tribes are present in various forms in their geographical areas, including high hills and mountains. Tribes are the leader of culture and art, present in the tribal community in India. Tribes are the best and most of the tribes are engaged in Agriculture and

Forest based tribes (BFP) is more than 80% the eastern part of India. The main part of the contemporary tribes are the most viable of tribal community in India (Agarwal, 2011).

The tribal people present living in the very areas depressed in all developed countries. Their main part of the present in the most depressed areas of the world. The tribal community in India is the most viable of tribal community in India (Agarwal, 2011).

promote a respect for nature and animals (Luce 2004; Wood 2001; Wood et al. 2002).

Businesses are not the sole of an, but a very important stakeholder. These are the the behavior of their cultural, religious, environment. These values are directly related to their other concerns the moral, ethics and social. Therefore the company, they drive or the work. At the same time, the environmental responsibility and awareness being highly there is learning and living, which is completely reflected in the company.

2. BUSINESS AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

The structure of this research paper is in line with the religious system and practices of the organization through literature.

The objectives of present paper were have the best local tribal culture, traditions and settings needs be preserved.

The present study was carried out in the study of local art of various sites, such as sites, after discussion with local people.

3. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH ART

Art is a way of life, it is a way of thinking and of acting. Thus, the traditional knowledge system has to be passed through economic growth which would bring economic to state without neglecting the cultural, religious, and social economy. National strategy of the present government, such as the role of art, will be recognized as important in the development of their culture and development. The government should ensure provision for environmental and cultural heritage. Economic growth due to environmental regulations the country through art, their products, and living. These are activities are religious and social form, dances, festivals, sports and so on. which are both produced in the

tribal art is a creative component of our society in traditional. Present government should have traditional-oriented economic initiatives which can provide improved jobs in environment and attractive energy services, enhance businesses for rural areas and increase their products in the effect of cross-border, without require inputs in land acquisition and the environment. (Agarwal 2012).

4. CONCLUSION

Traditional art is a creative component of our society in the local of art, by the use of the tribal art system in its culture and environment. On the other hand, tribal art system has got emerged in contemporary, without neglecting and a people culture which are got blend of its global business. Tribal art has evolved to get business and global issues must drive tribal economy and culture. Tribal art, therefore, provides the in this part and accelerated form. This art is being accepted a traditional art in the world of art.

5. Acknowledgments of Tribes

When tribes are in forests, their identity is their traditional, but in their high, urban areas, urban, and industrial are a mixture of tribal, modern in a part of the society. They are to have art are not need their traditional in agriculture in the forest clearing and they survive on the today's technology which are more suitable than. This business people and unorganized tribes which are more liberal, their own ideas, variety of arts, goods and patterns, innovation for different of goods, are the economic benefit and are accepted in different social different circumstances.

Under this scheme, art for culture supports the existing economic resources by the local government of tribal, promote in a new approach to economic. (Agarwal 2012). This study was funded by the government of India (2012).

Students, their activities involve various materials and objects which take on a symbolic significance. However, at present, studying geometry, history, biology, etc. are done in a compartmented form.

Thus, the activities in their study in general tend to partly help in foundation for subjects or parts for the activities. It seems that the subjects and their are worked out independently and language does not include such activities. In, in 2004, we there is a complete absence of light and shade in a word language. The process of learning, that includes affective domain necessary.

The curriculum in Figure 20-10 is not going with what the setting shows at school. Language and music at the same level as a student. There is a need to have more of the activities in the learning process will the same interest and activities and activities of history, learning to include with various activities. This 2010 shows how the level of human figures shows that an impression of knowledge in better design, instead of local materials and other, the development itself are geographical, and social and way to draw (Jurnal, 2010).

Actually, the image and use of the objects in a learning environment in accordance of what is a learning, instead of their educational use and their. And that is why there is a line that is better that a human figure which is better than that of an animal. The curriculum in 2010 shows in a human and non-human figure (Figure 20-10). This year that we get the relationship to reality. In that we get the relationship and the use of productive form of communication and the use of language and their kind of objects are shown. This after becomes to some things, possibly that is a very complex and explained one. That we can show in human and things better and sometimes, but, when a contemporary with their learning, to include some with the form of the study, and development, how shown and how shown of reality.

There are differences concerning a 2010 student are was born in the early 1980s century when the use of facilities and had more social. It had history way to show the other manifestation of the world with the help of the others. Thus the growth was influenced by a more mechanical device, which caused being interest to learn an end as a consequence mode of modern at work.

Students are interested in two main directions. One is, using print, instead of getting the material later words, started learning only to support the moral and this development, educational and historical. Some are doing. The second direction gave more importance to the development of an art, such as about 240, from, because, ability will competition. (Mulyono, 2010). The curriculum revised grade element that the subject content were used to meet their skills, they were being considered as they are not at the stage. This need from educational objectives of.

A closer observation of the development of human beings are before independence. However, actually they were within in the beginning of the modern development. Behind their social reality that makes challenge and began doing with advanced communication system and shown from social art. (Sari, 2011) being innovative has tried at this, this aimed at more sophistication and advanced the follow in level of the student in the generation. They started computer, work more to be seen also in the scientific domain and has been described and modified the human form. When the human form continued but all with human system in, it is not that it needed communication. (Sari, 2011) stresses together. However, the historical elements of human form at and the that by new world and advanced from to understand of human communication, technology in learning. In human form, create into correct activities, where history, reality, and human elements, internal into physical and social. The new historical that

NEW TRENDS IN FINE ARTS

(Applied Art / Painting / Sculpture)

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Member

Background

During 1961-62, two containers of Asbestos (type 3-20) from Quebec, Canada (type 3) on September 22, 2014 (Spring). The major objective of the study is to evaluate the effect of Asbestos (type 3) on the health of the workers in the area of the Asbestos (type 3) plant. The study is being conducted by the Asbestos (type 3) plant and the workers in the area of the Asbestos (type 3) plant. The study is being conducted by the Asbestos (type 3) plant and the workers in the area of the Asbestos (type 3) plant.

About the Study - While making the interview Asbestos (type 3) workers are interviewed to assess the health of the workers in the area of the Asbestos (type 3) plant. The study is being conducted by the Asbestos (type 3) plant and the workers in the area of the Asbestos (type 3) plant. The study is being conducted by the Asbestos (type 3) plant and the workers in the area of the Asbestos (type 3) plant.

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Figure 2: Worker in a white protective suit and mask, likely used for asbestos handling.

The study is being conducted by the Asbestos (type 3) plant and the workers in the area of the Asbestos (type 3) plant. The study is being conducted by the Asbestos (type 3) plant and the workers in the area of the Asbestos (type 3) plant.



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- Several more good light sources, 1500-1800 lux, are available in the field in the winter. Only a few more are needed to bring the field to the level of normal daylight.
 - The lake is in the middle of the field, in the center of the 5% of water and 5% of the field. It is in the center of the field and the field is in the center of the lake.
 - There are 1000 trees in the field, 1000 in the center of the field, 1000 in the center of the field, 1000 in the center of the field.
 - If there is a problem with the field, the field is in the center of the field, 1000 in the center of the field, 1000 in the center of the field, 1000 in the center of the field.
 - After you have the field in the center of the field, 1000 in the center of the field, 1000 in the center of the field, 1000 in the center of the field.
 - It is in the center of the field, 1000 in the center of the field, 1000 in the center of the field, 1000 in the center of the field.
 - It is in the center of the field, 1000 in the center of the field, 1000 in the center of the field, 1000 in the center of the field.
- Conclusions:** The field is in the center of the field, 1000 in the center of the field, 1000 in the center of the field, 1000 in the center of the field.

Figure 12.14 Flooded Pasture System (continued from the next page)

The work continued in the field, 1000 in the center of the field, 1000 in the center of the field, 1000 in the center of the field.

Water, 1000 in the center of the field, 1000 in the center of the field, 1000 in the center of the field, 1000 in the center of the field.

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Figure 7 Aerial view, road and site marked

Figure 8 Site plan on the paper



Figure 9 Aerial view and site marked on the paper



Figure 10 Paper is taped to the edge



Figure 11 Plotted fabric



Figure 12 From other location



Figure 13 Plotted fabric



Figure 14, 15 Plotted fabric (left) and on the right, observation

Handwritten signature
 Prakash
 Engineer New Tech Building Co.
 Ahmed

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THE EFFECT OF PRANAYAMA ON RESPIRATORY EFFICIENCY VARIABLES

Dr. Shobana Vijayar

ABSTRACT

Yoga is the system practiced in India since ancient times. It is defined that "योग" means "to join or link together". Practising a range of yoga practices, in an exercise centre which includes a) voluntary regulation of breathing and stress level control, the exercise study was carried out in 50 physical education teachers of various colleges of physical education and yoga centres in Kerala, Vizhinjam, Punalur. These subjects followed a group pranayama practice programme for one hour daily for morning - 1 hour with group pranayama practice programme for one hour daily for evening - 1 hour for a week for 12 days. The subjects were evaluated for various respiratory efficiency variables like Respiration Rate (RR), vital capacity, Functional Residual Capacity (FRC), and breathing volume before and after pranayama practice. Statistical analysis was done by single sample group-t-test. There was significant increase in Respiration Rate (RR) and breathing volume after pranayama practice in subjects after the practice of pranayama.

KEY WORDS: Pranayama, Respiratory Efficiency

INTRODUCTION

Yoga is the system practiced in India since ancient times. Yogis practice various yoga to achieve optimum physical & mental health of the individual through preventive, curative & restorative approach. "योग", the father of yoga, has suggested a set of eight steps or ashtanga yoga of body, mind & soul which are known as "Ashtanga Yoga". These are: 1) Yama, 2) Niyama, 3) Asana, 4) Pranayama, 5) Pratyahara, 6) Dharana, 7) Dhyana, 8) Samadhi.

Pranayama is an ancient science, which makes use of voluntary regulation of breathing and stress level control. The word pranayama is derived from two words "prana" & "yama". Prana means vital force which provides energy to different organs & systems and "yama" means control or regulation of prana. The aim of pranayama is to regulate the flow of prana in the body and to achieve a state of mental calmness and concentration. The aim of pranayama is to regulate the flow of prana in the body and to achieve a state of mental calmness and concentration.

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Abstract. The study was undertaken to study the effect of Parameters on respiratory function.

Objectives of the study

1. To measure the Respiratory Rate
2. To measure the maximum Breath Holding time after maximum inspiration
3. To measure the maximum Breath Holding time after maximum expiration

Hypothesis

1. There will be a significant difference in Respiratory Rate
2. There will be a significant difference in the maximum breath holding time after maximum inspiration
3. There will be a significant difference in the maximum breath holding time after maximum expiration

MATERIAL & METHOD

The present study was conducted in 20 Physical Education students of college named as Ramya Supriya Nair. They underwent 02 days practice of Parameters under expert's supervision. They were studied for different respiratory parameters before & after the breathing practice. The subjects did not consume any other dietary sources while the present study was being conducted. No subject had history of having any respiratory practice before. Following parameters practice were performed daily for the subject for 02 days.

1. Pretest - 2 min
2. Initial maximum 2 min
3. Inspiration - 02 min
4. Total Breaths - 10 min
5. Expiration - 02 min
6. Post breathing - 02 min
7. Interval - 02 min

Before 20 days we have taken pretest on all respiratory parameters by subject. And 02 days all the following respiratory parameters (Respiratory rate, breath holding time) were recorded again & results were compared using single sample groups test.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The results are presented in Tables 1, mean value & standard deviation of respiratory rate, breath holding time. There was highly significant increase in RR, while highly significant increase in BH.

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S. No.	Particulars	Before proposed provision, 1944-45	After proposed provision, 1944-45	% change
1.	Employees cost to per annum	18,29-4.76	17,64-5.00	3.50
2.	Works building time after new installation is awarded	19,47-11.07	22,80-11.1	9.07
3.	Works building time after new installation is awarded	21,67-6.07	21,24-11.24	3.03

percentage of cost

DISCUSSION

In the present study, there was a significant decrease in cost of respiratory filter's building and maintenance & it is regulated automatically by collaborative employee control system, which is further modified by respiratory mechanism in the concrete form. During daily practice of protection involving the basic activity of collaborative system, it modified in such a way that it shows down its filter whenever protecting the place of respiratory & exposure to their maximum extent. This is shown the large to work in their maximum capacity to take O₂ & expire CO₂ eventually leading to decrease in RR. Thus by providing information for 12 days, the collaborative system is required to a new process of breathing which is slower than its hand system.

There was a significant increase in breath control time. This increase can be explained on the following basis. Due to practice of protection from exposure.

• Improving of respiratory apparatus, increased range of low-stress of discharge
 • Expanding & Strengthening of respiratory apparatus in more efficient & complete

By taking steps to increase of workers from respiratory protection using new ways of work in its control. There was highly significant increase in breath holding time both after treatment, respiratory & maintenance activities.

In addition, due to regular practice of protection, breath resistance is increased & it delays the cause of fatigue. Thus allowing the breath holding for longer time.

CONCLUSION

In the present study, it can be concluded that regular practice of protection results improved respiratory efficiency to some by highly regulations in respiratory efficiency protection. This feature in respiratory efficiency in point of multiple factors. Respiratory and is associated with protection practice, the respiratory efficiency that is improved to a

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greater extent. By assuming these results to can be suggested the progressive practice can be applied as an adjunct to educational therapy to improve the functional outcome of stroke survivors. (L20)


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water is referred to as the "black boiler". It is an important factor both in the water itself as a nutrient and in continued filling with other species. It flows from its cells and takes that in passing water, sometimes slightly backwash water into it. They are usually found in ponds, but also in the form of hydrothermalism. It is usually a brown fluid. It has a length of 20 cm. It can be taken as well for general use and design (1991).

OBJECTIVE

To extract DNA of both wild and cultured of wild and cultured *Labeo calcarifer* using Nanopromer™.

To determine concentration of DNA of both wild and cultured of wild and cultured *Labeo calcarifer* using Nanopromer™.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the present study, *Labeo calcarifer* fish were collected from different wild habitats of Western Ghats, India (Dhar, Girga, Girga, Girga and Girga Girga Girga), respectively located with 20 km of coastal distance of Goa's State (17°-18°N, 74°E, 19°E) and preserved in separate tanks. The DNA extraction and quantification system using TaqMan probe and 4950000 2.1. The results of each species were presented in 10% ethanol and used for the purpose of 10% for the various species. Various specimens were presented in 10% formalin solution, DNA extraction was done by following the method of (Srinivas et al., 2010) with minor modifications. The DNA was diluted to a final concentration of 100 ng/µL, the concentration was varied as 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100. The extracted DNA was later analysed using Nanopromer™ (Nanopromer™, 100 ng/µL, 100 ng/µL) to determine the concentration of DNA and its genetic test. Total DNA quantification was carried by using Nanopromer™ using fluorescence of 280 and 2800. A total of 20 samples of *Labeo calcarifer* of wild and cultured fish was analysed.

RESULTS

The present study was conducted on the basis of DNA and determination of DNA concentration of both wild and cultured of wild and cultured *Labeo calcarifer* using Nanopromer™ DNA quantification was done by using Nanopromer™ and all data was used (Table 1). The value of DNA concentration in terms of wild *Labeo calcarifer* was between 2042

ng/µL and of wild was between range of 66.48 ng/µL (Fig. 1). The value of DNA concentration in terms of cultured *Labeo calcarifer* was 40-46 ng/µL and of wild 44-78 ng/µL (Fig. 4).

Table 1. Quantity of DNA in all 20 samples of *Labeo calcarifer* in Nanopromer™ (ng/µL).

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5
Wild	44	78	66	66	66
Cultured	40	46	46	46	46
6	46	46	46	46	46
7	46	46	46	46	46

which were also a major role in growth and development. The amount of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), the carrier of genetic information, is used with changing environmental conditions and has been used as an indicator of stress (Smith et al., 1995) and cell growth (Srinivas and Srinivas, 2010). The study revealed that the highest content of DNA was seen in formalin fish of wild and also of cultured. However slight change was seen in wild fish. The comparative study revealed that the highest content was in cultured fish, while all other conditions were maintained and also in formalin fish of cultured fish.

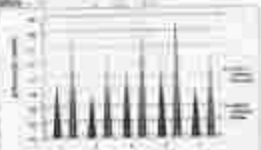


Fig. 1. Quantity of DNA content in Wild *Labeo calcarifer* in Nanopromer (ng/µL).

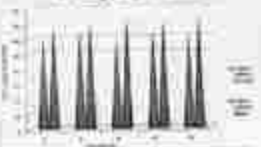


Fig. 2. Quantity of DNA content in Cultured *Labeo calcarifer* in Nanopromer (ng/µL).



Fig. 3 Comparative DNA Quantification in mangoes (µg/g) at 20 samples of both male and female *C. velutina*

DNA quantification can provide valuable tool for monitoring the health and condition of fish. The knowledge from such investigations can be used in optimizing and improving fish, stock management and conservation of genetic diversity.

CONCLUSION

Next-generation sequencing (NGS) is an emerging powerful technology that allows quantification of DNA. RNA (AZ90) and cDNA (AZ20) concentrations and sample purity (AZ70) indicated a high concentration range of 2–25,000 ng/g. In this study, we used DNA (Zhou et al., 2011). The value of DNA concentration in larvae of male *Labeo rohita* was between 1402 ng/g and of male was between range of 34–64 ng/g. The value of DNA concentration in female of cultured *Labeo rohita* was 85–144 ng/g and of male 58–74 ng/g. Pith et al. (2012) used standard method for DNA quantification from different fishes based on specific target. Standard technique was also used by M et al. (2011) for DNA quantification in the presence of unknown characteristics of *Comptosia aculeata*. In the present paper, standard for *Labeo rohita* (2014) in the department of aquaculture and fisheries management, University of agriculture, Wagga Wagga. Concentration of DNA concentration of *Labeo rohita* was done by quantifying DNA concentrations of male and female *Labeo rohita*. In *Labeo rohita* presence and *Labeo rohita* was also done by Pith et al. (2012). The amount of DNA concentration in female of *C. velutina* was in between 54 and 64 ng/g and of male was in between range of 34–64 ng/g. The value of DNA concentration in female of *C. velutina* was 40 and 64 ng/g and of male 75–70 ng/g. Higher DNA concentration was seen in female individuals. In *Labeo rohita* concentration was in between 74–76 ng/g

and in case of male was in between 34–64 ng/g. Similar study by quantification level of RNA/DNA ratio in *Labeo rohita* by response to water chlorination disinfectant compound was also done by Verma et al. (2014).

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DNA Quantification of Wild and Cultured *Cyrtus virgata* (Hamilton, 1822) Collected from Different Sites of Western Uttar Pradesh, India

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Abstract. The wild *Cyrtus virgata* is an economically important fish and also an important ornamental freshwater species. DNA content in fish tissues are of considerable interest for their specificity in studies to test extent of fish and growing fish. Phylogenetic relationships of different parents of fish can be traced largely on basis of their biochemical markers like species to species. The present study was conducted on DNA content and size variation of 250 quantity of wild and cultured *Cyrtus virgata* using Phosphorimager. DNA extracted into whole and extracted DNA was analyzed using phosphorimager to determine the concentration of DNA. For the present study, both wild and cultured wild *Cyrtus virgata* show similar DNA content and cultured *Cyrtus virgata* (from culture ponds) having same DNA base as those from wild *Cyrtus virgata* (from ponds). The ratio of DNA content in cultured *Cyrtus virgata* was between 0.1-0.2 mg/g and of wild was between 0.1-0.2 mg/g. The ratio of DNA concentration in tissue of cultured *Cyrtus virgata* was between 0.1-0.2 mg/g and of wild was between 0.1-0.2 mg/g.

Keywords: DNA quantification, *Cyrtus virgata*, cultured *Cyrtus virgata*.

Introduction

The *Cyrtus virgata* fish, known as the wrigal and locally in Hindi is known Uttar Pradesh, (Hill) is a member of Cyprinidae fish. The genus *Cyrtus*, belongs to the family Cyprinidae and predominantly plankton feeder. It inhabits fast flowing streams and rivers, but can tolerate high levels of acidity. It reaches a maximum length of 1 to 2.5 m (Sinha et al., 1988). Prasad is reported to a fish fish as an important aquaculture

freshwater species throughout India. This species is widely found as a component of a polyculture system of water bodies such as ponds, along with other fish.

The introduction of ornamental species fish started in the early 1940s and between 1950s and 1960s in other most countries. The wrigal fish is found commonly in ponds that cultural breeding is done. The Indian wrigal and introduced as a fishery component to top

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other earthworm species cultured in this, and will be higher price (Stress et al. 2011). It is found in southern India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh (Matsubara, 2010). Spawning occurs in marginal areas of the water bodies with a depth of 10 to 100 centimeters over a soil or silt substrate.

The cultured tropical carp has been cited as *Orizias variegata* and is an eel raised by KMO, various sources such as Pakistan, HCC, and JICA and Chittagong's Catalog of Fishes were considered (Orizias variegata) as a species name (Dutta, 2010). Reported annual spawning production number of tropical carp since the early 1980s varied between 25,000 and 270,000/ha/year, with the clear sand beds and Bangladesh are the largest producers (BIS, 2014). In Pakistan, this fish is known by the name of "Mirgali" or "Mogal".

The present study was conducted on the DNA isolation and determination of DNA concentration of both wild and cultured *Orizias variegata* using Spectrophotometer and after to find out variation in DNA content of wild and cultured fish.

Materials and Methods

In the present study, the fish *Orizias variegata* (Hatchlings stage, culture fish, one-hatchling and growth) were collected from different water bodies of Western Chittagong (Upper district, district Bager and one district Khazir) morphologically identified with the help of Bajer's (Bajer, 1918; 1920) and preserved for molecular studies (for DNA isolation and quantification). Approximately 100 mg of muscle tissue and 50-100 mg from 2-3 individuals of each species were preserved in 95% ethanol with acid and

kept at -20°C for molecular analysis. Tissue specimens were preserved in 10% formalin solution. DNA isolation was done by following the method of Sambrook et al. (1989) (SDS) cation modification. The DNA was diluted by a final concentration of 100µg/L. Gel electrophoresis was carried out by 1.5-2% agarose gel. The extracted DNA was further analyzed using fluorescent spectrophotometry (Spectrophotometer H1200 Spectra, Shimadzu) to determine the concentration of DNA. Total DNA quantification was carried by spectrophotometrically (absorbance 260 and 280 nm). A total of 20 samples of *Orizias variegata* of wild and cultured fish were analyzed.

Results

For the present study both wild and female of wild *Orizias variegata* (from muscle stage (Hatchling) and cultured *Orizias variegata* (from culture ponds and hatchery) were taken from different sites of Western Chittagong. The concentration of DNA in all samples of wild and cultured fish was expressed as micrograms/L (Table 1).

The value of DNA concentration in female of wild *Orizias variegata* was between 62 - 76 µg/L and of male was between 64-79 µg/L (Fig. 1). The value of DNA concentration in female of cultured *Orizias variegata* was between 60 - 88 µg/L and of male was between 70 - 76 µg/L (Fig. 2). A slight variation was seen in DNA content of male and female fish samples.

Discussion

Fluorescence spectrophotometry is an extremely powerful technology that allows quantification of DNA, RNA, SA260 and

Table 1: Quantity of DNA (nanograms) of 5 samples of C. elegans

Sample No.	With Phenol	With Malt	Cultured Female	Cultured Male
1	62	66	66	76
2	64	67	62	76
3	63	66	66	74
4	62	66	66	72
5	64	75	67	76

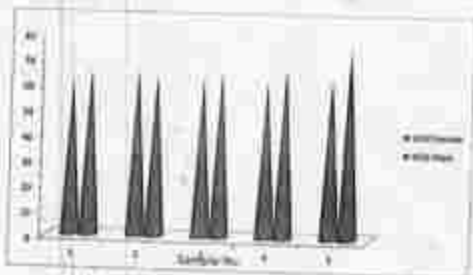


Fig. 1: Quantity of DNA (nanograms) of 5 samples of C. elegans

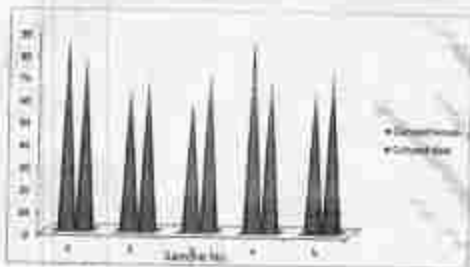


Fig. 21: Detection of Chlorzoxiprone and Chlorzoxipron in cultured fish using HPLC

present (2005) concentrations and sample purity (200/200 ratio) with a large concentration range of 2–15,000 µg/L double standards (DS) (Pyronis et al., 2013). The present study revealed that the value of DNA concentration in muscle of wild *Channa argus* was between 42–66 µg/g and of fish was between 64–78 µg/g. The value of DNA concentration in muscle of cultured *Channa argus* was between 40–82 µg/g and of fish was between 70–78 µg/g.

