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**"CHILD ABUSE & JUVENILE DELINQUENT BEHAVIOUR"**

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Abstract

"Child abuse and juvenile delinquency", the purpose of this research is to examine the relationship between child abuse & delinquency. The research work highlights the child abuse leading to aggression & letter delinquency. Literature shows delinquency is one of the long term effects of childhood victimization. The study also reveals that child abuse has more severe adverse effects on development outcomes than physical abuse including negative self-representation, insecure attachments externalizing problems and criminal activity. The plan of research is to between these two phenomenon has been identified in the literature of the professional discipline and then to discuss way in which conclusion can be drawn about the problem of study. There are two outstanding themes in this literature. First theme is that various life events and immediate environment including home, school and neighborhood is essential in shaping ones transit from childhood adolescence to adulthood. The second theme is that identifying such life events is the determining factor of delinquent behavior. In summary the pathway to crime for a child is greatly depend on the social bonds exist in society.

Keywords: Child Abuse, juvenile Delinquency, Physical Abuse, Negative Self-represent.

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Introduction :

According to the centers for disease control and prevention (cdf) and (dcf), child abuse is the physical, sexual, emotional mistreatment or/and neglect of a child. They also define child maltreatment as any act of commission or omission by a parent or other result in harm, potential harm, or threat of harm to a child. A juvenile delinquent is a child or young person not of legal age who is guilty of some offense, act of vandalism antisocial behavior or who conduct is beyond parental control and who may be brought before a juvenile court. The criminal justice system focuses on policing and together sanction but doesn't address the cause of deviant behavior in these juvenile delinquents. Many juvenile cases involving criminal behavior has been linked to event of abuse occurring in childhood. This paper focuses on the effects of child abuse on crime, specifically juvenile delinquency. Child abuse is major social problem, and being abused doubles the probability of engaging in criminal behavior. Some often wonder about child delinquent and some reason behind their particular actions. The behavior of child delinquent can be the result of social environmental and genetic factors. Besides, it can relate to their cognitive, emotional





physical characteristics. This paper reveals the factors why children become a delinquent. Sometime a child has been abused there are certain outcomes for themes they grow up. With that outcome creates a strong relationship between child abuse and later delinquency.

Researcher found that the prevalence of child abuse was a risk factor for delinquency moderate delinquency and violent delinquency. Such as underage drinking although about 20 percent of abused children go on to become delinquent, the united state department of health and human services has estimate that approximately 3,4 children per 1,000 per year are physically abused.

There are several effects on children involved in child abuse. These effects are so strong that a child may never be able to deal and hope with what they have experienced effects may range from having trouble in relationship with other to not being able to function in work setting.

The social significance of this research is to acknowledge that these children should receive help before they become adults and possibly end up in prison. This issue is only contributing to crime rates. The first step to helping these children is to research them first. Research that is done on child abuse opens doors to resources for abused children. Recognizing the relationship between abused children and child offenders offers a chance to help children before they become deviant criminals

Objective of study :

The specific objective of the present study is.

1. To identify children who experienced abuse in their life
2. To find the circumstances and conditions in which on child who are abuse, become delinquent
3. To increase specific knowledge about the causes, consequences, prevention of child abuse.
4. To increase specific knowledge about the social and cultural factors related with child abuse.

Methodology of the study :

Research methodology is a systematic for solving any research problem. Present study is based on data collected from secondary sources. Secondary data is collected form web sources, newspapers, book and journals.

Limitations of the study :

The specific limitations of the studies are:-

1. Present research is an academic endeavor and is affected by the limitation of time, money and energy.
2. Since the present study is based on secondary data, hence the accuracy and reliability is not comparable with primary data

Discussion :

While there is no single definition of child abuse, the definition from the world health organization is the most comprehensive "child abuse is all forms of physical and / or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent



treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power." Approximately 40 million children worldwide are abused each year. Abuse occurs at every socioeconomic level across all ethnic and cultural lines, within all religions, and at every level of education. In 2008, statistics Canada reported the following

- In 2006, the rate of sexual assault against children and youth reported to police was more than 5 times higher than it was for adults.
- For every 100000 person younger than 18 years of age, 334 were victims of physical or sexual violence by friends or acquaintances, 187 experiences violence at the hands of family members, and 101 were victimized by strangers.

Research studies suggest that child abuse is a casual contributor to many emotional & behavioral problems, including juvenile delinquents. The long standing effect of child abuse in juvenile has been well documented and previous studies suggest a pattern of abuse and neglect as a pre cursor to later offending behavior in both adolescent and adults. (Crittenden and Ainsworth 1989, Smith and Thornberry 1995, Wisdom 1989). Studies has also shown that the quality of exchange between caregiver and infant serves as the foundation for the infant's signaling system and influences the child's subsequent mental and physical health, especially the child's capacity to interact with others and the development of neural pathways for language and higher cognitive function. Children are more likely to have learning and behavior problems when living with parents who struggle with mental health or substance abuse problems. Maternal depression is a key determinant of poor early child development. is related to and as important as family functioning, parenting style and engagement. Young children are highly sensitive to other people's emotions, particularly those of their family members witness scenes of verbal or physical violence and discord has direct negative effects with long lasting consequences. Similar children who experience parental abuse or neglect are more likely to show negative outcomes that carry forward into adult life, with ongoing problems with emotional regulation, self-concept, social skills, and academic motivation as well as serious learning and adjustment problems, including academic failure severe depression, difficult substances abuse, and delinquency.

