

3.3.1 : Number of research papers in journals notified on UGCCARE year wise during the last five years :

Documents :

01.2022-Journal:Meenakshy

International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention (IJHSSI)

ISSN (Online): 2319 – 7722, ISSN (Print): 2319 – 7714

www.ijhssi.org || Volume 11 Issue 4 Ser. II || April, 2022 || PP. 08-11

R.K. Ramanujan and Nature Consciousness Environmental Sensibility and Awareness as in the Poems of A.K.Ramanujan

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Abstract: Nature and love for nature is the central theme in the poems of A.K.Ramanujan. This theme provides a holistic cosmic world view which interrelates nature with human community. It is with the advancement of science and technology, the traditional beliefs of Indians in Nature slowly got diverted. The , materialistic culture, competitive attitude and extreme change in the life styles of human beings resulted in the decline of importance given to environment and its impact on human life.

Key words: Nature, human community, ecology, preservation and conservation.

Date of Submission: 04-04-2022

Date of Acceptance: 19-04-2022

Ramanujan is deeply affected by the socio – economic condition of his India. The poems of Ramanujan are finely crafted pieces, and the words shine with depth of meaning. M A.K.Ramanujan is one of the interactive poets in the 20th century Indian English literature. He was born in Mysore, India. He earned degrees at the university of Mysore and Deccan College in Pune and a Ph.D. from Indiana University.

Most of his poems, though intensely personal, have a universal dimension of their own. The main theme of Ramanujan's poetry are family, love, despair and death. They are full of irony, humour, paradox and sudden reversals. His own family life, his childhood memories, his pleasures, struggles, sufferings, love etc. are his objectives. All his poems are written with his own feelings, emotions and memories. He uses a language which is crisp, intense and casual.

In 1976, the government of India honoured Ramanujan with the prestigious Padma Shree, one of its highest civilian awards, for his significant contributions to Indian literature and linguistics. In 1983, he was awarded the Mac Arthur Prize Fellowship.

In the poem 'The River', the poet success in bring out the damage caused to the Mother Earth due to urban construction activities. He makes the readers be aware of ill – effects of littering plastic which chokes the drainage system, railway tracks in cities and cause inconvenience to our own lives. When we read the poem 'The River', we come to know that Madurai is a city of temples, and culture. The poet describes how in every summer, a river that flows through Madurai is narrow stream through the water gates as piles of straw and women's hair obstruct its flow.

‘A River’ is a poem which can be analyzed using the theory of Eco – Criticism. When we read the poem, we see the river Vikai being in flood. The people everywhere talk about the inch – by- inch rising of water and the number of stone steps submerged at the bathing place.

The world of literature is crowded with works dealing with beauty and power of nature. The type of writing recently caught the attention of the writers. The concern for ecology and the threat it causes if misused has become concern of good many writers. This theory, namely Ec0- Criticism.

People in India lack the awareness of cleanliness and their duty towards conserving the natural resources. The ‘sleepy crocodiles’ and ‘water buffaloes lounging in the sun’ are images that convey the lazy, indolent attitude of the people. The basic inertia that stops people from acting is the target of Ramanujan. If this attitude is changed, nature can and will be saved from monstrous hands.

A.K. Ramanujan also talks of a pregnant woman with perhaps twins in her womb, with no moles on their bodies, with different coloured diapers to tell them apart. We can take the concept of procreation as synonymous to creation of nature and the nurturing attitude required for trees and animals to thrive. The woman here symbolizes our mother earth and the twins in her womb can be equated to natural resources and life that inhabits this earth. The pregnant woman is shown drowned in the flood due to the negligence of the people.

“.... a river dries to a
trickle in the sand,
baring the sand ribs,
straw and women's
hair

The poet compares the intermittent hissing of the snakes to the little clouds of dust that arise as one walks along a dusty road. The snake’s scales mount with the waving of the moon. The poet also remembers one day a snake man brought a basket full of cobras to the poet’s home. The poet watches their bodies what –brown in colour with rings all over. The way they move on the floor looks like a strange alphabet written here and there. The poet’s mother feeds the snakes with saucers of milk. The snakes suck the milk. The snake man then wears them in his neck in order to impress the poet’s father. The latter gives him money.

A.K. Ramanujan narrates what happens while he walks along the forest path. Suddenly he feels as if he is walking on a slippery surface. It is a snake and writhes in pain. He steps on it until it is dead. He is now not afraid of it. He expects the frogs to hop over the sausage rope without fear of being eaten up.

In ‘Striders’, A.K. Ramanujan describes the Rabbits and the physiognomy of the insect precisely. He makes an attempt to mock the supernatural powers of prophets. The poet’s awareness of man- nature relationship is being evident when he says:

Not only prophets
Walk in water. The bug
sits On a landslide of
lights And drowns eye
Deep
Into its tiny
strip Of sky.

Here, the poet wants to emphasize the fact that miracles are not limited to prophets alone, they can take place even in nature and are worthy of our attention.

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Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Materials Today: Proceedings

journal homepage:



Effect of silver doping on structural and optical properties of starchcapped ZnS nanoparticles synthesized by microwave irradiation

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Available online 15 February 2022

Keywords:

ZnS nanoparticles
Microwaves Silver
doping Starch
capping

ABSTRACT

Cost effective facile method of synthesis of silver (Ag) doped zinc sulfide (ZnS) nanoparticles encapsulated by starch is reported in this communication. Synthesis involves chemical co-precipitation method using zinc acetate and thioacetamide as ZnS precursors, silver nitrate as dopant salt, starch as capping agent and water as solvent. Ag is an active metal which gets easily oxidized by the general methods of doping. The effect of efficient heating by microwaves has been utilized in the present work. Energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) analysis of the samples implied a solubility of Ag in ZnS lattice. The X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of the Ag doped samples retained the same cubic crystal structure as ZnS nanocrystals. Substitutional incorporation of Silver into the ZnS lattice is confirmed by positional shifts of XRD peaks. The mean size of the nanocrystallites calculated using Scherrer equation is about 3 nm. Raman spectra also implied the formation of nanoform of cubic ZnS. Energy band gaps are found to decrease in UV–Vis study for Ag doped samples. The absorption spectra of all samples show quantum confinement effect. The transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and Fourier transform infra red (FTIR) spectroscopy studies for the selected sample reveal that the synthesized particles were stabilized by starch as capping agent.

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Selection and peer-review under responsibility of the scientific committee of the 9th National Conference on Condensed Matter Physics and Applications.

1. Introduction

The generation of large amounts of chemical products like pharmaceuticals, dyes, fertilizers etc. is inevitable due to population growth and developments in industry as well as agricultural fields. So it is essential to devise environmentally benign methods of synthesis

of materials at least in the field of research. In this direction, preparation of materials in nanoform at low temperature, low cost and non-toxic approach is important and it is an interesting subject of research.

ZnS is a promising material among II – VI compounds for applications in

optoelectronics due to its outstanding luminescence, photochemical properties and nontoxicity [1,2]. When ZnS is prepared in nanoform, particles of size 3–5 nm are formed due to its wide energy band gap value (3.6 eV) [3,4,5]. Such particles have a tendency to agglomerate due to increased surface activities. The particle growth can be prevented using suitable organic species as

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capping agents. A low-cost, non-toxic and biodegradable biopolymer like starch is a suitable choice as capping agent for ZnS nanoparticles. Starch is identified as a good capping agent and has been used in the synthesis of many semiconductor nanoparticles [6,7].

Silver is proved to be a good candidate for producing a shallow acceptor level in ZnS, when incorporated in substituted Zn sites [8]. Compared to the preparation of doped NPs in organic solvents, the growth of aqueous doped nanoparticles (NPs) are more complex due to

the presence of various ions in solution [9]. Therefore, it has been a challenge to dope NPs with metal ions in aqueous solution. Such substitutions require high temperatures, balancing the pH and long processing time. Microwave irradiation (MWI) method appears to be a plausible solution to this problem. MWI is an efficient in core heating technique which can perform reactions at faster rate. We have synthesized Ag doped and starch encapsulated ZnS NPs with water as solvent using microwave irradiation as heating source.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2022.02.027>

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Selection and peer-review under responsibility of the scientific committee of the 9th National Conference on Condensed Matter Physics and Applications.

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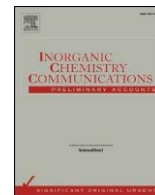
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Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Inorganic Chemistry Communications

journal homepage:



Short communication

Effect of microwave irradiation time on structural and optical properties of ZnS nanoparticles

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

ZnS nanoparticles Microwave irradiation Williamson – Hall method Photoluminescence

ABSTRACT

In this communication, we report the synthesis of ZnS nanoparticles by chemical precipitation of Zn^{2+} ions with S^{2-} ions in aqueous solution. Freshly formed ZnS nanoparticles (NPs) in colloidal suspension were microwave irradiated for different time intervals in a domestic microwave oven. Effect of microwave irradiation (MWI) time on microstructure, surface morphology and optical properties of NPs are studied using various characterization tools. The structural analysis confirms the influence of MWI time on cubic and crystalline nature of the samples which are in good agreement with selected area electron diffraction (SAED) pattern. The size of the NPs increased with increase in time of MWI. The size increase is consistent with literature reports that microwave irradiation accelerates not only the nucleation but also crystal growth. The band gap of the material tends to decrease as a function of irradiation time. The role of MWI time on surface defect removing process is also explained in detail.

1. Introduction

The reduced dimensions of semiconducting nanoparticles continue to retain interest in their investigation for exhibiting chemical as well as physical properties much different from their corresponding bulk properties. As a result, reduction in electronic circuitry is observed due to reduction in size of components. Semiconducting NPs of CdS, ZnO, CdSe, ZnSe, CuO, ZnS etc. have been investigated immensely for their optoelectronic and photovoltaic applications due to their quantum confinement effect and size-dependent properties [1–7]. These nano- materials in oxide and sulfide form have been studied to check their suitability for various applications. Despite the numerous features of oxide-based materials, the sulfide-based materials are involved in energy storage and photonic applications [8–12]. In an effort to find an alternative for cadmium-based quantum dots, which are being carcinogenic

for living systems, ZnS quantum dots have been attracting a lot of attention now-a day. ZnS is an important member belonging to II – VI group of semiconductors. It has a band gap of 3.68 eV at 300 K and this falls in the ultraviolet (UV) region of electromagnetic spectrum [13]. The optical properties may be tuned due to the size-dependent variation of the band gap energy. The quantum confinement effects, high surface area and nontoxicity possessed by ZnS NPs, they are used as potential

candidates for phosphors, light emitting diodes, photoluminescent tags for bio- assays and photocatalysts [14]. The properties of materials in the nanoscale depend strongly on their method of preparation.

Among the emerging new techniques of synthesis of nanomaterials, microwave irradiation (MWI) methods are unique in providing up-scaled processes and avoid unwanted thermal gradient effects [15,16]. In the previous work reported in ref [16], the authors worked on MWI heating and time on ZnS based quantum dots and MWI time was between 60 and 90 min. For this irradiation time authors have observed significant change in the end product with high quantum yield. Also, in ref [17] on ZnO NPs, significant change in particle agglomeration for prolonged MWI. Hence current work focuses on investigating the in-

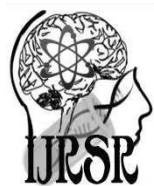
fluence of low irradiation time on properties of synthesized NPs. In microwave heating the substance is heated uniformly and homogeneous nucleation can be induced in the system. By carefully selecting the precursors, solvent, reaction temperature and microwave parameters (like irradiation time and power) during chemical co-precipitation carried out in presence of MWI, one can achieve superior control over the nucleation and growth processes to obtain high-quality quantum dots (QDs) of desired size. In this communication, the effect of microwave irradiation on ZnS NPs for different duration of time is reported. Earlier researchers have studied the effects of MWI time on the nucleation

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for teacher fellowship.

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ISSN: 0976-3031

Available Online at <http://www.recentscientific.com>

CODEN: IJRSFP (USA)

International Journal of Recent Scientific Research
Vol. 12, Issue, 07 (D), pp. 42408-42411, July, 2021

**International Journal of
Recent Scientific
Research**

DOI: 10.24327/IJRSR

Research Article

ORGANIC FARMING: AN EFFECTIVE WAY TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

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DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24327/ijrsr.2021.1207.6090>

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Article History:

Received 13th April, 2021
Received in revised form 11th May, 2021
Accepted 8th June, 2021
Published online 28th July, 2021

Key Words:

Organic Farming, Agriculture and Sustainable Methods

Organic farming is the practice that relies more on using sustainable methods to cultivate crops and it avoids chemical inputs that do not belong to the natural eco system. The paper addresses the scope of organic farming as an effective way to promote sustainable agriculture in India. The promotion of sustainable agriculture is a need of present-day world to overcome the challenges arising from chemical fertiliser-based farming. Agriculture is backbone of Indian economy with more than half of the population still depend on this sector for their livelihood. At the same time contribution of agriculture in India's GDP is less than other sectors in the Economy. This is mainly because of unsustainable farm practices. It is essential to find ways to overcome socio economic and environmental problems arising from unsustainable farm practices. The sustainable agriculture can mitigate the socio economic and environmental problems of chemical fertiliser-based farming. The paper evaluates the possibility of espousing Organic agriculture as an effective strategy to promote sustainable agriculture in India. A sustainable agricultural sector strategy can contribute to a broader development of agricultural productivity, food security, generation of rural employment and poverty reduction while promoting the conservation of the natural resource base. This new strategy should be adopted with sound infrastructure, governance, the private public participation and effective implementation seeking to contribute to poverty reduction, enhance regional integration, accelerate rural development and improve productivity in agriculture.

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INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Agriculture is more a philosophy or way of life. Sustainable agriculture is able to feed the world without destructive the environment or fear-provoking human health. It is a way of growing food in an ecologically and ethically responsible approach and it results in higher returns over time, with less need for high-priced and environmentally harmful inputs such as chemical fertilisers, pesticides and weedicides. Hence, Organic farming is a very native concept to India and it brings agricultural sustainability. It is based on such principles like:

- Soil is a living thing,
- Nature is the best teacher for farming activities since it does not use any external nutrients or additional water

Organic farming is based on understanding the ways of nature. It does not mine the soil of its nutrients nor does it humiliate the soil for fulfilling the needs of the common man. The living inhabitants of the soil are protected and nurtured. The natural

micro-organisms in soil are not debilitated in any way. The focus in organic farming is the soil itself. The health of the soil and its structure is maintained as it is believed to be the most important medium. Thus, organic farming is a system of farming that aims at maintaining the soil breathing, maintaining its good health, cultivating the land and then raising the crops. This must be done to sustain a pollution-free environment and in an ecological way. Sustainable agriculture is the practice of farming using principles of safeguarding ecology. Unlike organic agriculture, sustainable agriculture concentrates on the ability of

providing food on the long-term. As such, besides artificial fertilizers and pesticides, it also does not allow the use of agricultural machines running on non-renewable resources.