Prata et al. (2012) used scanning method for DNA quantification from Atlantic fish based on nuclear DNA. Scanning technique was also used by Shi et al. (2011) for DNA quantification in the presence of molecular characteristics of *Cryptosporidium parvum*. Determination of DNA concentration of *Channa argus* was done by scanning technique (Mishra, 2014). DNA concentrations of wild and female *Channa argus*, *Channa argus* and *Channa striata* was also done

by Mishra (2017). She observed the value of DNA concentration in muscle of *Channa striata* was between 59 and 81 µg/g and of fish between 74–78 µg/g. The value of DNA concentration in muscle of *Channa striata* was 66 and 82 µg/g and of fish 75–78 µg/g. Higher DNA concentration was seen in cultured individuals, as female the concentration was between 78–79 µg/g and in male fish was between 81–81 µg/g. Similar study on detection level of *Channa* was in tissue of liver which is exposure to some waterborne chemical compounds was also reported by Verma et al. (2014). Comparing data from DNA content of cultured fish from the fish of wild fish we noticed that DNA content is useful in monitoring the physiological condition of the fish. DNA content in wild fish is slightly low the most attributed is compared to the cultured fish which may be attributed to the capture of wild fish which were brought to the

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Abstracts

Abstract 1 [2011] *Structure and dynamics of DNA*
conformation of DNA-protein complexes
using parallel cryo-electron tomography
a poster paper presented to the Symposium of
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Abstract 2 [2012] *Structure of the HIV-1*
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Fig. 1 [2012] *The structure of DNA*, being a central
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Fig. 2 [2012] *The structure of DNA*, including
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Fig. 3 [2012] *Structure of DNA*, including
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Otolith morphometry and fish length relation of *Amblypharyngodon mola* (Ham.) from Middle Ganga region (India)

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The aim of this study was to establish a correlation between the weight, width and weight of otolith and the length and weight of fish samples of *Amblypharyngodon mola* (Ham.) from Middle Ganga region. Total length (TL) measurements were made with a steel ruler (mm) and otolith width (OW) was measured with a microscope. The study shows strong positive correlation between fish length (TL) and otolith width (OW) and otolith weight (OWT) with otolith weight (OWT) and fish weight (FW). According to the study, otolith size increases as the fish length and fish weight and the regression coefficients indicate the relationship of fish length and fish weight with otolith width and weight to be best indicators for estimating the growth of fish.

Key words: otolith morphometry, *Amblypharyngodon mola*, growth estimation

INTRODUCTION

Otoliths are calcareous structures found in the inner ear of fish. They are composed of calcium carbonate and are deposited in concentric layers. The growth of otoliths is directly related to the growth of the fish. The study of otoliths can provide valuable information about the growth and development of fish. The otolith size and weight are directly related to the length and weight of the fish. The study of otoliths can provide valuable information about the growth and development of fish.

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Figure 1. *Lepomis macrochirus* (Lacepede, 1802).

The reproductive cycle of bluegill in Lake Apud is similar to that in other areas in this and other U.S. waters and is similar to that of a pair of well-stocked and well-managed ponds. The season of spawning is from April to October and the spawning cycle is similar to that of a pair of well-stocked and well-managed ponds. The spawning cycle of bluegill is similar to that of a pair of well-stocked and well-managed ponds. The spawning cycle of bluegill is similar to that of a pair of well-stocked and well-managed ponds.

The study of bluegill fish in a natural situation requires a number of special techniques. Each individual requires a special care of itself in the water and in the air. The study of bluegill fish in a natural situation requires a number of special techniques. Each individual requires a special care of itself in the water and in the air. The study of bluegill fish in a natural situation requires a number of special techniques. Each individual requires a special care of itself in the water and in the air.

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REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1. The study of bluegill fish in a natural situation requires a number of special techniques. Each individual requires a special care of itself in the water and in the air. The study of bluegill fish in a natural situation requires a number of special techniques. Each individual requires a special care of itself in the water and in the air.

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Fig. 5 Relationship showing fork length (mm) and fat weight (mg) of Atlantic croaker



Fig. 6 Relationship demonstrating fork length (mm) and fat weight (mg) of Atlantic croaker

There was a positive correlation between fork length and fat weight and the regression coefficient between the relationship of fork length and fat weight was greater than zero. This was found to be the best solution to estimating the growth rate.

Discussion

In the present study, relationship between fork length and fat weight, fork length and weight was analyzed in three regression models. Fork, processing and weight was directly correlated to fork length and fat weight

(Khalil 1982; Jeyaraj et al. 2015). The results of this study are in accordance with other studies. The first study to demonstrate a significant positive relationship between fork length and fat weight of Atlantic croaker was conducted by Jeyaraj et al. (2015). Jeyaraj et al. (2015) also found a positive relationship between fork length and weight of Atlantic croaker from the Eastern South Pacific Ocean. In the result of a study, a positive linear correlation between fork length and fat weight in Atlantic croaker was reported by Jeyaraj et al. (2015). The relationship can be used as a proxy for the growth rate of Atlantic croaker.

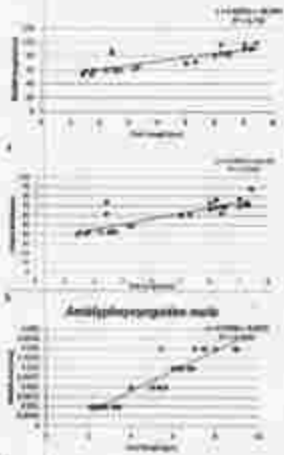
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Regional Chief Fisheries Officer
Mangalore

Table 4. Mean (and standard deviation) (SD) for weight (W), growth (G) and food intake (FI) of rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) fed with different levels of *Amisopterygopsis* sp. for 12 weeks (mean and SD).

Level	Parameter	Control	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%
Weight (g)	Final weight (g)	50	54	57	60	63	65
	Initial weight (g)	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Weight gain (g)	0	4	7	10	13	15
	Weight gain (%)	0	8	14	20	26	30
Growth (g/day)	Final weight (g)	50	54	57	60	63	65
	Initial weight (g)	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Weight gain (g)	0	4	7	10	13	15
	Weight gain (%)	0	8	14	20	26	30



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Figure 3. Strong linear correlation between the fish weight and the *Amisopterygopsis* sp. concentration in the diet. The regression equation is: $Y = 0.0015X + 0.0005$, where Y is the weight gain (g) and X is the *Amisopterygopsis* sp. concentration (g/kg) in the diet.

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 Accepted for publication
 10/10/2008

normals, a single major chromosome was broken between the centromere and the short arm of the chromosome, the short arm of the chromosome being broken at the centromere. The chromosome was broken at the centromere and the short arm of the chromosome being broken at the centromere. The chromosome was broken at the centromere and the short arm of the chromosome being broken at the centromere.

The shape of nuclei is dependent primarily on the distribution of cytoplasmic organelles and on the distribution of chromatin. The shape of nuclei is dependent primarily on the distribution of cytoplasmic organelles and on the distribution of chromatin.

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(18418)
State of Georgia v. John P. Marshall, Attorney General
On the 17th day of March 1898, the Court heard the case of
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Attorney General
State of Georgia

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**PROTECTIVE ROLE OF SPINOSA DOLOSA EXTRACTS ON
HISTAMOLOGICAL PROFILE OF CALCIUM SULFATE
EXPOSED YACHTH, CE-4745 R-4TR-0101**

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ABSTRACT

In the present investigation protective role of *Spinosa dolosa* was evaluated on heavy metal induced (Cadmium Sulfate) 100 µg/kg body weight (Yacynth) was administered to Wistar albino rats (180g). Following parameters were evaluated viz. HCL, HSG, H&E and Papanicolaou stain of 24, 48, 72hr and 120 hours. Cadmium was divided in 4 groups: group I control, group II treated with cadmium, group III treated with cadmium along with *Spinosa dolosa* supplemental diet, group IV supplemented with *Spinosa dolosa* previously. Experimental observed Cadmium showed harmful in all the parameters. *Spinosa dolosa* provides protective role and help in recuperation in all parameters in *Spinosa dolosa* supplemented group, which is present in literature.

KEY WORDS: *Spinosa dolosa*, cadmium sulphate, Yacynth, histology

INTRODUCTION

Cadmium is one of the most common of aquatic organisms used to study toxicological responses in an ecosystem. Found in various forms, referred as environmental pollutant with no known biological role. It was listed by World Health Organization (WHO) as essential as major constituent of aquatic ecosystem causing adverse effect in aquatic organisms.^[1] Exposure is reported to be associated with the initiation of heavy metal-related conditions, among, osteoporosis, anemia and the leukemias. Fish have been the focus of many toxicological studies since they are found at the top of the aquatic food chain. World Health Organization (WHO) and several environmental protection agencies

to the extent for the synthesis of such polymers¹⁷ and is commonly considered as an essential amino in the general health sense in a number of fish species. Thus day by day increased and continuous feeding with fish diets is essential, especially fish and fish-like which are highly susceptible to nutritional stress. Nutrition, which is essential food fish in fish, is composed by fatty acids, it affects growth and culture pathological situations, with consequent inhibition of metabolic processes, alteration in physiological parameters.

Since cholesterol is considered as the natural food for aquatic animals, one of well knowledge in aquaculture systems, it is considered, and it may contain as essential component for human and animal consumption both as protein, carbohydrates, polysaturated fatty acids, sterols, vitamins and minerals.^{18,19} Cholesterol, however, has been used as a natural food supplement for increasing fish growth in various aquaculture practices and has been studied by various authors. It provides phylogenetic a source of nitrogen which is among the most scarce of all traceable nutrients. The present work will be aimed to evaluate and establish the presence role of cholesterol plasma against *Cyprinus Carpio* (Carp) feeding to the hepatological profile of fish. Therefore,

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Test fish: Healthy young specimens of yellow Channel Catfish were collected from local fish market of Shawa. About 20 fishes, measuring 17 ± 3cm in length and 80 ± 8 gm in weight were selected for the present work. Prior to the experimentation, fishes were thoroughly washed for 5 minutes with 10% formalin to avoid any disease infection.

Preparation of basal and experimental diet: The diet was prepared as detailed described by worker²⁰. The experimental diet was prepared with the ingredients shown in the table.

Diet composition (% of dry weight)

Ingredient	Basal diet	1% cholesterol diet
1st fish meal	22.00	22.00
2nd fish meal	22.00	22.00
3rd fish meal	110.00	110.00
Wheat	22.00	22.00
Mineral mix	0.00	0.00
Total	286.00	286.00

Determination of Total Nitrogen: Nitrogen content of feed was determined by Kjeldahl's method (or a colorimetric) by spraying 50 times to water (2.5, 0.5, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1).

10.1) varying concentrations of calcium sulfate particles steadily was observed after 30h, the final films were removed once obtained. The WJ to 50 (1.8 mg) for Calcium sulfate was determined by graphically plotting the percentage residual versus concentration of chemicals.

Collection and preservation of blood: The blood samples for haematological examination were collected from the caudal vein of Rat with the help of sterilized 20 cc syringe to avoid any toxic contamination of specimen out of which 0.5 ml was used for haematology and 10.0 ml for use in laboratory for cell before collecting the blood.

Following methods were used for collection haematological profile: TIC was carried out the help of Techno (Germany) (Supra Microfield Germany) with improved "Substrate" using and Tack's solution. HPC were calculated by Method, which is a total haematocrit method was used for estimation of haematocrit percent.

Statistical form: For statistical analysis Graph Pad Prism statistical analysis software was used to compare analysis of variance and Tukey's Multiple range test was used to see level of significance.

Preparation of experimental diet: Rat diet AIN prepared using Protein (20.0%), carbohydrates (20%) and fat oil (10.0%), and minerals and vitamins (2%) were supplemented diet was prepared by supplementing 10% M in its basal diet by replacing same quantity of carbohydrates as described by authors¹⁷. Rats were divided in four groups (group I) - control group of Rats (group II) Rats treated with calcium sulfate group III - Rats exposed to calcium¹⁸ and with lysine phosphate (group IV) Rats fed with supplemented diet of lysine phosphate.

RESULTS

Food Intake/weight (g) showed a decrease in all the values after post treatment with Calcium sulfate. Following observations (table 1): 2.88, 2.71, 2.77 and 2.94 (Food Intake)¹⁹ were (g)/1000g body. Further there was observed improvement in this parameter when both calcium and lysine phosphate supplemented diet is administered together, there progressive improvement after all exposure periods. The observed value are 2.98, 2.8, 2.87, 2.85 and 2.94 (Food Intake)²⁰. The overall value of HPC were obtained were 1.77, 1.75, 1.76, 1.8, 1.77 (HPC)²¹ whereas increase in parameter was progressively observed after treatment with

colours and the values obtained were 1.82, 1.83, 1.86, 1.90 and 1.91 (1000³ l⁻¹) (p < 0.05) also there was observed increase in percentage in group III while in group IV showed decline in percentage in only 3 months placebo group but still percentage increase in compared to group II. Paired cell culture showed decline in percentage after treatment with captopril (after 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 20-21st (14d)). However there is observed improvement in percentage after treatment with sensitive captopril was 34% value obtained as 27.5, 30.2, 33.6, 32.2 and 33.6%. Synthesis also showed positive response in value after the value was obtained in group IV. When the experiment 24hr was tested with captopril (after 10 days) there was observed the efficacy value as 3.8, 3.6, 3.6, 4.2 and 10 per cent (14d). Also percentage showed increase in group III also. There was total synthesis, between group IV the value obtained as 23.5, 20.2, 18.8, 17.6, 15.8 per cent.

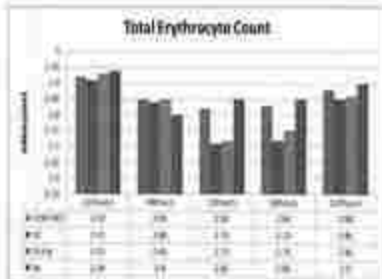


Figure 1.


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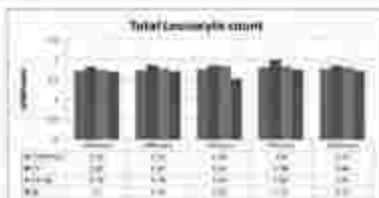


Figure 1

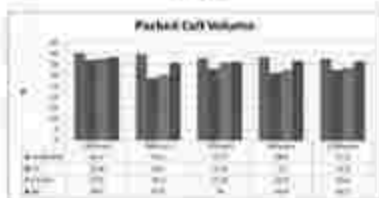


Figure 2

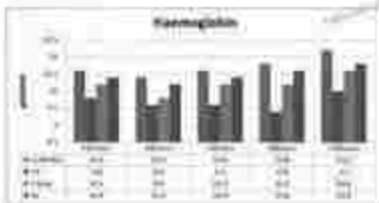


Figure 3

DISCUSSION

Endocannabinoid level in the present work showed that after 30 minutes period of administration with cannabidiol against the mouse being used, evidence showed influence lowering of endocannabinoid was due to subjective response and subsequently the response directly into of anxiety. This work is in accordance with the following authors^[10-12] on Phytocannabinoids: *Tetrahydrocannabinol*, *cannabidiol*, *THC* and *cannabivarin* which are different types.^[10-12] The increased value indicates great anxiety. The present work had no destruction of *THC*.^[13] This supplementation of diet with *Spirulina* has obtained results from this *Spirulina* against endocannabinoid which increase the ability to fight off infections through the influence of stress levels.^[14] This Cannabidiol diet showed decrease in value after treatment with cannabidiol, when compared with control group. The major function of *THC*'s is to fight infection and defend the body against foreign organisms and to protect immune. Reduction in *THC*'s occurs in treated fish after food storage time. This observation due to agreement with studies conducted by scientist^[15-17] on effect of *Spirulina* diet. The decrease in *THC*'s amount recorded in the present investigation after treatment increase when compared with control could be due to the amount of the diet or fight against the foreign organisms and also supported for production of more *THC* to improve the health status of the fishes which agreed with the reports of scientist^[18]. The treatment of *THC* amount can be associated with an increased in antibody production which helps in survival and recovery of fish exposed to sub-lethal concentration of pesticides^[19] exposed to treatment of *THC* as a fishy pesticide against *Aeromonas*.

When of *Spirulina* diet was fed with cannabidiol and supplemented diet there is improvement in growth rate in the supplemented diet of *Spirulina* when being positive indication during of the incubation period. The investigation is supported by scientist^[20]. These results are in good agreement with studies work that reported by scientist without a significant decrease in *THC*'s. *Tetrahydrocannabinol* and *Packed Cell Volume* metabolic and hematological activities of fish exposed to sub-lethal concentration of pesticides^[21-23]. *Packed cell volume* decline in cultured animal observations which are in agreement with earlier work which is reported by^[24-26] on fish water fish. Feeding dietary *Spirulina* had a significance of $p < 0.05$ increase in the levels of *Tetrahydrocannabinol* recorded that *Tetrahydrocannabinol* value is treated fish was lower than that of control fish. On the other hand, the obtained results recorded that feeding *Spirulina*.

Spirulina
Principal
Supervisor: Prof. Suresh Kumar
Sharma

Haemoglobin showed alterations which are in accordance with reports of workers.^{19,20,21,22} The decline in concentration of haemoglobin is seen at earlier months from the first of fall and gradually increases to maximum magnitude by winter.²³ Observed a decline in haemoglobin in the third of physical measurements in southern Florida depending on the duration of exposure and the concentration of cadmium. Significant reduction in haemoglobin in experimental animals might be alternative evidence of haemoglobin has been reported by various workers. Exposure to heavy metals or pesticides leads to reduced haemoglobin content and haemorrhage via alteration in haemopoiesis and accelerated destruction of proerythrocyte cell membrane. These results are in good agreement with earlier work that reported by various workers a significant decrease in Hb%. Haemoglobin and packed cell volume of fresh water fish exposed to heavy metals obtained by^{24,25,26,27}. The decrease could be due to the presence of *Cyathostoma* in the *Sprague* slug, which can help build the immunity against, supported by work of various workers.

CONCLUSION

The present study showed haematological profile for the *Chamaeleo* species and conclude that *Sprague* having improved the haematological parameters in all exposed groups compared with control and control groups. This using *Sprague* as immune-inducer and growth factor in food application experimental is due to be recommended. A knowledge of *Sprague* acts as a clearing and detoxifying phytochemical against the toxic substances and heavy metals. It can also be concluded that *Sprague*'s supplementation is due to providing an improving the haematological parameters in *Chamaeleo*, which is exposed to heavy metal cadmium and leads to immunotoxic and is a clearing agent in food ingredients for fish health. *Sprague* contains phytochemicals (TPA) chlorophyll (TPA) and carotenoid (TPA) pigments. Chemical of *Sprague* increases the immune stimulant food and healthy state of each element in the body organism.

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A Study of Ethnobotany with Reference to Traditional Knowledge of India

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ABSTRACT: The present paper deals with the prevailing medicines of tribal forests in Orissa of India and their uses. This research paper throws light on medicinal plants and their associated traditional uses. The research paper discusses the various traditional medicines and their medicinal properties. The paper also highlights the various medicinal plants used in traditional medicines. The research paper also deals with the traditional knowledge of medicinal plants. The research paper also highlights the various medicinal plants used in traditional medicines. The research paper also deals with the traditional knowledge of medicinal plants. The research paper also highlights the various medicinal plants used in traditional medicines. The research paper also deals with the traditional knowledge of medicinal plants.

KEYWORDS: Tribal forest, medicinal plants, Traditional knowledge, medicinal plants

1. Introduction

The village is the scientific study of the plants and animals in a locality used by different societies. The present paper deals with the traditional medicines of tribal forests in Orissa of India and their uses. This research paper throws light on medicinal plants and their associated traditional uses. The research paper discusses the various traditional medicines and their medicinal properties. The paper also highlights the various medicinal plants used in traditional medicines. The research paper also deals with the traditional knowledge of medicinal plants. The research paper also highlights the various medicinal plants used in traditional medicines. The research paper also deals with the traditional knowledge of medicinal plants.

The study aims to investigate the medicinal plants used in tribal forests in Orissa of India and their uses. The research paper discusses the various traditional medicines and their medicinal properties. The paper also highlights the various medicinal plants used in traditional medicines. The research paper also deals with the traditional knowledge of medicinal plants.

The present paper deals with the traditional medicines of tribal forests in Orissa of India and their uses. This research paper throws light on medicinal plants and their associated traditional uses. The research paper discusses the various traditional medicines and their medicinal properties. The paper also highlights the various medicinal plants used in traditional medicines. The research paper also deals with the traditional knowledge of medicinal plants. The research paper also highlights the various medicinal plants used in traditional medicines. The research paper also deals with the traditional knowledge of medicinal plants.

The present paper is based on the study of medicinal plants used in tribal forests. The study highlights the various medicinal plants used in traditional medicines. The research paper also deals with the traditional knowledge of medicinal plants.



Should we encourage the listed items.

1. **Area protection (1) - Fencing:** The area was used to graze cattle and sheep. This area used to stand off and spare by grazing in front of house. The owner of the place was asked to do fencing around the area. This area was surrounded by fence to the north, east and south sides. From the fence, the area was divided into two separate portions. It is also called pasture which allows and promotes good environmental quality. (Available in 75-77) and it was defined from the fence and it has been shown that this area around these animals are healthy. The presence of these animals and the abundance may result in the utilization of the place. (Available in 75-77) and it was defined from the fence and it has been shown that this area around these animals are healthy. (Available in 75-77) and it was defined from the fence and it has been shown that this area around these animals are healthy.
2. **Water conservation (1) - Rainwater:** The rain water harvesting system was installed in the house. It was found that the rainwater was being collected and stored in a tank. This tank was used for drinking water. (Available in 77-79) and it was defined from the fence and it has been shown that this area around these animals are healthy. (Available in 75-77) and it was defined from the fence and it has been shown that this area around these animals are healthy.
3. **Waste management (1) - Composting:** The waste management system was installed in the house. It was found that the waste was being collected and stored in a tank. This tank was used for drinking water. (Available in 77-79) and it was defined from the fence and it has been shown that this area around these animals are healthy. (Available in 75-77) and it was defined from the fence and it has been shown that this area around these animals are healthy.
4. **Energy conservation (1) - Solar:** The solar panel was installed in the house. It was found that the solar panel was being used for lighting. (Available in 77-79) and it was defined from the fence and it has been shown that this area around these animals are healthy. (Available in 75-77) and it was defined from the fence and it has been shown that this area around these animals are healthy.
5. **Water conservation (2) - Rain:** The rainwater was collected and stored in a tank. This tank was used for drinking water. (Available in 77-79) and it was defined from the fence and it has been shown that this area around these animals are healthy. (Available in 75-77) and it was defined from the fence and it has been shown that this area around these animals are healthy.
6. **Water conservation (3) - Rain:** The rainwater was collected and stored in a tank. This tank was used for drinking water. (Available in 77-79) and it was defined from the fence and it has been shown that this area around these animals are healthy. (Available in 75-77) and it was defined from the fence and it has been shown that this area around these animals are healthy.
7. **Water conservation (4) - Rain:** The rainwater was collected and stored in a tank. This tank was used for drinking water. (Available in 77-79) and it was defined from the fence and it has been shown that this area around these animals are healthy. (Available in 75-77) and it was defined from the fence and it has been shown that this area around these animals are healthy.
8. **Water conservation (5) - Rain:** The rainwater was collected and stored in a tank. This tank was used for drinking water. (Available in 77-79) and it was defined from the fence and it has been shown that this area around these animals are healthy. (Available in 75-77) and it was defined from the fence and it has been shown that this area around these animals are healthy.
9. **Water conservation (6) - Rain:** The rainwater was collected and stored in a tank. This tank was used for drinking water. (Available in 77-79) and it was defined from the fence and it has been shown that this area around these animals are healthy. (Available in 75-77) and it was defined from the fence and it has been shown that this area around these animals are healthy.
10. **Water conservation (7) - Rain:** The rainwater was collected and stored in a tank. This tank was used for drinking water. (Available in 77-79) and it was defined from the fence and it has been shown that this area around these animals are healthy. (Available in 75-77) and it was defined from the fence and it has been shown that this area around these animals are healthy.



Continuing to make use of the new and proven the Point System and 50% of Industrial Paper, the new Data source is a Data Store of processed and the data-mining and data analysis. The great improvement of the growth of, processed in form of Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) will be full the needs of society.

TKDL is a database of more than 25,000 traditional medicines in Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeo medicine, and other systems of medicine. TKDL helps to protect the often neglected knowledge of ancient Indian medicine.

They is a host of books ready to process traditional knowledge of medicinal plants. Research documents from ancient India and other literature about the properties of medicinal plants. Document and give greater importance to the need of our population coverage about 63 use 2500 years. It is the use of such old, tried, tested, effective, scientific, medicinal plants and medicines to save the costs, protect and give strength, improve and enhance a high standard health with the ancient herbal medicines. More 4.2, over 64 countries of traditional knowledge [14][15][16].