The most visible factors contributed for child abuse and delinquency :

Child abuse victimization, exposure to domestic violence, parents with poor parental skills, lack of parental bonding availability of drugs and community disorganization. (Hawkins,herrenkohl,farrington berwer,caralano,and hamilton 1998). These factors can be considered as a risk factors the more risk factors the youth or family has higher likelihood of the youth engaging in delinquency. The way in which children abused are interrelated with juveniles delinquents instances. However studies also highlights that there are the various forms of abuse result in different reactions and behavior. The tendency for person to commit crime will differ based on the specific factors. Experiences specific abuse by the children can result in the exhibition of the similar types of offending behavior later on (hamilton)





falshow, and browne 2002) for e.g. Those who experienced physical abuse could possibly engaged in this types of activity. Whereas those who experience sexual abuse may later become a sexual abuser unless he or she has experienced some form of sexual trauma in their early life. Sexual abuse victim often engaged later in non-aggressive sexual offenses. Girls who exposed to sexual abused associated with sexually abusive home by running away, thereby exposing themselves to further abuse associations with delinquent peers or survival delinquency.

A more comprehensive understanding of child abuse suggests that those who experience multiple forms of abuse simultaneously are greater risk of delinquent behavior and other negative outcomes.

Severity of Abuse :

The type of abuse is an important risk factor, but the severity of the abuse is also critical in understanding the nexus between child abuse and juvenile delinquency. Findings suggest that more extensively or harshly mistreated youth consistently exhibit higher rates of delinquency; however, there is not a linear relationship between the phenomena (Smith and Thornberry 1995). It is also important to note that youth react differently to abuse. Some are deeply affected by more minor forms, while others seem able to withstand and adapt to more severe forms. Another difficulty in understanding this relationship is attempting to measure the severity of abuse and obtaining the precise amount of severity. In other words, who is to determine how severe abuse is? Clearly, further research is needed. However not all children who are abuse go on to engage in juvenile delinquents and not all juvenile delinquents have histories of child abuse.

Studies on child abuse and delinquency :

Clinical Studies :

The earliest investigations were basically case reports and case series. Most of these studies were conducted by clinicians using psychiatric patients or incarcerated individuals. Eason and Steinhilber examined the histories of eight boys who had committed murder. Five of these eight had been brutalized in childhood. (See Kakar's 1996 review While these clinical studies were insightful, they did not establish a causal link between child maltreatment and delinquency. In addition, given the nature of their study populations, the results of these studies are not generalizable to the general populace.

Observational Studies :

Some observational studies demonstrated that abused children exhibit more problem behaviors at earlier ages than did non-abused children. Abused infants more often ignored or refused maternal distractions. Abused toddlers assaulted their peers and harassed their caregivers more often than did non-abused toddlers. Abused children were found to be more aggressive in their fantasy and play and they were more emotionally maladjusted, especially in the development of their self-concepts. These findings offer support for the hypothesis that violence is a learned behavior passed on from one generation to the next. (See Kakar's 1996 review of Wassermann & Allen 1983, George & Main 1979, Reidy 1977, and Kinard 1980)





Cross-Sectional Survey Design Studies :

A number of researchers began conducting cross-sectional surveys of various groups of youths in the 1980's. Some of these studies considered only adjudicated delinquents, while others investigated youths from the general population. Some of the studies also surveyed the children's parents. All surveys gathered data about the youths' involvement in delinquency and their histories of maltreatment. Many of these studies found significant correlations between abuse and delinquency.

Eighty-six percent of the respondents in Mouzakitis' study of female adjudicated delinquents reported being physically punished with hands, objects or belts. Fifty-one percent recalled bruises, 25% recalled scars and 38% recalled bleeding from those punishments. (See Kakar's 1996 review) Geller and Ford-Somma also found significant abuse among the histories of delinquents. Sixty-six percent reported being beaten with a belt or extension cord; 32% reported repeated beatings; and 20% reported being threatened with a knife or gun. Thirty-three percent reported bruises from the beatings, while 29% reported bleeding and 8% required hospitalization. (See Kakar's 1996 review) Hotelling's general population based study also found that abused children engaged in more violent behavior than did non-abused children. Abused children more frequently assaulted their siblings, their parents and persons outside their families. (See Kakar's 1996 review.

Prevention :

Child neglect is the most common form of maltreatment and, although pervasive and sometimes life threatening, is often difficult to identify. As a society, we have a collective responsibility to prevent children from experiencing neglect. To accomplish this, we must initiate and support services and policies that enhance children's development, health and safety and we must advocate for policies and programs to help meet the basic needs of children and families. We must also promote research, training, and public education to strengthen protective factors that buffer the risk factors (e.g., depression) for neglect, while also directly addressing those risk factors.

Some of the preventive measures can be understand as follows :

1. Raise awareness :

Raising public awareness of serious nature of child abuse is essential in order to bring changes. Children are in contact with different kind of people in their community who can play the vital roles in their development. We need to recognize this and mobilize significant financial & human resources to cope out with the problems.

2. Increasing services to families like home visiting, early childhood educate & parent education :

Child neglect often occurs when parents are mostly overwhelmed with any kind stress, they may be facing difficulties of coping with poverty depression and interpersonal violence. Services such as home visiting, early childhood education, and parent education provide emotional support, and guidance on how to provide a nurturing environment for children.



**3. Providing mental health services to parents :**

Many children who are neglected by the parents are due to emotionally unstable or depressed parents. Mental health services, especially at an early phase, can help to come out with this situation and ensure that's neglect is not transmitted to the next generation.