Organic Farming and Sustainable Agriculture in India

As far as India is concerned, the Government of India has been undertaking measures to promote organic farming with the aim to improve soil fertility and help to double the farmers' revenues by the year 2022. The Prime Minister had visited

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How to cite this article:

Manjunatha M and Rasik Kumar.2021, Organic Farming: An Effective Way To Promote Sustainable Agriculture In India. *Int JRecent Sci Res.* 12(07), pp. 42408-42411. DOI:



05.2021-online/ traditional

ONLINE V/S TRADITIONAL PEDAGOGY IN PRESENTEDUCATION: A CRITICAL VIEW

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Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra6938>

DOI No: 10.36713/epra6938

ABSTRACT

"Globalisation, new technologies and demographic developments constitute an enormous challenge; one of the answers to this problem is the access to lifelong learning." - (Jan Figel) Technology has dominated all spheres of life. The education is also one of the fields where we can see the impact of information technology. Over several years the education process has seen drastic changes in imparting knowledge. During the last few years, it has been seen, an almost exponential development and growth of the digitalization, automation and the internet, with little sign of a slowdown. No longer is Internet access restricted to a few selected education establishments it is now available to anyone in their place of work, local libraries, the Internet sites and even in the home. It is the information that has become the key to the success in different walks of life. At the time of independence, India inherited an education system with glaring disparities between males and females, between upper and lower classes, between economically advantaged and disadvantaged groups and urban and rural population. Consequently, one of the primary responsibilities of the Government of India after independence was to make education available to all people. This responsibility was sought to be realized through the opening of more and more primary schools, secondary schools and colleges. However, the formal education system alone was found to be unable to meet the demand for education.

KEYWORDS: Online, Traditional, Education, Pedagogy, Internet,

I. INTRODUCTION

Technology has dominated all spheres of life. The education is also one of the fields where we can see the impact of information technology. Over several years the education process has seen drastic changes in imparting knowledge. During the last few years, it has been seen, an almost exponential development and growth of the digitalization, automation and the internet, with little sign of a slowdown. No longer is Internet access restricted to a few selected

education establishments it is now available to anyone in their place of work, local libraries, and the Internet sites and even in the home.



It is the information that has become the key to the success in different walks of life. Today, one of the primary responsibilities of the Government of India after independence was to make education available to all people. This responsibility was sought to be realized through the opening of more schools and colleges. However, the formal education system alone was found to be unable to meet the demand for education. The report of United Nations Development Programme UNDP (1993) pointed out the fact that only seven percent of the relevant age group is enrolling for higher education in India.

V. CONCLUSION

For decades, scholars have debated on which mode of education is superior? Some scholars argue that online is superior and others argue that online is less effective than traditional face-to-face courses. A few others suggest that the hybrid mode (e.g., online blended with face-to-face lectures) is the most desired, inevitable and productive content delivery method for students. However, students' perceptions towards online learning as compared to traditional face-to-face learning have largely been overlooked. As per this study, it is found that majority of the students are facing communication problems, along with that, they are facing internet issues, etc. Thus, they strongly feel that the study environment in traditional class is more conducive for the study because in online class they just attend the class but not able to understand clearly.

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06.2021-praveen English

**International Journal of Humanities and Social
Science Invention (IJHSSI)ISSN (Online): 2319 –
7722, ISSN (Print): 2319 – 7714**

www.ijhssi.org || Volume 10 Issue 4 Ser. I || April 2021 || PP 36-40

Tagore's Gitanjali and "self-transcendence."

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Abstract: Rabindranath Tagore occupies a frontline position in the galaxy of the prophets of Humanism. He was the first Asian writer to be awarded a Noble Prize in 1913 for translated version of his cycle of song – poems, 'Gitanjali'. Tagore's 'Gitanjali' reflects his desperate efforts to see the world to live in peace and harmony. He tries to foster the values of humanity and bring the happiness in the land by encouraging the masses to love one another, live in peace and lead a harmonious life full of contentment. He shows ways of freeing human soul from all bondage and pettiness of the world and thereby transcending itself into a search for universal love and brotherhood that the Lord provides to the mankind. In 'Gitanjali', Rabindranath Tagore has offered the ways and means of attaining the ultimate purpose in human life – that is to become one with the infinite. Thus we can say that in 'Gitanjali', Tagore concentrates on self-transcendentalism

Keywords: Gitanjali, peace, contentment, harmony, self-transcendentalism.

Date of Submission: 20-03-2021
2021

Date of Acceptance: 04-04-

Gitanjali", or Song Offerings, is a collection of poems translated by the author, Rabindranath Tagore, from the original Bengali. Self – transcendence helps us to understand aspects of the moral life which includes development of wisdom, the practice of moral praise, and psychological well – being. Self – transcendence is linked to virtue in different religions and spiritual traditions. K.R Srinivasan Iyenger opines that 'Gitanjali' is a spiritual journey towards the Supreme Soul. His poems is not poems of exclusion but of all inclusion. 'Gitanjali' or Song offerings offers all the possible human and spiritual values a person needs to be in harmony with himself, with society and with the world, the universe at large. Tagore reflects how we can find joy in our lives. The songs are meditative, reflective and remarkable for their spiritual character.

Tagore speaks about God's infinite gifts in the first song of 'Gitanjali'. The poem mentions the grace of God to a human being. The poet considers human body as a frail vessel. The poet tells that God intermittently prepares its damages and fills up it with fresh life. God takes care of his people and helps them to solve their problems. Tagore considers himself as a flute and the poem that comes out of his mouth as an eternal melody which is new forever. He even feels that God will save him, protect him and bless him.

Thou hast made me endless, such is thy pleasure.

This frail vessel thou emptiest again
and again, and fillest it ever with fresh
life.

This little flute of a reed
thou hast carried over hills and dales,
and hast breathed through it melodies eternally new.

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07.2021-optical –physics

Journal of Electronic Materials
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s1166>

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE



4-021-09026-z

Optical and Dielectric Properties of Poly(Vinyl Pyrrolidone-co-VinylAcetate)-Capped ZnS Nanoparticles

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Received: 27 June 2020 / Accepted: 18 May 2021
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Abstract

ZnS nanoparticles were synthesized by a wet chemical method using copolymer poly(vinyl pyrrolidone-co-vinyl acetate) as capping agent in the presence of microwave irradiation. Zinc acetate was used as the Zn precursor and thioacetamide as the sulfur precursor. X-ray diffraction measurements indicated the structure of nanoparticles to be the cubic form of ZnS. Both uncapped and capped ZnS samples were found to exhibit quantum size effects. Also, band gap energies were estimated, and the capped ZnS showed a decrease in band gap value compared to uncapped ZnS. Photoluminescence measurements of the capped sample indicated the elimination of surface defect-related emissions around 440 nm, observed in the uncapped sample. Further, the frequency response of the dielectric constant was studied in the range 100 Hz–5 MHz at different temperatures. At low frequencies and lower-temperature conditions, dielectric constant values were higher for both samples, and decreased at higher temperatures for the copolymer-capped ZnS.

Keywords ZnS nanoparticles · microwave irradiation · photoluminescence · dielectric properties · band gap energy

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08.2021-political

POLITICAL MODERNIZATION AND LINGUISTIC POLITICS IN KARNATAKA

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Abstract

Central aspects of political modernization in the emergence of a Nation State. The modern political system presupposes a national community existing within a political system that allows for maximum political participation of groups and individuals constant with a minimum degree of political integration, therefore it is possible to evaluate the presence and the growth of political modernization in terms of opportunities for group mobilization available within a political system. We define political modernization in terms of the capacity of a system to achieve political integration dynamically through political mobilization and group conflict then clearly there was political modernization in Mysore in the period of linguistic politics 1947 to 1956. The regional Congress party played a key role in the mobilization and integrative aspects of a Linguistic Politics in the region.

Linguistic Politics as handled by the regional Congress party promoted a substantial politicisation of the major caste groups in the region language politics in the way the language and linguistic differences between people are dealt with in the political arena. This could manifest as the government education as well as how language is treated in official capacities.

Keywords: Modernization, Linguistic, Mobilization, Official, Authority, Activists, Policy, Implementation, Dis-integrate and Politicization

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09.2021-zoology

Study on Avifaunal diversity of Four Different Mangrove regions of Kundapura

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Abstract

Mangroves are salt tolerant forest ecosystems which support a rich species diversity of flora and fauna. Mangroves harbor a greater variety of bird life. Our list of birds was compiled from field work carried out from April-2010 to March-2013. A total of 79 species of birds representing 14 orders and 36 families were recorded from the mangroves of Kundapura. Species diversity of avifauna was encountered through Species Richness and Diversity Indices. Diversity indices such as Shannon-Weiner Index, Simpson Index and Evenness Index were calculated. Species diversity and abundance of birds peaked during October-May with the arrival of migratory birds. Minimum diversity was recorded during June-September owing to the departure of migratory birds.

Keywords: Mangroves; Species diversity; Flora; Fauna; Migratory.

Introduction:

Mangrove is an evergreen, salt tolerant plant community, which grows in inter-tidal coastal zones of tropical and subtropical regions of the world. They act as important habitats for many species of fauna (Duraimurugan *et al.* 2017). The mangrove ecosystem is inhabited by

a variety of smaller birds, resident birds, migratory birds and wading birds. One of the most productive ecosystems of world is mangrove forests, providing shelter and feeding sites for many avifaunas (Kumar & Kumara. 2011). Mangrove habitats are host to many waterbirds around the globe (Saber Ghasemi. 2012). Mangroves show diversified avifaunal members. Many of the bird species are associated with the mangroves, for many reasons. Birds use the mangroves for nesting, breeding and as a source of secondary food (Kulkarni Narendra A. 2018). Mangroves are plants which lived at maximum subsiding tide point to maximum rising tide point area, with mud as its substrate. For other organisms, mangroves used as shelter and foraging place. One of those organisms is birds, birds can be used as bioindicators of environmental quality because it has a sensitivity to environmental changes (Aditya Rachmaputra1 *et al.* 2018).

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10.2021-Seasonal

Quest Journals

Journal of Research in Environmental and Earth Sciences

Volume 7 ~ Issue 8 (2021) pp: 01-06

ISSN(Online) :2348-2532

www.questjournals.org

Research Paper

Seasonal variation in the physico-chemical analysis of Mangroves water, Kundapura, Karnataka, India.VijayaKumar K.M^{1*} and VijayaKumara²¹Bhandarkars' Arts and Science College, Kundapura-576 201, Karnataka, India.ORCID iD: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1036-0643>²Department of Wildlife and Management, Bioscience Complex, Kuvempu University, Jnanasahyadri, Shankaraghatta – 577 451, Karnataka, India.

Abstract: Physico-chemical analysis of mangrove water was carried out for a period of two years from April-2010 to March-2012. The water samples were collected between 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. and usually from 10-15 cm depth from the water surface. During the study period, variations observed in different water quality parameters of mangrove stations respectively are as follows: Air temperature (25.20°C to 28.45°C), Water temperature (23.31°C -27°C), pH (6.86-7.56), Electrical conductivity (1.4dSm⁻¹-26.94dSm⁻¹), Dissolved oxygen (4.80mg/L-8.64mg/L), Biological oxygen demand(0.45mg/L-2.46mg/L), Free CO₂(0.96mg/L-1.81mg/L), Calcium (5.22mg/L-15.26mg/L), Magnesium (7.89mg/L-48.2mg/L), Potassium (1.02mg/L-10.15mg/L), Sodium (37.67mg/L-846.08mg/L), Bicarbonate (2.17mg/L-5.97mg/L), Chloride (9.99mg/L-271.41mg/L), Sodium absorption ratio (24.55mg/L-297.78mg/L). The carbonate content was absent in all the sites and in all the season except the site-1 in monsoon-2010 i.e.0.23mg/L. The residual sodium carbonate was observed during monsoon-2010 in site-2 and 4 i.e. 0.4 mg/L and 0.005 mg/L. Most of the parameters suggest low values throughout monsoon season and high values during pre-monsoon season; however dissolved oxygen is maximum for the duration of monsoon season and minimum throughout pre-monsoon.

Keywords: Physico-chemical analysis, mangrove, monsoon, pre-monsoon, minimum and maximum.

Received 18 July, 2021; Revised: 01 August, 2021; Accepted 03 August, 2021 © The author(s) 2021. Published with open access at www.questjournals.org

I. INTRODUCTION

Mangrove ecosystem acts as a buffer between near shore and lagoonal or estuarine environments with regard to the influence of freshwater discharge and salinity regime [1]. They stabilize the shoreline and act as a bulwark against the encroachment by the sea [2]. When river water mixes with seawater, a large number of physical and chemical processes take place, which influence the water quality. The mangrove water is slightly alkaline and contains high amounts of pH, total hardness, calcium, magnesium, chloride, total inorganic and organic phosphate, ammonium, nitrite and nitrate [3].

Mangroves act as land builders and coastline stabilizers [4] & [5]. Among the marine ecosystems, mangroves constitute the second most important ecosystem in productivity and sustained tertiary yield after coral reefs. Productivity in mangrove waters depends on the extent of mangrove canopy cover that supplies carbon, nitrogen and phosphorous [6]. The environmental conditions such as topography, water movement and stratification, salinity, oxygen, temperature and nutrients characterizing particular water mass also determine the composition of its biota [7]. The stability of the mangrove is influenced by salinity, soil type and chemistry, nutrient content and dynamics, physiological tolerance, predation and competition at local level [8].

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11.2021-climate change

CLIMATE CHANGE ON EARTH TODAY: AN OVER VIEW

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Abstract:

Earth's favorable climate enabled our planet to evolve and sustain life. Climate is a broad composite of the average condition of a region, measured by its temperature, amount of rainfall or snowfall, snow and ice cover, wind direction and strength, and other factors. *Climate change* specifically applies to longer term variations (years and longer), in contrast to the shorter fluctuations in *weather* that last hours, days, weeks, or a few months. Earth's climate is highly favorable to life both in an overall, planet wide sense and at more regional scales. Earth's surface temperature averages a comfortable 15.58°C (60°F) and much of its surface ranges between 0°C and 308°C (32°F and 868°F) and can support life.

Although we take Earth's habitability for granted, climate can change over time, and with it the degree to which life is possible, especially in vulnerable regions. During the several hundred years in which humans have been making scientific observations of climate, actual changes have been relatively small. Even so, climatic changes significant to human life have occurred. One striking example is the advance of valley glaciers that overran mountain farms and even some small villages in the European Alps and the mountains of Norway a few centuries ago, because climate was slightly cooler than now. Scientific studies reveal that historical changes in climate such as the advance and retreat of this glacier are tiny in comparison with the much larger changes that happened earlier in Earth's history. For example, at times in the distant past, ice covered much of the region that is now the Sahara Desert, and trees flourished in what are now Antarctica and Greenland.

Earth's climate system consists of air, water, ice, land, and vegetation. At the most basic level, changes in these components through time are analyzed in terms of *cause* and *effect*, or, in the words used by climate scientists, *forcing* and *response*. The term "forcing" refers to those factors that drive or cause changes; the responses are the resulting climatic shifts. *Tectonic processes* generated by Earth's internal heat alter the basic geography of Earth's surface. *Changes in Earth's orbit around the Sun* also affect climate. *Changes in the strength of the Sun* also affect the amount of solar radiation arriving on Earth. A fourth factor capable of influencing climate, but not in a strict sense part of the natural climate system, is the effect of humans on climate, referred to as *anthropogenic forcing*. This forcing is an unintended by-product of agricultural, industrial, and other human activities, and it occurs through alterations of Earth's land surfaces and through additions of carbon dioxide (CO_2) and other *greenhouse gases*, sulfate particles, and soot to the atmosphere.