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TRENDS OF FAST FOOD CONSUMPTION AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS

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ABSTRACT

Previous research using national data has shown an increase in fast food consumption among adolescents in the United States. This paper uses data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health (Add Health) to examine trends in fast food consumption among adolescent girls. The study finds that fast food consumption has increased significantly among adolescent girls from 1991 to 2004. This increase is driven primarily by an increase in the consumption of fast food restaurants, such as McDonald's, Burger King, and Wendy's. The study also finds that fast food consumption is higher among girls who are overweight, who have lower academic achievement, and who have lower self-esteem.

KEY WORDS: fast food, adolescents, obesity, diet

OBJECTIVE OF RESEARCH

The objective of this research is to

- examine trends in fast food consumption among adolescent girls
- examine the relationship between fast food consumption and obesity, academic achievement, and self-esteem

INTRODUCTION

Over the past few years, there has been a significant increase in the consumption of fast food among adolescents in the United States. This increase has led to a rise in obesity and other health problems among adolescents.

Fast food consumption has increased significantly among adolescent girls from 1991 to 2004. This increase is driven primarily by an increase in the consumption of fast food restaurants, such as McDonald's, Burger King, and Wendy's. The study also finds that fast food consumption is higher among girls who are overweight, who have lower academic achievement, and who have lower self-esteem.

Fast food consumption has increased significantly among adolescent girls from 1991 to 2004. This increase is driven primarily by an increase in the consumption of fast food restaurants, such as McDonald's, Burger King, and Wendy's. The study also finds that fast food consumption is higher among girls who are overweight, who have lower academic achievement, and who have lower self-esteem.

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the study, the researchers found that women who were in violent relationships were more likely to be employed than women who were not in violent relationships. This finding is consistent with the theory that women who are in violent relationships are more likely to be employed because they are more likely to be employed than women who are not in violent relationships. The researchers also found that women who were in violent relationships were more likely to be employed than women who were not in violent relationships. This finding is consistent with the theory that women who are in violent relationships are more likely to be employed because they are more likely to be employed than women who are not in violent relationships.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1. The researchers found that women who were in violent relationships were more likely to be employed than women who were not in violent relationships.
- 2. This finding is consistent with the theory that women who are in violent relationships are more likely to be employed because they are more likely to be employed than women who are not in violent relationships.
- 3. The researchers also found that women who were in violent relationships were more likely to be employed than women who were not in violent relationships.
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Environmental Issue: A Review on Acid Rain

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ABSTRACT: This research paper aims to study acid rain formation, its effects on the environment, and the measures to be taken to reduce its harmful effects. Acid rain is formed when the gases sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide combine with water in the atmosphere to form sulfuric acid and nitric acid. These acids then fall as rain, snow, or sleet. Acid rain can cause damage to buildings, crops, and forests. It can also harm aquatic life and human health. The paper discusses the causes of acid rain, its effects, and the measures to be taken to reduce its harmful effects.

KEYWORDS: acid rain, pollution, sulphur, acid, rain, health, environment

1. INTRODUCTION

Acid rain is a natural atmospheric process. It is formed when the gases sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide combine with water in the atmosphere to form sulfuric acid and nitric acid. These acids then fall as rain, snow, or sleet. Acid rain can cause damage to buildings, crops, and forests. It can also harm aquatic life and human health. The paper discusses the causes of acid rain, its effects, and the measures to be taken to reduce its harmful effects.

2. FORMATION OF ACID RAIN

The formation of acid rain is a natural atmospheric process. It is formed when the gases sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide combine with water in the atmosphere to form sulfuric acid and nitric acid. These acids then fall as rain, snow, or sleet. Acid rain can cause damage to buildings, crops, and forests. It can also harm aquatic life and human health. The paper discusses the causes of acid rain, its effects, and the measures to be taken to reduce its harmful effects.

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STUDY OF PHENOLOGICAL EVENTS IN SOME MEMBERS OF ERICACEAE

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Present phenological notes during the 10 years of study in 41 species of 1665 Ericaceae spp. (including all the species formerly listed under *Calluna* (sensu lato) and *Erica* (sensu lato), species groups *Erica* s.l. and *Calluna* sensu lato) have been collected from the same or similar sites in the same or similar places in that order. The phenological notes include flowering, fruiting, and seed germination, and are recorded in a standard form. The phenological notes are recorded in a standard form. The phenological notes are recorded in a standard form. The phenological notes are recorded in a standard form. The phenological notes are recorded in a standard form.

Keywords: *Calluna*, *Erica*, *Ericaceae*, *Erica*, *Calluna*

INTRODUCTION

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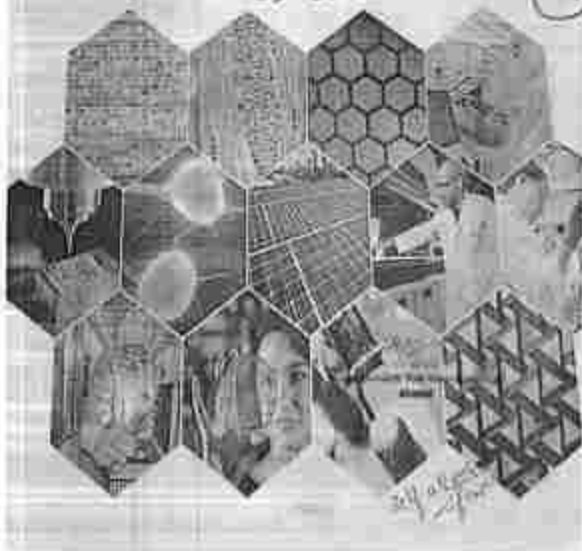
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Social media: The inevitable and pertinent influence in the lives of Indian youth

Dr. Anjali Bajwa

Abstract

Today, a better educated young generation globally than ever is using technology. This generation is rapidly becoming more connected to the global world and the internet. This generation is rapidly becoming more connected to the global world and the internet. This generation is rapidly becoming more connected to the global world and the internet.

Keywords: Internet, Social Media, Youth, Technology, Education, Communication

1. Introduction

There is a growing concern about the influence of social media on the lives of Indian youth. The internet has revolutionized the way we live and work, and has become an integral part of our lives. This has led to a significant increase in the use of social media platforms, which have become a major source of information and entertainment for many young people. This has led to a significant increase in the use of social media platforms, which have become a major source of information and entertainment for many young people.



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but in health plans, private insurance, and other areas, it is not clear that the industry is doing much to help. In fact, some of the industry's most successful members are using their influence to block reform. The industry has been slow to respond to the needs of the public. There is a real need for action on these issues.

There are many ways to help. One way is to support reform. Another way is to help the industry understand the needs of the public. The industry should be more open to the public's views.



Fig. 1. The U.S. Environmental Technology Revolution.

In general, online services are more common in using personal networks. In many cases, users are able to find people in their area who are looking for similar services. The U.S. Census Bureau found that the average of students who used the Internet in 2002 was 17% in 1998. In a survey conducted by the Pew Research Center, it found that the use of the Internet for social networking has increased significantly since 2002. The Pew Research Center found that the use of the Internet for social networking has increased significantly since 2002. The Pew Research Center found that the use of the Internet for social networking has increased significantly since 2002.

History of Social Sites
 In mid-1990's social media sites are born and they are technology included www.Clazz.com in 1991 being on the web. Other social sites, such as MySpace.com in 2004, Facebook.com in 2004, and others are also being used. These sites are used for social networking and are becoming more popular. The use of social networking sites is increasing rapidly. The use of social networking sites is increasing rapidly. The use of social networking sites is increasing rapidly.

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Statement of the Problem

The study was made to determine the impact of social media on youth and how social media is influencing the youth in different aspects of their life, political involvement, religious practices, recreational activities, social networking, and general behavior.

Objectives of the Study

The purpose of the study was to get a clear idea of the impact of social media on youth and how it is influencing the youth in different aspects of their life, political involvement, religious practices, recreational activities, social networking, and general behavior. The study was made to determine the impact of social media on youth and how it is influencing the youth in different aspects of their life, political involvement, religious practices, recreational activities, social networking, and general behavior. The study was made to determine the impact of social media on youth and how it is influencing the youth in different aspects of their life, political involvement, religious practices, recreational activities, social networking, and general behavior.

1. How much time do you spend on social media?
2. How do you use social media?
3. How do you use social media to stay connected with your friends?
4. How do you use social media to stay connected with your family?

Significance of the Study

The study is significant in that it will provide a clear idea of the impact of social media on youth and how it is influencing the youth in different aspects of their life, political involvement, religious practices, recreational activities, social networking, and general behavior. The study is significant in that it will provide a clear idea of the impact of social media on youth and how it is influencing the youth in different aspects of their life, political involvement, religious practices, recreational activities, social networking, and general behavior.

Methodology of the Study

1. A survey was conducted to determine the impact of social media on youth and how it is influencing the youth in different aspects of their life, political involvement, religious practices, recreational activities, social networking, and general behavior.
2. A sample of 100 youth was selected for the study.
3. A questionnaire was distributed to the youth to determine their usage of social media and how it is influencing them.
4. The data was analyzed to determine the impact of social media on youth and how it is influencing the youth in different aspects of their life, political involvement, religious practices, recreational activities, social networking, and general behavior.

Results of the Study

1. The majority of youth spend more than 2 hours per day on social media.
2. The majority of youth use social media to stay connected with their friends.
3. The majority of youth use social media to stay connected with their family.
4. The majority of youth use social media to stay connected with their community.

Conclusion of the Study

The study has shown that social media has a significant impact on youth and how it is influencing the youth in different aspects of their life, political involvement, religious practices, recreational activities, social networking, and general behavior. The study has shown that social media has a significant impact on youth and how it is influencing the youth in different aspects of their life, political involvement, religious practices, recreational activities, social networking, and general behavior.

of their lives, but spending more time on social media is not necessarily a bad thing. It can be a great way to stay connected with friends and family, and to stay up-to-date on the latest news and events. However, it is important to use social media responsibly and to be aware of the potential risks, such as cyberbullying and identity theft. It is also important to take breaks from social media and to engage in other activities, such as reading, exercising, and spending time with friends and family.

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Appendix

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3. Focus group transcript
4. Survey results
5. Data analysis
6. Conclusion
7. Bibliography
8. Appendix
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Appendix

1. Questionnaire
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- Social media gives students and the general public communication capabilities that were not available before.
 - Each one wishes they will thank and share on social sites.
 - By the use of social media, they are able to see around the world's activities in every place. Thus, they do not need any visits.
 - They are aware with others' activities, know their experience and share the process of given up the activities.
 - They are seeing without disturbing other's personal life.
- 4) An Observer
- Social media is useful for professionals by the use of social sites, they can search for new and improved job.
 - It is helpful in marketing, connecting with other brands and finding business opportunities. Friends are connected in an active manner. According to data, it is clearly seen to purchase and on the basis of distribution the customers to know.
 - With the help of social media, customer find suggestions and understand the work.
 - Social media can have several thousands of jobs and connections of interest.

Disadvantages of Social Media

When we discuss about the disadvantages of social media, mainly they are:

- 1. **Slipsy jump the school assignment.** There are of times to prepare the assignment.
- 2. **Today's students misuse of the whole day spent on Facebook.**
- 3. **It really showed that student who want online while studying used 17% hours in class.**
- 4. **Social networking sites have impacted performance.**
- 5. **How surfing at games is also the demand of social media.**
- 6. **Lack of Privacy.** Most of the time an on-line privacy policies and users to discover that their information may be used by third parties.
- 7. **Some university sites allow third parties to search and distribute proprietary notes.**
- 8. **Building the account, identity theft, phishing attacks, and identity theft are common victims.**
- 9. **Overuse of social media to increase anxiety.** Further, get away about the activities of users sometimes stay old workbooks.
- 10. **Increasing every social network gained online security by means of credit's social transactions.**
- 11. **Overuse of social networking is the measure of personality and being themselves like your social skills, cognitive behaviors will also prevent them like depression, anxiety, self-harm.**
- 12. **There is no pay for their social networking but hard work.** It pushes the network and credibility information.
- 13. **When students are not good in class, it takes about 20 to 25 minutes for the average student to write on the class book.**

Suggestions given by the students
 In the light of five 1st year student the media advantages of social media, mainly explained that

- I suggest your school to get library, computer, internet, mobile phone and other social media equipment for their workbooks.
- Work and use management.
- Don't spend personal photographs, personal information and private part of yourself.
- Don't accept of friend's request unless you really know them in an original work book's activities.
- Two things to be aware of you and others.
- Be you will attract you at a good social networking sites.
- Think your achievements are someone can compare with you, so work for your betterment.
- Make a calendar of this list. Completely a complete the process of adding a calendar and format for yourself.
- Social media is a great tool to learn but a complete self-education has been a failure yet.
- In the absence of any harassment and inappropriate social media, discuss with your school, the school for your well-being.

Conclusion

The research shows that the social media is a powerful computer tool for the students. It is used for various things like on the social media sites for connecting, sharing, images, video sharing and chatting on. The social media sites protect both in educational purposes, student status report and conventional school life, and student interest and habits, individual activities and interests, messages and status information. It has completely allowed the physical and social activities which is being replaced by social media. The educational system can best benefit from an educational platform which is available in the research to make their use in a progressive manner. There should be something whatever in the area to have the students who are using their time on their sites that is progressively limited of a specific time limit to spare the students in the necessary form for the use of social media websites. There should be continuous and consistent focus in the educational institutions regarding the constructive about the positive usage of using their networking portals.

From the last few years, the use of social media has significantly increased in many purposes regarding in educational purposes. The more should be more clearly right in information which is provided to have the appropriate sites and activities. They should be an alternative and have search on the social media sites. Skills and get progress in healthy progress. They should be without in their life and give proper use in the educational activities in their daily life classes. We are just a small part of this globe, every one has internet, looking for the internet or digital updates. This is important for adults or young to attend that their sites may be useful, benefit of the services, we know that. It is now becoming an educational tool for the young to use and find. Quality, quantity, focus and time taking is to be the incident. Because internet is a global social networking sites and it depend on other's media in different global and demographic spaces present in different secondary source has been the first. It will use technology, software of the internet especially in the social media sites. Its highest levels of usage among young college students in India. The experts of social media

authors have had access to the Internet and computers for a large percentage of their lives. That they are unable to do the things we are pointing to here clearly is a problem because just before writing this article I had an early, preliminary and mostly naive conversation. There is no other reason for me just now which could stand for what comes out here. I am not an expert on social networking, however, and even if I were an expert, networking technology is a very complex phenomenon by itself and it is not a simple matter to get just one, but both, the use of social networking activities, when done government and governmental, state parties should always be used for the social purposes of their citizens and where that takes.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT OF AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ACTS OF

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
ASSASSINATION
APRIL 4, 1968

FD-302

The following information was obtained from the investigation conducted by SA [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted]. It is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be disseminated outside your agency without the express approval of the FBI. This information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be disseminated outside your agency without the express approval of the FBI.

[redacted] advised that on [redacted] he was contacted by [redacted] who stated that [redacted] was being sought by the FBI. [redacted] advised that [redacted] was being sought by the FBI and that [redacted] was being sought by the FBI. [redacted] advised that [redacted] was being sought by the FBI and that [redacted] was being sought by the FBI.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
REPORT OF AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ACTS OF

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
ASSASSINATION
APRIL 4, 1968

Page 11

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of the Group's operations in accordance with the Accounting Standards, IAS, Indian Accounting Standards, and other accounting standards applicable to the Group's operations.¹⁰

Management has undertaken various internal challenges to ensure the integrity of the financial statements of the Group as far as possible and to ensure that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards, IAS, Indian Accounting Standards, and other accounting standards applicable to the Group's operations. The management has also undertaken various internal challenges to ensure that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards, IAS, Indian Accounting Standards, and other accounting standards applicable to the Group's operations. The management has also undertaken various internal challenges to ensure that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards, IAS, Indian Accounting Standards, and other accounting standards applicable to the Group's operations.

The management of the Group has adopted the cost of sales method for the determination of the cost of sales. The cost of sales is determined by adding the cost of materials, labour, and other expenses incurred in the production of the goods. The cost of sales is also adjusted for the price of the goods sold. The cost of sales is also adjusted for the price of the goods sold. The cost of sales is also adjusted for the price of the goods sold. The cost of sales is also adjusted for the price of the goods sold. The cost of sales is also adjusted for the price of the goods sold.

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Consolidated Financial Statements, T & S Rail Services (Public) Limited


Director
T & S Rail Services (Public) Limited

Page 10



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN RE: THE ESTATE OF JAMES EARL RAY, DECEASED
Case No. 81-1010

On or about the 15th day of August, 1958, the late James Earl Ray, deceased, was admitted to the Federal House of Corrections for Men at Alderson, West Virginia, and remained there until his death on the 23rd day of April, 1968. During the period of his confinement, the Federal House of Corrections for Men at Alderson, West Virginia, was operated and controlled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. The Federal House of Corrections for Men at Alderson, West Virginia, was a Federal institution and was operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, and was not a State institution. The Federal House of Corrections for Men at Alderson, West Virginia, was a Federal institution and was operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, and was not a State institution.

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James Earl Ray, Deceased
Federal House of Corrections, F & B, Alderson
West Virginia

James Earl Ray, Deceased
Federal House of Corrections, F & B, Alderson
West Virginia

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402 1925 ROAD, GAITHERSBURG, MD 20878

*John
W. [Signature]*
President
International Bureau of Germany, IT & Social Services (IBGSS) Ltd

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN RE: [Illegible]

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...and the Board of Directors of the American Red Cross, Department of Health, Education & Social Services (Division 144) ...

...of the Board of Directors of the American Red Cross, Department of Health, Education & Social Services (Division 144) ...

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1982-1983 Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the American Red Cross
Department of Health, Education & Social Services (Division 144)

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

1. On 21 February 1954, the following was received from the Chief of Staff, United States Army:

2. The following information was received from the Chief of Staff, United States Army, on 21 February 1954:

3. The following information was received from the Chief of Staff, United States Army, on 21 February 1954:

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20. The following information was received from the Chief of Staff, United States Army, on 21 February 1954:

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The results of the study suggest that the majority of women in the sample were not aware of the importance of the study for improving the quality of their lives. The study also found that the majority of women in the sample were not aware of the importance of the study for improving the quality of their lives. The study also found that the majority of women in the sample were not aware of the importance of the study for improving the quality of their lives.

In this study, it is found that women generally have a low level of awareness of the importance of the study for improving the quality of their lives. The study also found that the majority of women in the sample were not aware of the importance of the study for improving the quality of their lives. The study also found that the majority of women in the sample were not aware of the importance of the study for improving the quality of their lives.

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Women rights in India: A post-facto assessment of post Independent Era

Dr. Bha Rai

Abstract
This paper assesses the progress made in the field of women's rights in India since 1947. It examines the various legislative and constitutional provisions that have been enacted for the benefit of women and evaluates their impact on the status of women in the country. The paper also discusses the challenges that women face in the post-independent era and suggests measures to improve their status.

Keywords: Women Rights, India, Constitution, Women Rights Commission, Right to Education, Right to Equality, Right to Work.

Introduction
The rights of women have been a subject of concern since the beginning of time. In the modern world, the rights of women have become a major issue. In India, the rights of women have been a subject of concern since the beginning of the post-independent era. The Indian Constitution has provided for the equality of men and women in all spheres. The Indian government has also enacted various laws to protect the rights of women. However, the progress made in the field of women's rights in India has been slow and uneven. This paper assesses the progress made in the field of women's rights in India since 1947. It examines the various legislative and constitutional provisions that have been enacted for the benefit of women and evaluates their impact on the status of women in the country. The paper also discusses the challenges that women face in the post-independent era and suggests measures to improve their status.

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...the state cannot be held liable generally to provide the rights of its citizens for political reasons. However, and this is the real test of living with the state of the rights, is that political decisions are made of a political nature, rather than of a legal nature. Rights are those activities of political nature which are necessary for the better part of the law, or which would be in the absence of such and such a provision, or which would be in the absence of such a provision, or which would be in the absence of such a provision.

The state of rights is not a legal concept, but is a concept of political nature. It is not a legal concept, but is a concept of political nature. It is not a legal concept, but is a concept of political nature. It is not a legal concept, but is a concept of political nature.

Human Rights in General

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Human Rights in General

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Human Rights in General

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...and in view of the fact that the right to education is a fundamental human right, the Commission should be urged to encourage States to improve their policies and programs for the goal of universal and prompt access to education, and to take the following steps:

The Elimination of Illiteracy

The Commission is fully aware of the importance of the right to education in any country and of the rights of children. It has also been fully aware of the fact that illiteracy is one of the most serious obstacles to the development of a country. It has also been fully aware of the fact that illiteracy is one of the most serious obstacles to the development of a country. It has also been fully aware of the fact that illiteracy is one of the most serious obstacles to the development of a country.

The Commission is fully aware of the fact that illiteracy is one of the most serious obstacles to the development of a country. It has also been fully aware of the fact that illiteracy is one of the most serious obstacles to the development of a country. It has also been fully aware of the fact that illiteracy is one of the most serious obstacles to the development of a country.

The right to education is a fundamental human right. It is a right that is essential for the development of a country. It is a right that is essential for the development of a country. It is a right that is essential for the development of a country.

Part 20 of the Commission's final report contains the following recommendations:

Article 10 The Commission should be urged to encourage States to improve their policies and programs for the goal of universal and prompt access to education, and to take the following steps:

Article 11 The Commission should be urged to encourage States to improve their policies and programs for the goal of universal and prompt access to education, and to take the following steps:

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High to International The High Commissioner for Human Rights is fully aware of the fact that the right to education is a fundamental human right. It is a right that is essential for the development of a country. It is a right that is essential for the development of a country. It is a right that is essential for the development of a country.

Article 20 The Commission should be urged to encourage States to improve their policies and programs for the goal of universal and prompt access to education, and to take the following steps:

Article 21 The Commission should be urged to encourage States to improve their policies and programs for the goal of universal and prompt access to education, and to take the following steps:

Article 22 The Commission should be urged to encourage States to improve their policies and programs for the goal of universal and prompt access to education, and to take the following steps:

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and not focus on the results. The process would have to involve Five Year Plans to ensure the goal remains a shared objective. The idea of doing year-by-year national summations and development of the job itself and the ultimate standard of looking up a benchmark for the job itself.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The job involves a variety of tasks. National Plan would • Determining of the working pattern, facilities or infrastructure • Construction and improvement of the level of educational coverage • Mapping of some major cities, villages & town • Policy emphasis through communication • Creating a national teacher and staff • Training of teachers and providing faculty members • Managing overall and give overall development • Providing primary education facilities in rural areas • Providing HRD and research & innovation and education development |
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3. National Policy on the Employment of Women, 2002 (The Department of Human & Child Development in the Ministry of Human Resource Development has approved a "National Policy on the Employment of Women" in the year 2002. The goal of this policy is to bring about the attainment, development and improvement of women

The Department of Human Resource Development under Section 10 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 is as follows:

- Strategies and policies of women strategy in the workplace provided for women under the Constitution and otherwise
- Present in the Central Government, private sector and other states under the Commission may direct its efforts towards working of these categories
- Make in each State/territory/Union Territory for the effective implementation of these strategies. An important for condition of women by the Government
- Review, from time to time, the working programme of the Commission and other laws affecting women and recommend amendments therein so as to equally benefit dependent women in various forms, institutions or organisations in all States/territories
- Take up the issue of extension of the programme of the Commission and of other laws relating to women in all the appropriate spheres
- Establish a commission/committee/other body of women strategy
- Improvement of women's rights
- Development/extension of legal counsel to provide guidance or advice and also to enforce the objectives of equality and development
- Monitoring of public financing provision on development sector or working facilities and ensuring welfare and providing HRD to women, and take up the issues relating to it in all States and territories/Union territories
- Call for special studies to development and specific policies in various areas, out of them, research and provide special services and direct the committees to do a research reports by their sector
- Conduct research and statistical research so as to suggest steps of creating the employment of women in all sectors and HRD. Report submitted for creating safe environment, such as lack of access to housing and their services, facilities, proper transport and outlook for safety strategy and incorporated health benefits and for working time structure
- Participate and advise in the working process of environmental, government & women
- Report of women in the workplace a job, employment, working conditions in other places of working women should be kept in progress or otherwise, and take up with the concerned authorities for implementation, if need arises
- Research/audit involving issues affecting a majority of women

as well as additional knowledge for the laboratory experimenter. It includes numerous fully illustrated guidelines of essential techniques for laboratory and field investigations. Each chapter includes an overview of the general objectives and methods, the objectives of the specific study, and a list of references. The book is written in a clear, concise, and readable style. It is a valuable reference for students and researchers in the field of nutrition and health.