4. School based prevention programmed :

The role of the teachers and other staff such as school counselors, school social workers especial education, on professional and other school personnel have in helping maltreated children, provides the basis for the involvement of educations in combating the problem of child abuse and delinquency. This programs can helps the educators to identify child abuse and neglect reporting and providing support after the reports.

5. Increasing efforts to address social problems such as poverty, substance abuse, and family violence which contribute to neglect :

Child abuse t is often intertwined with social problems, such as poverty, substance abuse, and family violence. It is crucial that greater resources be allocated to reduce these major problems that contribute to abuse. Such efforts must include the prevention of child abuse as an explicit goal.

6. Increasing research effects to improve one understanding of child abuse & delinquency.

A better understanding is essential to policy makers to develop policies and programmed to take the victims. Careful evolution is need to learn what works and to implements the effective programs.

Editor's key points :

1. Child abused is a common problem worldwide, and its physical and psychological effects are felt by abused children, their families and their communities. It has been link to change in victims mental and behavior development throughout their loves, putting them at risk of engaging in potentially dangerous behavior in the future.
2. Family physician have an importance role in identifying cases of child abuse in their practices, reporting such cases to child welfare agencies, preventing further harm to identified children as well as to other children in the families, and providing further ongoing support and education to families.

Conclusion :

This research paper provides a general overview of the association between child abuse, and the development of juvenile delinquency. The information is not consider to be conclusive, it only provides an initial understand of the complexity of this relationship. However, it has been also observed that not all children abused or exposed to violence will engaged in delinquency, while some children who never abused or exposed to violence will develop delinquent behavior.

Although a number of children included in the child welfare system subsequently become involved in the juvenile justice system, statistic alone do not adequately tell the story of the children.

Any programme that effectively reduced abuse and ill-treatment can serve as prevention strategy for juvenile delinquency. A study demonstrated by the ocan and michigan evaluation research, structured decision making represents





a practical and efficient way to improve the nation's child welfare system. By reducing the child abuse and breaking the link between delinquency and abuse.

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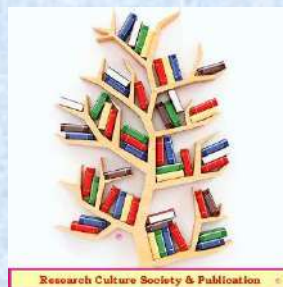


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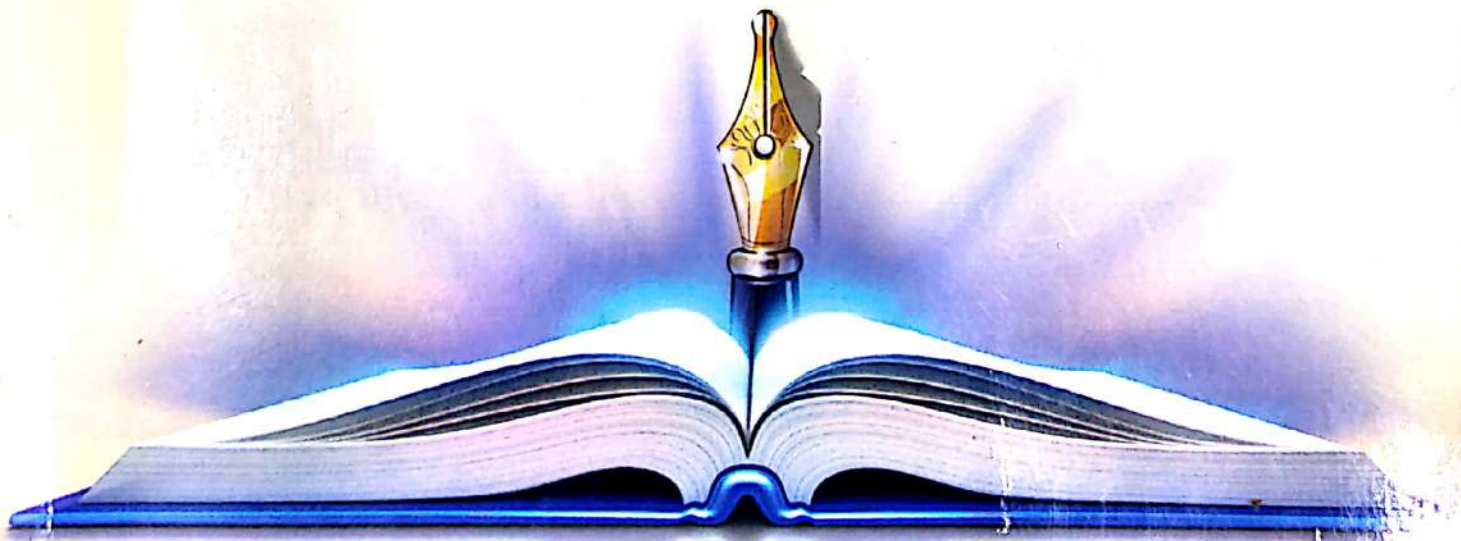
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DEMONETIZATION: DISASTER OR BLESSING

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Introduction

Demonetization refers to discontinuing of current currency units and replacing those currency units with new currency units. It is a major decision and it impacts all the citizens of the country because overnight all the money you have become a piece of paper which has no value if you do not exchange it with new currency units or deposit it in the banks. The Indian rupee (INR) is the official currency of the Republic of India. The issuance of the currency is controlled by the Reserve Bank of India. The reserve Bank manages the Indian currency and derives its role in currency management on the basis of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934, the rupee is named after the silver coin 'Rupiah' first issued by Sultan ShershahSuri in the sixteenth century and later continued by the Moghul Empire.