Key words: *Tectonic processes, anthropogenic forcing, Solar radiation, greenhouse gases.*

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12.2021-Indian contribution

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE: AN ANALYSIS

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It is pertinent to reflect upon the nature and place of knowledge in Indian traditions. Ancient Greeks perceived knowledge in terms of power; it was used to acquire and consolidate power; it was not merely knowledge for the sake of knowledge. To Indians it meant liberation – sa vidya ya vimuktaye. But liberation from what – ignorance, disease, poverty or what Buddha called dukkha or liberation from this world itself? As the Brahmanical tradition became strong, the metaphysical other-worldliness overtook the quest for vimukti. The purpose may have changed from time to time but the quest remained. Inherent with the quest, is also the emphasis on wisdom. Wisdom was the aim of our rishis and was applied even for developing techniques to improve the quality of life, for instance, ayurveda or yoga.

The Indian knowledge system may not have what Kuhn terms 'paradigm shifts'. The changes evolved slowly; knowledge did move forward but without any sharp break with the past. It moved through writing commentaries which scholars in every generation wrote making additions or subtractions in the then existing corpus of knowledge. Significantly yukti (skill, reasoning) is highly prized in the Indian tradition. Neelkantha praises his hero Aryabhatta as yukti-nidhi; Bhaskara II praises his bija-ganita as avyakta-yukti (handling unknown variables). Unlike Greek 'axiomatism', the Indians used 'computational positivism'. This attitude relied only on facts as the possible objects of knowledge; it did not give any credence to metaphysics or to assumptions that could not be verified as facts. The result was that errors in the predictions of planets were less in the Indian approach compared to those based on Ptolemy's 'axiomatic' procedure. Another interesting aspect is that the Indians considered the siddhantas

valid only for some finite period of time (kvachit kale pramanam) and not valid for ever. The biggest problem in Indian tradition, as an eminent Indian scientist Narliker argues, is that of 'praksipta' which are basically additions reflecting the culture of the time. The 'praksipta' merges well with the text and in most cases, difficult to identify.

Key words: Ancient Indian Astronomy, Babylonian and Greek influences, Ashoka's edicts, zero and infinity, algebraic procedures.

Introduction:

India's scientific and technological heritage is enormous, although it remains poorly accessible to the wider public; for the last two hundred years, much scholarly work of great value has investigated India's accomplishments and contributions in mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, medicine and numerous technologies, but the average Indian remains largely ignorant of them, since they do not figure in our educational system. Instead of a much-needed sober assessment, this void has often led to exaggerations, misconceptions or hollow glorification on the one hand, or ignorant denials on the other. Below is a very brief survey of India's contributions to other cultures in the field of science.

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13.2021-NEP



existing communication barrier? The questions are many, the answer only lies in the future.

One other thing with the policy is that in a 4 year graduation course, students are being conferred benefits at the end of each year so that students who tend to drop out don't end up with nothing. When an individual can end up with a diploma within 2 years, why would he go ahead and complete his 4 year degree course? Are we going to create a huge number of voluntary dropouts?

Conclusion:

Theoretically, NEP is a wonderful idea with pros outweighing the cons anyway. The question is, will we be able to implement it in the right way? No doubt this requires a perfect co-ordination between the Centre and State. If implemented correctly, the policy will definitely revolutionise education from kindergarten to universities. The future does seem bright. We just need to be patient for it.

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14.2020-Computer Science

**BC-DNA: A GUI BASED PIPELINE FORNGS DATA ANALYSIS**Amratha c¹, Chaya kharvi², Swathi.³¹ M.sc ,lecturer -Bhandarkars'college. amrathac2000@gmail.com²M.Tech,lecturer -Bhandarkars'college. kharvichaya87@gmail.com³M.sc ,lecturer -Bhandarkars'college. swathiskaranth@gmail.com**1.INTRODUCTION**

Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) technology has evolved rapidly in the last five years, leading to the generation of hundreds of millions of sequences (reads) in a single run. The number of generated reads varies between 1 million for long reads generated ≈ 400 base pairs (bps) and 2.4 billion for short reads generated ≈ 75 bps. The invention of the high-throughput sequencers has led to a significant cost reduction of sequencing. NGS generally produces short reads or short read pairs meaning short sequences of $< \sim 200$ bases. To compare DNA of the sequenced sample to its reference sequence - a sequence to which the subject is to be compared, there is a need to find the corresponding part of that sequence for each read in sequencing data. This is called aligning or mapping the reads against the reference sequence.

Alignment, also called mapping of reads (short DNA sequence), is an essential step in re-sequencing. Re-sequencing refers to a complete sequencing of the genome of DNA. An alignment of data from these re-sequenced organisms is a relatively simple method of detecting variation in samples. Genome sequence alignment and DNA/ RNA Sequence analysis help us to understand genetic variations, understanding various diseases, identification of mutations linked to different forms of cancer etc. The process of aligning these reads to a reference genome is time consuming and demands the development of fast and accurate alignment tools. However, the current available tools make different compromises between the accuracy and the speed of mapping.

Raw short DNA/RNA reads often come in a file format called FASTQ - a plain text format where each single read occupies four

consecutive lines. For each of the short reads in the FASTQ file, a corresponding location in the reference sequence needs to be determined. This is achieved by comparing the sequence of the read to that of the reference sequence. A mapping algorithm will locate a location in the reference sequence that matches the DNA / RNA read while tolerating a certain amount of mismatch to allow subsequence variation detection.

RNA sequencing (RNA-Seq), a highly sensitive and accurate technique for measuring expression across the transcriptome is revolutionizing the study of the transcriptome. It is a powerful method for discovering, profiling, and quantifying RNA transcripts that provides visibility to previously undetected changes occurring in disease states in response to therapeutics under different environmental conditions and across a broad range of other study designs.

There are many software tools such as BMap, BLAT, Mosaik, TMAP, NextGenMap, Bowtie etc, for short-read alignment and TopHat, Cufflinks, HISAT, DiffBind, Sailfish etc, for RNA-Seq analysis tools. Bowtie - it is a reliable, convenient and fast tool compared to other short-read alignment tools and it supports running in parallel mode. Cufflink - is good for compute expression values because it contains a sophisticated algorithm for this calculation, which is far more accurate than other RNA-Seq analysis tools. This is the one of reason to include these modules in our project.

Bowtie is a fast short aligner based on the Burrows-Wheeler transform [1] and the FM (Full-text index in Minute Space) index [2]. An FM-index is a compressed full-text substring index based on the Burrows-Wheeler transform.

1. CONCLUSION

The system is implemented to provide a tool with a user friendly GUI for DNA and RNA- seq analysis. The system overcomes the difficulty of running each module(tool) separately, eventually reducing humanintervention at significant level. The system provides an easy access to submit data and set all the necessary parameters at once, with an additional advantage of running the system in a pipelined manner or a module separately depending on the availability of input data. The system is easy to use and require no prior knowledge of programming and thus allow

users to perform data analysis in an easy and user friendly manner with no in-between humanintervention while running the system in pipeline manner and minimum interventionwhile executing sub-modules. The system is currently under testing at Institute of Bioinformatics and AppliedBiotechnology(IBAB), Bangalore.

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15.2020-Relevance feedback



RELEVANCE FEEDBACK USING MAXIMUM MARGINAL ANALYSIS FOR INTERACTIVE CBIR

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Introduction

Content-based image retrieval (CBIR) is one of the application of computer visualization techniques to the image retrieval problem, that is, the problem of searching for digital images in huge databases. CBIR is also well-known as query by image content (QBIC) and content-based visual information retrieval (CBVIR)

In "Content-based image retrieval" the search analyzes the contents of the image rather than the metadata such as keywords, tags associated with the image. The word "content" refer to colors [12], shapes [14], textures [13], or any other information that can be resulting from the image itself.

few years. But the performance is not acceptable, because in this method user perception subjectivity and high level concept is not well modeled. Different persons, or the same person under different circumstances, may perceive the same visual content differently.

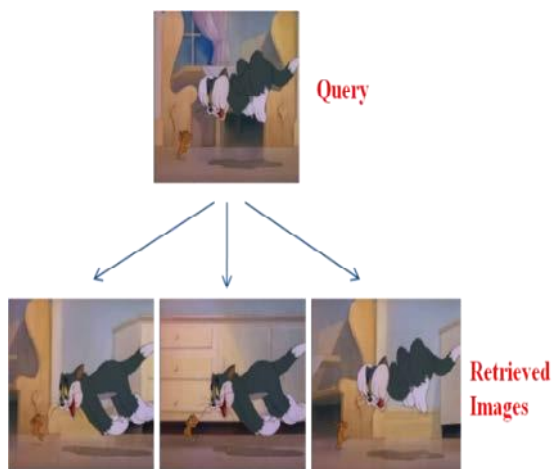


Fig 1.1 Content based image retrieval.

With lots of possible realistic applications, Content-Based Image Retrieval (CBIR) has attracted great attention in the past

This is called human perception subjectivity. The subjectivity exists at various levels. For example, one person may be more interested in an image's color feature while another may be more interested in the texture feature.

To overcome this drawback many Relevance feedback method is developed. It takes the advantage of human computer interaction. In this method user selects the relevant images from previous retrieved result and also can label a few more images as new example for the retrieval engine. Drawback of this technique is it treats positive sample (relevant image) and negative sample (irrelevant images). To improve, support vector machine based RF is used to classify positive and negative samples. But it still ignores the information contained in negative sample and also doesn't take unlabeled sample into account. To explore solution to this problem in this project we are making use of semi supervised biased maximum margin analysis [1].

1.1. Application of CBIR

The CBIR technology has been used in some applications such as

- **Crime prevention:** To find out Criminals Automatic face recognition systems used by police forces.
- **Security Check:** In many organisation Finger print or retina scanning used for access privileges.
- **Medical Diagnosis:** CBIR used in a medical database of medical images to assist diagnosis by identifying related old cases.
- **Intellectual Property: CBIR technology is used in** Trademark image registration, So that a new candidate mark is compared with existing marks.

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16.2020- Application Portal



APPLICATION PORTAL

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ABSTRACT

The main aim of this project is to help the students apply online for any degree courses, and later students may review application status. Admin may check the total number of request details issued, class-wise request details issued, and can accept or deny the application status based on the application details.

KEYWORDS: HTML-Hyper Text Markup Language., PHP-Hypertext Pre-Processor.

INTRODUCTION

Applicants may apply for a college admission process online via this project, and this project helps to know the student's Application status. Since it is a web-based application administrator can check the total number of applications submitted and can accept or deny the status of application.

SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

Hardware Requirements:

- RAM :1 GB or above
- Hard disk :4 GB or above
- Processor :2.4GHZ or above

Software Requirements:

- Platform : Windows
- Front End :HTML
- Back End : PHP

SCOPE:

The scope of this project is to provide both Students and College with a good forum for having all processes online. This program offers online application for students, and they can

check the application status. Since it's an online application, it lets the staff and the students use the time effectively.

PURPOSE:

The main purpose of this project is to minimize the administrative work of the teachers and to reduce the time of both the students and the teachers. This prevents administrative collection of student data and holds information in the system for every student.

Functional requirements:

Includes:

- **Login:** This module is used to login to the system. Here Admin or Student can login by entering their Id and password
- **Admin:** Admin can manage all activities like Registration, approve application, reject application, delete applicant's details, and update student details.
- **Student:** Student can login to the system by entering their Id and password and can check the status of application.

SYSTEM DEFINATION

Context Flow Diagram (CFD)

CFD is to show the interaction of the proposed software with external environments which includes several entities are source like user, other hardware, other software etc.

In the below figure CFD represent entire Software has single process with the input and output. Data indicated by incoming and outgoing arrows respectively.

17.2020-Kamaldas-Meenakshy

International Multi-Disciplinary Seminar on "Role and Status of Women in India" Organizer :- Deccan Studies & Historical Research Association, Bijapur Collaboration with Shaheen Independent College, Vijayapur	19th Jan. 2020
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To conclude it can be said that the poems of Kamala Das has a clear note of a rebel woman who raises her voice against the insensible and dehumanized treatment of women in all aspects of life in a male dominated society. "Her poems are revolt, and the revolt is the outcome of all her dissatisfaction and psychological traumas" (Sheeba). Throughout her poems, she speaks in an "aggressively individualistic" tone against the male dominion that makes the life of a woman passive and submissive to insignificant and lifeless. She examines the silences of women in male dominated society, feel the alienation of self and the burden of becoming a woman. She even experiences the lover's betrayal and dehumanized treatment of her husband. However, she does not remain quite like a submissive and obedient wife but questions the conventional role of woman in family and society and rebels against the patriarchal mores of society through fiery voice in her poems. Though apparently it seems that Kamala Das wrote about her life and her experiences because of the repetition of the first person singular "I" in her poems but it is not only about her life and her experience, they become the voice of every rebel Indian woman.

Kamala Das, in her poems, gives the first person account of women's sexual encounters; description of the private lives of women. This pictures the suffering of women. A close examination of the contribution made by Kamala Das through her poetry is specifically the relationship that prevailed between man and woman. As a woman she has been intensely conscious of herself; she is found focusing attention on woman in her different roles as a wife, a mother, a mistress and even as a prostitute. Her poetry concentrates on her own self-discovery and expressing the different layers of hypocrisy which got over quoted in today's life and she has been bitterly criticised for that by the high preachers of social morality. Her feelings and emotions are based on actual experiences of life. It would not be wrong to point out that whatever she has written is in confessional tone, exposing the raw moods of experience. In nutshell, the poetry of Kamala Das advocates freedom and self-respect for women. Kamala Das staunchly etches the emotional picture of woman and succinctly reiterates that she should not be treated as a commodity or a subaltern. She should be bestowed with respectable position in the society.

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18.2020-Feminist- Praveen

International Multi-Disciplinary Seminar on "Role and Status of Women in India"	19th
Organizer :- Deccan Studies & Historical Research Association, Bijapur Collaboration with Shaheen Independent College, Vijayapur	Jan. 2020

Feminist Perspective in Shashi Deshpande's "That Long Silence"

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Abstract:

Feminism as movement might have originated in the West but with the deterioration in the status of women in India and the subsequent efforts made during the freedom struggle to pave the way for equal access to education and equal status, there arose a need for feminist studies. Feminism has always meant independence of mind and spirit and body. Its theory is that men and women should be equal politically, economically and socially. It is difficult for a common man to understand female psyche in totality. Shashi Deshpande derives the title of her novel "That Long Silence" from the classic understatement by Elizabeth Robins made in speech to a world body. "That Long Silence" comes relatively close to real life experience. The novel achieves greater credibility from the fact that Jaya, the Protagonist, is a very well-read person, possessing a literary sensitivity which corresponds with her fictional role. Deshpande may not be a formal feminist in strict scene of the word, but it must also be observed that feminism can mean different things to different people.

Key words: Feminism, discrimination, silence, exploitation and tradition.

Shashi Deshpande was born in Karnataka and educated in Bombay and Bangalore. She published her first collection of short stories in 1978, and her first novel, 'The Dark Holds No Terror', in 1980. She won the Sahitya Akademi Award for the novel "That Long Silence" in 1990 and the Padma Shri award in 2009.