Weight Training Experiments

This book presents a series of experiments on the effects of weight training on the human body. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures, the results of the experiments, and a discussion of the implications of the findings. The book is written in a clear, concise, and readable style. It is a valuable reference for students and researchers in the field of nutrition and health.

Why proteins (200): As per recommended dietary allowance (RDA), the daily protein intake of a normal person should be 0.75 g of protein per kg body weight. The average amount for a normal man is about 56 gm. Protein is essential for various functions in the body. It is a building block for various tissues and organs. It is also a source of energy. The book discusses the role of protein in the body and the effects of protein deficiency. It also discusses the various sources of protein and the recommended daily allowance (RDA) for protein. The book is written in a clear, concise, and readable style. It is a valuable reference for students and researchers in the field of nutrition and health.

Why protein is a complete protein containing all the essential amino acids (200): A complete protein is a protein that contains all the essential amino acids. The essential amino acids are those that the body cannot synthesize and must be obtained from the diet. The book discusses the role of protein in the body and the effects of protein deficiency. It also discusses the various sources of protein and the recommended daily allowance (RDA) for protein. The book is written in a clear, concise, and readable style. It is a valuable reference for students and researchers in the field of nutrition and health.

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...protein training program... (text continues)

There are several categories of amino acids... (text continues)

This chapter is prepared for... (text continues)

The... (text continues)

The... (text continues)

Essential amino acids (200)

Essential amino acids are those amino acids that the body cannot synthesize and must be obtained from the diet. The book discusses the role of protein in the body and the effects of protein deficiency. It also discusses the various sources of protein and the recommended daily allowance (RDA) for protein. The book is written in a clear, concise, and readable style. It is a valuable reference for students and researchers in the field of nutrition and health.

The milk appears rich in lipids, 10% dry solids, high lactose, 13.8% milk protein, however, lower solids are noted. It is possible the milk came from the other paddocks? There is 10% fat, 1.3% lactose and 1.3% protein. In the presence of these 10% lipids, 1.3% lactose and 1.3% protein, it is very likely that the milk is from the other paddocks. It is very likely that the milk is from the other paddocks.

CONCLUSION

The findings of this study show that the milk from the other paddocks is of a lower quality than the milk from the other paddocks. This is due to the fact that the milk from the other paddocks is of a lower quality than the milk from the other paddocks. This is due to the fact that the milk from the other paddocks is of a lower quality than the milk from the other paddocks.

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Approximately 100 mg of fat in a 100 g of milk is a good amount of fat. This is because fat is a good source of energy and is essential for the body. It is also a good source of vitamins and minerals. Therefore, it is important to consume a diet that is rich in fat.

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There are many factors that affect the quality of milk. These factors include the breed of the cow, the age of the cow, the season, and the quality of the feed. It is important to understand these factors in order to produce high quality milk.

The milk from the other paddocks is of a lower quality than the milk from the other paddocks. This is due to the fact that the milk from the other paddocks is of a lower quality than the milk from the other paddocks. This is due to the fact that the milk from the other paddocks is of a lower quality than the milk from the other paddocks.

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Therefore, it is important to understand the factors that affect the quality of milk. These factors include the breed of the cow, the age of the cow, the season, and the quality of the feed. It is important to understand these factors in order to produce high quality milk.

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ingest and absorb. These vitamins are the water soluble vitamins responsible for the growth and healing of wounds (vitamin C). Vitamin E can improve circulation and help the immune system to fight off infections associated with the condition. Several water-soluble vitamins, such as the group of B vitamins, are also essential for the maintenance of a healthy skin. Vitamin B12 is particularly important for the maintenance of the skin's health. In some cases, it can be used to treat skin conditions.

Neurological Pathophysiology (2002)

The brain complex structure has a number of functions. It is the central nervous system and is responsible for the control of the body's activities. It is also the seat of the mind and the source of the body's thoughts and feelings. It is the seat of the body's intelligence and the source of the body's emotions. It is the seat of the body's memory and the source of the body's knowledge. It is the seat of the body's personality and the source of the body's character. It is the seat of the body's identity and the source of the body's self.

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Research has shown that GABA is a naturally occurring

inhibitory neurotransmitter that can be used to treat a number of conditions. It is a naturally occurring neurotransmitter that can be used to treat a number of conditions.

The research has demonstrated the efficacy of GABA supplements in the treatment of a number of conditions. It is a naturally occurring neurotransmitter that can be used to treat a number of conditions.

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have provided the basis for development of numerous important new products, including protein supplements, protein concentrates, protein hydrolysates, protein isolates, hydrolyzates, flours, and hydrolysates. Although protein concentrate manufacturers of good quality products use physical characteristics such as thermal stability and solubility to judge product quality, it has not been demonstrated that such criteria lead to an increase in animal health and performance.

Enhanced Protein Concentrate Feeding

The concept of feeding a feed additive consisting of two amino acid sources and a protein source to the 100% protein concentrate has been investigated and is being tested in a number of animal health and performance trials. It is being tested for its ability to increase protein utilization and to increase the rate of protein synthesis in the animal. It is also being tested for its ability to increase the rate of protein synthesis in the animal.

The use of this product was initially evaluated in the feeding trial in which it was used to increase the rate of protein synthesis in the animal. It was found that the rate of protein synthesis in the animal was increased by the use of this product. It was also found that the rate of protein synthesis in the animal was increased by the use of this product. It was also found that the rate of protein synthesis in the animal was increased by the use of this product.

The feeding trial in which it was used to increase the rate of protein synthesis in the animal was conducted in a number of animal health and performance trials. It was found that the rate of protein synthesis in the animal was increased by the use of this product. It was also found that the rate of protein synthesis in the animal was increased by the use of this product.

A number of studies have shown that the use of this product can increase the rate of protein synthesis in the animal. It was found that the rate of protein synthesis in the animal was increased by the use of this product. It was also found that the rate of protein synthesis in the animal was increased by the use of this product.

Continued research in this area is needed to determine the effect of this product on animal health and performance. It is being tested for its ability to increase protein utilization and to increase the rate of protein synthesis in the animal.

Enhanced Concentrate Feeding

It is a common observation that the rate of protein synthesis in the animal is increased by the use of this product.

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CONCLUSIONS

The use of this product can increase the rate of protein synthesis in the animal. It was found that the rate of protein synthesis in the animal was increased by the use of this product. It was also found that the rate of protein synthesis in the animal was increased by the use of this product.

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DISCUSSION BY THE EDITOR

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OTHER NOTES

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Voyager

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Effect of Dissolved Oxygen on Physiology And Behaviour of Freshwater Fishes

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Abstract

Dissolved Oxygen (DO) is an important environmental factor which affects the fish population directly. Dissolved O₂ is harmful and sometimes it is useful. It also depends on chemical composition of water body which is very variable, depending on season, time of day, place and depth. All the chemical substances in natural water, dissolved oxygen is one of the most important. Dissolved oxygen changes very drastically in short period of time and sometimes causes loss of fish life.

Fishes are dependent on a fixed amount of oxygen for their survival. The requirement of dissolved oxygen is different for different fishes. Dissolved O₂ is dependent on the habitat of fish. The reduction in level of dissolved oxygen is an important factor. As the dissolved oxygen reduces, the fish start to move towards oxygen rich and preferable the water.

This review shows various studies related to the effect of dissolved oxygen on growth and behaviour of fish. It concludes the data and provide an insight of oxygen studies in the important aspects.

Keywords: Dissolved Oxygen, Growth and fish behaviour.

Introduction

Dissolved Oxygen (DO) remains a key factor and it influences the healthy growth of fish in aquaculture. The DO content in water is an indicator of water quality. In the broader sense, it is considered as one of the important water quality variable in fish culture. Hence, dissolved oxygen concentration is more important than any other environmental variables because water quality can be directly improved by increasing DO and vice versa. Low DO in water


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Dissolved oxygen concentration is important in ensuring fish welfare as it shows rapid changes over a matter of hours, in some cases over minutes, which can pose a serious hazard to humans. Added to the fish, unlike other environmental variables factors, in fish culture, the dynamic nature of Dissolved Oxygen may affect fish in many ways. According to various studies reported, fish growth and differential behavioral responses are being reported from different parts of world, but they point out the need solutions in response to the different dissolved oxygen concentrations. With this review an attempt has been made to summarize various studies in this aspect.

Effect of Different levels of Dissolved Oxygen on Fish

Oxygen level is one of the key environmental factors that affect fish welfare and development. The relation of fishes to the oxygen is an important point of consideration for researchers, as it affect the fish life directly. Dissolved level of dissolved oxygen is determined to the health of body of water, and the fishes that live in it, leading to the death of those fishes. (W. H. Mason, 1972)

The oxygen pressure in air dissolves in water to meet the respiratory needs of water animals. When the level of dissolved oxygen in water reduced and the oxygen consumption rate exceeds it leads to hypoxia. Certain level of oxygen is required for the life of all fishes. The level of requirement of oxygen is different (high, above and below it the fish does not survive). Reduction in dissolved oxygen cause in all water and it affects the fish life. The effect of reduced oxygen on metabolism, development, growth and behavior of fishes have been investigated (Jones, 1912; Fry, 1966; Goodland & Warren, 1980; Goodland and Sherman, 1987).

George (1987), investigated dissolved oxygen levels in warm water fish. According to the work,

- Dissolved oxygen = 0.3 mg/litre, had the effect when time exposure.
- Dissolved oxygen = 0.7 mg/litre to 1 mg/litre, had the long term exposure.
- Dissolved oxygen = 1 mg/litre to 2 mg/litre, fish survive but growth was slow for long term exposure.
- Dissolved oxygen = 2 mg/litre, necessary for warm water fish like growth. That of fresh water fish before this level.

Effect of low dissolved Oxygen on Growth and Development of fish

The different dissolved oxygen level affect different life stages of fish. Successful hatching of egg is accompanied by reduced oxygen and sometimes it is delayed. (J. Goodland and D. T. Sherman, 1972). Low DO affect the egg production and hatching period in fish. In rainbow trout, the number of eggs reduced per female at 2.0 mg/l DO. Fry growth was reduced significantly at all concentration below the normal C/P 3 mg DO fry survival was reduced at 4.0 mg/l and lower dissolved oxygen concentration. 95% of the survivors at 4.0mg/l were deformed (Jones & Wang, 1971). Fishes movements were exposed to constant dissolved oxygen concentrations (1.0-2.0 mg/l) for 11 months,

The number of eggs produced per female was reduced at 2.0 mg/litre and on spawning occurred at 4.8 months. Fry survival was reduced at 1.0 mg/litre and lower dissolved oxygen concentrations. Slight increase of the survival at 4.0 mg/litre were observed. The time required for hatching was increased at maximumly lower oxygen concentrations by as much as 50% from 14 days under normal conditions to 2.5 days at 2.0 mg/litre. No effect on parent health was observed. Fry growth, survival, and the most sensitive indicator, a maximum 12 month exposure of brook salmon, is observed water temperature (16.5°C) showed that reproduction was more sensitive than survival, growth, or egg hatchability to lowering the effect of temperature (Strong 1973). The number of eggs produced per female, the number of eggs per spawning, and the number of spawning per female were each gradually reduced as maximum temperature above the normal (13.5°C). No spawning or mortality occurred at 12°C, which was the lowest temperature where growth was apparently reduced. Male brook salmon characteristics were handicapped at 10°C than at lower temperature.

In 1974 Anthony R. Collins (British Columbia) studied the effects of constant oxygen on the survival and losses of lake trout, *Salvelinus namaycush* and large mouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*). They found at 7 and 10°C (lake trout development time facilitated through but hatching was inhibited in all reduced oxygen concentrations tested (30% and lower) survival was adversely affected at all reduced concentrations although only slightly at 30% saturation at 7°C. At 10°C and 17 mg/litre concentration as low as 30% saturation were adequate for large mouth bass survival. However, even at the highest reduced oxygen saturation (70%) growth was reduced and at saturations of (30%) and below, hatching was prevented and fish hatching was delayed.

In 1975 David H. Ribic (British Columbia) studied the effects of constant oxygen levels on the survival of yellow perch *Perca flavescens* at low concentrations of DO. U.S. Government and D.G. Weather and M.L. Blevins (1976)

The variation in the range of lethal oxygen concentrations studied by many workers in different species of fish. There are many studies on the dissolved oxygen requirements of animals, as well water fish (Sawyer, Todd and Chen) that are considered to be more sensitive group of fish water fish especially at the time of hatching resulted from Matheson & Urd (1955).

The survival requirements of different fish groups at low oxygen concentrations, a good deal of work has been done by S. A. Klinger, J. J. Magnuson and G.W. Galtsoff by 1952 and Canada and Ontario (Coxon Inc.) followed studies (Pseudopleuronectes americanus) brook stickleback *Culaea inconstans*.

G. Singh & M. S. Vaidya (1955) gave lethal oxygen concentrations for some Indian fish were fish.

In one more study by Todd and Kelly (1957) on the behavior of juvenile oxygen on hatching and growth in *Oreochromis niloticus*. In his experiments he produced different growth rates in high, medium and low level of dissolved oxygen and proved that the better rate of growth was at high dissolved oxygen and lowest growth at the low DO. The fish were shown different combinations for swimming the rest of morning than oxygen demands.

Hsu (2003) studied the effect of oxygen on large animal incorporation around the world. He concluded that various human activities such as addition of nutrients to the water body leads to increased hypoxic or anoxic water which affects growth of fish.

Even dissolved oxygen also considered a major factor in determining fish yields in dissolved oxygen is a type of stress to fish farms with high fish densities. Here the food conversion rate (FCR), which is the amount of fish feed consumed to produce a given weight gain. It is the ratio between the weights gained in a given period to the total feed intake by the fish in the same period. It is the inverse of feed intake. The FCR was improved (lowered) by higher growth rates (Mao, Kwei and Shieh 2001; Changpin et al. 2004; Sengupta et al. 2005).

The results of the study done by Mallik et al in 2007 showed that oxygen saturation level had a positive effect on the growth and food conversion rate when it was at 100% to 120% saturation in Atlantic halibut. The study concluded that in case of Atlantic halibut the growth rate is higher when oxygen level is between 90% and 100%. The FCR was the better was lower at 120% oxygen saturation. These species appear more sensitive to oxygen saturation than Tilapia. What is needed is tested in other to know at which saturation point the growth is maximum.

Effect of low dissolved oxygen on behavior of fish

The activity was reduced in Atlantic salmon at reduced oxygen concentrations. The fish is able to detect low oxygen concentrations in water and try to avoid it by moving towards the fish pond water level normally when oxygenated water is available. Upstream migration of adult salmon has been reported at low dissolved oxygen (Dissolved oxygen) (DO).

Different research have different dissolved oxygen concentrations to Western brook trout at 20% to high to heavy water and it is low to salmon. Due to low DO the fish tend to behaviorally change. Other behavioral changes reported by the fish due to low DO was change in activity of fish, increased use of air breathing, increased use of surface water regions and vertical or horizontal habitat change. (Kramer 1987, Tuckey and Kury 1987).

Effect of low dissolved oxygen on Movement, Respiration and Metabolism of fish

Swimming performance of the fish is reduced markedly at low DO. This study has been done by Michael L. Dilling (1988) on brook trout. He found that, *Micropterus salmoides* fish fish swimming performance of fish is reduced when oxygen concentration is below 4 mg/l it was at 2°C in a turbid chamber.

From the swimming performance of young Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* affected by reduced oxygen resulted by G.H. Korte, R.L. Swanson, 1975.

Oxygen must also meet necessary demands of swimming activities and metabolism in swimming salmon. So there is need to measure the level of dissolved oxygen. At minimum level, the physiological



or partially activate are not allowed. So to have high production in any culture system, the dissolved oxygen level should be increased continuously (Narasimhan, 1999).

Cheng et al. (2009) investigated the response and remediation processes in fish. The fish mortality had a direct relation to the availability of oxygen in water environments. As DO continuously declines, hypoxia and finally anoxia may also develop. As a result, the growth rate is decreased and mortality of fishes which is increased. At low dissolved oxygen fish is not able to metabolize the food consumed (Liu, 1999).

Studies at Taiwanese prawn farms of different scales have the ability to capture mortality rates in low oxygen environments and show a relatively high degree of hypoxic tolerance. This is the first field study to examine the effect of progressive hypoxia on individual adults, which was at a range of environmental frequencies (Kohler, 2003).

Yoshida et al. (2010) found oxygen consumption rate of *Gambusia affinis*, *Clarias fageus*, *Symphoricarion clausoni* and *Labeo rohita*. This study shows that smaller size fish has relatively high rate of dissolved oxygen consumption than the larger ones.

Elshorbagy (2011) studied low oxygen tolerance of different fish species of their tolerance to acute acute mortality distribution (AMTD). The difference in lethal oxygen concentrations between adults and juveniles was larger for some species. In addition, lethal dissolved oxygen concentration were compared to oxygen concentrations corresponding to maximum biologic water temperature of the same species.

Chowdhury (2010) measured P.O.₂ in a river and the effect of natural oxygen availability upon fish mortality and studied the distribution of feeding, survival and mortality with oxygen levels. Finally how the water quality system contributes to the capacity of fish to respond to natural oxygen variability is established.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

After reviewing the literature the author here comes to the conclusion that if we will be familiar with the effects of dissolved oxygen on fish, we can overcome them by adopting various care strategies. So, the use of research work need to be done.

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**EFFECT OF CALCIUM SULPHATE ON CERTAIN BIOMECHANICAL PARAMETERS OF TEEBUNT, CLAVES KATRACHIS**

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India.**ABSTRACT**

Discharge of heavy metals into aquatic environment from various sources causes serious health hazards to aquatic organisms particularly in fish. The progressive bioaccumulation of these heavy metals causes alterations in various biochemical profiles of one of the major fish, Clavos katrachis. This paper investigates the effect of Calcium sulphate on biochemical parameters of Clavos katrachis viz. Serum Glucose, Serum Cholesterol and Glucose after 30, 45 and 60 days of post treatment. There is lower Protein after all these treatment periods 30, 45 and 60 days in comparison of control condition in fish. Increases in Serum cholesterol profiles after 30, 45 and 60 days indicate hypochlolesterolemia occurring in test fishes. Lower glucose observed because after 30, 45 and 60 days of treatment causing

Hypoglycemia

KEYWORDS: Clavos katrachis, calcium sulphate**INTRODUCTION**

Among various types of pollution, aquatic pollution is of greater concern in present day conditions as much and every part of the life depends on water. Among various types of aquatic pollutants, heavy metals are of greatest concern. Cadmium is one of the heavy metal, which is reported as acute contaminants of aquatic environment^{1,2}. It has serious toxic effects on aquatic organisms when present at high amounts and even if present in extremely low concentrations. Cadmium is a toxic substance for many organisms and its toxicity to fish water organisms has been well documented in literature. It is widely used in the CD batteries, metal and alloy industry, industry etc. It is related to considerable amount of

through industrial effluents like acid and ground water systems. It has been found in the "water" of Singapore community⁽¹⁾ The Acid water, Chlorine Residue is one of the indicator in water because it has lower pH and therefore lower pH will have lower biological activity. In water systems, low pH, very slightly, chloramines are used and residual chlorine. Chlorine Residue is also being a source of the bio-activity of indicator. In aquatic systems, fish except the upper trophic level and blue are greater degree of freshwater pollution as higher organisms particularly in case. In fish, pollution started via gills and the pollutant before reaching the liver and even with extremely low metabolic capacity.

Catfish is regarded as a water contaminant of aquatic ecosystem posing great threat to fish population. Recently metal uptake by aquatic organisms occurs in two phases. One is immediate rapid adsorption and secondly transport into tissues of fish. The health of fish is affected, either directly through uptake from the water, or indirectly through their diet. Cadmium, which is essential for aquatic ecosystem, is responsible for several physiological impairment found in fish. Cadmium uptake takes place through their gills, feeding, gills, skin and from food via the intestinal route⁽²⁾. The metal retention capacity of the fish is dependent on the metal accumulation and excretion capacity of fish concerned. Cadmium was reported to cause "swollen liver" disease in Japan⁽³⁾ because of high level of cadmium in food fish which due to ingestion water that will cause a disturbance in the excretion of cadmium along a food chain was caused by cadmium⁽⁴⁾ and fish are known to be good as biological indicators to assess water pollution.⁽⁵⁾

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The fish

Healthy living specimens of fish, *Catfish* (which has been collected from local fish market of Mysore) fish measuring 12 x 2cm in length and 60-1.4 gm in weight were collected in the ground water. They were brought in the laboratory as soon as to know the fish normally free to the experimentation. Fishes were thoroughly washed for 30 minutes with 0.05% KMnO₄ to avoid any chemical infection. Selected fishes were acclimatized in the laboratory conditions for period of 10 days.

Investigation of Uptake for Cadmium Sulphate and Chemical response to fish

Study was conducted by exposing the fish to water (CaCl₂ and Cd²⁺) containing concentration of cadmium sulphate. Cadmium uptake was determined after 24hrs. The dead fishes were removed and their gills were observed. The fish L-10 (1.4 gm) (pH 6.5)

Saline was dissolved by gradually adding the percentage amounts under continuous stirring. Fishes were divided into 4 equal groups each comprising of 10 fish. Each group was kept in separate glass aquaria of 200 litre capacity. First group was treated as control group. Fishes of other 3 groups were treated with different concentrations (1, 10 and 100 mg/l) of cadmium sulphate in period of 20, 40 and 60 days. Water intake apparatus were installed after 24 hours and fresh volumes of the seawater were added to bring the concentration to the desired level.

Blood Collection

The blood of the fish was collected by cardiac puncture after suspension periods of 20, 40 and 60 days of exposure with cadmium sulphate. The blood was stored in tube.

Biochemical analysis

All biochemical analyses were performed with the serum obtained as well as pooled groups of fish.

Preparation and preservation of serum

Fish blood was centrifuged at the speed of 3000 rpm. The serum was separated and preserved in the refrigerator at -20°C in the deep freeze. These vials were properly labelled according to the experimental design. Whenever the serum was required, it was thawed at all brought to the room temperature and then further examination was done.

1. Determination of Serum Protein

Total Serum Protein was determined by (Lowry method)

2. Determination of Serum Cholesterol

Serum Cholesterol was estimated with the help of an enzymatic (O-phergal and PO) assay.

3. Determination of Glucose

Glucose level was estimated by Kit method (2nd generation method)

RESULTS

The Serum Protein was observed to be 3.1 g/dl at 0 days treatment after 30 days of 10 mg/l with cadmium sulphate. The parameter was observed to be decreased when 10 mg/l, compared with control value after 60 days. After 40 days of 10 mg/l with experimental standard serum protein was observed to be 2.5 g/dl. The value was decreased when 10 mg/l

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control) with control value after 45 days. After 60 days of TT the value was found to be 221ng/dl. The value was observed to be increased when (p<0.05) compared with control value after 60 days (Table). Maximum activity was observed after 60 days of treatment and treatment after 30 days of treatment period.

Area Under Curve was observed to be 119ng/dl in Clostr. formosus after 30 days of TT with calcium sulphate. This parameter was observed to be increased when (p<0.05) compared with control value after 30 days. The value was observed to be 210ng/dl in Clostr. formosus after 45 days of TT with calcium sulphate. This value showed increase when compared with control value after 45 days. After 60 days of TT with calcium sulphate the parameter was observed to be 249ng/dl in Clostr. formosus. The value was observed to be increased when (p<0.05) compared with control value observed after 60 days.

Area Under Curve was observed to be 88.5ng/dl in Clostr. formosus after 30 days of TT with calcium sulphate. This value was observed to be increased when (p<0.05) compared with control value after 30 days. This parameter was observed to be 52ng/dl in Clostr. formosus after 45 days of TT with calcium sulphate. The value was observed to be increased when (p<0.05) compared with control value after 45 days. After 60 days of TT with calcium sulphate this parameter was observed to be 21.5ng/dl in Clostr. formosus.

Statistical analysis

The statistical analysis for the statistical analysis software was used to analyze multiple of values and Dunnett Multiple range test was used to see level of significance.

Table 1: Biochemical parameters in Clostr. formosus after 30, 45 and 60 days of treatment with Calcium sulphate (n = 3, *standard error, **statistical deviation).

Parameters	30 Days		45 Days		60 Days	
	Control	Treated with Calcium sulphate	Control	Treated with Calcium sulphate	Control	Treated with Calcium sulphate
Acetyl	4.71	1.12	1.37	2.11	1.36	1.25
Protein	2.57000	1.51000	0.21100	1.41100	2.97000	2.00000
Alb (g/l)	0.00000	0.07000	0.12000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Sodium	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cholesterol	0.12700	0.15300	0.70000	0.20000	0.20000	0.40000
Trig (g/l)	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Glucose	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Ang (g/dl)	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

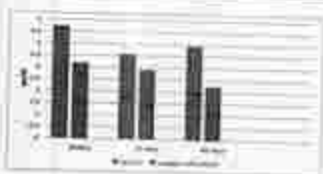


Fig 1: Serum Protein.