In a major step to check undeclared black money the Government of India on 8th November , 2016 announced demonetization of rupees 500 and 1000 bank notes. The impact of demonetization was felt by each and every citizen. It took the country by shock and surprise. The demonetization of 2016 was planned by the Prime Minister of India Mr. NarendraModi secretly with a small tight knit group to curb corruption and black money. Apart from combating black money the specified purpose was to check fake currency and corruption. The liquidity side of the Indian economy was badly affected. The withdrawal of the currency was in bulk and without replacing it or proper back up plan. The withdrawal of Rs.500 and Rs.1000 notes led to a huge gap in the composition as people were left with no currency for quite some time and then Rs.100 and Rs.2000 notes were introduced. It was a liquidity shock as currency was not available. A chaotic situation was created and the economic activities were badly hampered. The whole nation was struggling with the lack of readily available cash. The lower and middle class population suffered the most as banks didn't have enough of newly designed notes to replace with the old denomination notes. As there was no appropriate back up plan the supply of new notes was inadequate and as there simply wasn't sufficient supply of small denomination notes in circulation to run the cash economy. There was unpredicted collapse of India's commercial network. Trade was badly affected and all sides of the Indian economy was disturbed like the cash centric sectors like agriculture, fishing and huge informal market were almost shutdown. There were millions of people standing in long queue for hours and hours to exchange or deposit cancelled bank notes.

The government claim that the demonetization was an effort to stop counterfeiting of the current bank notes eligibly used for funding terrorism and crack down of black money in the country. The move was also described as an effort to reduce corruption and the use of drugs and smuggling. However in the days following demonetization banks and ATMs across the country faced severe cash shortages with severe detrimental effects on a number of small business, agriculture and transportation. People seeking to exchange their notes had to stand in lengthy queuesandseveral deaths were linked to the inconvenience caused due to the rush to exchange cash. Also following the announcements the BSE Sensex and NIFTY stocks, Indices crashed for the next two days. Initially the move received support from several bankers as well as from some international commentators. It was heavily criticized by the members of the opposition parties leading to debates in both the houses of parliament and triggering organized protest against the government in several places across India. As the cash shortage grew in the weeks following the move, the demonetization was heavily criticized by prominent economist such as KaushikBasu, Paul Krugman, AmrityaSen and Steve Forbes.

5. Economic growth was slow as most of the real estate transactions are cash based this market came to a standstill with the property prices likely to fall. The negative wealth effect will lead to decline in consumption and business investments.
6. As majority of the informal sector employees and most of the transactions are in cash demonetization will disrupt this system and will endanger the employment and livelihood of the weaker section of the society. It will affect the domestic spending adversely both consumption and investment in formal and informal sector.
7. Unaccounted wealth certainly continues to exist in the form of assets such as property, investment and gold and black income could again be generated if the government does not undertake the steps in the right direction.
8. Due to demonetization about 800,000 truck drivers were affected by the insufficiency of cash with around 400, 000 trucks stranded at major highways across India as major highway toll junction on the national highways also saw long queues as toll plaza operators refused the old bank notes. .
9. People suffered as hospitals would not admit them and chemist would not sell them drug; because money has detained to be legal tender.
10. Transaction in the Indian agriculture sector are greatly dependent on cash and were adversely affected by the demonetization of rupees 500 and 1000 bank notes. Many farmers have insufficient cash to purchase seeds fertilizers and pesticides needed for the planation of the Rabi crops usually sown around mid-November.
11. Farmers and the unions conducted protest rallies in Gujarat Amritsar and Muzaffar Nagar against the restriction imposed by the reserved banks of India on district cooperative center banks which were ordered
12. E-commerce companies were badly affected with attributes to an increase in digital payments.
13. As rural and semi-rural citizens in India are cash dependent and there are hardly any ATM machines in these rural centers hence such an idea to move in such cashless transaction is a pipe dream as these people live and work in rural areas they do not have any credit or debit cards.
14. Economic activities were badly disrupted from marriages, funerals, festivals, purchasing of essential goods, discretionally household consumption were postponed or cancelled.

Demonetization and Virtual Wallet:

Demonetization will likely result in people adopting virtual wallets such as Paytm, Ola Money etc.: This communicative change could be a game changer for India. While demonetization as a move can be analyzed to death for its pros and cons, we really admire the web community that has come together to address the situation in its own distinctive and resourceful ways. Until now, digital disconnect has been a major challenge in India, as many have preferred transaction in cash instead of making use of bank transactions and plastic money. With demonetization in effect several digital payment solutions providers have created innovative ways to attract new customers. The result has been mobile wallets like PAYTM witnessing 200 percent increase in app download numbers, and Ola money. Seeing a 1500 percent increase in wallet recharges. The digital wallets not only help in paying electricity, DTH, and transport bills, but they also enable payment at nearby stores. The vision of connecting Indians though digital media has been further encouraged by this move.

Conclusion:

It was an attempt by the government to improve transparency and corruption from India. To block all the virus disturbing the country such as terror financing, fake currency and corruption. In the long run this change will be assimilated and will prove positive for the economy in spite of the hiccups and disruptions in the system. It may also prove beneficial for the middle class citizens with the short term fall in the real estate prices. The system will be more accountable and efficient. With the implementation of GST (Goods& Service Tax). The cash-centric black market for the most part ceased to function with the nullification of the bulk of its currency.