A true artist must have the capacity to have an insight into life and should be aware of his surroundings and environment. Shashi Deshpande was born and brought up in India and in an Indian family. She lives in India and she writes for Indian readers. She is concerned about Indian people and explores the complexities of their lives. Preference of male children, discrimination against girls and denial of freedom to choose the partner of life, restrictions on the choice of occupation are some of the ordeals a woman in India passes through. Gender discrimination takes a major role in Indian society.

In "That Long Silence", the writer has presented this phenomenon through the character of Jaya, who is known by two names: Jaya and Suhasini. Jaya, which means victory, is the name given by her father when she was born, and Suhasini, the name given after her marriage which means a "soft, smiling, placid, motherly woman". In the Indian context, once a girl gets married to a man, whether it be a love marriage or an arranged one, the husband takes complete control over her. Whether the husband follows the right path or wrong one, she has to blindly follow in his footsteps. Due to her sensitive nature, Jaya is very particular about moulding her tastes in order to suit those of the rest even if her superior intellect is not satisfied.

Shashi Deshpande's "That Long Silence" deals with the struggle of women in the tradition-bound, male-dominated, middle-class urban contemporary society in India. Deshpande derives the title of the novel "That Long Silence" from the epigraph of speech made by Elizabeth Robbins to a World body. "That Long Silence" is the story of Jaya, the protagonist, who remains a sufferer in her childhood and adulthood. As a young girl, she is chilled by her grandmother for her inquisitive and witty nature. For seventeen long years, Jaya managed to suppress her feeling, thinking that it is more important to be a good wife than a good writer. She perhaps would have remained in the shadow of her husband Mohan, for the rest of her life if it had not been for the jolt she received as her husband was arrested for misappropriation. Deshpande makes Jaya a writer of woman's magazine fiction. In Jaya's stories they lived happily even after although she knows the falsity of the view of life. Jaya is representative of the urban, middle-class women exposed to liberal western ideas. But she is unable to free herself entirely from the clutches of male chauvinist ideas. These ideas are a part and parcel of her culture.

The novel "That long Silence" is about a married couple - Jaya and Mohan who get separated in course of time and about Jaya who observes silence all through her married life only to break it in the end. The novel speaks of Jaya's disappointment in married life and her suffering in isolation. The husband and wife perform their duties mechanically. Jaya is also presented in the image of a worm crawling into the hole. She keeps her inner talent of creative writing to herself. She suffers the monotony of life caused by household activities. As a

her husband. Mukta, Jaya's immediate neighbour at her Dadar flat, widowed at a very young age lives with her parents and a rebellious daughter, Nilima. Mukta is economically independent, firm and competent of handling any situation and yet she believes in superstitions. She expects her daughter to be like her. But Nilima is indifferent and rebellious. Muka is to some extent pious and Jaya is shocked at her futile self-imposed suffering by undertaking fasts for seven days of the week. Mukta rarely had her normal meal.

Jeeja, Jaya's maid servant is another typical example of suppression. She is battered about by her good for nothing drunken husband. She supports him without any protest and even provides him liquor with her hard-earned money. She bears no ill feeling though he takes up another woman. Nayana, the help-maid also views life with a calm impartiality. She craves for a male child, not because she expects any help from him in old age, but because she does not want her child, her daughter to be discriminated and harassed by the society. She is confident that a boy shall definitely enjoy at least status and maintain individuality, which are denied to a girl.

The novel also reveals all forms of oppression. Vimala, Mohan's sister tells the pathetic story of Mohan's mother looking at the framed photograph of Mohan's parents. Jaya also feels, "The mother looks like any other woman of her time, staring blank faced at the world, the huge kum-kum on her forehead blotting out everything in that face but the blessed woman who dies with her husband yet living". This poor lady miserably suffered the domination of her senseless husband. She had to wait for him late in the night, and to cook the rice for him again as he wanted it fresh, hot and from an untouched vessel, as he refuses to eat what he called, "your children's disgusting leavings." The wife's long waiting for her husband in the night becomes a futile exercise when the man gets angry for not serving fresh chutney to eat, and throws the heavy brass plate at the wall and leaves the house in anger. This poor lady silently picks up the plate, removes the food scattered on the floor and sends her son, Mohan to the next door to borrow some chilies. She patiently and silently prepares fresh chutney, lights the fire, cooks rice again and sits down waiting for her husband. The children wake up to the unexpected storm that is created in the house, finally drift off to sleep again, "she was still sitting there in front of the fire, silent, motionless." The cruelty of the husband and the insensitivity of the son clearly show the discrimination and insubordination of women. Even her educated son who witnesses the incident never finds fault with his father. The novelist saw despair so great that it would not voice itself. Deshpande tells in the novel "I saw a struggle so bitter that silence was the only weapon. Silence and surrender."

Mohan's sister Vimala is another victim of suppression and exploitation in this society. These suppressed women seek consolation in their obsession, human bondage leading to social degradation, ill-health and death. She is compelled to sacrifice her own needs and interests to those of her family. She has to bear her exploitation and suffering without protest. Silence is the only option left for such women in this rude patriarchal society. Women suffer and die without uttering a single word of protest. Vimala, Mohan's sister suffers from heavy bleeding and dies of ovarian tumor. She does not even disclose this to her mother-in-law. The novel attempts to portray the sufferings and deprivations of women in general by presenting various characters as stereotyped representatives of traditional womanhood. The strength of the novel lies in its bold analysis of the realities about the Indian womanhood. The novel seems to advocate that woman should be assertive and keep individuality and take her own decisions about her life and future. Thus the paper has probed into the inner most recesses of women to give a better perspective of their life.

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19.2020-Role of women- Shaila

International Multi-Disciplinary Seminar on "Role and Status of Women in India" Organizer :- Deccan Studies & Historical Research Association, Bijapur Collaboration with Shaheen Independent College, Vijayapur	19th Jan. 2020
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Role of women in Lahiri's "The Namesake" and "Unaccustomed Earth"

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Abstract:

The feminine consciousness is felt in almost all the novels Jhumpa Lahiri. She offers us a glimpse into the lives of ostensibly content housewives who are nevertheless suppressed under the weight of male dominance. Her protagonists are stronger. Lahiri explores the cross-cultural experiences of dislocated women. She also highlights the maze of cultural plurality in her novels. The issues of identity and cultural clashes have already been vastly explored in her novels. In the era of globalization liberal thought was given importance all over the world and it was propagated by western education and culture. The women novelists revealed the new image of women struggling against the oppressive social norms of the western society. The "new woman" is free from conventional social and moral constraints. She possesses a heightened sense of individuality and self-awareness. She might belong to middle class or upper middle class, well-educated and self-conscious caught in dilemma, she struggles for fulfilment of her individuality. This is given utmost importance in her novels.

Key words: Feminine, patriarchal, conventional, oppression and diaspora.

Nilanjana Sudeshna Lahiri was born on July 11, 1967, in London, England, to mother Tapati and father Amar, a Bengali couple who immigrated to the United Kingdom from Calcutta, India. Lahiri's father, a university librarian, opted to move to the United States for work, eventually settling in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, when she was still a small child. Jhumpa Lahiri is a Pulitzer Prize-winning author known for works of fiction like "Interpreter of Maladies", "The Namesake", "Unaccustomed Earth" and "The Lowland". Lahiri is renowned for the elegance and poignancy of her prose, with the ability to subtly, mesmerizingly build an emotional connection to characters.

As a popular young writer of Indian background, she is a sort of representative figure for the female predicament in Diaspora. As a Diaspora writer, she deals with a multicultural society both from "inside" and "outside" seeking to find her native identity as well as the new identity in the adopted country. Jhumpa Lahiri's feminist approach is somewhat different from the other diaspora writers. She represents the different image of Indian woman and her marginalization in cultural context. Her female characters are not subjected to any economic exploitation by the patriarchy. Most of the women characters in her works belong to diaspora communities facing cultural dilemma. She presents the different aspects of feminine identity.

The novel "The Namesake" deals with the diverging experiences of two generations of immigrants. This novel can be said as a tribute to Indian Women who leave their country and spend their whole lives at home for the sake of husband and children. This paper focuses on the Diasporic women in the novel especially Ashima. She is a true representative of Indian womanhood. "The Namesake" is the story of Ashima Bahaduri who becomes Ashima Ganguli after her marriage with Ashoke Ganguli. After marriage they move to Boston. When the book opens we see an upset, homesick Ashima who is emotionally detached from her parents and other family members. She is trying to recreate the taste of her favourite Indian snack, thereby trying to recreate the past. Ashima represents what Avtar Brah terms 'the homing desire of the migrant'.

Ashima's immigrant experience, identity problems, the tension between India and the United States and between family tradition and individual freedom, the generation gap, the relationship between parents and children, the uneasy status of the immigrants are the major themes dealt with in "The Namesake". The first generation especially Ashima finds it very difficult to accustom to the host culture. "The Namesake" focuses on the journeys which are undertaken by Ashima Ganguli both mentally and physically. Ashima was cent percent true to the roles assigned to her as a daughter, granddaughter, wife and a mother and emerges a true winner. The only reason why Ashima found herself in America was her marriage to Ashoke. Pregnancy period was hard for Ashima as she was alone and no one was there to soothe her in the alien land. She always felt lonely and the surroundings were unfamiliar which nearly killed her feelings. Ashima was the only Indian in the hospital

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20. 2020-Morality-Meenakshy

**International Journal of Humanities and Social Science
Invention (IJHSSI)ISSN (Online): 2319 – 7722, ISSN
(Print): 2319 – 7714**

www.ijhssi.org || Volume 9 Issue 6 Ser. IV || June 2020 || PP 07-09

Morality, Happiness and Kural Literature

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ABSTRACT: *Morality concerns what is 'good or bad' or 'right or wrong' in human character and behavior. A moral person is one who chooses the 'right' and 'good' character and behavior over the bad. Happiness is a mental or emotional state of well-being. We all want to be happy. But how do you achieve it? Even if you don't have much happiness in your life, there are some steps you can take to increase your chances of finding it. They say success doesn't cause happiness, happiness causes success. Life is better all around when you are happy. And religion, of course, can provide such purpose for many people.*

KEYWORDS: *mortality, positive, happiness, ethics, virtue and Thiruvalluvar.*

Date of Submission: 07-06-2020
2020

Date of Acceptance: 22-06-

Many religions have value frameworks regarding personal behavior meant to guide adherents in determining between right and wrong. There exists a positive relationship between morality and happiness. Many philosophers hold that happiness result from morality. It is a virtue that is achieved after living uprightly. Morality can be defined as the state of being upright. It is acquired from living according to the moral standards and values of a society. Morality is a good judgment of behavior that distinguishes between good and bad decisions, actions, and general way of life.

Kant says that morality is not about becoming happy but rather about becoming worthy of happiness by heeding the call of duty. And those who do so can expect, with some level of certainty, that they will in fact attain happiness. Morality is not the doctrine of how we may make ourselves happy, but how we may make ourselves worthy of happiness. The purpose of morality is to teach you to enjoy yourself and live. This paper will look at the meaning of happiness, morality and religion and why many philosophers hold that in order to be happy, one has to be moral.

Happiness is a state of being contented with life and the progress one is making in life. According to Aristotle _Happiness_ is not pleasure nor is it virtue. Happiness depends on acquiring a moral character, where one displays the virtue of courage, generosity, justice, friendship, and citizenship in one's life. Plato maintains a virtue -based 'eudemonistic' conception of ethics. That is to say happiness or well being is the highest aim of moral thought and conduct, and the virtues are the requisite skills and dispositions needed to attain it.

Human happiness depends on the wide range of factors. Some of them are common to all individuals while others are specific. Good deeds make us feel better. It happens when we act fulfilling our moral standards. Plato argued that those who are happy are moral. 'Moral' refers to what societies sanction as right and acceptable. It is good to understand that, for one to be happy, he must set realistic and achievable goals which he will be able to achieve within a given time limit.

All of us are expected to be responsible and accountable for our actions so that they do not harm anyone. We should follow our conscience in all our actions and decisions.

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21.2020-Spectroscopy

Applied Physics A (2020) 126:924
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00339-020-04107-y>

Applied Physics A
Materials Science & Processing



Spectroscopic investigation of green synthesized ZnS nanoparticles encapsulated by sodium carboxy methyl cellulose

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Received: 24 June 2020 / Accepted: 23 October 2020
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Abstract

In this article, the capping action of Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (NaCMC) on ZnS nanoparticles synthesized by microwave-assisted method is reported. The X-ray diffraction and electron diffraction studies corroborated nanocrystalline nature of cubic ZnS. Discontinuous cluster growth of particles was implied by optical absorption studies. This was reflected in transmission electron microscope images. Fourier-transform infrared studies confirmed NaCMC capping on the surface of ZnS nanoparticles. Effective encapsulation of ZnS nanoparticles by NaCMC was further supported by Raman scattering, thermal studies and photoluminescence studies. Surface modification of ZnS nanoparticles with NaCMC appear to be suitable for specific biomedical applications due to the nontoxicity of ZnS and NaCMC.

Keywords ZnS nanoparticles · Biopolymer · Microwave irradiation · Optical properties · Thermal properties

1 Introduction

ZnS belongs to II–VI semiconductors with a wide band gap of 3.68 eV for sphalerite bulk phase. In addition to its low production cost and non-toxicity, ZnS is a thermally and chemically stable compound possessing a high dielectric constant of 8.7 [1]. Consequently, nanostructured ZnS finds itself in various fields such as super capacitors [2], solar energy applications [3], optical devices such as LED [4], biomedical applications [5][5] and luminescent display systems [7]. However, the nanosized ZnS particles are highly unstable and tend to agglomerate due to the surface effects of smallness in size. Therefore, confining the growth of nanoparticles (NPs) and providing surface passivation are of prime importance in the nanoparticle research. Biodegradable biopolymers offer an excellent opportunity in this direction.

Acknowledgements The authors thank Bhandarkars' Arts and Science college, Kundapura for sample preparation facilities, DST PURSE Laboratory, Mangalore University – Mangalore for thermal analysis, DST- SAIF centre, IIT Madras at Chennai for Raman scattering experiments, DST- SAIF centre at Karnatak University-Dharwad for FTIR and photoluminescence measurements and Manipal Academy of Higher Education—Manipal for other characterizations. Author Lalitha Devi B thanks the University Grants Commission, Government of India, for teacher fellowship.

Funding Open access funding provided by Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal.

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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22.2022-Impact

Impact of coalition politics on Indian parliamentary institutions (Indian experience)

Dr. Shubhakarachary

Abstract

The Parliament of India, is the supreme bilateral legislative body of Republic India and It is composed of the President of India and the two houses the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People). As we know that the President in his role as head of legislature has full powers to summon and prorogue either house of Parliament or to dissolve Lok Sabha. The president can exercise these powers only upon the advice of the Prime Minister and his Union Council of Ministers.

Those elected or nominated by the President to either house of Parliament are referred to as Members of Parliament (MP). The Members of Parliament, Lok Sabha are directly elected by the Indian public voting in Single-member districts and the Members of Parliament, Rajya Sabha are elected by the members of all State Legislative Assembly by proportional representation. The Parliament has a sanctioned strength of 543 (as called as Magic number to form government in central) in Lok Sabha and 245 (as called as Magic number to form government in state) in Rajya Sabha including the 12 nominees from the expertise of different fields of science, culture, art and history. The Parliament meets at Sansad Bhavan in New Delhi.