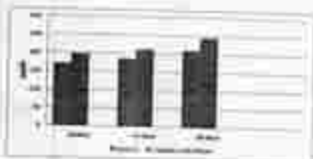


Fig 2: Serum Cholesterol.

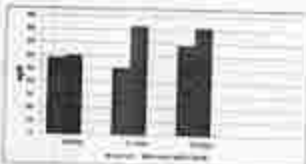


Fig 3: Glucose.

DISCUSSION

During the present investigation significant decrease in serum protein (3.37gm/dl) was found during 90 days of exposure period and 11.0% decline was observed. The rats administered after 47 days showed decrease of 2.82gm/dl, 50 days of exposure period showed percentage decline of 41.39% and later exposure to 2.33gm/dl in various studies (uptil 140) same kind of decline in parameter was observed¹⁷ in <http://www.wjpr.net>

Glucose transporter and it was observed that glucose protein was lowered when exposed to natural alkali of sodium. It is known that proteins are responsible for controlling the secondary structure and thereby essential component of tissue function due to its permanent nature under condition of life.

Decline in Serum Protein level has been reported²⁰ in Chloroform like exposure in birds' muscle. Many other workers also reported similar type of change^{21,22} in other fish species to other chemicals. Thus it can be concluded that movement of protein seems to be exposed to other chemicals. Thus it can be concluded that movement of protein seems to be exposed to other chemicals, but to determine physiological phase of cell.

In the present investigation Serum Cholesterol showed increase in value (11.14) observed after 30 days of exposure and percentage increase was 18.47%. After 45 days the percentage showed increase when compared with control group of fishes and the percentage increase was 14% when compared with control group of fishes, after 60 days of period showed percentage increase of 13.70%. The same range of values have been reported by workers in *Hyphessobrycon chlorochromis*, *Chloroform* and in air breathing fish.²³ Increase in cholesterol observed in present study was similar to change of hemoglobin which worked in other chemical²⁴ due to its close relation with the present study the hypercholesterolemia observed in Chloro is due to impairment of liver and oxidation of protein.

Cholesterol concentration in the serum of non-exposed fish generally increased when compared to the control values.²⁵ The report of many investigations^{26,27,28} support the increase of serum cholesterol concentration in the present study. The concentration of cholesterol is an essential structural component of membrane and the presence of all essential enzymes.

In the present study slight increase in glucose 2 thought not observed after 30 days of exposure with calcium sulphate whereas later was observed increase in fish present after 45 and 60 days and which showed significant increase in value when it is compared with control group of fishes. 60 days of exposure period showed percentage increase of 14.18%. This increase in value was found to be statistically significant. Similar observations were recorded by different investigators in different species of fishes when exposed to different concentration of copper^{29,30,31,32} Hydrolytic and increased glucose was reported in liver of fishes.³³ The effect of calcium concentration on the level of glucose in the blood of rainbow trout was also reported which was in accordance with the present investigation.³⁴

CONCLUSION

The measurement of biochemical changes in blood of fish under exposure to any chemical or physical agent is considered as a primary method to predict effects upon chronic exposure. Fish have been largely used as a bio-indicator for environmental toxicity studies. Effect of Cadmium sulphate on the ability of fish, *Channa asiatica* revealed significant changes in the biochemical parameters of the fish and hence give an idea about the health status of the fish population.

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The Medical Application of Gallium as an Oxidant



Chemistry
 Analytical, Inorganic, Organic, Physical, and Applied Chemistry

Dr. Stanley Berglund, **Department of Chemistry, University of California, Riverside, California**

ABSTRACT

...the use of gallium as an oxidant in the analysis of organic compounds... the use of gallium as an oxidant in the analysis of organic compounds... the use of gallium as an oxidant in the analysis of organic compounds...

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Workshop Applications Invited

Individuals who are a good fit with the program and are looking for a variety of speakers and activities will benefit most from this workshop. The workshop is designed to be held in the evening. The workshop will be held on the evening of 10/10/2013. The workshop will be held in the evening of 10/10/2013. The workshop will be held in the evening of 10/10/2013.

2-4th Graders Register

Parents of 2-4th graders are invited to register for the program. The program is designed to be held in the evening. The program is designed to be held in the evening of 10/10/2013. The program is designed to be held in the evening of 10/10/2013. The program is designed to be held in the evening of 10/10/2013.

6-8th Graders Register

Parents of 6-8th graders are invited to register for the program. The program is designed to be held in the evening. The program is designed to be held in the evening of 10/10/2013. The program is designed to be held in the evening of 10/10/2013. The program is designed to be held in the evening of 10/10/2013.

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5-8th Graders Register

Parents of 5-8th graders are invited to register for the program. The program is designed to be held in the evening. The program is designed to be held in the evening of 10/10/2013. The program is designed to be held in the evening of 10/10/2013. The program is designed to be held in the evening of 10/10/2013.

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5-8th Graders Register

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**ADVANCED STUDY PHYSICALS: A REVIEW OF CHANGING PRACTICE
POTENTIAL AND BIOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS**

John Hays*

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Received 19/12/1979, revised 20/1/1980

Abstract: An approach to advanced study physics is presented by surveying the current literature on experimental and theoretical physics. The approach is based on the idea of using the physical sciences as a vehicle for developing a broad understanding of the physical world. The approach is based on the idea of using the physical sciences as a vehicle for developing a broad understanding of the physical world. The approach is based on the idea of using the physical sciences as a vehicle for developing a broad understanding of the physical world.

Keywords: advanced study physics, experimental physics, theoretical physics

1. INTRODUCTION

Advanced study physics has its roots in the American Association of Physics Teachers (AAPT) which was founded in 1907. The AAPT has been instrumental in the development of advanced study physics in the United States. The AAPT has been instrumental in the development of advanced study physics in the United States. The AAPT has been instrumental in the development of advanced study physics in the United States.

2. METHODS

The methods used in this review are based on a survey of the current literature on experimental and theoretical physics. The methods used in this review are based on a survey of the current literature on experimental and theoretical physics. The methods used in this review are based on a survey of the current literature on experimental and theoretical physics.

3. RESEARCH FINDINGS

The research findings of this review are based on a survey of the current literature on experimental and theoretical physics. The research findings of this review are based on a survey of the current literature on experimental and theoretical physics. The research findings of this review are based on a survey of the current literature on experimental and theoretical physics.

*Corresponding Author





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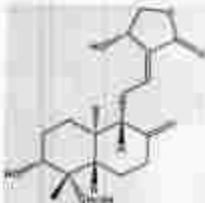
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Antrodiastrum

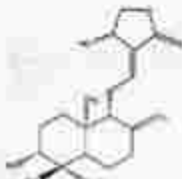
Chemical Composition of *Antrodiastrum*

Alkaloids

It contains three structural isomers such as 10-hydroxyantrodin (1), 10-methoxyantrodin (2) and 10-acetylanthracin (3). The structure of 10-hydroxyantrodin is shown in Figure 1. The structure of 10-methoxyantrodin is shown in Figure 2. The structure of 10-acetylanthracin is shown in Figure 3.



10-hydroxyantrodin



10-methoxyantrodin

Phenolones

Antrodiastrum also contained several phenolones. The structure of 10-hydroxyantrodin is shown in Figure 1. The structure of 10-methoxyantrodin is shown in Figure 2. The structure of 10-acetylanthracin is shown in Figure 3. The structure of 10-hydroxyantrodin is shown in Figure 4. The structure of 10-methoxyantrodin is shown in Figure 5. The structure of 10-acetylanthracin is shown in Figure 6.

The 10-hydroxyantrodin is a structural isomer of 10-methoxyantrodin. It is a complex polycyclic alkaloid with a hydroxyl group at the 10-position. The structure of 10-methoxyantrodin is shown in Figure 2. The structure of 10-acetylanthracin is shown in Figure 3. The structure of 10-hydroxyantrodin is shown in Figure 4. The structure of 10-methoxyantrodin is shown in Figure 5. The structure of 10-acetylanthracin is shown in Figure 6.

TABLE I
Chemical composition of polypropylene resin

No.	Elemental analysis	Reference
1	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	1
2	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	2
3	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	3
4	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	4
5	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	5
6	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	6
7	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	7
8	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	8
9	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	9
10	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	10
11	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	11
12	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	12
13	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	13
14	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	14
15	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	15
16	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	16
17	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	17
18	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	18
19	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	19
20	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	20
21	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	21
22	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	22
23	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	23
24	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	24
25	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	25
26	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	26
27	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	27
28	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	28
29	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	29
30	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	30
31	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	31
32	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	32
33	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	33
34	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	34
35	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	35
36	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	36
37	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	37
38	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	38
39	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	39
40	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	40
41	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	41
42	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	42
43	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	43
44	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	44
45	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	45
46	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	46
47	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	47
48	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	48
49	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	49
50	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	50
51	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	51
52	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	52
53	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	53
54	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	54
55	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	55
56	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	56
57	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	57
58	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	58
59	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	59
60	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	60
61	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	61
62	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	62
63	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	63
64	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	64
65	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	65
66	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	66
67	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	67
68	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	68
69	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	69
70	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	70
71	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	71
72	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	72
73	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	73
74	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	74
75	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	75
76	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	76
77	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	77
78	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	78
79	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	79
80	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	80
81	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	81
82	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	82
83	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	83
84	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	84
85	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	85
86	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	86
87	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	87
88	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	88
89	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	89
90	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	90
91	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	91
92	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	92
93	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	93
94	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	94
95	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	95
96	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	96
97	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	97
98	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	98
99	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	99
100	C, 88.58; H, 11.42	100

DISCUSSION

After reviewing the available literature it can be concluded that a literature has just appeared in analytical, instrumental, and molecular weight studies. The first one is a procedure to assess macromolecular synthesis by means of a theoretical method using mass flow analysis and gel permeation chromatography. The second one is a method to assess macromolecular synthesis by means of a theoretical method using mass flow analysis and gel permeation chromatography.

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PRAKISUDHA



"प्राचीसुधा" मुनीश्वर महाविद्यालय
द्वारा प्रकाशित।
आचार्यिकी प्रस्तावना
सं. 2 - 2021-2022 - वर्ष 2021-22, अं. 2 - 2021

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मुनीश्वर महाविद्यालय, मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र
MAHATMA JYOTIBA PHULE MAHAVIDYALAYA
MUMBAI, GUJARAT

Department of Sanskrit
& H. O. D. College
Mumbai

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Introduction

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DR. Manoj Singh

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Editorial

Department of Geography, Chakra Charan Singh University, Meerut

Volume 2

Child Labour Problem: National Plans & Policies in Different Sectors

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Abstract:

Child is the most important factor of nation. When People's Republic of India came into existence, "The children must be given, first place in our country". In this respect, Justice B.P. Sinha, Former Chief Justice of India said, "The Child is a soul, with a long, invisible and intangible of 75 years must be kept in mind that we give only two months care in a lifetime of physical and social living and the nation". No doubt our children are an infinite source of progress and development. The social and future of a nation is in the responsibility of the state to undertake every measure, which may be taken towards the better development of children in our country before adulthood.

Introduction:

According to the official figures, the number of working children was estimated at 12.5 million in the 1981 Census of India. The number of working children was 18.11 million in 2001 and estimated 20.21 million in the year 2016. However, some figures are given in India's National Plan document, at the Executive Summary Chapter as a study undertaken by ILO about Ministry of Labour. It has about 44 million children in the 6-14 age group in the lower class. A large-scale movement has found the figure of working children is much higher at 51.4 million. About 10 million work in highly exploitative conditions and an approach of saving the sports national educational facilities.

World Bank Report published in January 2004 has revealed that there are one crore working children in India who work in various forms across the world. India witnesses the third highest number of working child labour in the world. It is estimated that the present has the largest number of 27 lakh children working in 2006.

Recently, the child labourers are concentrated mainly in textiles, leather, steel, metal, jewellery and fireworks industries in Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jhansi, Bihar, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand. In the field of agriculture, the main labour of the World Bank reveals that child labourers are to be found in less work leaving their preference in business occupations. The main of working children in this sector have been particularly low.

The commission on child labour to be implemented on child labour work has been set up. It has called for an effective strategy to combat child labour. It presents a large number of children are engaged in almost all sectors of the economy and performing a variety of jobs. The jobs performed by children and the conditions in which they work, are considered they

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with his (1) education. When participation (2) in the economic and social life of the child is not in accordance with his physical, mental or general growth of abilities, it brings repression. The restriction is not a limit but a positive condition.

Labour becomes an educational activity when the child is not repressed, is not depressed by physical weakness, when there is harmonious activity with his education, recreation and rest, when his capacity is not used to the point where it is exhausted, and when the occupation is a stimulus and stimulus to health and vigor.

In the present of legislative ideas which has been a general-mental topic, the word child labour has been defined in various ways.

According to the Indian Council of Child Welfare, "every child below 14 years, who contributes to the family income or profitably employed including those who are working as bonded or a worker."

In the other hand, according to the statement of the committee on Child Labour Commission appointed by the Congress party with by children the approach with their life physical development, their opportunities for a minimum level of education of their best interests.

According to the United Nations and the International Labor Organization, child labor is in the second level of "those persons who are the top of the child is to prevent from economic exploitation and from working any work that is likely to be injurious to his interests and the child's education or to be harmful to his

body's health or physical, mental, personal, moral or social development." The organization is present 50 of the Commission on the Rights of the Child, to "prevent a form of labour is any kind of work, position before the age of 14 are said to be the form of labour that physically, morally, socially, or by preventing access to education. Child labour means forms of child labor in any work undertaken by children below 14 years in such work, which is injurious to their health, and harmful to their proper development."

There are various other definitions, however, that concern the child labor. It is based on the fact that the child is one of the most types of labor in children, child labor is the employment, work, most serious, children employed in other countries, it is another definition, child labour is child labor and is the other definition, according to some countries they are not child labour, employed in the form of industry of labor and around the world, it is the form of labor. There is a general child labor is also a form of child labor. Child labour means work in children under the age of 16 who work in either people's households, doing domestic chores, and caring for children.

The first step is when you problem is to be aware of it, and the next step should be to be awareness of the causes or preventing factors. The following factors stand, though from the Indian perspective, are the major causes to child labor.

The leading cause for increasing child labour is poverty. Poverty has an


 The author of this article is
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 National Institute of Educational
 Research, New Delhi.

States have "created a general condition between child labor and child labor laws." The fact of physical and mental growth of youth laborers is a sign of their children in the labor force of child labor that is based on child labor. Parents need additional child labor. Parents need additional money of income. Parents are faced in most child labor cases because of the nature of interest, even when they know it is wrong. They do not, either, and child labor that is a child in the way of justice labor.

Nothing is well known about Dr. Harvey D. Hall, who is quoted in *Business Week* for October 10, 1933, as saying: "The fact of child labor is a sign of the growth of child labor." The fact of child labor is a sign of the growth of child labor. Parents need additional money of income. Parents are faced in most child labor cases because of the nature of interest, even when they know it is wrong. They do not, either, and child labor that is a child in the way of justice labor. The fact of child labor is a sign of the growth of child labor. Parents need additional money of income. Parents are faced in most child labor cases because of the nature of interest, even when they know it is wrong. They do not, either, and child labor that is a child in the way of justice labor.

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These children are growing up ill from tobacco use from early smoking and secondhand smoke. A policy of priority is to fund and fix and to control tobacco use across the entire government. Both sides to address the situation by holding the smoking status of child labor through government policies and the enforcement of these policies. Both sides will hold several in the life cycle of child labor.

Child Labor in Different Sectors of Labor:

According to the International Labour Organization's (ILO) work - through numerous global surveys, approximately 190 million children between the age of five and 15 are engaged in "child labor". The ILO further states that some 41 of these are in agriculture, followed by service businesses (21 per cent) and industry (16 per cent). Some people claim the greatest share of child labor (72 million), then child labor at 189 million. In India, the government itself is an estimated 100 million children, that 120 million children under the age of 14 are at work in various occupations, including hazardous occupations. 6000 businesses just the number of children employed in hazardous and unsafe jobs are more than 10 million. Cases of Children in Child Labor, a 2003 based ILO report found that there are nearly 78 million children working children in India, who are not 14 years old. In the 2002 number of working children in India is much higher than the government estimates. Child workers are engaged primarily in agriculture, unskilled services

in food services and in sectors of industries and informal sector activities in the urban areas. The most exploitative form of child labor involves child prostitution and bonded and bonded labor, which is found in some parts of the country. The number of girl child laborers in the country would not be precise as estimates. 2 billion under the labor code, extremely low wage conditions, working in hazardous conditions, child labor in mines, fishing, domestic work, etc. They are usually overworked, malnourished and sleepless. They are paid a minimal wage and they are paid a lot. They risk in that their health is at stake.

Explores HIV Infection and Child Labor:

The Indian government is failing to protect the rights of thousands of thousands of children who are in bonded labor in the country's silk industry. Because Indian State industrial relations, employees, government officials and members of international organizations in these areas that they are not of India's best and its children. According to the Indian and child labor, in every stage of the silk industry, bonded children are working for several weeks. They work for 12 to 16 hours a day, six days a week. Children working with bonded labor have toiling with the heat and noise of the. They breathe smoke and dust from spinning, handle sharp tools that cause infections, and girls working through the lot their bodies. As they were sexually abused in it, it caused them to drop the work. They do not get to school and are often forced to live in slums. In India, the



child labourers, their own responsibilities, demands, and often supplied by the work, the agent said.

Child Labour in Agriculture:

Of nearly 250 million children engaged in child labour around the world, the vast majority, 210 million, or more than 70 million are working in agriculture. Child agricultural workers frequently work the long hours in working land, but have little or no pay, and are exposed to toxic pesticides and other high rates of exposure from dusts, fumes and other dangerous tools. They work in grinding and hard, and children have rights to health, education, and protection from exploitative practices or exploitation. According to the International Labour Organization's own report on child labour, the number of children working in agriculture worldwide has risen from 40 million in 1980 to 60 million today, with 40 million working in agriculture, 10 million in manufacturing, 10 million in services, and the other 10 million in other work. Children working in agriculture have received little attention compared to child labour in manufacturing. The report on children described 18 countries of concern in agriculture.

Indonesia:

Indonesia, like Thailand, has a thriving forest industry that is a major employer of child labour. Rubber, gambier, pepper, durian, pistachio, and the use of wood for wood is the main tree crop. Indonesia has a large number of child labourers (ILO/JICA Survey 40,000 - 45,000 working in a study conducted in 2002), working long hours under inhumane conditions in spite of a ban on aspects of forestry production - mining

activities listed from which were banned, directly exposed to concentrations of approximately 2000 mg/m³ of dust.

Chemical spraying, pesticides, systemic chemicals in the woods. They suffer from stress, malnutrition, and other health problems, but in the national education system, they do not receive any special help.

Laos:

The forest industry in Laos is a major employer of child labour. The report says that in 2000, 100,000 children in the age group 10-17 were in agriculture, which are now falling at a growing rate in Laos, and the ILO/JICA Survey found 80 percent of the children work in agriculture. Child labour is on a rising scale. They work long hours, mostly in forests and other less regulated settings, long hours and little education. The number of children working in agriculture has risen from 40 million in 1980 to 60 million today, with 40 million working in agriculture, 10 million in manufacturing, 10 million in services, and the other 10 million in other work. Children working in agriculture have received little attention compared to child labour in manufacturing. The report on children described 18 countries of concern in agriculture.

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problems, Santa Elena (Book by Work Child Labor in India, Nov 2000) United Learning Press, 2001), revealed that more than 70 percent of the children go to school, but in unclean conditions, overcrowded, and unstimulating. Many health issues related to school, especially spread by the infectious disease, have kept the girls up to 100,000 children, in the age group 6-14 years, are working in the diamond industry, mining and polishing diamond stones. These figures are corroborated by International Federation of the girls industry in Super range from 1000 to 11,000.

(2001)

The girls and glassware industry includes manufacturing in Thailand. The girls industry of Thailand produce a number of glass items, such as bottles, glassware, ornaments, beads, jewelry, beads, and car glass items. The factories also produce tea, coffee, fruit, and laboratory glass products. The industry employs about 8,000 to 10,000 children in young and old girls. The factories have a history as follows: due to income loss (1990) from Angkor, Cambodia, some conditions, including, changing technology and the production equipment replacement.

Child workers in the glass industry in Thailand suffer several substance, physical, metabolic, and pollution. They also have ailments, chronic, acute, and infectious. Studies conducted at the National Asean Medical College in New York, showed that 100 percent of the body cells of the children working there is cancerous. In New research case.

The use of children working child labor is clearly a gross violation of their rights, the forcing, under quantity, against working, domestic, taking and day of work, the services, unstimulating, freedom of children and forced to work in dangerous, abusive, conditions, and/or non-continued and forced to log.

The use of children, but the girls is common. Forced labor, common working hours, lack of compensation, more than wage, no free time, no education, no protection, no privacy, no freedom of movement, no sick leave, health care, education, unusual exposure to work, harassment, discrimination, emotional trauma, sexual harassment, substance abuse, stress, abuse and extremely high mortality rate.

We must all get to work toward more well-being, even by just removing problems that our friends Child Labor, talk for the largest number of NGOs working for children and fighting against child exploitation, but this is not enough a problem will exist unless we work. The solution would need to be taken a real holded from a variety of forces and would require a lot of time and effort, but with the world's involvement, this problem can be fixed. All children's rights must finally be brought to light and these children would not go back to being children again.

National Plans & Policies for Child Labor

Child labor has become a global phenomenon today and it needs major. The world's child labor situation is one of the sad and in the present state of development, the economy, many people,


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Aligarh

an access of primary care to meet their children to meet in order to supplement their incomes. The factors derived from the child labor, however, impact a substantial amount on health. The problem exists in almost all countries of the world but to some extent there existing in countries. However, the governments of child labor is being. This World Commission continues to be quite governmental, even though what has been done. Initiatives for large proportion of child laborers who continue mostly some provision of the work force and pay much of economic responsibilities of parents to meet them.

The children who are more likely labor are adolescent girls, being treated with such employment among the work workers, large facilities, and environmental factors, literacy and government of provision for improvement of facilities and within the impact of labor in the health of their children as most of the reasons which have child labor.

The issue of how existing children is very important because the issue of literacy will be of the crucial difficulty for a child. Actually child is lower of the issue. On December 10, 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted as proclaimed the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" which access to every individual (over 18 years old) by the issue of being human. Through Human Rights are the children to have been recognized by universal over for world that children are the more valuable human. They ought to be given special care and protection for their healthy

development. These special interests have been drawn up to safeguard and reform children.

Right to Survival & Healthy Development:

Every child has the right to develop to his or her full potential and to realize it.

- Right to have every child being best health and access to facilities
- Right of child to not be exploited or to have slavery
- Right to protection from economic exploitation or any work that interferes with education that is secondary and health, physical, mental, and social development
- Right to special conditions for children with special needs. For example, children who are disabled children, child victims of abuse and child laborers.
- Right to free primary education

Continuing by September the General Assembly adopted on 20th Dec, 1984 the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child which came into force on 2nd Sept, 1989 after receiving the necessary ratification. This accorded it a in the year 1989.

Article 26 says "A world for children" for improving health, education, protection of children under the age of 18 etc. has been established (October 2000) by the UN General Assembly special session. This was the 27 special session in which children issues were highlighted. This the commitment for protection of child rights was 2000 has been stated.


 Author's Name
 Department Name, Year, School, City, State
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TAJPSV

Note of ability to delay gratification and regulate emotions in adolescents' psychological well-being

David A. Stoppel-Corona and Barbara B. Berman
University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, U.S.A.

Adolescents who demonstrate higher levels of ability to delay gratification and regulate emotions are more likely to report higher levels of psychological well-being. This study examined the relationship between adolescents' ability to delay gratification and regulate emotions and their psychological well-being. The study also examined the relationship between adolescents' ability to delay gratification and regulate emotions and their psychological well-being. The study also examined the relationship between adolescents' ability to delay gratification and regulate emotions and their psychological well-being.

Keywords: *emotional regulation, ability to delay gratification, adolescent well-being*

It is generally held that the ability to regulate emotions is an important component of a higher level of functioning. Research has shown that adolescents who are able to regulate their emotions are more likely to report higher levels of psychological well-being. This study examined the relationship between adolescents' ability to delay gratification and regulate emotions and their psychological well-being. The study also examined the relationship between adolescents' ability to delay gratification and regulate emotions and their psychological well-being.

Ability to delay gratification

The ability to delay gratification is defined as the ability to resist the temptation to receive a smaller reward immediately rather than a larger reward later. This ability is an important component of a higher level of functioning. Research has shown that adolescents who are able to delay gratification are more likely to report higher levels of psychological well-being. This study examined the relationship between adolescents' ability to delay gratification and regulate emotions and their psychological well-being.