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33.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON CHILDREN'S GROWTH:

MrsFarid Oneza Tanveer
Ms. Moallim Shaima Mohsin

Abstract:

The present research work highlights the effects of domestic violence on children its effects on development continuum and remedies. . Studies show that about once every five minutes an incident of domestic violence is reported in India. The abusers are either the husband or his relative .This paper focus on how children are most affected when their mother is abused by their father or any other relative. It affects children in overt and subtle ways. These children suffer from emotional, psychological problems. Children are critically affected and suffer from severe depression and confusion. As per the 2012 report of UNICEF 57% of Indian boys and 53% of girls between ages 15 - 19 years think abusing wife and beating her is justified. Millions of children are exposed to domestic violence at home and this has a powerful and profound impact on their lives. These children watch one parent violently assaulting another. Such children who are exposed to violence are denied their rights of a safe and stable home environment. This paper examines some of the underlying causes of domestic violence, and its impact on children of being exposed to violence in their homes. It also looks into how these children may have difficulty in learning and limited social skills. They suffer from depression and severe anxiety and are at the risk of delinquent behavior.

Key words: Domestic violence,Children,delinquent behavior, depression and anxiety.

INTRODUCTION:

Almost half of the Indian population is womenand have always been ill-treated and deprived of their right to life and personal liberty as provided under the constitution of India. Women are always considered as a physically and emotionally weaker sex than the males.

Violence against women is not a new phenomenon. The figures of increasing crimes against women is terrible. Women have to bear the burns of domestic, public, physical as well as emotional and mental violence against them, which disturbs her status in the society at the larger extent.

The term used to describe the problem of violence within our homes is 'Domestic Violence'. This violence is towards someone who we are in a relationship with, be it a wife, husband, son, daughter, mother, father, grandparent or any other family member. It can be a male's or a female's atrocities towards another male or a female. Anyone can be a victim and a victimizer. This violence has a tendency to explode in various forms such as physical, sexual or emotional.

The definition of Domestic Violence varies depending on the context in which the term is used. In common parlance, it is violence or physical abuse directed towards spouse or domestic partner usually by a man against a woman.

Domestic Violence:

'Domestic Violence' includes harms or injuries which endangers women's health, safety, life, limb or wellbeing, whether mental or physical. It may also be through physical, sexual, verbal, emotional and economic abuse. According to 'United Nation Population Fund Report', around two-third of married Indian women are victims of Domestic Violence attacks and as many as 70 per cent of married women in India between the age of 15 and 49 are victims of beating, rape or forced sex. In India, more than 55 percent of the women suffer from Domestic Violence.

Domestic Violence certainly is a human right issue where it is very important to know what actually leads to act of domestic violence. The most common causes for women stalking and battering include:- exploitation of women for demanding more dowry, discrimination of women, alienation of women's self-acquired property fraudulently, torture by husband and in-laws of the husband, arguing with the partner, refusing to have sex with the partner, neglecting children, going out of home without telling the partner, not cooking properly or on time, indulging in extra marital affairs, not looking after in-laws, cruelty by husband or in-laws mentally or physically, abusing & insulting by using vulgar language, sexual harassment, molestation, immoral traffic, rape, sodomy and all other inhuman acts. In all above stated causes women are subjected to torture and will be considered as the distressed. Usually violence takes place due to lack of understandings between the couple as well as in the family.

Effects of domestic violence on children.

Childhood is considered as a period of special protection and rights. Children's development is expected to unfold within a secure and nurturing environment. Children who grow in homes infected by violence and fear, all the normal tasks of growing up are likely to be adversely affected.

Infants and small children who are exposed to violence in the home experience so much added emotional stress that it can harm the development of their brains and impair cognitive and sensory growth. Behavior changes can include excessive irritability, sleep problems, emotional distress, fear of being alone, immature behavior, and problems with toilet training and language development. At an early age, a child's brain is becoming 'hard-wired' for later physical and emotional functioning. Exposure to domestic violence threatens that development. As they grow, children who are exposed to violence may continue to show signs of problems. Primary-school-age children may have more trouble with school work, and show poor concentration and focus. These children may not do well in school.

Children who live in homes where there is domestic violence grow up in a setting that is impulsive, filled with tension and anxiety and dominated by fear. This can lead to significant emotional and psychological trauma among children. Instead of growing up in an emotionally and physically safe, protected, nurturing and predictable environment, these children are forced to worry about the future; they try to predict when it might happen next and try to protect themselves and their siblings.

Children suffering from emotional trauma:

Children living with domestic violence suffer emotional and psychological trauma from the impact of living in a household that is dominated by tension and fear. These children will see their mother threatened, humiliated or physically or sexually assaulted. They will overhear conflict and violence and see the outcome of the violence such as their mother's injuries and her traumatic response to the violence. Children also may be used and manipulated by the abuser to hurt their mother. Children witnessing the violence inflicted on their mothers often evidence behavioral, somatic or emotional problems similar to those experienced by physically abused children.

When the mother is beaten by the father, daughters are open to a risk of sexual abuse 6.51 times greater than girls in non-abusive families. These small children suffer from self-blame, helplessness, grief, fear, sadness, shame and anger. The extent of risk and ordeal of witnessing domestic violence depends on the age of the child, severity, length and frequency of abuse.