Keywords: Parliament of India, Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha, Election.

1. Introduction

The roots of the demand for parliamentary system of governance in the country may arguably, be traced back to the early 20th century when Indian persistently demanded the establishment of parliamentary Institutions on the pattern of British Polity of afford an opportunity to them to associate themselves with the governmental activities in the country. Though the colonial rulers had consistently refused to accede to the wishes of natives on ground of the unsuitability of the Indian to run such kinds of Institutions as such for India, on the other, the resolve of the enlightened Indians for some sort of parliamentary systems to be established in the country become progressively hardened with every of the British India government for the same. Afterwards in most, if not all of the documents proposing the model of political set up for Independent India like Nehru report, Sapru report the draft constitution of three India published by socialites party and Hindu Mahasabha as well as by Individuals like Manavendranath Roy. The argument for parliamentary system of government figured prominently as the Ideal model of governance for India after Independence.

Austin reveals was what form of Political Institutions would foster or at least permit a social revolution? As Austin Informs further two competing system of political institutions were available to the framers to opt for first looking back in to the nations rich heritage and findings Indigenous Institutions capable of meeting the country's needs, the framers would base the constitution on the village and its panchayaths and erect upon them a superstructure of Indirect, decentralized government in the Ghandhian Manner and second, opting for the Euro – American constitutional traditions, reflected in the form of parliamentary system, though it meant continuing in the country had taken during the colonial period. The constituent assembly's decision in favour of latter option was arrived at with over whelming majority, with only one member rising a voice in favour of

the village panchayath's though the broad confronts of his scheme of things also appeared to be in the mould of representative democratic governance. Meaning of coalition Govt, Coalition means alliance, combination, Federation, Union of fusion in to one whole, A group formed by people

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23. 2020-krnataka akeekarana

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PRATIBIMBA – Multidisciplinary Kannada Research Journal of IIMRD

ISSN: 2582-2284

Vol-2 Issue 2, Sep-Oct 2020, 39-64

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

PETTY SAVINGS & INCOME OF RURAL WOMEN EMPOWERMENT (WITH REPRENCETO KUNDAPUR TALUK)

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ABSTRACT:

Indian society and family is dominated by male and women are less involved and totally have been neglected while making decision making process especially in financial decision. Their family obligation, limited access to finance, gender discrimination in family, illiteracy, low management or more such issues etc are the most important hurdles in the path of empowerment. Rural women today have been suffering a lot due to the feeling of helplessness and lack of decision making capabilities in financial matters. Self help groups (SHG's) are the most recent development for them which could enable them to come forward to make them self dependent and self employed. These SHG's are informal groups of women where members pool their savings and re-lend in the groups on rational basis, depending upon the individual consumption, production or investment needs. But it's all operated very secretly keeping away a word from lead of the family. Thus SHGs have been able to provide rudimentary banking services to the members on cost effective basis and meet urgent micro-credit requirements in time as for as employment of women is concerned the women self help groups in India have been recognized as an effective strategy for the employment of women in rural as well as an effective strategy for the employment of women in rural comparatively urban areas, bringing women together from all spheres of life to fight for their rights. This study highlights whether SHGs have succeeded in empowering women and making them socially, politically, culturally and economically strong and optimistic.

Key words: Self help Groups, Empowerment, domestic, credits, livelihood, Market, Micro-finance, Urban, Rural, Saving

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Physico-Chemical Analysis of Mangrove Soil, Kundapura, Karnataka, India

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Email: vijay.kshalli@gmail.com DOI:

<http://dx.doi.org/10.12944/CWE.15.3.27>

Abstract

The present study was carried out to determine the periodic variation in physico-chemical characteristics of mangrove soil samples. The soil samples had been accrued from four distinctive places of Kundapura mangrove areas in three seasons, monsoon, pre-monsoon and post-monsoon. Soil analysis pertaining to various variables such as total Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium, pH and Electrical conductivity. Soil pH is assorted from 3.84 to 6.66. Electrical conductivity is assorted from 0.02 dSm⁻¹ to 9.60 dSm⁻¹. Available nitrogen is assorted from 30.7 kg/ha to 323 kg/ha. Available phosphorus concentration has ranged between 1.37 kg/ha and

47.27 kg/ha. Available potassium is differed from 117.43 kg/ha to 537.63 kg/ha. The results confirmed variations in all of the analyzed parameters of the soils amassed from four stations.

Introduction

Mangroves are tropical plants which grow along the tropical coastlines of the world. They are found growing along shallow sheltered coasts. Mangroves are responsible for several economic as well as ecological services¹.

Mangroves are the most productive and biologically important ecosystems of the world, as they offer ecological balance, goods and offerings to humans; performs an essential position in nature with the aid of using nurturing ecological, safety and social services². Like any other ecosystem mangrove ecosystem is likewise a cradle and predominant Bioresource for plenty beneficial bioingredients together with many different species which are directly or indirectly depending on the sustenance of mangrove ecosystem³. Marine ecosystems are numerous habitats, endowed with physical, chemical, and geographical versions in the ecosystems, wherein the gradation from relatively productive organisms to especially specialised organisms exists⁴.

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A Socioeconomic and Educational conditions of Koragas (With reference of 100 selected families of Koragas in and around Kundapura in Udupi District)

ABSTRACT:

The Koraga tribe is a primitive tribe or to say is one the oldest tribe of the region is found mainly on such regions on the part of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts of Karnataka and the Kasaragod district of Kerala, south India. These areas in Karnataka, are altogether often referred to as Tulu Nadu. They are also found in small numbers in adjoining districts of Uttara Kannada, Shimoga and Kodagu. The Koraga are classified by the Government of India as a Scheduled Tribe.

The Koraga, who numbered 16,071 according to the 2001 census of India, have their own language, classified as an independent Dravidian language, which is strongly influenced by Tulu, Kannada, Malayalam, languages commonly found in their area.

Tribal community is an integral part of Indian society. India has the second largest tribal population in the world next to Africa. Tribal population add upto 8.6% of the total population of the nation as per 2011 census. It means their population is more than 20 crores. In Karnataka we have 50 Tribal communities especially Soligas, Gondas, Valmikies, Jenu kurubas, Hakkipikkies, Marathi, Malekudiyas, Kadukurubas, Kammaras, Meda, Todas and others. The Jenukurubas and Koragas are considered as Primitive, vulnerable or aboriginal tribes of the regions. In an undivided South Kanara we have observed Four major tribal communities namely Marati / Marati Naiks Malekudiyas, Kammaras and Koragas. The population of these four tribals is less than 2 lakh.

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Individual and combined effects of organophosphate and carbamate pesticides on the cricket frog *Fejervarya limnocharis*

Abstract

Many amphibians use water bodies associated with agro-ecosystem for breeding and thus are exposed to multiple chemicals. *Fejervarya limnocharis* is a common frog occurring in rice paddy fields. The timings of pesticide application generally coincide with the tenure of the occurrence of tadpoles in shallow waters of paddy fields. Malathion and carbaryl are frequently used in rice paddy fields to control leafhoppers and rice bugs, respectively. Therefore, effects of mixtures of malathion and carbaryl insecticides on the survival of tadpoles and emergence of froglets

of *Fejervarya limnocharis* were studied in the laboratory using combinations of three concentrations of carbaryl (0, 25, 50 $\mu\text{g l}^{-1}$) with four concentrations of malathion (0, 100, 250, 500 $\mu\text{g l}^{-1}$). Both malathion and carbaryl were found to be toxic to tadpoles. A reduction in tadpole survival and froglet emergence was recorded with increasing concentrations of carbaryl and malathion. We found significant interaction between carbaryl and malathion on tadpole survival and froglet emergence. Tadpoles exposed to combination of pesticides showed early emergence as froglets compared to control. The extent of toxicity and pesticide interactions are varied when mixed in different concentrations. The reduction in survival, froglet emergence and delay in emergence of metamorphs can occur in rice paddy field as both pesticides are used simultaneously. Therefore, combinations of pesticides may have significant negative effects on the frog population of agro-ecosystems, which requires further confirmation through appropriate field experiments.



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"COALITION POLITICS IN KARNATAKA"

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ABSTRACT

In the context of contemporary political realities, coalition government it seems has come to stay as an essential features of Indian polity. Coalition politics centres round political parties as it involves games played by the latter to gain the maximum pay off. It became relevant when no single party is able to reach power by itself. In such circumstances one party join another one or more parties to fight the elections and to form government.

Coalition or party alliance may be pre-election or post-election phenomenon. Some parties may cluster together pool their resources and work jointly to maximize their gain by defeating the rivals in the elections processes. If there is a single alliance fighting against individual rival parties. The possibility of alliance winning more seats than the rivals in stronger. If two equal strong alliances are pitted against each other the effect will be that of strong two party system. Either of them getting a majority to form the government. If more than two alliance contest. The result will be either in favour of one of them or none at all. With no alliance being able to win a majority in the last situation a government is possible only by means of a further coalition of two or more alliances.

Keywords: Parliament, Coalition, Vidhanasabha, Vidhana Parishad, Election, Democracy, Election Commission, Federal system etc.

Introduction

Let we begin four different propositions in the particular article one proposition is the fact that the "Mantra of coalition politics" viewed or analysed from the perspective of social categories in other words political coalition of social categories has become the hall mark of Indian politics. Secondly "coalition politics" cannot be identified with the arrival of independence or treated as post-colonial phenomenon alone rather it has to be located in anti- colonial struggle and also in the resistance to hegemony character of the nationalist

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Issues & Challenges in the New Millennium on Evolving Economy,
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their own work. When an employee utilizes the facilities and favors provided by the organization negatively, the purpose would not be served of having the incentives to have a healthy social life.

Conclusion

A good work-life balance is very important in our life. Working is necessary and hard working is surely not bad but we need to find the right balance to keep our body healthy. Some rest is always necessary and that is something that the so called "workaholics" many times forget. Setting healthy boundaries is essential for a healthy work life balance. We must stay attuned to our patterns of working. In today's world, managing work life balance can be tough if you don't know what you're doing. Work is such a large part of your life that it can seem easier to forgo the other areas such as recreation, spirituality and family, to name just a few. But it's important that you find enough time to enjoy all different aspects of your life, otherwise you can burn out.

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Differentiated teaching, learning and comprehension activities in a mixed ability class: A challenge**Rohini HB and Sharan SJ****Abstract**

English is recognised to be, in Indian minds, a socially well respected and a standardised way of living. In present times, English is the most preferred language. Though Language learning is a natural process for all, the students of other languages, are required to put effort in learning a foreign language. The students of rural and semi-urban areas in India face such problems for English is not their mother- tongue. Nowadays most of the institutions are filled with heterogeneous classes where students of different levels of attention, interest, learning styles, speed, maturity, types of intelligence are formed to be in groups which pose direct challenges to teachers. Teachers' main objective is to connect with all the students by interacting and monitoring them in various other ways to achieve effective teaching. Students of the rural areas assume English as a subject study and do not realize the need and importance of English as a language of communication used around the world. A systematic approach should be followed in order to solve the hurdles. Moreover the teachers should aim teaching not just for knowledge but skill. This paper deals with the problem of teaching English in mixed ability classes to achieve better results in the teaching and learning of English.

Keywords: English language, language learning, mother-tongue, students, teachers & hurdles

Introduction

In a multilingual and multicultural country like India, classes of mixed ability groups are a feature of every small town and village. Mixed ability classrooms that accommodate students having different learning styles, interests, prior knowledge, attitudes, strengths, personalities and skills, are commonly found. There is a pedagogic challenge associated with providing equal opportunities to different groups of students, who may be high-ability students consisting of 25% of the class, low ability students consisting of 25% or the average-ability students constituting the rest 50% percent of the class. At the same time, achieving quality standards has led to performance based segregation known as ability grouping. The implications of ability grouping include negative effect on the self-concept of low-ability students.

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13



Dr. Shubhakarachary

Abstract

The concept of terrorism is not a new phenomenon. The term originated in France and entered the English Language in 1795 after the region of terror. Its usage is dependent on the domain concern of particular age. Even in the very first century there was 'Shinrikyo' a terrorist group based on religion operating in Palestine.

Terrorism means an armed violent movement directed against government as well as non – government involving premeditated attacks with arms, ammunition and explosive against civilians and resorting to tactics of intimidation such as hostage taking and hijacking but not seeking territorial control. They are encouraged by some countries, external powers to create instability in other countries. They indulge in looting, kidnapping, murder, shooting, arson and other unlawful activities by serve their purpose to creating instabilities or deterring the innocents.

In the recent decades life in the world has become insecure because of global terrorism. The law and order enforcing agencies throughout the world find themselves helpless in meeting the growing challenge posed by global terrorism. One is exposed to the danger of becoming a victim of the terrorist activity. Terrorist are sometimes compared to snakes, which may be hiding at the most unlikely places, waiting for the targets most vulnerable to their attacks.

Keywords: English language, ethos, terrorism

Introduction International Terrorism

International terrorism happens to be one of the most major problems currently being faced by international community. It has been posing a serious threat to the security of all states, particularly to the international peace and security. Since the last decade of 20th century, it has been a keen objective of mankind to bring an end to terrorism which has been adversely affecting the resources and power of such states as a result of directly facing this menace. It has several forms (cross border terrorism, fundamentalist terrorism, Jihadi terrorism, Narco terrorism, ethnic terrorism, ISIS terror and some other forms). Terrorism has put strain on international relations. The term international terrorism is used to refer to the about types.

35.2019-Insects

Insects Diversity of Kundapura Taluk, Udupi, Karnataka, India

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Abstract: *We quantified diversity of insects at Kundapura from February 2017 to March 2018. Field observations were made once in ten days for a year. Identified the species based on their colour of wings, markings, body shape, habit, wing shape, and structure of legs. During one year survey at three different sites such as cropland, plantation and forest, we recorded 69 species of 23 families and 8 orders. In three study areas, higher species richness was recorded at plantation with more number of species in order Lepidoptera indicating availability and access to food plants. In Cropland contains Order Lepidoptera only. The present study reveals that the plantation provides suitable environmental conditions for insects.*

1. Introduction

Insects are the world's most diverse group of animals on Earth, in terms of both taxonomic diversity and ecological function. Insects represent the vast majority of species in terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem. They have adopted for almost every conceivable type of environment from the equator to the arctic and from sea level to the snowfield of highest mountains, on land, in air and water and almost everywhere [14].

Insects diversity accounts for a large proportion of all biodiversity on the planet- over half of the estimated 1.5 million organism species are classified as insects [15]. The great number of insect species and individuals were created by a number of factors including their long geological history, the capability of flight, their small size that allows survival in many various habitats, their ability to store sperm for delayed fertilization, and their general adaptive abilities to the environment. Insects have remarkable fertility and reproductive abilities, which have usually vast numbers of individuals in nature. The class insect will constitute the dominant group of animal kingdom representing 80-92% of the entire animal kingdom. Insects play an important role in terrestrial ecosystems as herbivores, pollinators, decomposers, predators and parasites [22].