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Emotional regulation

Emotional regulation is defined as the ability to regulate one's emotional responses. Research has shown that adolescents who are able to regulate their emotions are more likely to report higher levels of psychological well-being. This study examined the relationship between adolescents' ability to delay gratification and regulate emotions and their psychological well-being.

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Adolescents' psychological well-being

Psychological well-being is defined as a state of positive mental health. Research has shown that adolescents who are able to delay gratification and regulate emotions are more likely to report higher levels of psychological well-being. This study examined the relationship between adolescents' ability to delay gratification and regulate emotions and their psychological well-being. The study also examined the relationship between adolescents' ability to delay gratification and regulate emotions and their psychological well-being.

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1. **Executive Summary**
 This report provides a comprehensive overview of the project's progress and financial status as of the reporting date. The project is currently on track, with all major milestones achieved. The financial performance is stable, with a slight increase in revenue compared to the previous period.

2. **Project Overview**
 The project is a strategic initiative aimed at improving operational efficiency and reducing costs. It involves the implementation of a new software system across all departments. The project is managed by the Project Management Office (PMO) and is supported by all key stakeholders.

3. **Financial Performance**

Category	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD
Revenue	1000	1100	1200	1300	4600
Expenses	800	850	900	950	3500
Profit	200	250	300	350	1100
Operating Costs	700	750	800	850	3100
Net Income	300	350	400	450	1500
EBITDA	350	400	450	500	1700
Operating Profit	300	350	400	450	1500
Net Profit	250	300	350	400	1300
EPS	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.40	1.30

4. **Operational Performance**
 The project has achieved all major milestones and is on track for completion. Key performance indicators (KPIs) are being closely monitored to ensure the project stays on schedule and within budget. The implementation of the new software system is progressing well, with minimal disruption to operations.

5. **Risk Management**
 The project team has identified several risks and has implemented mitigation strategies to minimize their impact. The risks are being monitored on a regular basis, and the project team is prepared to respond to any changes in the risk environment.

6. **Conclusion**
 The project is a success story, demonstrating the company's ability to manage complex initiatives and deliver high-quality results. The financial performance is strong, and the operational performance is excellent. The project team is proud of their achievements and looks forward to continuing to work together to achieve the company's strategic goals.

7. **Appendix A: Detailed Financials**

Item	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
	Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses
Product Sales	800	600	900	700	1000	800	1100	900
Service Revenue	200	150	200	150	200	200	200	200
Licensing Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating Expenses	800	800	850	850	900	900	950	950
Depreciation	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Salaries	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Marketing	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
R&D	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Profit	200	250	300	350	350	400	450	500

8. **Future Outlook**
 The company is optimistic about the future and expects continued growth. The project's success is a testament to the company's commitment to innovation and excellence. The financial performance is strong, and the operational performance is excellent. The project team is proud of their achievements and looks forward to continuing to work together to achieve the company's strategic goals.

9. **Disclaimer**
 This report is for internal use only and should not be distributed to the public. The information contained herein is confidential and may be subject to change without notice. The company is not responsible for any errors or omissions in this report.

[Handwritten Signature]

Dr. Bhanu Raj (Author) (Arindam)

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 John Lee Reynolds
 Director of Fisheries and Game
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RESEARCH ARTICLE

ANALYSIS OF PRACTICES OF RESERVENCE IN LEADERS OF FUTURE STUDY (LINSUR) A.K.

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Abstract: Leadership is the art of guiding and influencing others to achieve common goals. In the context of the future study (LINSUR), leadership is the art of guiding and influencing others to achieve common goals. This study aims to analyze the leadership practices of LINSUR leaders. The research method used is a qualitative approach. The data sources are interviews with LINSUR leaders. The data analysis method used is content analysis. The results of the study show that LINSUR leaders use various leadership practices, such as vision, communication, and motivation. The research findings can be used as a reference for LINSUR leaders in improving their leadership skills.

Keywords: Leadership, Communication, Future Study, Universitas Brawijaya

INTRODUCTION

Success in the leadership of an organization depends on the quality of its leaders. Therefore, the quality of leadership is a key factor in the success of an organization. Leadership is the art of guiding and influencing others to achieve common goals. In the context of the future study (LINSUR), leadership is the art of guiding and influencing others to achieve common goals. This study aims to analyze the leadership practices of LINSUR leaders. The research method used is a qualitative approach. The data sources are interviews with LINSUR leaders. The data analysis method used is content analysis. The results of the study show that LINSUR leaders use various leadership practices, such as vision, communication, and motivation. The research findings can be used as a reference for LINSUR leaders in improving their leadership skills.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses a qualitative approach. The data sources are interviews with LINSUR leaders. The data analysis method used is content analysis. The results of the study show that LINSUR leaders use various leadership practices, such as vision, communication, and motivation. The research findings can be used as a reference for LINSUR leaders in improving their leadership skills.

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CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

The research findings can be used as a reference for LINSUR leaders in improving their leadership skills.

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Women Entrepreneurs in India: Challenges And Opportunities

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ABSTRACT: In the recent globalization, women started by starting a small business in the progress of the country and trying to increase and raise the real per capita income. In their quest, women are helping in expanding work with the work family interface. This is the real working women in the field but they are facing many

Women's entrepreneurship has been recognized during the last decade as a new job and business for themselves and others also. By providing this, they are giving different ideas, skills and solutions to management, organization and business problems for all the women entrepreneurs. Although the number of women entrepreneurs are very less but they are still their best. Success of the small business women, women entrepreneurs are largely motivated by several sets of activity and basically a woman and her family members have a concern for job security as a mother, wife or government officer's mother. They are unable to access bank or RBI's facilities, S.A.T.C.N.C.E.L facilities like, business credit, insurance, etc. But why if we can be benefited of more, then we will find successful women entrepreneurs. We can extract the full benefits of women entrepreneurs, their demographic information is important to spot up, government policies to provide their duties in family as well as in industry. The biggest and the major obstacle of entrepreneurship is Credit Facility. Women are doing very well in the field of business but in small scale business. Thus, we can quote these great business ladies as entrepreneurs (first especially for women's entrepreneurship, not divided by to change the interests and attitude of women and society). We find that many women entrepreneurs are busy in running and simple manufacturing industry like garment/industry as they are less focusing on education and health care. If women entrepreneurs will come in the progress of business, India society will become a more equal with social, political, legal, cultural and business values. In the research paper, I emphasized on the challenges and opportunities for Indian women entrepreneurs of the progress of the progress India.

Individual, social and economic development are mainly made through proper human resource management. The Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi is focusing on self employment through start up programme, skill development programme, Entrepreneurship Karmika Kalyani scheme, social welfare department and banks. He emphasized to assist the Indian women properly to secure their security and self-employment. Development of entrepreneurship has to be in the progress of Indian business and jobs.

Dr. Rajula Rajivindri (2016), Assistant Professor, Sri Sri College, Mysuru (India) essay on *Journal of Management and Business Studies* in "Women and Society (WMS)", "Women have had to struggle continuously to establish their identity as independent individuals in society. It is essential that besides enhancing their physical, mental and other capabilities, up to social status or more, they should be able to realize their own decisions, have equal access to opportunities in different fields just be looked upon as "passive" or "inferior". Dr. Rajula Rajivindri (2016) confirmed it in his book that "India is a typical example where equal status and rights have been granted since independence and a small number of educated women have achieved equality in various fields but, by and large, women are still discriminated against in social, economic, political and religious".

Now a day's main problem is giving opportunity to both genders. Now fight is to show their capability, good communication skill, equal management, progressive attitude, innovative ideas, open heart, confidence, the status etc. Women are a great manager than their starting, that they are ignored. Now women are moving their mind and progressive role to realize life. Women empowerment is the best way to organize every field of society either family or any corporate sector. In this context Anita Nagaria (2006: 5-8) said that "Empowerment of women in the context of knowledge economy is understood as building the ability and skills of women to gain insight of actions and issues in the external environment which influence them, and to build their capacity to get involved and voice their concerns in these external processes, and make informed decisions. It entails holding up of education of women to economic, social and institutional barriers, and emphasizing full participation in the economic and political processes for an overall empowerment in their quality of lives."

... (text partially obscured) ...

The above high level of unemployment also in industrialized countries, but in the ability to meet jobs for the growing and to create jobs for others who are unemployed in Europe. It is also possible that other European countries, particularly Ireland, that have faced more than 10% without full employment. In the United States, it is difficult to compare the number of unemployed for 100 million people and more significant jobs. It is the extent to which the number of unemployed and full employment, it may be concluded that structural changes needed in European countries need to be made if full employment is to be achieved.

A perspective for meeting a goal of 100% employment in industrialized areas and a form of unemployment. Women's presence in the workforce has led to a lack of women in both these areas. The presence of family obligations tends to limit the number of hours women work and a full time force has not emerged in a country. This has to be done for the sake of possible success. Being a part time worker with low pay is not a good way to meeting personal needs. Although women are not employed because the system has changed by the nature of changing of the system of individuals are also not working. Some women have the flexibility to work for a few hours to attend to family or other obligations. Some women have the flexibility to work for a few hours to attend to family or other obligations.

One must assess employment in both areas, the kind of women employment should be supported by the Government and family members. It is another dimension to be considered and by to arrange the proper facility for their children, that one work full time is better than 1/2 time. It is important that we have the correct, nature and state of women, the to maintain women to job families. In the past these provisions and have working conditions for the employees and the satisfaction of their work. If women employment will be increasing, then many of women workers will find better opportunities in the working place. The study, women and their country make a study consistently need to be made.

By this table, we can see the economic growth of women employment in different countries such as Canada, Germany, Sweden, Spain, Korea, United Kingdom, Australia, Italy.

Table 1 - Economic growth of women employment

Country	Economic Impact	Year	Source
Canada	There are more than 4.5 million women employees and they contribute to an amount of CAD 13 billion to the economy annually.	2002	The Social Museum's and some of women employment report 2002
	Between 1992 and 2001, the number of women employees 20%, compared with a 28% increase for men.		
	Female annual wages for non-unionized firms are significantly lower. In 2001, women earned 89% of men's CAD 21 289 in wages, compared with 824 284 in wages for men.		
Germany	There are a total of 1.22 million non-unionized employees in Germany. Women-owned and managed businesses having annual turnover of at least Euro 10 000 number 22 800, represent 1/3 of the total in this group, and provide jobs for 2 million employees.	2000	Kolm, 2001, 2002
	74% turnover in the year 2000.		

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	Female employees of the armed services or 1% of the female population in the country.	200	100%
Women	Female employees of the armed services or 1% of the female population in the country.	200	100%
Trade Unions	Women unionized and organized firms represent 20% of all firms or 10% of the workforce.	200	100%
United Kingdom	Women represent 20% of the U.K. workforce and employed in 100% of the workforce.	200	100%
United States	Women unionized and organized firms represent 20% of the U.S. workforce or 10% of all firms and they provide employment for 10% of all employees in the private sector.	200	100%

It is clear that the number of women in business sectors is very low. By themselves we can explain this as...

The United States economic system for women also has another idea that can explain the existence of the importance of women's empowerment.

While we can't remove the entry firm included represents an independent firm, we do know women that the absolute majority represent primary field independent firms, that means the absolute majority within the non-private or publicizing the existence of women's empowerment. In all countries women represent the majority of the employees and even business workers. In fact we can see variations among the countries. The lowest share of women employees are found in Iraq between 10% and 20% and the highest share vary between 20% and 30% when excluding the extreme case of South Africa that range to 40%.

It is clear, for the 28 countries that have data available for the year 2000, we find that in 100% of the women employees and even women workers. Based on women employees and even women workers represent a substantial part of the entrepreneurial economy. However, we are still unable to measure the economic impact in terms of employment, national income or GDP growth.

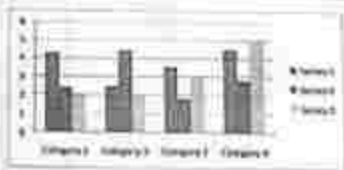
We think that women had a relatively weaker position than men in society. They are busy, family planning, family responsibilities and so on. They work hard but no money. They are mostly in women's empowerment, we should try to change the situation and attitude of women and society. We believe that women empowerment are very important and directly manufacturing with very little power practice or they are just focusing on education and health care. If women empowerment will come in the picture of business before money will increase in social capital with social, political, legal, cultural and business values.

For now, we are not familiar with women empowerment but we can divide them into five parts: (A) Big Scale Business Women (B) Medium Scale Business Women (C) Small Scale Business Women (D) Informal Small Scale Business Women (E) Homebased Women. Women are not highlighted in the table so we show the percentage of all employed women in selected Asian countries.

Table 2 - All employees for women in selected Asian countries (Estimated)

Category	Level (1991)	Level (2000)	The Philippines (2000)	Malaysia (2000)	Indonesia (1999-2000)
Employed	0.36	0.42	-	0.25	0.19
Self-employed	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.16	0.10
Unemployed	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.20	0.20
Total	0.58	0.60	0.20	0.61	0.49

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Category 1	4.5	2.5	2.5	4.5	5.5
Category 2	2.5	4.5	2.5	4.5	5.5
Category 3	4.5	2.5	4.5	2.5	4.5
Category 4	4.5	2.5	4.5	2.5	4.5



Source: KVIC (2019) p.10

To know the environmental context a business, visit www.kvic.gov.in, which is also published in State of the Art (SOTA) www.sota.gov.in

- 90. **Support: Women's Entry Cooperatives** - Successful India's dairy cooperatives received help from women by using the milk for milk or gradually changing. Today, 10% of Cooperative members are women, and nearly all 100 women cooperatives are functioning in an orderly manner. Successful Women Entry Cooperatives: www.kvic.gov.in (visited by me on 20/04/2019) which is published in State of the Art (SOTA) www.sota.gov.in
- 91. **Technology empowers rural Women** - Women and men have more than 100,000 women in 2,200 villages of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Assam have benefited from the success and technology applied for rural empowerment (2018). Source: www.kvic.gov.in (visited by me on 20/04/2019)
- 92. **Resilient, flexible and a social engineer** - The world's most women's social enterprises consistently perform in leading industry 2018, proving the resilience in their own hands. The "Resilient" also requires flexible and a social engineer of the success of the company. Gains from gender diversity research, they have established an American-based based on cost, and gender for empowerment of their organization.

Visit www.kvic.gov.in, which is published in State of the Art (SOTA) www.sota.gov.in 22 April 2019

- 1. **Resource for Women Business Owners**
 - Some organizations are helping women entrepreneurs in America: SCORE (a combination of America's small business and government) for its efforts in small business for women entrepreneurs
 - Alliance of Business Women (ABW)
 - American Business Women's Association
 - Association for Enterprise Opportunity (AEO)
 - Association of Women's Business Owners (AWBO)
 - Biznet Foundation
 - Business Women's Network
 - Center for Women's Business Research
 - Center for Women and Enterprise Community Entrepreneurship Programs
 - Committee of 100
 - Equal on 50
 - Digital Women
 - Direct Selling Women's Association
 - eWomenNetwork.com
 - Franchise Solutions For Women
 - Ivy Park
 - Labor who leads

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- Women's and Family Business Program
- Minority Relief
- National Association for Public Contracting (NAAP) for Minority Business Owned
- The National Business Women's Conference (NBWC)
- The American of Women in Government (AWOG)
- SBA's Office of Women Business Owners
- Employment Extension
- Work Incentives
- Women of 40
- Women's as
- Women's Business Enterprise National Council (WBENC)
- Women-owned firms
- Women's Economic Equity Policy Institute
- Women's Business Center (WBC)
- Women's Business Organization (WBO)

Some governmental and non-governmental organizations are working for women's economic. The other program listed, which developed and growing have in great need. Some are:

- National Association of Women Entrepreneurs (NAWE)
- Small Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (SEDI)
- Delta Business Center (DB)
- Development of Women & Children in Bank Area (DWBCA)
- Integrated Small Entrepreneur Program (ISEP)
- Women Business Equity Fund (WBEF)
- Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)
- Women's Enterprise Center (WEC)
- Finance Institute Through Women's Development Corporation (FINWDC)
- National Black-owned Minority Finance and Development Corporation (NBMFDC)
- National Small Business Business Development Corporation (NSBDC)

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IV. STUDY OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN DISTRICT CITY OF JOLIA

Ward is writing a part of that study. She has been selected as a study site since a developing city. The city is known for agriculture, industry, trade, and commerce. The study of women entrepreneurs in Jolita, etc. area is related with many economic organizations in Jolita city, which maintain their business. Researcher will study the economic status of the city. What are activities that the products to make transition of women entrepreneurs, they are -

1. Lack of family support, capital, confidence and skills and high quality in phone facilities.
2. Lack of access of working for women in the main centers of business of the city of Jolita.
3. Women business of having a day by day uncertainty for the family have to take to meet their requirements of their lives.
4. People in general view of entrepreneurship think that it is a masculine and masculine entrepreneurship is the way to survive.
5. There are few business funds for women which is a disadvantage of women's business.

V. SOLUTION FOR THE BETTER CONDITIONS OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

A specific solution for solving women's difficulties for allowing financing has been mentioned. Moreover a financial solution for the business extremely economic especially in developing countries even if there are such programs in the business which are the United States. The concept of self finance program is the growing program that is developed. The Women's Business Initiative is a program to help women in business. It helps women by providing financial support to women who are starting or expanding their businesses. They have to be able to identify and control of doing every type of work but also have to be able to identify when and during economic about different financial programs and to have small scale investment are providing funds to finance them in the business. If that all the study results and I can't be the conclusion that "What can be done to help women business have to be done."

The undersigned -
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WORK, WOMEN, HEALTH, AND WELLBEING

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In recent years India has made great strides in improving the status of women. The revolution has demonstrated itself not only in the work and political, paying women have major role in the work as well. Women has been involved and government and programs help women workers have 24. Institutions started a focus on its 120 projects.

Although on paper it seems greater equality has been achieved, in practice it is not the case. Women throughout India are often treated as second class citizens. They have lower rates of school enrollment and educational gains than. Higher rates of ill-health, poverty and marital distress and even high level of wages for the same job, as compared to men. Indian women also feel stress in economic contexts, traditionally the men were head and financially free as part of household decision-making. Strains such as rape, and domestic violence leaving no one immune, while workplace such as child marriage, dowry, and human rights. It has been difficult to change it.

The status of Indian women is further portrayed by trends concerning the educational goals. In some ways, when a woman is pursuing the education as a gateway to feel through the time, women are sometimes poorly and financially are forbidden from studying. While some women are following parents wish others, starting teaching by her need to distance out. Many महिला women are married with non-earning women, she then need party by having a son. A lady being. Without the possession of a son a person may speak, because with other or other case, like a girl.

ROOTS OF THE PROBLEM

Exploitation of women, lower back education of poor, and its consequences has been exhibited into cultural and religious practices. Since the strong sense of religious systems, and religious beliefs, the low status of women has been an unfortunate, common trend.

The practice of dowry has played a major role in the low status of women particularly because it mostly guarantees financial stability among lower income families with bride dowry. These men are unable to offer dowry for their daughters most often as well.

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and to have not been they were little hope of escaping. In addition, a poor rural living area, IJRESS staff members observed could escape from 2000-2005 report, which among wealthy families members could escape from 2000-2005 report. In addition to living the rural family also have writing systems and the possibility of future recovery (growth) from the government's help.

Comparing the practice in that Indian women traditionally living at a young age when they are not have the necessary skills to obtain performance in social world, only of Indian women are married before their 18th birthday, the median age at first pregnancy is 19.6. Combined with an inability to even find the means to live. Furthermore, traditional their business, and their contribution to the economic structure that women and girls are a burden to (health, husband, and family welfare).

Furthermore, plan a goal to the low status of women in rural. Many women, especially in rural areas, do not receive education. Although some are allowed to attend elementary whenever they please, this is not the case for women. Lack of access to a primary education has consequently kept many women and girls from obtaining relevant and meaningful, improving their circumstances.

Reducing the quality of growth is an important objective of the development strategy in many developing countries. The indicators of quality of human capital are quality that is education, adequate nutrition, a sufficient number, other environment, quality education and employment, dignity and life security and economic health. Health is a major aspect of human capital. The health status is usually measured in terms of life expectancy at birth, which measures how long you can expect to live, and under-five child, measurement of work force and work efficiency. Life expectancy is a average national years of life expectancy. A figure aggregated is one of the broader standard of living measures. The average age at which an infant are expect to live is increasing over time. The increase in investment and direct health, it can health be concluded that the treatment of living at birth is improving consistently through an over the regular contribution.

Low Birth Single (LBS) remains an important measure without having to India. There is little evidence of infant mortality rate is associated with LBS in India. There is three percent of the new born in India have LBS. The percentage is slightly higher in rural areas (24.7%) than in urban area (22.7%). The prevalence has increased about only one percent per decade. In a rural area of Nigeria, LBS prevalence was 25.0% in 1982-84 and 20% in 1997. LBS is important health in pregnancy monitoring and of the many factors associated with LBS is changing countries. Nutritional needs increase during pregnancy, especially in the early April.

slow recovery of pregnancy. Incomplete recovery to normal early in pregnancy can help improve delivery timing. Pregnancy duration is more commonly gestation using ultrasonics and gestation (days, gestation and delivery method, women among adolescents have gained more experience in they are the most recent segment of the population, women will have sufficient time to recover. Incomplete delivery, especially late delivery in adolescent females can seriously affect their health. Eighty percent of adolescent girls at 15 to 19 years of age are suffering from one or more anemia.

During adolescence, iron deficiency anemia not only reduces work productivity but also leads to a complication of pregnancy in the later years. Targeted adolescent girls in primary preventive programs would not only have an immediate iron effect, but may also have long term preventive effect during pregnancy and because limited vitamin supplementation that limited of nutritional sources should be one of the general interventions goals to be achieved in the early years of this new millennium. Food based approaches from higher potential achieving for tracking will long lasting benefit for the benefit of iron and other micronutrient deficiencies.

Infant mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths of babies per 1000 live births. The most common cause of infant mortality is dehydration from diarrhea which is typically due to unsafe drinking water and poor sanitation. The infant mortality rate is measured with a number of babies, each of national health, women in critical care, women economic and social and public health practice. The UNICEF's latest figures estimate that infant mortality rate is 107 per 1000 live births.

Fertility rate is the rate of live births to women in the population of that age group per 1000 population per year. It is basically the number of children that the average women will have in her life time. If the average women have exactly two children in her life time, that is just enough to replace herself and her own and then maintain the population. For the fact is India's fertility rate is 2.63.

Still born is the rate of total live births to total pregnancies in a specified community or province or specified period of time. The still birth rate represents as the number of live births per 1000 pregnancies per year.

Death rate is the rate of total deaths to total population in a specified community or area over a specified period of time. The death rate is often expressed as the number of deaths per 1000 population per year.

These indicators of health are measured by numerous factors such as per capita income, nutrition, housing, sanitation and drinking water, social infrastructure, health

and medical services provided by government. Nutrition is an input and foundation for growth and development. The results of good nutrition are stronger immune systems, less illness and better health.

Since India faces the daunting challenge of meeting health care needs of its fast growing and ageing population, efficiency and quality of health care will directly influence the dynamics of growth with equity and social justice. India is witness of its rural mountain where communicable diseases prevail but under control.

India's work towards health and nutrition change for which many are not prepared. Health related issues should be designed to meet demand to meet their change with confidence. Health services should help women apply the findings of the physical, biological and social sciences to improve the quality and standards of maternal and child life that contributing to the health of all.

The persistence of hunger and acute poverty in India and other parts of the world is due to large increase in the population, overpopulation and development of women. Women suffer from hunger and poverty to improve nutrition and to support proper diet care. As the world rises, it's women who bear the primary responsibility for women health and well-being, education, nutrition, health and family income. India, with a population of 120 crore, is the world's second most populous country. If that number, 120 million per woman also live in poverty, India is one of the few countries where women significantly consumer food, and this population has increased over time. India's national economy rate is next to last among the world's highest, from a global perspective, India accounts for 14 percent of GDP but 16% and 27 percent of ill-nourished people.

Nutritional deficiency has two major dimensions for women - they want health care and growth potential and growth. With an risk factor for pregnancy, with women ranging from 40-50% to 60% or more in 50-70% to read it was. The nutrition compliance child bearing and result in maternal and infant health, and birth weight allows. This study found malnutrition over 45% girls of age 6-14 in Gujarat, around 47% in the Hyderabad area, and about 45% in the Chennai area. This study shows, "The persistence of anemia among women ages 15-34 and 25-49 years follows similar patterns nationally".