Children who are exposed to domestic violence frequently face multiple problems such as

- Psychological Problems: Anxiety, depression and aggression.
- Long term developmental problems: depression, low self-esteem and trauma.
- Cognitive developmental problems: lower verbal and quantitative skill development.
- Lacks feelings of safety, separation and anxiety and Somatic complaints.

Those children who witness their fathers abusing their mothers are more likely to inflict severe violence as adults. When their mother gets abused by her partner the children are also affected because what hurts the mother hurts the child. They may feel guilty or confused or ashamed that they cannot protect her. And they blame themselves to be the cause of the problem

Children who eyewitness domestic violence in their homes can look fine to the outside world but from inside they suffer from terrible pain. They often blame themselves for the abuse.

These children exhibit different types of emotional problems such as they excessive cry. They may find difficulties to make friends or being suicidal or they get involved in criminal acts as juveniles. They may get attracted towards drugs or alcohol abuse or being involved in illegal relationship.

Children who are raised in abusive homes learn that violence is an effective way to resolve conflicts and problems. There are chances that these children may replicate the violence they witnesses children in their teen and when in adult relationships. Boys are more likely to batter their female partners as adults than the boys raised in non-violent homes. And girls may believe that threats and violence are the norm in relationship.

Creating awareness:

Children can be well protected from the effects of domestic violence and better supported in remedial following exposure to this violence:

- Children need a safe and secure home environment. Every child has the right to nurture up safe from hurt and should feel that those they love are also protected. Violence in the home smashes a child's basic right to feel safe and secure.
- The violence at home needs to stop. Children should to know that there are adults who will listen to them, believe in them and protect them.
- Adults who work with children, including teachers, social workers, relatives, and parents themselves, need the awareness and skills to identify and meet the needs of children exposed to violence in their home.
- Trustworthy and dependable relationships can also help children reduce the stress of living in a violent home as Children who have an adult who gives them love, warmth and attentive care cope better than those who do not.
- Children who are exposed to violence in the home need to know that they are not alone and that the violence is not their fault.
- Children need a sense of routine and normalcy. Violence in the home can turn a child's world upside down. Routines such as going to school and participating in recreational activities are vital for children's development and well-being and should be maintained.
- Children who are exposed to violence in the home need to know that things can change and that violence in the home can end. Children need hope for the future.
- Public education and awareness-raising campaigns on domestic violence should focus more on the impact on children and specific ways to address this hidden problem.
- Governments and other public institutions should speak out about the impact of violence in the home on children

Solution:

The effects of domestic violence on our society are obviously enormous, but are impossible to measure. Our entire nation suffer to this problem.

Victim needs medical care and also mental health care. The state needs to enforce the laws related to domestic violence. There is cost to social welfare organization in the form of donating money, time and run shelters, counselling of the victim and more. The educational system require to provide specialized services to children suffering from behavioral problems. Resulting from domestic problems. To stop this, domestic violence against women must be dramatically reduced, and women should be treated more equally in India – both in public and at home. Policies and laws should be created to protect children. Awareness should be created regarding the impact of domestic violence on children. Social service should be enhanced for the same.

In 1984, the Department of Family and Child Welfare of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) started an initiative called the Special Cell for Women and Children in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Mumbai, and placed two social workers there with the objective "to make the law enforcement system both more accessible to and attuned to the needs of women and children.

The best way to eradicate domestic Violence from the community is to start informing the community about domestic violence. This can be possible only with the help of women's organization or police community who can work with the community, local schools and to organize and implement talks and awareness about these issues.

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ENVIRONMENT AND ITS EFFECT ON SOCIETY

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Abstract: India is a highly populated country with the highest numbers of maternal deaths globally. In many societies, girls and women suffer systematic discrimination in access to power, prestige and resources. Health effects of discrimination can be immediate and brutal. Gender divisions within society also affect health through less visible biosocial processes, whereby girls' and women's lower social status and lack of control over resources exposes them to health risks. (WHO, 2010). Women's lack of decision making, a lesser value placed on their lives, and the health system's neglect of issues affecting women. Son preference, social stigma and lack of care is also overarching determinant of maternal death. The burden of costs for maternal health care among the population living in slums is often significant. This paper analyses the implications in maternal mortality in India, the maternal healthcare delivery system at different levels, and the role of social-economic and traditional determinants. It identifies the causes for limited success in improving maternal health indicators and suggests future actions to improve the situation.

Introduction: "The maternal mortality has been defined by WHO as death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death (and) is intended for countries that wish to identify deaths occurring in pregnancy, child birth up to 6 weeks after the end of pregnancy but where the cause of death cannot be identified precisely" (WHO cited in Royston, Mauldin, 1994). Though India has made a considerable progress in improving the overall health status of its population but it is far from satisfaction. The pace of decline of maternal mortality has been quite low. The neonatal mortality is primarily consequences of endogenous factors, which are largely governed by the maternal causes and thereby call for the monitoring of maternal mortality ratio in the population. "The results of large-scale survey have however shown that there was no decline in MMFR over time indicating an urgent public health concern. The complications of pregnancies and the births are found to be the leading causes of deaths and disability among women of reproductive age. The health problems of mothers and newborns arise as a result of synergistic effects of malnutrition, poverty, illiteracy, unhygienic living conditions, infections and unregulated fertility. At the same time, poor infrastructure and ineffective public health services is also responsible for low inadequate obstetric care. The exact ascertainment of the situation could be monitored with the availability of MMFR estimate and causes of maternal deaths" (Pandey, 2003; pg.1).