The presence of insects at a particular habitat depends on a wide range of factors, the availability of food and climatic conditions suitable for egg laying and suitable flowers for feeding of adults govern the distribution of insects [2]. Animals particularly insects are considered to pollinate nearly 70% of trees in lowland tropical rain forest [5,10].

In India nearly 59,353 species of insects belonging to 619 families constituting nearly 6.83% of the world insect fauna have been reported. Butterflies are one of the most important assemblages of insects that act as biodiversity indicators as well as nature's gardeners. Owing to habitat destruction for developmental activities in urban environment and unscientific management of natural resources, much of our native butterflies are fast disappearing and at present, their survival is under threat [1].

2. Materials and Methods

Study area: To accomplish the present study, following three study sites were selected based upon the vegetation pattern in and around Kundapura.

Site 1: Mullikatte

Site 2: Hosadu

Site 3: Movadi



Figure 1: Geographical location of study area

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Impact Factor – 6.261 | Special Issue - 162 | March 2019 | ISSN – 2348-7143
UGC Approved Journal List No. 40705

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'Leadership is not about being in charge, it's about taking care of those who are in your charge' - Anonymous

We live in a world where half the sky is held by women yet women raising to the ceiling is considered a taboo by many; a world where every other person you meet is a woman but while meeting a woman in authority, you would probably come across hundred odd men in power (such an overwhelming ratio of men who are deemed 'leaders' compared to women with the same crown); a world supported and nourished by men and women equally but very clearly, 'dominated' by men. Being born in such a world as a woman (by chance) BUT being a leader (by choice), I would like to present my account on the very taboo of 'women and leadership' through this article.

A simple question to begin with – "How many of us, men and women both included, believe that women should and ought to be in positions of authority/leadership? Well, speaking of men, the destined 'Tough ones, hard minded, strong souled' – starting off with the ideas of authority way back from the time of Adam and Eve - not much that you can complain with their belief that women ought to be in kitchens and their 'disgrace' in accepting orders from women. (Not all of them, just speaking about the majority).

But how many of us women are affirmative in this regard? This is surely a question to ponder upon. Recollecting my very own experiences –

My 'Mother' had a son after having had 5 daughters in a row because according to her, only a male child has the authority to look after the house after them (Amazing!). She expected me to bend my head while in conversation with anyone – obviously raising my head would be a sign of someone who would want to stand tall on their own feet and I was expected not to do so for the rest of my life anyways (Yes, perks of being a girl). To add to it, heart-wrenching encouraging words from my 'Headmistress' (A Woman) during our board examinations – "All the boys will have to get good grades because you have a long way to go. As far as girls are concerned, even a single mark more than the pass marks would be amazing" (Because, the skill of washing dishes and clothes would be learnt at home meanwhile making us all perfect brides). Fighting against all these odds and raising today to have a Doctorate degree in Sanskrit has been a real struggle for me. Well, honestly I expected things to have a positive turn in this decade but even today, I see in certain professions, a disparity in the salary paid to a male and female worker with the same work load; the explanation given being that it is only men who are supposed to support the family (What will a woman do with all that money anyways?) Inequality exists despite negations regarding the same and it is perhaps the biggest obstacle in the way of women being global leaders. (Crossing the four walls of the house itself is a daunting task amidst all this

fuss, leave alone leading a mob).

Well, the idea of telling all these stories is not to portray my frustration with the way life has been. All I want to project is the fact that, leave aside men, even women in past never considered the idea of 'women in leadership' as something that is feasible and acceptable. In fact it's not just about me, there have been surveys conducted all across the country which clearly display the ideals. Studies have also shown that women tend not to see themselves in the higher position while men almost always expect to be boosted in professional career. The Huffington Post mentioned last year that only 23 Fortune 500 Companies were led by women (How much more proof to project the disparity?). All the more, this very account of Emmeline Pankhurst, British Political Leader, summarizes everything – "I have often been the only woman in the room and I thought to myself, 'Well, I don't think I'll say anything today because it'll sound stupid,' and then some man says it and everyone thinks it's brilliant and you think, 'Why didn't I talk?'" (Recorded in 'Time', September 2017)

To be honest, the point of this article is not to bring about the disparity in the field but to make those few women, who read the article, realize the fact as to how poised for success they are in leadership roles, but invariably tend to ignore their immense potential.

First and foremost, balancing work and personal life is something that only women are adept at. They just seem to know how much time to invest in each and bring out the optimum in both. Reiterating my homely diaries, my husband took a leave off work when he had to take care of the house in my absence and for me, it is almost a daily task. (Not boasting but point being that if women can handle so much, why deprive her of the top position?)

Secondly, it is a known fact that women are indeed empathetic. I, as a colleague, would find it easier to approach a woman leader with my personal problems than a male counterpart because obviously, women would be able to comprehend the emotional aspect behind the problems

Changes in kinship and family among Koragas: A casestudy of selected villages in Kundapur Taluk, Udupi district

Ramachandra

Abstract

In Dakshina Kannada Koragas are considered as untouchables and the practice of social distance, keeping out of personal and social contact is followed in case of Koragas. Hence, Koragas are not allowed to mingle with others in any of the social functions as well as they are also not allowed to enter into places of worships the persons who touches a Koraga are considered to carry the risk of impurity. Since the concept of untouchability has its roots in the ideas of cleanliness and hygiene it is the lifestyle of Koragas who used to eat dead animals and the left over foods has forced other to keep themselves away from them.

Keywords: Korgas, untouchable & social condition

1. Introduction

The Tribe constituent is an important segment of Indian society. India has the second largest tribal population in the world next to Africa. Tribal population constituting 8.8% of the total population of the nation as per 2011 census. It means their population is more than 20 crores. In Karnataka we have 50 Tribal communities especially Soligas, Gondas, Valmikies, Hakkipikkies, Marathi, Malekudiyas, Kadukurubas, Kammaras Meda, Todas and others. The Jenukurubas and Koragas are considered as Primitive tribal groups or vulnerable or aboriginal tribes of the regions.

In an undivided South Kanara we have observed three major tribal communities namely marati (Marati Naiks) Malekudiyas and Koragas. The population of these three tribals is less than 2 lakh.

2. Objectives

The specific objectives of Research paper is as follows:

1. To analyze the social and cultural life of Koragas with respect of their social stratification, clan system, kinship and family patterns.
2. To observe the transition from tribal character to caste system in the above-mentioned spheres of social life.
3. To know whether koragas are Sanskritised, Westernised, Modernised, Hindunised and Christianised.

3. Methodology

The information regarding the Research paper has been collected both by primary sources and secondary sources. They are as follows:

- a. The information related to the past history was obtained through the records maintained by administrative bodies.
- b. The participant observation and Interview schedule are used in this study.
- c. Group discussion was organised to gain information about the various aspects of the way of life of Koragas.

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13

11. $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{A} \otimes \mathbb{A} \otimes \mathbb{A}$

(C) $\forall \vec{A} \in \mathcal{A} \exists \vec{B} \in \mathcal{B} : \vec{A} \leq \vec{B}$

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(D) $\forall x \exists y (x \neq y)$:

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39.2018-Gayathri Pai

ISSN (Online): 2319 – 6734, ISSN (Print): 2319 – 6726

www.ijesi.org || Volume 7 Issue 1 || January 2018 || PP. 40-46

Antimicrobial Activity of Endophytic Fungi Isolated from Ethnomedicinal Plant *Phyllanthus reticulatus* Poir.

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ABSTRACT: The objective of the present study was to isolate Endophytic Fungi from ethnomedicinally important plant *Phyllanthus reticulatus* Poir. [*Kirganelia reticulata* (Poir.) Baill.] and to evaluate antimicrobial activities against human pathogens. A total of seven endophytic fungi were isolated and identified from the leaves and stem of *Phyllanthus reticulatus* Poir. Viz., *Geotrichum candidum*, *Cylindrocladium* sp., *Fusarium* sp., *Cladosporium cladosporioides* sp., *Mucor pusillus*, *Rhizopus* sp. and *Alternaria alternata*. The cell free ferment broth was subjected to antimicrobial assay against human pathogenic microbes such as *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Candida albicans*. The results of the present study showed that *Cladosporium cladosporioides* has antibacterial activity against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Fusarium* sp. is found to be effective against *Escherichia coli*. While other endophytic fungi tested against human pathogens did not show any effectiveness. This study has proven that *Phyllanthus reticulatus* Poir. is a very good source of endophytic fungi with potential to produce bioactive compounds having antibacterial and antifungal effect.

KEYWORDS: Antimicrobial, Endophytic fungi, *Phyllanthus reticulatus* Poir.

I. INTRODUCTION

Endophytes are microorganisms that are present in living tissues of various plant parts establishing natural relationship without apparently causing any symptom of diseases [1, 2]. These endophytes protect their hosts from infectious agents and adverse conditions by securing bioactive secondary metabolites [3, 4]. Endophytes are recognized as rich sources of bioactive metabolites of multifold importance in medicine, agriculture [5]. Many endophytic fungi have been reported to produce novel antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, anti-inflammatory, antitumor, and other compounds belonging to the alkaloids, steroid, flavonoid, and terpenoids derivatives types [6]. Fungal endophytes protect their hosts from contagious agents and withstand at adverse conditions by discharging active metabolites [7]. Endophytic fungi are a good source of antibiotics. Natural products from endophytic microbes have been observed to inhibit or kill wide variety of harmful disease causing agents. Endophytic fungi are also capable to produce antimicrobial metabolites. The production of Hypericin, Anaphthodianthrone derivative and Emodin are believed to be the main precursor of hypericin [8]. A compound polyketidecitrinin produced by endophytic fungus *Penicillium janthinellum* from fruits of *Melia azeadirachta*, presented 100 % antibacterial activity against *Leishmania* sp. [9]. These creatures were drawing a great attention after the discovery of fungi *Taxus brevifolia*, producing the anti-cancer drug taxol [10]. Endophytic fungi are also reported from *Avicennia officinalis* [11].

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Authors are thankful to the Department of Biosciences, Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri for providing laboratory facilities to carry out this work.

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40. 2018-Talent management

International Conference on Innovative Practices in Management and Entrepreneurship

TALENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN ORGANIZATIONS

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"Talent management" is about the activities to attract, develop and retain employees; some organizations and experts use this term only in the context of talented and high-potential employees. Human Resource Management" is required to maximize the capabilities and performance of people in organizations. Human resource management function and profession has seen a drastic change over the years from being just a Personnel Department in large organizations merely taking care of paper work, hiring and paying people to being a standalone HR department in organizations of all sizes. With the increasing importance and recognition in recent times, HR department plays a major role in staffing, training and helping to manage people so that people and the organization are performing at maximum capability in a highly fulfilling manner. However the well known and sustained argument as to whether HR-related functions should be organized into large organizations is still considered valid. In this direction, it is seen that Human Resources (HR) can include a broad spectrum of specialties such as recruiting, payroll, policy, safety, training and development, and performance management within organizations. HR professional may handle all of those specialties in small organizations which house small HR departments and also less number of employees. In larger organizations, each specialty can be handled by a department of its own. For an organization to manage its talent effectively, HR should develop programs that will attract, select, develop, and retain the talent needed to meet the organizational mission.

Whether an organization hosts HR department of one or a combination of multiple departments that include hundreds of employees, the primary responsibility of that department is talent management. Talent management needs to be given its due in every organization in order to optimize employee's performance.

Keywords: Talent management, HR department, Professional and Employees

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Keywords: Talent management, HR department, Professional and Employees

Evolution of defects and their effect on photoluminescence and conducting properties of green-synthesized ZnS nanoparticles

B. Lalitha Devi¹ · K. Mohan Rao¹ · Dhananjaya Kekuda¹ · D. Ramananda²

Received: 2 January 2018 / Accepted: 17 October 2018
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Abstract

We have grown ZnS (zinc sulfide) nanoparticles (NPs) by hydrothermal and microwave (MW) heating method and a comparative study on the physical properties was carried out. Zinc acetate dihydrate (ZAD) and thioacetamide (TA) were used as Zn and S precursors, respectively. X-ray diffraction (XRD) and selected area electron diffraction (SAED) pattern revealed the cubic structure for ZnS and nanocrystalline nature of the samples. The careful observation of the XRD patterns of the samples grown by hydrothermal and microwave heating method indicate that microwave-synthesized ZnS (ZnS–MW) samples were strained compared to those grown by conventional hydrothermal methods. Uniform sized smaller nanoparticles were formed during microwave irradiation in a much shorter time. UV–Vis absorption spectra indicated quantum confinement effect. The emission peaks in photoluminescence spectra indicate the presence of various point defects in the samples. In the microwave synthesized sample, nucleation and growth process of the ZnS crystallites are very quick, leading to the formation of defects. The dielectric studies of both types of the samples show a typical behavior of polycrystalline semiconducting material. Under the applied A.C. fields, the conduction phenomena provide sufficient evidence for the electronic hopping between localized sites. Lower values of activation energy obtained for both dipolar relaxation and DC conductivity in the case of microwave synthesized sample indicate the applicability of such materials in various switching applications.

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Research paper

Investigations on structural and optical properties of starch capped ZnS nanoparticles synthesized by microwave irradiation method

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 9 January 2018

In final form 4 April 2018

Available online 5 April 2018

Keywords:

ZnS nanoparticles Microwave irradiation Starch
Raman scattering Photoluminescence

1. Introduction

Among the types of metal chalcogenides, zinc sulfide (ZnS) is the most commonly used one in a broad spectrum of applications like catalysis, electronic and optoelectronic nanodevices [1–6] since a long time. ZnS is a direct band gap semiconductor which can be used for the fabrication of certain devices like supercapacitors [7] and solar cells [8] in addition to light emitting devices [9]. Several methods of synthesis have been established for the nanoparticles (NPs) of ZnS [10–13]. The large value of surface to volume ratio in NPs of ZnS leads to agglomeration due to increased surface activities and properties in nanoregime is lost. In order to minimize agglomeration, a wide range of synthetic approaches using capping agents or stabilizers have been proposed [14]. One among them is wet chemical synthesis, a 'bottom-up' process. It allows better control over the size and shape of NPs by varying the reaction conditions. During wet chemical synthesis of ZnS nanoparticles, capping agents like polyethylene oxide (PEO) [15], polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) [16], Polyvinyl carbazole (PVK) [17], mercaptoethanol [18], thiophenol [19], etc. are commonly used to arrest agglomeration. However, now a day, there is a great demand for the replacement of petroleum derived polymers by the biodegradable polymers to minimize hazardous wastes produced.

Polysaccharides are in the focus of research in recent years as novel materials for the development of biodegradable compounds. Starch is considered to be one of the best stabilizers among the abundant, biocompatible, renewable biopolymer materials and it is used in the preparation of NPs of many materials [20]. Such NPs are also found to impart functionality to the material. Remarkable color tunability has been reported for small addition of carbon NPs with starch powder [21]. Vigneshwaran et al. observed antibacterial and UV protection properties in cotton fabrics when impregnated with starch capped ZnO [22]. Starch has been proved to be a better polymer to cap nano-sized particles of ZnO, CdS, CdSe and ZnS nanoparticles [23–27] due to the polar groups present in its structures.

Present work focuses on the study of capping action of starch onto ZnS for different concentrations of starch by a synthesis route using microwave irradiation (MWI). Thioacetamide (TA) was used as source of S ions. On MWI, TA releases, S²⁻ ions needed for the formation of ZnS. The preparation method reported in this work may provide an adoptable route for the large-scale production of highly stable ZnS nanopowders.