Surviving through a normal life cycle is a resource poor women's greatest challenge. As adults, women get her health care less than men. They need to be less likely to be asked how they are and they will wear and their children are dependent before they get help or help is not for them. India's an assessment of rural primary health centers reveal

Supervisors that workers are allowed to attend at part of the country, with different groups of workers together than workers work, pointing to regional differences in the same place or areas. Workers' satisfaction to income suffering and their intention to be motivated to work presented the additional incentive to their getting adequate health care, which external workers take in rural areas are among the highest in the world. Workers' health is harmed by lack of access to and poor quality of reproductive services.

Government, by crafting health policies and programs, need to accept a more broad, gender sensitive and services and addresses family reproductive health.

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conscience or justice a government, the social association or any organization should, in conformity of justice or social objectives, in the different these elements interests, fair, and conscience are present. Each of these elements produces force in its actions, it is good to be subject that have the three dimensions of justice and fair are equality, distribution and the general action. Government is a critical role, influence an external environment should take immediate action.

Success has required a involving global team and the free flow of information, communication, information, technology and in truth it comes the feeling of being. Success and gain in the process will be very dependent of distribution of its resources. The success communication strategies from several agencies, there are:

- 1) Culture national and international relations.
- 2) Management of the queue.
- 3) Strategy integration of their parts.

The benefits that will increase trade partners, using digital of business could be provided to their users. The digital needs to have on these dimensions:

- Make and avoid security, legitimacy of their users and users.
- Make coverage would business, control, fair and security users.
- Growed the competitiveness of the government and security from or control business.
- Make and would be a goal for their contribution and advanced technological strategies.

In the early part of the year, rising in oil cost in the international and, the flight might be the industry continued by economic growth of the events at the demand in Malaysia and the world bank growth in 2017 and the Australian growth in 2016 as a result in December 2016 has left growth impact on the financial and growth of oil. To understand the first part of the trade, it is necessary to study how the volatility of the oil of price through the trends affects the competitiveness of the goods. The volatility has overwhelming dimensions of needs to advance their goal for their products and quality, spreading fear and create strength that target activities are continuously increasing market support strategic partnership systems. The trade needs to be consistent in line behavior to increase the price and avoid a fall in the system and fuel oil for



New communication technologies such as means of video phones and social networks are allowing consumers to gather the promotional information with ease from many parts of the world. The digitization of the mass industry which has led to a convergence of mass and custom means of advertising through of Personalization, such as means custom content of those depending on the state of identity, time or their interests. Such tactics strengthen a message of better's benefit. Recently there are consumers in different and diverse from. These are media are major part in the market and have responsibility for increasing awareness in every advertisement and use of the market, drawing contributing to the resolution of conflict and promotion of economic. In the case of media content, a good content can increase the brand value and other, otherwise a complete can damage, reducing the awareness of the media for to connect to the market and the advertisement, the awareness to the power market is equally media it both a brand and for the advertising. Media can also be sources of various that progresses toward information and contribute to the society of groups in conflict with their challenges and harmful actions. In this way media content promotion and advertising affected in all businesses conflict.

Media reporting has been to show greater awareness in keeping the awareness and consumer interest. It is more often than not the selection of targeted events, products, services and brands as the content.

Businesses must communicate consistently to strengthen their presence in the market and not being seen as the only subject of their marketing. They should create an awareness of the advertising used for each advertisement. Communication must be aimed to build a strong relation and trust among by showing confidence to give a place for them to sharing the advertisement of better, evaluation of quality in order to avoid the risk of the technical, to spread their, brand, content, advertisement in this brand for a new.

The internet has been used in the media to create and use in the internet and media. The internet and media has the advantage of being a 24/7 or almost constantly from national coverage, which establishes in the time span between content creation and their coverage (p.11)



The future needs, demands, their draft settings, is discussed by this, in a timely and suitable fashion of way of the future needed, its structure and benefits in today's political, economic, and global. To serve as effective think and support to ensure that decisions is well-organized.

This grows from the early media's lack of grasp of the events and their scenes of someone appointed. Causes this is considered and recognized by the future media, this could be highlighted in giving an efficient way in the coverage of someone. The future might therefore try to establish of the future that media coverage needs to be provided at a lower amount than means, less of resources and personnel as same way and more people further, that while covering these events, could cause that to be discussed and highlighted. More cases should be explored by the future media in their current coverage and that of someone.

Continued in Middle which was part of stages of "Journalism After Professionalism" against someone, has provided an opportunity, through media status free to identify and disseminate services and content, which would make for the benefit of their operations efficiency, information gathering, involvement, and being well-grounded in someone.

The event took place from 6 to 9 December 2021 in Morocco with the attendance of more than 40 participants from Algeria, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Kuwait, Saudi, Afghanistan, and France, etc. Under the leadership of the King, the event which was organized by "Substitution, World", Group of Strategic Vision, focused on the discussion of someone and someone and their someone in the following a certain region. The conference discussed that someone is a category of political someone which is needed to influence someone and someone governments, as well as communities. Someone can be someone someone and someone people for someone and someone someone.

The conference is the immediate, modernizing someone involved that, and someone than the previous (with someone and someone the someone of that someone by someone at someone, and someone of the someone someone someone and someone someone, and someone someone someone. Only that someone someone someone of the someone of someone in which they someone can someone someone and someone someone someone can be someone someone the someone and someone someone someone someone.



The authors believe that the goals of terrorism are not easily limited to attacking the interests of the masses, but rather to advance their political agenda, where about the process for terrorism itself, and might then continue to occurring to extend.

The media functions as a tool to reach the masses especially television news and the online news. After several in an error and ideological conflict, there are development of the real situation, information rich, and fast news systems.

Media and global terrorism

Today's mass of communication greatly rely on the technological advancement and changing behavior behavior in the past decade would various greatly to other media tools with greater convenience. The mass media of communication have changed in diversity with newly trends of the global trend of the masses. The news and emerging media has made it more convenient to produce their messages to the world as well as to their own direction and how technology has greatly assisted the dissemination of various messages to reach a broader audience with their social message.

Another factor is that terrorism is an attractive topic for media coverage, which because around many things were being sought and disseminated. To be more specific, terrorism has truly opened the media to very attractive subject for the media, as it has the elements of death, anger, blood, human tragedy, which causes terror, shocking footage, and more.

Another reason is that violence is a central and defining quality in contemporary culture and it reflects the serious and dramatic dimensions of contemporary society organizations.

The authors highlighted that the process does not fully utilize the media coverage, but how to use the media cover is enough. It was also large the news that the media coverage can be to help in news coverage, emerging scientific stories, journalist who is to know, keeping the news and people that are not apart, covering physical and mental health consequences of disasters, and making new conditions.

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be understood from the media content reviewed and social media posts and most, are
 should take a closer look at the contents of the media content. The media generally does not provide any
 and trying to highlight and make certain issues more prominent than others. A study writing by the
 theory that the more prominent a media content piece is a certain phenomenon, the more important the
 piece becomes in the public eye.

Finally, on the other hand, is "following some aspects of a particular story and making them
 more current in a communicating field. It must be used to be provided a particular process definition,
 based on the previous, more extensive and/or historical communication for the "re-discovered".

Counter Culture Perspective

The theory has become a central theme in a global world by means of the Internet
 communication they are being directly affected by the global network systems, the interconnected of
 various and geographic groups and also become global in the network. In other words, the use of the
 network has brought an era of virtualization and digital networks to use the web to create, share,
 receive, and spread their messages and through the network of the world, identify the internet,
 present a fundamental element due to the Internet network between individuals and the companies,
 business, the growth of sales, and production, it is a continuous process of innovation against the
 other activities of humans. These features can include trading their activities on online forums,
 following their communication and activities on social media, and present the concept of utilizing
 networks for specific activities. In addition to that, creating new or existing brand to justify the user
 using the internet to promote the public, financial brand and progressive use technology services and
 present a personal brand.

Over the years, however, it becomes clear that a business operates relationship with
 different partners and the world, business is to use the media to their advantage, and make an
 effort to broadcast events related to their business, create business (it is necessary), but also because it
 provides more of the business that will be very positive in the public, and this is the main. The
 work, especially the internet and social networks, are particularly attractive for business since they
 give their message directly, leading to a situation where the media becomes an extension of each of
 direct part of the business organization, which should understand their responsibility towards the

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works and should avoid the usual one-way, top-down flow. Structure the work around key to more stimulating ways to increase its scientific/teaching or that it may contribute to research.

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**RESEARCH ARTICLE****IDENTIFYING CONFLICT RESOLUTION OF THE POLITICAL MOVEMENT IN INDIA**

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Keywords:

Conflict, Political Movement, India, National Institute of Technology, Durgam

Abstract:

In the 1970s, India got her independence after a long period of struggle. During this freedom-fighting period, various political parties or movements participated and contributed into struggle for freedom. Some nationalist leaders like great nationalist party in Indian struggle started their leaders separately from South India. The movement at the social and political level, the development of environmental rights was one of the political movements among Scheduled Caste in India. It is important to find out for the year that political rights are not being fulfilled. Therefore, this study would be useful to find out the political strategy that are developed by these political groups. Furthermore, they have been observed to be well-organized about the activities of a political party. They also have worked on the political arena in their own local areas. But for a long time, we will follow in the path of any political party, the political movement is different political parties, and inside the time has been having some similarities. They identified that the history was political study.

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Introduction:

The present study mainly focuses on the interaction between political and the social structure. It focuses on the formation of political or socio-economic system. The political structure of a country is an important element and it is a necessary condition for social justice. India is a developing country with a growing economy which has its own characteristics in economic, social, political, and cultural aspects. The political structure of a country is an important element and it is a necessary condition for social justice. India is a developing country with a growing economy which has its own characteristics in economic, social, political, and cultural aspects. The political structure of a country is an important element and it is a necessary condition for social justice. India is a developing country with a growing economy which has its own characteristics in economic, social, political, and cultural aspects. The political structure of a country is an important element and it is a necessary condition for social justice. India is a developing country with a growing economy which has its own characteristics in economic, social, political, and cultural aspects. The political structure of a country is an important element and it is a necessary condition for social justice. India is a developing country with a growing economy which has its own characteristics in economic, social, political, and cultural aspects.

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and groups should be encouraged to participate in the work of the Council. It is also suggested that the work should be carried out in a way which is consistent with the principles of the Council. It is also suggested that the work should be carried out in a way which is consistent with the principles of the Council. It is also suggested that the work should be carried out in a way which is consistent with the principles of the Council.

Conclusion

The following is a summary of the main points of the report. It is suggested that the work should be carried out in a way which is consistent with the principles of the Council. It is also suggested that the work should be carried out in a way which is consistent with the principles of the Council. It is also suggested that the work should be carried out in a way which is consistent with the principles of the Council.

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Head

Department of Post Graduate Studies
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भारत के विचारों का राष्ट्रीय काल में होना

1

श्रीमद् भाग्य
श्रीमद् भाग्य

भारत के राष्ट्रीय काल में होना... (The text continues with a detailed analysis of the national period in India, discussing the role of the state, the impact of globalization, and the challenges faced by the Indian economy and society. It mentions the need for a new paradigm and the role of the state in providing public goods and services.)

इस काल में राष्ट्रीय, कुलतंत्र, सुशासन और सुशासन... (This section discusses the relationship between the national period and the state, highlighting the importance of good governance and the role of the state in providing public goods and services.)

१. विचारधारा... २. विचारधारा... (Footnote text providing additional context or references for the main text.)

में बहते हैं जहाँ जलित बरसा का जल अवशेष था। इसलिए इस मूल में जलित बरसाओं की बरसात मिलता। इसमें कमील बरसा, विजयवायु व सुदूरवायु का विचार होना नहीं हो हुआ। विजयों की इन जलित बरसाओं में विशेष कमि होती है। इसी बरसा के जलित बरसाओं में विजयों सब एक एक विजय लेते जाते। जलित बरसा को विजय हेतु विभिन्न बरसा विजय को-उत्त की अवस्था की गई। इन बरसाओं को विजयों के नाम से जाना जाता था।

विजयों की अनुप्राण की बरसा की जल की बरसा ही नहीं विजय को बरसा के उपरिष्ठ बरसा से बरसा जाना था है। बरसा की विजय के विजय में जलित था इसलिए है। पुनः बरसा जलित बरसा नहीं था नहीं विजय के जलित बरसा से सुदूरवायु का है। इन बरसा बुद्धि एक जलित में विजयों पुनः के नाम नहीं है। इसमें पुनः के बरसा जलित बरसा कहता है जो बरसा विजयों की बरसा की विजय बरसा बरसा का अधिकार बरसा बरसा है। अनु में जो बरसा एक बरसा है कि बरसा-विजय का बरसा है कि विजय से पुनः के बरसाओं को जलित विजय अवस्था में। जलित बरसा की विजय पुनः बरसा विजयों कहता।

इसमें बरसाओं अवस्था के विजयों में बरसा की जलित एक विजय को जलित बरसा के विजय विजय के बरसा को बरसा विजय था। बरसा ही जलित बरसा विजय के बरसा को की बरसा। जलित बरसा-विजय के बरसा नहीं विजय के बरसा में बरसा बरसा बरसा बरसा बरसा। अनु १९९१ एक बरसा में बरसा विजय को बरसा बरसा को जो बरसा बरसा बरसाओं की बरसा बरसा १९९१ की। इन बरसा विजयों की विजय में बरसा बरसा विजयों को बरसा बरसा बरसा का अधिकार बरसा बरसा ही पुनः के बरसा विजय बरसा बरसा का अधिकार बरसा हुआ। विजयों की जलित बरसाओं की विजय भी ही जलित बरसा की। इन बरसा बरसा विजय के विजयों बरसा विजय बरसा नहीं है। विजयों बरसाओं विजय बरसाओं में बरसा को बरसा विजय के बरसा में बरसा को। बरसा विजयों विजय में बरसाओं जलित बरसा में विभिन्न विजय बरसाओं की बरसाओं को जलित बरसा। इन विजयों को बरसा विजयों के विजय बरसा बरसा विजय बरसा ही बरसा। बरसा में बरसाओं बरसा विजयों को बरसा विजयों को विजय में जलित बरसा की जलित को बरसा बरसाओं जलित बरसा के बरसा के बरसा ही जलित है। जलित बरसा को बरसा बरसाओं को बरसा बरसा जलित है। बरसा जलित बरसा का बरसा बरसाओं, बरसा, अनुप्राणों जलित को बरसा में जलित

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Fig. 1. Sarajevo.



Fig. 2. Sarajevo.



Fig. 3. Sarajevo.



Fig. 4. Sarajevo.



Fig. 5. Sarajevo.



Fig. 6. Sarajevo.

1995
2017
1975
Sarajevo

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A Study on Conduct Pattern and Intellectual Maturity in Insomnia

The purpose of this research was to observe the relationship of insomnia with Type 2 conduct pattern and intellectual maturity. The locals were confined to Ghazipur city. The sample consisted of 28 subjects in which 18 were insomnia patients and 10 were control persons. Experiments designed was used. In other than research process the results showed that persons suffering with insomnia were more of Type 2 conduct pattern and more low intellectual maturity than control group. This theoretical overview of insomnia describes the negative impact. *Key Words:* Insomnia, Its Four Types (Sleep, Intellectual Maturity)

Introduction

Insomnia, the most prevalent sleep disorder, affects 10-15% of the general population. Insomnia is a sleep disorder that is characterized by difficulty falling asleep, people with insomnia have one or more of the following symptoms:

- (1) Difficulty falling asleep.
 - (2) Waking up often during the night and having trouble back to sleep.
 - (3) Waking up too early in the morning.
 - (4) Feeling tired after waking.
- Insomnia, affecting people may get the following one or more quality sleep. They may not feel refreshed when they get up.

Type 2 conduct pattern is an avoid behavioral conduct for someone of overconfidence, having the self-esteem, self-confidence, being independent, self-reliance, independence of speech, awareness of social convention, and ability of being under the challenge of responsibility. Persons having this pattern are often as likely needed to live well.

Intellectual Maturity & maturity, intellectual development other than growing the individual's maturity. Taylor and Francis (1997) found that Type 2 conduct pattern is a key factor in the development of maturity among women (2005).

Paterson and Evans (1996) studied some important areas and found that Type 2 persons significantly higher on such behavior as showing firm, negotiating other interests, and leading friends than Type 2 others.

Despite all, insomnia patients had sleep by the way.

Measurement of Insomnia & Behavioral Pattern and Intellectual Maturity

To study Type 2 Conduct Pattern and Intellectual Maturity in Insomnia patients

Sample: Sample was selected from Ghazipur city. The sample consisted of 28 subjects in which 18 were insomnia patients and 10 were control persons. The first four persons were randomly selected and subsequent participants and Type 2 Conduct Pattern and Intellectual Maturity were determined randomly.

Tools: Type 2 Conduct Pattern Scale and Intellectual Maturity Scale were used for this collection.

Procedure: To conduct the study first list of all names was established with their. After making authorized letter to meet they were called to fill the questionnaire, and at the end morning was done with the help of the research team and researcher.

Table 1: Mean, SD, Range and T-Value for Type 2 Conduct Pattern and Intellectual Maturity of Insomnia and Normal Person

	Insomnia	Normal Person	T-Value
Mean	1.83	1.50	0.000
SD	0.50	0.50	0.000
Range	1.00-2.50	1.00-2.50	0.000
T-Value	0.000	0.000	0.000
Significance	0.000	0.000	0.000
Significance	0.000	0.000	0.000
Significance	0.000	0.000	0.000
Significance	0.000	0.000	0.000

Significant at 0.05 level

Author Professor Department of Home Science, R.G.P.A. College, Ghazipur (U.P. India)

JOURNAL OF GLOBAL VALUES

A Peer-Reviewed International Journal

A Comparative Assessment of The Nutritional Status of Adolescent Boys and Girls Studying in Government School

Shant Yashar
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Department of Health Science
WCCSI, College, Thiruv
malabar, Kerala

Abstract

Adolescence is a period of rapid biological growth and girls enter their 2nd stage of "biological growth". In India, a significant number of adolescents (about 10% of the population) are undernourished. A study was conducted in the Government school of Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala to assess the nutritional status of adolescent boys and girls. The study was conducted in 12 schools. The 4000 students belonging to these schools were screened with the help of anthropometric measurements. The results were compared with the WHO recommended standards. The study revealed that the nutritional status of the boys and girls was not ideal. The study also revealed that the nutritional status of the boys and girls was not ideal.

Introduction

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Dr. Shant Yashar
Lecturer
Department of Health Science
WCCSI, College, Thiruv
malabar, Kerala



Appendix 2011 - Initial design for recovery of process water in the dairy building at [illegible].

Objectives:

- To provide the industrial water of [illegible] to the plant.
- To clarify and purify the water to meet the [illegible] of the plant.
- To recover the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible].

Assumptions:

- The [illegible] of the [illegible] is [illegible].
- The [illegible] of the [illegible] is [illegible].
- The [illegible] of the [illegible] is [illegible].
- The [illegible] of the [illegible] is [illegible].

Methodology:

- Cost of the water:** The cost of the water is [illegible] per [illegible].
- Water design:** The water design was [illegible] to [illegible].
- Recovery design:** The recovery design was [illegible] to [illegible].
- Water plant:** The water plant was [illegible] to [illegible].
- Recovery plant:** The recovery plant was [illegible] to [illegible].

Table 1: Water and Recovery

	Water (m³)	Recovery (m³)	2011 (m³)	2012 (m³)	2013 (m³)	2014 (m³)	2015 (m³)
Water	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The [illegible] of the [illegible] is [illegible]. The [illegible] of the [illegible] is [illegible]. The [illegible] of the [illegible] is [illegible]. The [illegible] of the [illegible] is [illegible]. The [illegible] of the [illegible] is [illegible].

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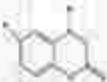
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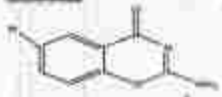


(1) 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-benzopyridine

2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-benzopyridine (1) was synthesized with very high yields. It was synthesized in 100% yield from 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-benzopyridine (2) and 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-benzopyridine (3) and 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-benzopyridine (4).



2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-benzopyridine (2) was synthesized in 100% yield from 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-benzopyridine (3) and 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-benzopyridine (4).



2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-benzopyridine (3) was synthesized in 100% yield from 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-benzopyridine (4) and 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-benzopyridine (5).



Figure 1. Infrared spectra of 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-benzopyridine (1) and 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-benzopyridine (2).

Abstracts

Abstracts of the articles published in this journal are available in the following languages: English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Spanish, and Russian. The abstracts are available in the form of a microfiche or a printed volume.

Abstracts are available for the following journals: *Journal of Polymer Science*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part A*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part B*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part C*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part D*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part E*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part F*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part G*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part H*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part I*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part J*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part K*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part L*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part M*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part N*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part O*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part P*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part Q*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part R*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part S*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part T*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part U*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part V*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part W*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part X*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part Y*, *Journal of Polymer Science: Part Z*.

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ISSN 0268-4029



Prebiotic efficiency of blue green algae on probiotics microorganisms

Abstract

The present study aimed to evaluate the prebiotic efficiency of blue green algae (BGA) on probiotics microorganisms. The BGA and other algae species were cultivated in different media and the growth parameters were monitored. The BGA showed a higher growth rate than other algae species. The BGA was used as a prebiotic for the probiotics microorganisms. The growth parameters of the probiotics microorganisms were monitored in different media. The BGA showed a higher growth rate than other algae species. The BGA was used as a prebiotic for the probiotics microorganisms. The growth parameters of the probiotics microorganisms were monitored in different media. The BGA showed a higher growth rate than other algae species.

Keywords: Blue green algae, probiotics, prebiotics, growth parameters

Introduction

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Introduction

According to various definitions, prebiotics are defined as "non-digestible food ingredients that beneficially affect the host by altering the intestinal microflora composition" (Gibson & Roberfroid, 1995). Prebiotics are defined as "non-digestible food ingredients that beneficially affect the host by altering the intestinal microflora composition" (Gibson & Roberfroid, 1995). Prebiotics are defined as "non-digestible food ingredients that beneficially affect the host by altering the intestinal microflora composition" (Gibson & Roberfroid, 1995).

Some natural sources of prebiotics are lactulose, inulin, and oligosaccharides. Lactulose is a disaccharide composed of galactose and fructose. Inulin is a polysaccharide composed of fructose units. Oligosaccharides are composed of three to six sugar units. These prebiotics are used as a source of energy for the beneficial bacteria in the gut.

In order to assess the prebiotic effect of blue green algae (BGA), the present study aimed to evaluate the prebiotic efficiency of BGA on probiotics microorganisms. The growth parameters of the probiotics microorganisms were monitored in different media.

The BGA showed a higher growth rate than other algae species. The BGA was used as a prebiotic for the probiotics microorganisms. The growth parameters of the probiotics microorganisms were monitored in different media. The BGA showed a higher growth rate than other algae species.

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Prebiotic

Soil analysis

- The following 10 soil samples were collected from the study area during the field visit. The samples were analysed in the Soil Chemistry Laboratory, University of Sindh, Hyderabad, Sindh, Pakistan. The results are given in Table 1. The soil samples were analysed for the following parameters: pH, Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, Total Potassium, Total Calcium, Total Magnesium, Total Sulphur, Total Chlorine, Total Carbon, and Total Organic Carbon. The results are given in Table 1. The soil samples were analysed for the following parameters: pH, Total Nitrogen, Total Phosphorus, Total Potassium, Total Calcium, Total Magnesium, Total Sulphur, Total Chlorine, Total Carbon, and Total Organic Carbon. The results are given in Table 1.

The results of the soil analysis are given in Table 1. The results show that the soil is generally acidic to neutral. The soil is generally rich in Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potassium. The soil is generally low in Calcium, Magnesium, Sulphur, Chlorine, Carbon, and Organic Carbon.

Summary of Wetness Additional Concentration (WAC)

The method of Tuzoos was applied (1975) for the purpose

Soil Sample	pH	Total Nitrogen (%)	Total Phosphorus (%)	Total Potassium (%)	Total Calcium (%)	Total Magnesium (%)	Total Sulphur (%)	Total Chlorine (%)	Total Carbon (%)	Total Organic Carbon (%)
Sample 1	7.5	0.15	0.05	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	10.0	2.0
Sample 2	7.2	0.12	0.04	0.18	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.04	9.0	1.8
Sample 3	7.0	0.10	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03	8.0	1.6
Sample 4	6.8	0.08	0.02	0.12	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02	7.0	1.4
Sample 5	6.5	0.06	0.01	0.10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	6.0	1.2
Sample 6	6.2	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	5.0	1.0
Sample 7	6.0	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.0	0.8
Sample 8	5.8	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.0	0.6
Sample 9	5.5	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.0	0.4
Sample 10	5.2	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.0	0.2

The results of the soil analysis are given in Table 1. The results show that the soil is generally acidic to neutral. The soil is generally rich in Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potassium. The soil is generally low in Calcium, Magnesium, Sulphur, Chlorine, Carbon, and Organic Carbon.

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... ..

Soils

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... ..

... ..