It is gradually being recognized that health consequences are a result not only of biological and individual risk factors but also of social factors like wealth, ethnic background, gender, education and so on. Disparities in women's access to information, decision making and life opportunities contribute to their ill health and levels of well-being. Governmental choices and social organization that distribute power and resources unequally across populations reproduce unequal health outcomes. Together, the structural factors and circumstances of daily life constitute the social determinants of health and are responsible for a major part of health discriminations. These social determining factor shape unequal health outcomes and produce health inequalities. It is being acknowledged that it

is possible to improve health outcomes by considering and acting upon noticeable social determining factor. This then is the core of the social determinants approach that we use to analyse Maternal Health. Additionally, we recognize that health inequities because of structural factors like unequal opportunities, unequal access to resources and power inequalities are an issue of social justice and therefore of human rights. (Nimbiar, Muralidharan, 2017)

Maternal mortality rates reflect disparities between wealthy and poor countries more than any other measure of health. A woman's chance of dying or becoming disabled during pregnancy and childbirth is closely connected to her social and economic status, the norms and values of her culture, and the geographic remoteness of her home. By and large, the poorer and more marginalized a woman is, the greater her risk of death. The number of maternal deaths is highest in rural India where women are least likely to have skilled attendance at delivery, such as a midwife, doctor or other trained health professional. Likewise, within India, it is the poorest and least educated women who are most vulnerable to maternal death and disability (UNFPA, 2012). "The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that, of 358,000 maternal deaths occurring globally each year, 63,000 occur in India - this represents approximately 18% of all maternal deaths worldwide. Estimates of the global burden of disease show that India alone contributed 25% to disability-adjusted life-years lost due to maternal conditions. India is making determined efforts to reduce maternal mortality and achieve the fifth Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of bringing down the maternal mortality ratio from 178 in 2012 to 100 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2015" (Vora et al, 2015; pg. 1).

The traditional Indian systems of medicine are male oriented and male dominated. They largely ignore the women's diseases. The only traditional medicine available to women was in the hands of dais who dealt mainly with pregnancy and delivery. Factors tending to upsurge in maternal death include obstructed labor, malnutrition, poverty, overburden, lack of primary health care, parasitic disease. Cultural factors also promote maternal deaths in many areas, such as low status and

neglect to girls and women, polygamy, early marriages and childbearing, underfeeding and dietary practices during pregnancy, and double standards of sexual ethics resulting in clandestine abortion or pre-pubertal marriage. Some approaches to reverse this tragedy include antenatal care with risk referral, small family norm, family planning, adult education, training and supervision of traditional birth attendants, maternity waiting homes, decentralized maternal-child health care, provision of legal, medical abortion, preferably contra-gestational agents and prostaglandins, blood banks at delivery units, standardized obstetric care, and compulsory education of girls and later marriage.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CAUSES AND DETERMINANTS:
The structural and social determinants of maternal health.

- Individual characteristics of women like age, parity, knowledge of services, previous obstetric history and so on;
- Family characteristics – economic status, access to resources, support from natal and marital family, marital relationship;
- Community context – rural-urban-tribal, social position (class, caste, ethnicity), social capital, distance to facilities;
- Culture and social values – women's status, gender norms, religion, health beliefs, social cohesion.
- Social Causes: Social pressure on women to bear male children; boy preference, an ingrained socio-economic factor and forcing women to conceive again and again to try to bear a male baby may be a social requirement. But how about the woman's nutrition and health status. Not merely she is affected psychologically and emotionally, she has no value in the family until such time she bears a male child. Not merely this results in risk of survival to the mother but it leads to maternal mortality. Also the women whom we have met and spoken to also preferred male children to girl child. The perception that girl children are liable has been the root cause of infanticides
- Economic issues: The prohibitive cost to emergency intervention in labour, women may even have no cash available in terms of seeking medicare in such emergency; this may be one of the causes for delay in seeking medicare and services. If community help is sought to reach the PHCs or Hospital, there were occasions, the women deposed before us, that community leaders might override even husband's wishes to save the woman from maternal mortality
- Health services – availability of services (emergency obstetric care, blood availability), skilled staff, acceptability of services, fees and charges for services;
- Structural determinants – laws, policies, budgets, education, social protection, and so on. In the framework proposed by WHO, although cultural and social norms are presented under structural factors, we believe that they also stem from the community context and can also be considered as intermediary factors.

The urban population in India is one of the largest in the world, with many living in urban slums. A study on women's reproductive health showed that a significant lower proportion of women living in slum areas compared with women living in non-slum areas had ever used contraceptives, were less likely to use skilled attendants at delivery, and less likely to receive postpartum check-ups

Gender Issues:

In many cultures, girls and women suffer methodical discrimination in access to power, prestige and resources. Health effects of discrimination can be instantaneous and ruthless. Gender divisions within society also affect health through less visible biosocial processes, whereby girls' and women's lower social status and lack of control over resources exposes them to health risks. Women's lack of decision making, a lesser value placed on their lives, and the health system's neglect of issues affecting women. Son preference, social stigma and lack of care is also predominant determinant of maternal death. The burden of costs for maternal health care among the population living in slums is often significant. "Data from the NFHS 3 conducted in 2005–2006 indicated that a majority of men think that husband and wife should make decisions jointly but that the husband should have the final word. This has implications for the health-seeking behaviour of women, who may be dependent on their husband's permission to access health services" (Linda et al, 2013; pg.1).