2. Experimental

2.1. Materials used

Zinc acetate dihydrate as well as soluble potato starch were procured from Alfa Aesar and thioacetamide was purchased from

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43.2018-Indian Parliament

Indian parliament and its working, changing face and need for reforms

Dr. Shubhakarachary

Abstract

Parliament today is not a law – making body only. It has become more and more a Multifunctional Institute performing a variety of roles. Many of these interrelated and often meshing in to one another. This, however is often not appreciated and disproportionate emphasis is laid only on one or two aspects of working of Parliament. Any attempt at a comprehensive identification of roles and analysis of functions of the present day Parliament in the language of Modern Parliamentary Political Science may be quite misleading. With the view to clarifying the Concept, some of the cardinal roles and functions of the Parliament.

The Parliament of India is the Supreme bi-lateral Legislative body of Republic and it is composed of President of India and two houses, the Rajyasabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People). As we know that the President in his role as head of the Legislative has full power to summon and prorogue either house of Parliament or to dissolve Lok Sabha. The President can exercise powers only upon the advice of Prime Minister and his Union Council of Ministers.

The Members of Parliament, Lok Sabha are directly elected by Indian Public by voting in single – member Constituency. Rajyasabha are elected by the members of all State Legislative Assembly by the proportional representation. The Parliament has a sanctioned strength of 543, 2 members nominated by the President of India from Anglo Indian race to Lok Sabha. Rajyasabha has 238 seats and 12 members nominated by President from the expertise of different fields of Science, Culture, Art, History, Architecture, etc. The Parliament meets at Sansad Bhavan in New Delhi.

Keywords: Constitution, parliament of India, Lok Sabha, Rajyasabha, president, vice – president, speaker, election, amendments, adjournment

Introduction

It would be appropriate to review the working of our Parliament during the last 70 years and more. We need to attempt a balance – sheet of achievements and failures of Parliament as the supreme representative institution of largest democratic Country in the World.

The first Parliament of India came into being on 26 January, 1950 with the commencement of the Constitution and birth of Republic. This was the Provisional Parliament. The first Constitutional Amendment was passed during its time, in retrospect, one of the other significant events during the life of provisional Parliament was the Mudgal case.

The first General Election under the Constitution were held in 1951 – 52, and bi – cameral Parliament with its two Houses, Lok Sabha and Rajyasabha was duly constituted.

The Seventeen Lok Sabha

The First Lok Sabha (1952 – 1957)

Was constituted on 17th April, 1952. Its first sitting was held on 13th May, 1952. Through elected by universal adult franchise and as such a truly representative body. The first Lok Sabha in a sense was highly elitist. It had a marked dominance, especially on its proceedings of the people who had their education in prestigious institutions of learning either in India or abroad. Most of them came from the urban background. Single largest professional group was that of Lawyers. Although the house had a preponderance of graduates (37 percent of total membership) under matriculates constituted the next largest group having 23.2 percent of total.

The average age of members was 45 years and 8 months. The maximum numbers of members were in the age group 50 – 55 years. 22 members forming only 4.4 percent were women. It was a treat

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44. 2018 –Sri Aurobindo

*International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention (IJHSSI)**ISSN (Online): 2319 – 7722, ISSN (Print): 2319 – 7714**www.ijhssi.org || Volume 7 Issue 05 Ver. I || May. 2018 || PP.57-60***Sri Aurobindo: A Mystic of Par Excellence****Meenakshy N.S.***Assistant Professor of English Bhandarkars' Arts and Science College Kundapur, Karnataka**Corresponding Author: Meenakshy N.S.*

Sri Aurobindo is an outstanding figure in Indo – Anglican literature. He has an international reputation as a mystical philosopher. He was born on 15 August, 1872. Besides being a philosopher, he was also a yogi, guru and a poet. He is a spiritual reformer. He spoke on human progress and spiritual evolution through his work of art. He developed a method of spiritual practice which is called Integral Yoga. He believed in a spiritual realization that not only liberated man but also transformed his nature, enabling a divine life on earth. His main literary works are 'The Life Divine'. It deals with theoretical aspects of Integral Yoga. His notable work is 'Synthesis of Yoga'. It is a practical guidance to Integral Yoga. 'Savitri' is an epic poem.

Between 1910 and 1914 Aurobindo published research on the Vedas, the Upanishads, linguistics and other subjects. He also wrote some finely crafted essays on spiritual and cultural subjects. This got published in 'Essays Divine and Human' and poems that are transcripts of spiritual experience on aspiration. 'Meditation of Mandavya' records the moods of Bhakti. The transformation of life Aurobindo speaks of must include a remolding of human society. In 'The Human Cycle', Aurobindo traces the evolution of human cultures from the 'symbolic' stage to the age of rationalism and individualism.

Sri Aurobindo, a great sage of modern India, flooded the entire world with the shower of spiritual consciousness. He revolutionized the human thought and had tremendous impact on the people all over the world. As a poet, he is endowed with a poetic consciousness that is unobtrusively committed to achieving social betterment and spiritual consciousness. He shows a piercing and instantaneous insight into the heart of his subject. He mastered several poetic modes but then, he evolved a writing style of his own that would be in line with his spiritual thought.

Sri Aurobindo is a great mystic poet and philosopher. According to Sri Aurobindo poetry is the mantra. It is the words heard from the innermost soul of the seer poet. The seer poet gets visions, only when the mind is evolved and it merges with Sacchidananda. His realization of the infinite makes him a mystic.

Date of Submission: 23-04-2018

Date of acceptance: 08-05-2018

Aurobindo possesses an insight into the things around him. He reveals the beauty and reality which cannot be seen from the ordinary men. To Aurobindo, the poet has been the 'child of divine'. Poetry overflows with full of living energy, and its creation will be ever fresh and new. We can find this specialty and freshness in his poems. His poems are powered with divine, spiritual and mystical elements. The poem, 'Trance of Waiting' is filled with a mystical glow. Here the poet goes to a state of trans. When this mood of trans is overpowering him, he is attaining a luminous sleep:

Lone on my summits of calm I have brooded with voices around me,
Murmurs of silence that steep mind in a luminous sleep,
Whispers from things beyond thought in the Secrecy flame –white forever,
Unscanned heights that reply seek from the unconscious deep.
Distant below me the ocean of life with its passionate surges
Pale like a pool that is stired by the wings of a shadowy bird.
Thought has flown back from its wheelings and stoppings, the nerve – beat of living
Stiils; my spirit at peace bathes in a mighty release.

In this moment, the thought is disappearing totally, and supernal wisdom is occupying the mind. In some of the writings of Sri Aurobindo, this approach does exist with various symbols.

Wisdom supernal looks down on me, Knowledge mind cannot measure;
Light that no vision can render garments the silence with splendor.
Filled with a rapturous Presence the crowded spaces of being
Tremble with the Fire that knows, thrill with the might of repose.
Earth is now girdled with trance and Heaven is put round her for vesture.
Wings that are brilliant with fate sleep at Eternity's gate.

Sri Aurobindo: A Mystic Of Par Excellence

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Meenakshy N.S.. " Sri Aurobindo: A Mystic of Par Excellence." *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention (IJHSSI)* 7.05 (2018): 57-60.

45. 2018-Meenakshy

ISSN: 2394-9333, www.ijtrd.com

Mahasweta Devi: A Socio – Political Commentator of the Marginalized Community

Asst Prof. Meenakshy N.S

Abstract

The subject of Mahasweta Devi's creative writings has centered on the struggle of socially marginalized. She tried to depict the struggles of the people against exploitation and tyranny. Her women protagonists hail from marginal sections of society. Their tales expose the power dynamics of sex, economics and culture which collectively tyrannize them all. Her work is inspiring because she reminds us that gender is only one of the many axes on which discrimination rests. She is straightforward with her approach to talking about the lives of experiences of the marginalized. She talks about complex realities. Her fiction allows the reader to look at cultural practices, social institutions, identity formations, sexual roles and how they operate in spaces with different power dynamics. The arrangement of all these in her narratives come together to display the exploitations based on the difference in caste, class and gender. Since time immemorial, men and women in India had their roles differentiated. Women were always on the box of disadvantages. They used to spend their whole lives in the kitchen, taking care of the whole family and often tortured by men. This is highlighted in her novels.

Mahasweta Devi was an Indian Bengali fiction writer and socio-political activist. Her notable literary works include Hajar Churashir Maa, Rudali, and Aranyer Adhikar. She worked for the rights and empowerment of the tribal people (Lodha and Shabar) of West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh states of India. Devi wrote over 100 novels and over 20 collections of short stories. She studied the Lodhas and Shabars, the tribal communities of West Bengal, and the women and the dalits. In her elaborate Bengali fiction, she often depicted the brutal oppression of the tribal people and untouchables by the powerful authoritarian upper-caste landlords, money-lenders, and venal government officials.

In the Breast- Giver, to earn a living, Jashoda can only use what she has as a woman: her breasts and milk. The Mistress praises Jashoda about the amount of milk she produces and Jashoda comments that there was "a flood of milk although she was between pregnancies and she didn't have any special food or pampering". When the Mistress gives Jashoda the job, Jashoda goes home that night and says to her husband, "Look, I'm going to pull our weight with these". She obviously takes great pride in her body and what she is able to do with it. However, the fact that her job is a sexist one cannot be overlooked. It is obvious that only a woman can do a job such as the one Jashoda does. Women are again objectified and subjected to the view of only being good for certain things that men cannot do. In this way, you could say that the work is 'gendered' and the text is supporting traditional gender roles. Jashoda is, in a way, the stereotypical woman, raising children (though some are not her own) and keeping a home for her husband. She is seen as submissive and nurturing in a way that the traditional gender roles support.

The only reason Jashoda goes to work outside the home in the first place is because her husband is injured and cannot work and provide for their family any longer. Before her husband's accident, Jashoda was in the home, raising children, and was stuck in a traditionally female role of housewife. She had no other use to him besides bearing and raising children and keeping a home for him and their family. The traditional roles are switched, however, when Jashoda goes to work as a wet nurse. Though Jashoda is the provider for the family, she is not free from her responsibilities as a wife and mother to her own children. She has to do both jobs simultaneously, which speaks to the complexities of many women's lives. Just because a woman works outside the home to earn a living doesn't mean that she cares any less about the goings on in her household and family.

ISSN: 2394-9333, www.ijtrd.com

ocratic woman is far more dreadful. Rape is the worst recognition of sexual violence
 ving all the vital information about the famous criminal Draupadi right at the beginning
 sweta Devi states: that they went underground for a long time and they are on the list of
 and the technique of guerilla warfare to compete with their enemy. Guerilla warfare is
 supposed to be the most despicable and repulsive style of fighting with primitive weapons. Dopdi and
 Dulna belong to the category of such fighters, for they too killed with hatchets and scythes, bows and
 arrows.

Mahasweta Devi's tribal Dopdi is fighting for her survival, for food and for water. The writer etches out the
 plight of the tribals in words. She depicts how utter helplessness can finally lead to resistance or even
 rebellion. Unlike other passive rape victims, Devi does not let her heroine 'Droupadi' suffer in silence.
 With unconquerable spirit, the naked and bleeding Draupadi faces all her rapists defiantly, out resisting the
 sexual flouting of her body. Mahasweta Devi gives voice to the voiceless unfortunate of the earth. Her
 literary output is an attempt to shake the conscience of the citizens and to make them notice, identify and
 analyze what goes unnoticed, unheard by the naked eye. There is no doubt that this story is a hard hitting
 comment on the grim situation of the tribal and marginalized in the face of democracy. The condition of
 women in the present patriarchal society remains the same irrespective of time and place. The tribal
 woman is marginalized in more than one way as she lives in a constant fear of victimization. In this social
 environment one comes across a character like Dopdi in literature who decides to take her revenge in her
 own way. She, raising her voice after being brutally gang raped, shows the extent to which a woman can be
 pushed. Conquering her pain and humiliation, she emerges as the most powerful 'subject.'

Her tale presents the bitter realities of the revolutionary movements of the tribals in an unabated manner
 and highlights the irony that in 21st century tribal women still have to fight the unjust world order for bare
 survival.

Through the compelling interplay of politics and history, Devi exposes the irony of the patriarchal
 hegemonistic societies that eulogize the idea of protecting a woman's honor at all cost but given a chance,
 violates her without having any qualm. Dopdi, the central character, is the representative of millions of
 tribal women who are oppressed, marginalized and victimized by the agents of politics.

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SEARCH FOR CULTURAL IDENTITY IN DIVAKARUNI'S 'QUEEN OF DREAMS' AND 'THE VINE OF DESIRE'

MRS. MEENAKSHY N.S.

Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni is a Post-colonial diasporic writer of Indian origin has gained a wide national and international fame as a poet, short story writer, novelist and essayist. Divakaruni has been praised for her literary creativity and personal sensitivity in dealing with cross – cultural complexities of self – identity, family relationships and community values. Most notable has been her concern with these issues in connection with the experiences of Indian and Indian American women. Her story telling power is grounded in social awareness. She deals with East/West cultural conflict that all South Asian Americans/ immigrants uniformly encounter. Her novels 'Queen of Dreams' and 'The Vine of Desire' reveal her skill in dealing with cross – cultural identity. They deal with the challenges that she has faced as an Indian American author.

Divakaruni's 'Queen of Dreams' and 'The Vine of Desire' draws readers into the lives of people across cultures, particularly the lives of Indian and Indian American women. Author's own immigrant experiences has been poured in these two novels. It deals with assimilation that takes place in different situations. Her characters reflect the paradox of being caught between two conflicting cultures, the Indian and the American.

The concept of cultural identity has mainly been studied in multicultural societies. In the globalized world with increasing intercultural encounters, cultural identity is constantly enacted, negotiated, maintained and challenged through communicative practices. The concept of cultural identity is most often used in multicultural societies as a way to recognize and celebrate identities of racially and ethnically marginalized groups. Cultural identity helps us understand the relationships around us to determine who we are as individuals in our community. Our cultural identity is also shaped by the people within our culture. We create a mold of cultural identity through the ideas of our parents by adopting a majority of their beliefs at a young age. As we grow older the different people we come in contact with help us to shape our cultural identity.

The protagonists in 'Queen of Dreams' have constant identity crisis and suffer from exile, alienation and embarrassment largely born of cultural prejudices throughout the novel. Divakaruni's writings portrays the realities of women in different dimensions. Divakaruni, is not just a voice among the Diasporic writers of the time, but an author infusing the essence of multiculturalism in her writing. She tells about her Indian heritage and her immigrant encounters of isolation and approval. She handles the tribulations and misconception related to cultural barriers. Her focus is on the diasporic Indian women caught between two opposing worlds. The women who either live abroad or happen to be visiting India are fought between the problems of multiculturalism. They think more rationally but they mentally retain some of the Indian traditional beliefs. They are torn between old and new

values. When a person leaves his own culture and enters another, his own values come into conflict with the new ones. The novel 'Queen of Dreams' portrays the American reality which is the source of the American Dream, fears and anxiety that the Americans are vulnerable too, and the immigrant Indian's response to the emptiness and loneliness that haunts the inhabitants of this land.