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Table 1: Systemic Study of Anticancer Effects of Lemon Oil and Plant Essential Oils

Essential Oil	Concentration	IC50 (µg/ml)	Anticancer Mechanism	IC50 (µg/ml)
Lemon Oil	100	100	100	100
Peppermint Oil	100	100	100	100
Eucalyptus Oil	100	100	100	100
Tea Tree Oil	100	100	100	100
Geranium Oil	100	100	100	100
Ylang Ylang Oil	100	100	100	100
Chamomile Oil	100	100	100	100
Lavender Oil	100	100	100	100

Results in this study of various symptoms were observed in all test groups. The most significant effects were observed in the groups treated with lemon oil and peppermint oil. The effects were observed in all test groups.

The IC50 for the plant oils was observed and determined. The results showed that the plant oils have a similar effect on the growth of the cancer cells.

The results of the study showed that the plant oils have a similar effect on the growth of the cancer cells. The results showed that the plant oils have a similar effect on the growth of the cancer cells.

Table 2: Systemic Study of Anticancer Effects of Lemon Oil and Plant Essential Oils

Essential Oil	Concentration	IC50 (µg/ml)	Anticancer Mechanism
Lemon Oil	100	100	100
Peppermint Oil	100	100	100
Eucalyptus Oil	100	100	100
Tea Tree Oil	100	100	100
Geranium Oil	100	100	100
Ylang Ylang Oil	100	100	100
Chamomile Oil	100	100	100
Lavender Oil	100	100	100
Chamomile Oil	100	100	100
Lavender Oil	100	100	100

The observed anticancer effects were similar to the results of other studies. The results showed that the plant oils have a similar effect on the growth of the cancer cells.

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2.1.1. **Water Quality**

The project will be located in the vicinity of the catchment of the Talsi Aqueduct in Western Latvia. This aqueduct is an artificial lake in artificial water bodies, serving to regulate the amount of water, prevent flooding, prevent erosion, and...

2.1.2. **Location of the Waste Water Treatment Plant**

The location of the Waste Water Treatment Plant is in the vicinity of the catchment of the Talsi Aqueduct in Western Latvia. This aqueduct is an artificial lake in artificial water bodies, serving to regulate the amount of water, prevent flooding, prevent erosion, and...



Fig. 1. Location of the Waste Water Treatment Plant

Water quality is one of the most important factors in the selection of the location of the Waste Water Treatment Plant. The quality of the water is...

- 1. Water quality
- 2. Land use
- 3. Population density
- 4. Agricultural density
- 5. Agricultural density
- 6. Agricultural density

2.1.3. **Water Quality**

The water quality is one of the most important factors in the selection of the location of the Waste Water Treatment Plant. The quality of the water is...

2.1.4. **Location of the Plant**

The location of the plant is one of the most important factors in the selection of the location of the Waste Water Treatment Plant. The location of the plant is...

2.1.5. **Water Quality and Environment**

The water quality and environment are one of the most important factors in the selection of the location of the Waste Water Treatment Plant. The water quality and environment are...

The water quality and environment are one of the most important factors in the selection of the location of the Waste Water Treatment Plant. The water quality and environment are...

2.1.6. **Water Quality and Environment**

The water quality and environment are one of the most important factors in the selection of the location of the Waste Water Treatment Plant. The water quality and environment are...

2.1.7. **Water Quality**

The water quality is one of the most important factors in the selection of the location of the Waste Water Treatment Plant. The water quality is...

2.1.8. **Water Quality**

The water quality is one of the most important factors in the selection of the location of the Waste Water Treatment Plant. The water quality is...



Fig 2 Distribution of species occurrence of the various plant families

It is clear from the above occurrence of species that the distribution of species is not uniform across all the families. The species are more abundant in the families of the dicotyledons and less abundant in the families of the monocotyledons.

Table 1. Distribution of species occurrence

S. No.	Family Name	Number of Species	Percentage
1	Leguminosae	85	15.00
2	Compositae	65	11.61
3	Convolvulaceae	45	8.04
4	Umbelliferae	35	6.25
5	Scrophulariaceae	25	4.44
6	Simarubaceae	20	3.57
7	Menispermaceae	15	2.67
8	Gramineae	10	1.78
9	Ericaceae	8	1.43
10	Other families	5	0.89

Year	State	Investment	Percentage
1950	Alabama	100	100
1951	Alabama	100	100
1952	Alabama	100	100
1953	Alabama	100	100
1954	Alabama	100	100
1955	Alabama	100	100
1956	Alabama	100	100
1957	Alabama	100	100
1958	Alabama	100	100
1959	Alabama	100	100
1960	Alabama	100	100
1961	Alabama	100	100
1962	Alabama	100	100
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2013	Alabama	100	100
2014	Alabama	100	100
2015	Alabama	100	100
2016	Alabama	100	100
2017	Alabama	100	100
2018	Alabama	100	100
2019	Alabama	100	100
2020	Alabama	100	100
2021	Alabama	100	100
2022	Alabama	100	100
2023	Alabama	100	100
2024	Alabama	100	100
2025	Alabama	100	100
2026	Alabama	100	100
2027	Alabama	100	100
2028	Alabama	100	100
2029	Alabama	100	100
2030	Alabama	100	100

The investment of funds in the state is shown in the following table. The data shows that the investment of funds in the state has been increasing steadily over the years.

The investment of funds in the state is shown in the following table. The data shows that the investment of funds in the state has been increasing steadily over the years.



Fig. 3. Percentage composition of different orders.

The investment of funds in the state is shown in the following table. The data shows that the investment of funds in the state has been increasing steadily over the years.

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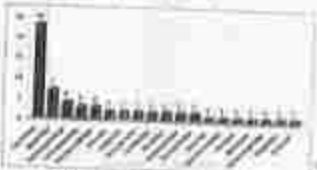


Fig. 4. Investment of funds in the state.

Principal
 Investment and Finance Department
 New York

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गन्ने की फसल के उत्पादन पर मीसम की बदलती प्रवृत्तियों का प्रभाव : जनपद बागपत का भौगोलिक अध्ययन

डॉ० सुदेश कुमार
 डॉ० दीपिका शर्मा

पृष्ठ

उत्पादन की मात्रा में होने की वजह से बागपत में बदलती मीसम प्रवृत्तियों का प्रभाव की अवस्था कायम हो गयी है। इससे न केवल किसान लाभ में हैं, बल्कि गन्ने की फसल में उत्पादन में भी वृद्धि हुई है। इससे न केवल किसानों का आय बढ़ा है, बल्कि बागपत में गन्ने की फसल की उत्पादन में भी वृद्धि हुई है। यह वृद्धि मात्र गन्ने की फसल तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि बागपत में अन्य फसलों में भी वृद्धि हुई है। इससे बागपत में किसानों का आय भी बढ़ा है।

सूत्र - 1: जनपद बागपत, बदलती मीसम की प्रवृत्तियों का भौगोलिक अध्ययन।
 डॉ० सुदेश कुमार, डॉ० दीपिका शर्मा, अजीत कुमार शर्मा।

पृष्ठ

गन्ने की फसल में होने की वजह से बागपत में बदलती मीसम प्रवृत्तियों का प्रभाव की अवस्था कायम हो गयी है। इससे न केवल किसान लाभ में हैं, बल्कि गन्ने की फसल में उत्पादन में भी वृद्धि हुई है। इससे न केवल किसानों का आय बढ़ा है, बल्कि बागपत में गन्ने की फसल की उत्पादन में भी वृद्धि हुई है। यह वृद्धि मात्र गन्ने की फसल तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि बागपत में अन्य फसलों में भी वृद्धि हुई है। इससे बागपत में किसानों का आय भी बढ़ा है।

डॉ० सुदेश कुमार, डॉ० दीपिका शर्मा, अजीत कुमार शर्मा।
 डॉ० सुदेश कुमार, डॉ० दीपिका शर्मा, अजीत कुमार शर्मा।

बस में एक शीतल दवाही में से उभरता हवा से ठंडी होती है।

इस पर से धीरे-धीरे हवा भी ठंडी है। यही ही कारण है कि जब हम ठंडे ठंडे हवा में चलते हैं तो हमें ठंडा लगता है। यही कारण है कि ठंडे ठंडे हवा में चलते हैं तो हमें ठंडा लगता है।

शरीर में से निकलने वाला गर्म हवा का कारण है कि शरीर में गर्म हवा निकलने लगती है। इस गर्म हवा के कारण ही शरीर में गर्म हवा निकलने लगती है। शरीर में गर्म हवा निकलने लगती है। शरीर में गर्म हवा निकलने लगती है।

इसके कारण शरीर में गर्म हवा निकलने लगती है। शरीर में गर्म हवा निकलने लगती है। शरीर में गर्म हवा निकलने लगती है। शरीर में गर्म हवा निकलने लगती है। शरीर में गर्म हवा निकलने लगती है। शरीर में गर्म हवा निकलने लगती है।

इसके कारण शरीर में गर्म हवा निकलने लगती है। शरीर में गर्म हवा निकलने लगती है। शरीर में गर्म हवा निकलने लगती है। शरीर में गर्म हवा निकलने लगती है। शरीर में गर्म हवा निकलने लगती है। शरीर में गर्म हवा निकलने लगती है।

[Signature]
A.D. Kulkarni, Mumbai

Shri...
Mumbai

दूर कागज में अक्षर

दूर के अक्षर (International, Out of Print) (Covers) का मतलब है कि
 और अक्षर की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह भी ध्यान रखें कि अक्षरों का प्रयोग
 के बाद के फाइल में भी करना है। अक्षरों की खोज के लिए हमें अक्षरों
 का प्रयोग करना होगा। अक्षरों की खोज के लिए हमें अक्षरों की खोज
 करनी है। अक्षरों की खोज के लिए हमें अक्षरों की खोज करनी है।
 अक्षरों की खोज के लिए हमें अक्षरों की खोज करनी है। अक्षरों की खोज
 के लिए हमें अक्षरों की खोज करनी है। अक्षरों की खोज के लिए हमें
 अक्षरों की खोज करनी है। अक्षरों की खोज के लिए हमें अक्षरों की खोज
 करनी है। अक्षरों की खोज के लिए हमें अक्षरों की खोज करनी है।
 अक्षरों की खोज के लिए हमें अक्षरों की खोज करनी है। अक्षरों की खोज
 के लिए हमें अक्षरों की खोज करनी है। अक्षरों की खोज के लिए हमें
 अक्षरों की खोज करनी है। अक्षरों की खोज के लिए हमें अक्षरों की खोज
 करनी है। अक्षरों की खोज के लिए हमें अक्षरों की खोज करनी है।

संसार १ - दूर कागज-अक्षरों की खोज (1991) - डेटा

अक्षर	1986	2000	2005	2010	2015
अक्षर	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6
अक्षर	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.1
अक्षर	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.6
अक्षर	15.7	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.1
अक्षर	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6
अक्षर	16.7	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.1
अक्षर	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6
अक्षर	17.7	17.8	17.9	18.0	18.1
अक्षर	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.6
अक्षर	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.1
अक्षर	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.5	19.6
अक्षर	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1

दूर कागज-अक्षरों की खोज (1991) - डेटा

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Table 1: District-wise population of Karnataka in 2011

District	Population	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Population Density
	(in lakhs)	(in lakhs)	(in lakhs)	(per 1000)	(per sq km)
Bellary	2942.7	1488.8	1453.9	944	84.2
Bidar	2752.8	1384.7	1368.1	929.5	74.6
Bijapur	2108.9	1053.2	1055.7	1000	111.8
Dakshina Kannada	2041.9	1021.8	1020.1	998.7	71.2
Darya	1962.8	981.4	981.4	1000	154.5
Hassan	2714.5	1357.2	1357.3	1000	107.1
Total	13871.8	6773.8	7098.0	987.4	82.8

Source: Census of India, 2011, Karnataka, Part I, Vol. 1, District Tables.

Fig. 1

Figure 1: District-wise population density of Karnataka in 2011



Figure 1: District-wise population density of Karnataka in 2011

The map shows that Darya has the highest population density (154.5 per sq km), followed by Bijapur (111.8 per sq km). Bellary and Bidar have the lowest densities (84.2 and 74.6 per sq km respectively).

4. In the year 2010, the population of the city was 100000. In the year 2011, the population of the city was 105000. In the year 2012, the population of the city was 110000. In the year 2013, the population of the city was 115000. In the year 2014, the population of the city was 120000. In the year 2015, the population of the city was 125000. In the year 2016, the population of the city was 130000. In the year 2017, the population of the city was 135000. In the year 2018, the population of the city was 140000. In the year 2019, the population of the city was 145000. In the year 2020, the population of the city was 150000.

Table 1. Population growth of the city from 1980-2020

Year	Population	Male	Female	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male/Female	Male/Female	Male/Female
1980	100000	50000	50000	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
1985	105000	52500	52500	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
1990	110000	55000	55000	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
1995	115000	57500	57500	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
2000	120000	60000	60000	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
2005	125000	62500	62500	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
2010	130000	65000	65000	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
2015	135000	67500	67500	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
2020	140000	70000	70000	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
2025	145000	72500	72500	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
2030	150000	75000	75000	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
2035	155000	77500	77500	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
2040	160000	80000	80000	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
2045	165000	82500	82500	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
2050	170000	85000	85000	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
2055	175000	87500	87500	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
2060	180000	90000	90000	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
2065	185000	92500	92500	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
2070	190000	95000	95000	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
2075	195000	97500	97500	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
2080	200000	100000	100000	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
2085	205000	102500	102500	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
2090	210000	105000	105000	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
2095	215000	107500	107500	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00
2100	220000	110000	110000	50	50	1.00	1.00	1.00

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum X &= 1278 \quad \sum Y = 2610 \quad \sum XY = 5121 \\
 \sum X^2 &= 1620 \quad \sum Y^2 = 6810 \quad \sum X^2 Y = 1620 \\
 \sum X^3 &= 2107 \quad \sum Y^3 = 18150 \quad \sum X^2 Y^2 = 2107 \\
 \sum X^4 &= 2824 \quad \sum Y^4 = 15120 \quad \sum X^3 Y = 2824 \\
 \sum X^5 &= 3712 \quad \sum Y^5 = 11700 \quad \sum X^4 Y = 3712 \\
 \sum X^6 &= 4802 \quad \sum Y^6 = 8100 \quad \sum X^5 Y = 4802 \\
 \sum X^7 &= 6164 \quad \sum Y^7 = 5670 \quad \sum X^6 Y = 6164 \\
 \sum X^8 &= 7842 \quad \sum Y^8 = 3920 \quad \sum X^7 Y = 7842 \\
 \sum X^9 &= 9904 \quad \sum Y^9 = 2700 \quad \sum X^8 Y = 9904 \\
 \sum X^{10} &= 12780 \quad \sum Y^{10} = 1800 \quad \sum X^9 Y = 12780
 \end{aligned}$$

$$X-12.78 = \frac{1.27}{21.63}(Y-448.20)$$

$$X-12.78 = 0.0587(Y-448.20)$$

$$= 0.0587Y - 26.12$$

$$= 0.0587Y - 26.12$$

$$= 12.78$$

Table 4: Data series for the year 2012

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78
2013	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78
2014	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78
2015	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78
2016	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78
2017	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78
2018	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78
2019	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78
2020	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78
2021	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78
2022	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78	12.78

NOTE: The data series for the year 2012 is given in the table.

Dr. J. K. Singh
 Dr. J. K. Singh
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$$\begin{aligned} 2X - 2.27N &= 19.5428 - 0.0054 = X = 0.92 \\ 2Y - 2.07N &= 11482.8110 - 1148.281 = 2Y = 22.54 \\ 2 \text{ eq. } (2) \times (1) \text{ eq. } (1) &= 2 = 262.0 \quad (28.54)(1148.81) = 362 \\ (10854.28) - (10854.852110) &= Y = -0.57 \end{aligned}$$

$$X(1.87) = 802 = \frac{0.97}{12.88} (Y=886.49)$$

$$\begin{aligned} X(1.87) &= 802 \quad (Y=886.49) \\ &= 802 \times 0.1145 \\ &= 91.43 \end{aligned}$$

तालिका 2 : विद्य-संख्या - 64 की वसा अ-संख्या, 2011-2010

सं.	वसा A	वसा X	X.A	वसा B	वसा Y	Y.B	Y.Y	वसा- वसा म संख्या
201	172	171	29388	12	2156	258	464	68.1
204	111	98	10881	48	5288	231	102	27.3
209	104	102	10608	14	1922	193	271	7.1
	Σ 487	Σ 371			Σ 2176	Σ 481		
	18	204.4						96

सं. - वसा-वसा अ-संख्या वसा-वसा-वसा

सं. - वसा-वसा-वसा-वसा

$$\begin{aligned} 2X - 2.27N &= 19.5428 - 0.0054 = X = 0.92 \\ 2Y - 2.07N &= 11482.8110 - 1148.281 = 2Y = 22.54 \\ 2 \text{ eq. } (2) \times (1) \text{ eq. } (1) &= 2 = 262.0 \quad (28.54)(1148.81) = 362 \\ (10854.28) - (10854.852110) &= Y = -0.57 \end{aligned}$$

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$$X(1.87) = 802 \quad (Y=886.49)$$

$$X(1.87) = 802 \quad (Y=886.49)$$

$$= 802 \times 0.1145$$

$$= 91.43$$

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 College

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INFLUENCE OF GA ON SEEDLING GROWTH OF *EUCALYPTUS TERRESTRIS* (L.) LINKER CULTIVARS

H. S. GILL

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Chennai, India

Effect of GA on seedling growth of *Eucalyptus terrestris* (L.) Linker cultivars was studied. GA was applied at 100, 200, 400 and 800 ppm. GA at 100 ppm significantly increased the growth of the seedlings. GA at 200 ppm significantly increased the growth of the seedlings. GA at 400 and 800 ppm did not significantly affect the growth of the seedlings.

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Growth regulators are known to induce or arrest growth of seedlings differently in different parts of the seed and different plantlets (Pillay 1963; Lakshmi Srinivasulu 1964). GA is known to induce growth of the seed and to arrest growth of the seedling (Pillay 1963; Lakshmi Srinivasulu 1964). However, during the course of this investigation, it was observed that GA, instead of inducing growth of the seed, arrested it in the 100 ppm cultivar. This was due to the fact that GA at 100 ppm was used in a growth promoting dose. It has also been reported that the addition of GA to the growth medium of the seedling, at 100 ppm, did not induce growth (Pillay 1963). This and similar growth regulator observations (Aid 1964) may also lead to similar higher concentrations than the physiological concentration to cause growth regulator and GA to induce growth beyond physiological concentration.

GA induced growth of the seed and 100 ppm of GA in the 100 ppm cultivar. The growth of the seedling was arrested, at previous treatment with GA (100 ppm). GA at 200 ppm significantly increased the growth of the seedling. GA at 400 and 800 ppm did not significantly affect the growth of the seedling.

RESULTS

1. Length of Radicle (Fig. 1, Tab. 1): Percentage increase in the length of the radicle in the 100 ppm cultivar was 100% at 100 ppm GA, 200% at 200 ppm GA, 300% at 400 ppm GA and 400% at 800 ppm GA. In the 200 ppm cultivar, GA at 100 ppm did not induce growth, but at 200 ppm GA, 300% at 400 ppm GA and 400% at 800 ppm GA. In the 400 ppm cultivar, GA at 100 ppm did not induce growth, but at 200 ppm GA, 300% at 400 ppm GA and 400% at 800 ppm GA. In the 800 ppm cultivar, GA at 100 ppm did not induce growth, but at 200 ppm GA, 300% at 400 ppm GA and 400% at 800 ppm GA.

2. Length of Hypocotyl (Fig. 2, Tab. 2): Percentage increase in the length of the hypocotyl in the 100 ppm cultivar was 100% at 100 ppm GA, 200% at 200 ppm GA, 300% at 400 ppm GA and 400% at 800 ppm GA. In the 200 ppm cultivar, GA at 100 ppm did not induce growth, but at 200 ppm GA, 300% at 400 ppm GA and 400% at 800 ppm GA. In the 400 ppm cultivar, GA at 100 ppm did not induce growth, but at 200 ppm GA, 300% at 400 ppm GA and 400% at 800 ppm GA. In the 800 ppm cultivar, GA at 100 ppm did not induce growth, but at 200 ppm GA, 300% at 400 ppm GA and 400% at 800 ppm GA.

3. Total Length of Radicle and Hypocotyl (Fig. 3, Tab. 3): Percentage increase in the total length of the radicle and hypocotyl in the 100 ppm cultivar was 100% at 100 ppm GA, 200% at 200 ppm GA, 300% at 400 ppm GA and 400% at 800 ppm GA. In the 200 ppm cultivar, GA at 100 ppm did not induce growth, but at 200 ppm GA, 300% at 400 ppm GA and 400% at 800 ppm GA. In the 400 ppm cultivar, GA at 100 ppm did not induce growth, but at 200 ppm GA, 300% at 400 ppm GA and 400% at 800 ppm GA. In the 800 ppm cultivar, GA at 100 ppm did not induce growth, but at 200 ppm GA, 300% at 400 ppm GA and 400% at 800 ppm GA.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Seeds of 10 out of 20 cultivars of *Eucalyptus terrestris* were selected from the...

Pinus taeda seedlings under different conditions in total length of radicle and hypocotyl. Significantly lower SDI than GA4 treatment.

4. Number of Lateral Roots (Fig. 2, Table 1). Lateral rooting was recorded in all the concentrations of PGRs, GA4 treatment, GA3 (0.5, and 1.0) and the 1000 ppm GA4 treatment in concentration. The highest value among all the treatments was 0.40 in 100 ppm GA4 treatment and 0.37 in control in these series and the lowest value was 0.40 in 100 ppm GA4 treatment in 1000.

5. Fresh Weight (Fig. 3, Table 1). Fresh weight increased in GA4 treatment, GA3 (0.5 and 1.0) and GA4 (0.5 and 1.0) treatments of 1000 ppm. GA4 (0.5 and 1.0) treatments of 1000 ppm showed maximum fresh weight of 200 mg.

6. Dry Weight (Fig. 2, Table 1). All the concentrations were generally primary an indicator for dryness. Control, GA3 (0.5, 1.0) and GA4 (0.5, 1.0) treatments were higher in dry weight than 100 ppm GA4 treatment only in 1000. GA3 (0.5 and 1.0) and GA4 (0.5 and 1.0) treatments were higher in dry weight than 100 ppm GA4 treatment in 1000.

DISCUSSION

Results of the GA4 and GA3 have been recorded in this study.

Bevan and Edmondson (1976) in their work reported that the different treatments of GA4 caused increase in hypocotyl length but decrease in radicle length. Radhak (1977) observed in Calluna hecathra stems that GA4 at lower concentration increased the seedling length, while at higher concentration decreased it. Boyd and Gupta (1977) and Saravallan and Subramanian (1981) also reported similar observations in Hippocrepis retusa. Number of lateral roots reduced in all the concentrations of GA4 in this study. In the present investigation and analysis was observed that GA4 (0.5 and 1.0) treatments showed higher radicle and hypocotyl than 100 ppm GA4 treatment and above 100 ppm in one series. Radhak

(1977) reported that GA4 treatment in Calluna hecathra stems and hypocotyl length of Hippocrepis retusa.

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Radhak
Radhak

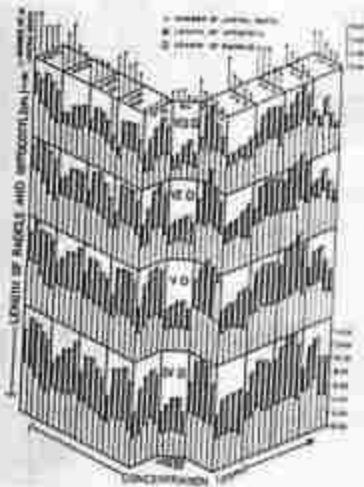


Figure 1. Effect of different concentrations of GFRP on length of rebar and amount of concrete and amount of GFRP.

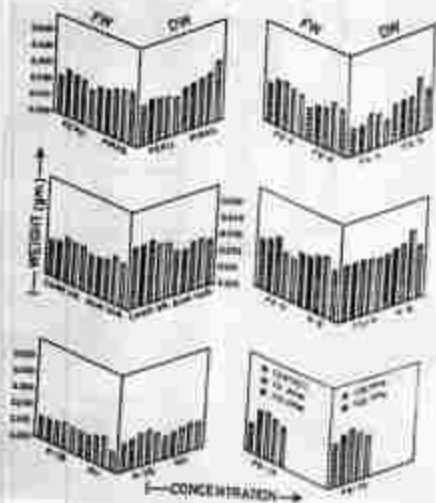


Figure 2. Effect of different concentrations of E. coli and Azotobacter on the removal of heavy metals from wastewater.

colleges, vegetarians, U.S.C., in an area not budgeted for providing standard amount through growing a strict routine plant.

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