'Queen of Dreams' is a novel of three generations – immigrant mother Mrs. Gupta, Rakhi, and her American daughter Jonaki. Mrs. Gupta, a first – generation Indian immigrant in America interprets other people's dreams and warns about immigrant danger and problems. Mrs. Gupta, the queen of dreams, retains much of her Indian routes. In America the young dream teller's dreams leave her completely. Unable to dream, Mrs. Gupta loses her identity and sinks into depression. In California, Mrs. Gupta feels increasingly alienated from her talent. Dreams do not come to her.

Rakhi is a young artist and a divorced mother. She lives in Berkeley. She is struggling to keep her footing with her family and with a world in alarming transition. Mrs. Gupta has the ability to share and interpret the dreams of others. She guides them through their fates. This gift of vision fascinates Rakhi but also isolates her from her mother's past in India and the dream world she occupies, and longs for something to bring them closer. Rakhi makes an attempt to know her identity. She discovers that her life is shaken by new horrors that she and her friends must deal with new complexities about their acculturation.

For a second generation Indian American like Rakhi, the sensation of being in-between is troublesome. Conflicts arises from the cultural clash between American individualism and Indian communitarianism. The value system and culture of the second generation is unclear. The dreams support Mrs. Gupta to have a sense of belonging, but Rakhi has nothing. She feels that it is her birth right to know about India. Her conception about India is coloured with the brush of her imagination. Research for origin in India also appears when she chooses Sonny as her life partner. The only means by which Rakhi can associate her feelings with India is her paintings.

Divakaruni, in the novel, 'The Vine of Desire' writes about Anju and Sudha. Anju and Sudha were friends when they lived in Calcutta. These two rekindle their friendship in America. The novel begins with a sad description. It is of the unfortunate death of Anju's unborn son Prem and the depression and loneliness faced by Anju and her husband Sunil. Anju decides to call her cousin Sudha to California in order to give her mental support. Sudha was then in trouble after her divorce. She is tormented by uncertain future of her new born child. Sudha accepts her offer because she herself wants to get rid of all the troubles that would upset her. After coming to California she realizes the mistake she had

Mrs. Meenakshy N.S.

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committed. Sunil is attracted towards her and though she knew this, even before Anju got married to him, she never gave it any serious thought. But now she realizes his longing and passion for her. Sudha tries her best to avoid. But passion runs high and the characters get entangled in a vine of desire, unable to separate the wishful from the reality.

Sudha, having run away from the house begins her new life as a maid to Mr. Sen. He is an old man who is counting his last days. Sudha is able to infuse a new life in the old man. Anju too comes on terms with her life after going through bouts of depression. She makes peace with herself. As the story progresses, one can find change in Anju. She understands the reality and tries to see things in clearer lights. We get to know the tussles of Lalit's mind by simply listing 'what he said' and 'what he didn't say' to Sudha. The novel highlights in the alternating voices of the story teller Sudha and the outspoken Anju.

Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni deals with multifaceted problem of identity through her characters in 'Queen of Dreams' and 'The Vine of Desire'. They have constant identity crisis and suffer from exile, alienation and embarrassment largely born of cultural prejudices. When young people are severed from the ideals and positively sanctioned statuses, feelings of alienation or social isolation may develop. These feelings can result in undesired treatment and status. This process results in personal marginalization, and it may lead to social marginalization. This includes a person's relative economic, employment, educational and cultural loss compared to those around him. Here, an individual may experience extreme discomfort. Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni has played a significant role in making South Asian American women writers more visible to the general reading public. Women of

the South Asia Diaspora got recognition because of her writings. She has met her own challenges which makes her say, "Writing must come out of what we know, what we feel... must be rooted in a people and a place... but ultimately it must transcend all that to reach across time and space and memory to touch those who have never – and who will never – live as we have lived."

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47.2018-Meenakshy

*International Journal of Engineering Science Invention (IJESI)**ISSN (Online): 2319 – 6734, ISSN (Print): 2319 – 6726**www.ijesi.org || Volume 7 Issue 4 Ver. 1 || April 2018 || PP 23-25***Violence in Tendulkar's 'The Vultures' And 'Silence! The Court Is In Session'****Mrs. Meenakshy N.S.***Assistant Professor Of English Bhandarkars' Arts & Science College, Kundapura*

Date of Submission: 24-03-2018

Date of acceptance: 09-04-2018

Introduction

Vijay Dhondopant Tendulkar Was Born On 6 January, 1928 In Girgaon, Mumbai, Maharashtra. He Began His Career As A Dramatist In The Mid 1950s. At The Age Of Eleven, He Wrote, Directed And Acted In His First Play. At Age Fourteen, He Participated In The 1942 Indian Freedom Movement. Tendulkar's Early Struggle For Survival And Living For Sometime In Tenements In Mumbai Provided Him First-Hand Experience About The Life Of Urban Lower Middle Class. He Thus Brought New Authenticity To Their Depiction In Marathi Theatre. 'The Vultures' Was Set In A Morally Collapsed Family Structure And Explored The Theme Of Violence. This Prolific Writer Has Twenty – Eight Full Length Plays To His Credit. Winner Of Several National And International Awards And Fellowships, He Is Both A Venerated And A Controversial Figure In The Country's Theatre Scene.

'The Vultures' Was Published In 1971. Conservative Section Of Maharashtrian Society Was Stunned By The Open Display Of Illicit Sexual Relations And Scenes Of Violence That Constituted The Plot. The Play Is A Ruthless Dissection Of Human Nature Revealing Its Inherent Tendencies To Violence, Avarice, Selfishness, Sensuality And Sheer Wickedness. The Decadence And Degeneration Of Human Individuals Belonging To A Middle Class Family Is Exposed Through The Interactions Among The Members Of The Family. The Play Has Two Acts. There Is A Gruesome Portrayal Of Man's Greed And On The Other, There Is A Portrayal Of Tender Love.

Tendulkar In The Play 'The Vultures' Displays A Rare Genius For Mixing The Absurd – As Evident In The Cruel And Curious Relationship Obtaining In The Relationship Among Pappa The Father, His Two Sons Ramakant And Umakant, And Manik, His Daughter, And The Tender But Possessive Relationship Between Rama, Ramakant's Wife And Rajaninath, Pappa's Illegitimate Son. Tendulkar Admits To The Fact That The Play Is Characterized By Violence. It Is From Rajaninath's Songs That We Come To Know Of The Past And Present Of The Pitalefamily. In The Opening Scene, He Sings That Twenty – Two Years Ago Ramakant And Rama Left The House Locking It. He Remembers The Day Ramakant Married Rama. Then She Was Innocent. Ramakant Being An Addict To Liquor, Failed In His Duty As A Husband To Make A Mother Of His Wife. Rama Had To Fulfill Her Only Desire Through Her Brother- In – Law, Rajaninath.

It Is Liquor That Makes The Characters Be Violent And Harsh Towards One Another. Pappa Is Hardened By His Own Past Crimes. When Ramakant And Umakant Talk To Their Own Sister About Her Affair With The Raja Of Hondur. They Use Bad Language Which Reveals Their Incestuous Nature. The Arrival Of Sakhambari Rouses The Suspicion That Their Father Still Has Some Money. They Drive Away Sakhambari. Then, Ramakant, Umakant And Manik Make Their Pappa Drink To Know The Truth About The Money. This Scene Is Filled With Violence. The Sons Pretend To Fight Each Other With The Father Getting Trapped Between Them. Pappa Gets Injured. To Escape From Further Assault, Pappa Admits To Them That He Has Deposited Some Money. His Refusal To Part With The Money Enrages His Children. The Children Try To Kill Him. Pappa Runs Away. Ramakant And Umakant Want To Get Rid Of Their Sister. At A Game Of Cards, Umakant Is About To Choke Manik To Death. Immediately Ramakant Says:

"Don't Bloody Let Her Go."

The Words Of Ramakant Reveals The Inherent Violence In Him. Ramakant And Umakant Discuss Manik's Love Affair With The Raja Of Hondur. They Plot To Break Manik's Leg Inorder To Prevent Her From Meeting Her Lover Further. The Two Brothers Ruthlessly Execute This Plan. Meanwhile, They Learn That Raja Of Hondur Has Impregnated Manik. The Two Brothers Attempt To Blackmail Him But He Dies Of Heart Attack. The Two Brothers Kick Out The Foetus Growing In Manik's Womb. Knowing Of Rama's Pregnancy, Manik Attempts By Superstitious Spell To Get The Foetus Aborted. The Psychological Trauma The Characters Undergo In Pursuit Of Wealth Is Revealed In The Play.

Rama Is Given An Opportunity To Express Her Agony And Frustration. Rama Gives A Long Moving Speech With Regard To Her Survival In The House Of Vultures. She Is Disgusted With Her Husband's

Violence In Tendulkar's 'The Vultures' And 'Silence! The Court Is In Session'

Discomfort She Is Experiencing. Kashikar's Report That She Would Be Dismissed By Tomorrow From The Job Shatters Her. She Is Half Dead And They Continue With Their Attack. Sukhatme's Words Leave Her Morally And Spiritually Wounded. In The Same Scene We Notice The Door Locked From Behind And Benare's Banging The Door To Go Away From The Court And The Process By Which She Is Forced To Remain Inside Amount To Physical Violence.

Mrs. Meenakshy N.S. "Violence in Tendulkar's 'The Vultures' And 'Silence! The Court Is In Session'" International Journal of Engineering Science Invention (IJESI), vol. 07, no. 04, 2018, pp 23-25

48.2017-Gayathri Pai**Screening of Phytochemicals and Isolation of Endophytic Fungi from Medicinal plant *Helicteres isora***

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Abstract: The objective of this study was to screen the phytochemicals and isolate the endophytic fungi harbored in the leaf and stem of medicinal plant *Helicteres isora* L.. Medicinal plants play a key role in traditional medicine and medicinal property is found to be because of phytochemical constituents present in the plants. Phytochemicals such as alkaloids, carbohydrates, tannins, steroids, flavonoids, saponins, terpenoids, coumarins, carboxylic acid, resins, quinone and phenolic compounds were analyzed by using ethanol as solvent. There is a correlation between phytochemicals and secondary metabolites produced by the endophytic fungi. The medicinal plants and their fungal endophytic communities produce similar therapeutic products. The results of the present study showed the presence of secondary metabolites and endophytic fungi such as *Penicillium citrinum*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Curvularia vermiformis*, *Rhizopus* sp., *Cladosporium* sp., *Alternaria alternata* and *Fusarium* sp., were isolated and identified by morphological characters. Keywords: Endophytic fungi, *Helicteres isora* L., Phytochemicals, Secondary metabolites. -----

----- Date of Submission: 15-11-2017 Date of acceptance: 02-12-2017 -----

----- **INTRODUCTION** *Helicteres isora* L. is a medicinal plant used in traditional medicine. The root and bark are expectorant, demulcent, astringent to the bowels, antilactagogue, lessen gripping; a cure for scabies when applied topically (Unani). The juice of the root is said to have a beneficial effect in empyema and stomach infections. In the Konkan it is used in diabetes, and is a favourite cure for snake-bite. The bark is used in diarrhoea and dysentery. The fruits are made into liniment for sores of the ear, and they are administered internally for colic.[1] Medicinal plants are known to harbour endophytic fungi that are believed to be associated with the production of secondary metabolites and phytochemicals [2]. Endophytic organisms that exist in the tissues of living plants are potential resources of novel natural products for exploitation in pharmaceutical industries[3]. Endophytes are microorganisms that are present in living tissues of various plant parts establishing natural relationship without apparently causing any symptom of diseases [4,5]. These endophytes protect their hosts from infectious agents and adverse conditions by securing bioactive secondary metabolites[6,7]. Of the 300,000 plant species that exist on earth, each individual plant is to host one or more endophytes [8,9]

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49.2017-India and China

IJCRT.ORG

ISSN : 2320-2882

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)**

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

INDIA AND CHINA RELATIONS ISSUES AND CONCERNS**Dr. SHUBHAKARACHARY MA., Ph.D.****H.O.D. of Political Science****Bhandarkars' Arts and Science College****Kundapura, Udupi Dist.****Karnataka State – 576 201****Abstract:**

India and China, The two largest Developing countries in the world share a number of Interest, But since the formal establishment of diplomatic relations with people's Republic of China in 1950, Indo-China relations have been rather volatile, lacking in confidence with unresolved issues hindering the relationship.

The last six decades of India – China relationship have seen more mutual mistrust and suspicion than friendliness and cordial atmosphere. Attempts have been made to bridge the differences. Both the Nations today have growing economics and their bi-lateral relationship to a great extent has assumed global and strategic relevance. If bilateral relationship has to improve then many domestic problems have to be solved in a coherent manner. There are many issues between China and India which still impact their relations like the border and the Tibet issues which are prominent issues. There are many positive and negative connotations of their bilateral relationship.

Key words:

Bi-lateral, civilizations, nuclear device, Line of Actual control, String of posits, Silk route, corridor.

Introduction:

India and China are the only countries in the world, which have legacy of ancient culture and civilization. Both the nations are under developed and are most popular countries in the world. But both nations have many contentions issues even though they have co-operated on a number of areas. The element of trust and confidence is lacking between these two countries. India was one of the few countries which recognized the "People's Republic of China".

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50.2017-Women

Women Empowerment in Local Self Govt. in Karnataka With Special Reference to Udupi Dist.

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Abstract:

This study seeks to make an investigation in to how much women in Karnataka could make use of the opportunities. Which the Act provided and how much it helped women's to empower themselves. Women empowerment in conditioned by the socio – economic and religion – cultural ambience, it could be achieved with or without governmental assistance and support. Nevertheless in Indian context women empowerment remained a distant dream for a good five decades till the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments Act began to be implemented. The passage of the above acts are landmarks in the March 07 women towards the ultimate goal of self-fulfillment. Women's participation in politics is closely related to their level of empowerment in literacy as well as health care. Karnataka women are for ahead however, their presence in political arena, even at the grassroots level was not all conspicuous until empowerment. Was as i.e. – were, thrust upon them by the 73rd Amendment Act. This Act made the involvement and participation of women in Politics Mandatory. Thirty-three percent of the total seats and posts in the three tier Panchayath Raj Institutions are now been filled by women. This is the background which prompted the identification of this topic for study and to pay maximum effort in to different dimensions of rural democracy and women's Political participation and involvement in them.

Keywords: Women participation, empowerment of women, Panchayath Raj Act, Grama Panchayath, Taluk Panchayath, Zilla Panchayath, Karnataka, Udupi District.

Introduction:

Since Independence, various initiatives have been taken for improving the Socio – economic conditions and empowering women in India. In this context the Constitution guarantees socio – economic and political equality and the provision of equal rights for availing different opportunities to all social groups of the population. Especially women, increasing emphasis has also been placed on initiating variety of development schemes and welfare programs for maximizing the participation of women in different activities. Various legal reforms and resolutions in Social status and empowerment of women in Indian Social System. However little progress has been visualized in the participation of women in different activities.

In view of these assumptions the introduction of reservation policy is in favour of women in the Panchayath Raj Institutions. This study relates to political participation of women in Panchayath Raj System in Karnataka. In this study an attempt is made to analyze the political participation of women in Panchayth Raj system. In Grama Panchayath – A case study of Thirty two Grama Panchayath in Udupi District.

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