Cultural practices surrounding pregnancy

One main system in which socio-cultural norms and practices threaten the health of pregnant women is their replacement for modern medical practices. This is predominantly true of poor backgrounds where there is a greater reliance on traditional values and beliefs - perhaps a direct result of a lack of education.

Eventually, there is no simple solution to the deep-rooted socio-cultural factors that play such an important role in the well-being of pregnant women. These issues, whether they be gender norms that mean women must continue to take on greater domestic workloads than men well into their pregnancies, or traditional practices that lead to pregnant women receiving insufficient medical care, are ingrained into the lifestyle of a population. The belief that pregnant women should be discouraged from eating particular foods, including fruit, vegetables and certain high-caloric foods; these are foods that tend to be nutritionally important during pregnancy.

Caste and Religion

In societies marked by racial discrimination and exclusion, people's belonging to a marginalized racial/ethnic group affects every aspect of their status, opportunities and trajectory throughout the life-course. Health status and consequences among oppressed racial/traditional groups are often significantly poorer than those listed in more privileged groups or than population averages.

Almost 45 percent of the women who died were from scheduled tribes and a further 17 percent were from scheduled castes'

culture and other issues: Maternal death is often not only a result of technical incompetence or medical negligence, but is also caused by superstitions and cultural practices and deliveries attended by traditional

birth attendants; also lack of easy access due to lack of transportation facilities has also been quoted as one of the contributing cause. Actions people take or do not take for their health e.g. attending or refusing to attend antenatal care by pregnant women or seeking help only when complications arise Example: Mother-in-law stopped her from attending to antenatal check-ups and that she could not disobey her. Young women below the age of 18 years getting married, forced into conception within a year, face obstructed labour, because their body is not mature for biological factors occur. First child due to a number of the adolescent mother and many cases birth is risky for the adolescent mother and many cases of young mother dying in maternity.

Geographical location

Women from remote villages were especially vulnerable and were excluded from care were those in remote hamlets, a typical feature of most tribal villages as well as most of rural India. Families revealed that these villages did not receive any services at all. Other issues: unwanted pregnancies and resorting to abortions through dais and quacks lead to complications and maternal death.

Health system factors

Lack of availability of emergency obstetric care and its poor quality emerged as a significant issue from our analysis of maternal deaths. Blood seemed to be unavailable in emergencies. In situations of emergency, blood transfusion was either delayed or inadequate. Another probable causes of death such as post-partum haemorrhage, anaemia and ante-partum haemorrhage. However, post-partum care was found to be highly inadequate both within the facility and in the community. Post-partum care largely seemed to be absent in facilities and women were discharged soon after delivery and families left to fend for them in the case of any complication. Once the woman was discharged from a facility, there seemed to be no system of following her up at home and providing any care to her. Further, due to refusal by the admitting hospital due to lack of funds and other reasons of the women who dies visited three or more facilities seeking care when they were faced with an obstetric emergency. Also difficulty in getting vehicles to transport women from one place to another, families often also narrated that they faced difficulties in getting designated ambulances or vehicles to come to their homes to pick up women during an emergency.

SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN AND HEALTH.

1. Government allocated funds for BPL families, do not reach the beneficiaries for whom it is intended for. In spite of many possessing a BPL Card, So many 2. Poverty being the main issue, it obfuscates and compromises the health of the people, especially women and children. Women are caught up in the vicious cycle of lack of food, nutrition leading to anaemia. Poor women crying for jobs that can supplement their family income so that a little more can be put for child care and for their own wellbeing.

3. Pregnancy and malnutrition being a deadly combination makes susceptible many lives and causing maternal deaths.

4. Economic causes masked in social ethos and cultural practices and vice versa. Which one takes priority over the other is hard to say. Poverty and lack of economic ability to buy food or access food leads to a variety of results unfavourably impacting on the health of people particularly women and the girl child.

All these factors work simultaneously and thus the unbroken chain of reasons originating from the socio-economic determinants cannot be over ruled.

Structural Factors

Several system-induced susceptibilities could be seen in the narratives. Policies and programmes of the government meant to improve health outcomes, actually affect the most vulnerable most adversely. The impact of the family planning programme and the two child norm on front-line workers affects maternal health.

Education and Awareness:

Eliminating gender difference in mortality rates would help reduce child and infant mortality rates.

Encourage women to avail all health services for safe pregnancy, delivery and child survival and curbing infanticide practices. Prominence should be given to government benefit schemes for women and girl child. Connecting adolescent girls groups and PFI groups for health issues related to body mapping, reproductive health, family welfare, girl child protection, institutional delivery, to eliminate sex determination tests and work for gender equality. To start operation theatres in PHCs to facilitate family planning services and medical termination of pregnancies.

To educate the mother of the merits of antenatal care, institutional delivery, importance of exclusive breast feeding, immunization, home care for diarrhoea; all these are meant to create awareness among family members to provide support to women during pregnancies and deliveries

Conclusion:

In India, economic status, gender, and social status are all diligently interconnected when influencing use of and access to maternal and reproductive health care. Appropriate care and attention should be given to how these societal factors interplay in making and sustaining injustice when designing policies and programs to reach justifiable progress toward improved maternal and reproductive health. In the primary care setting, even though time may be a scarce resource, it is important to be mindful of social and cultural factors that can negatively impact on patient well-being.

There is a usual difference between discrimination and inequality in the study of health outcomes. Discrimination mirrors the totality of differences between persons, regardless of the source of these differences and, in particular, regardless of whether or not these sources stem from actions within a person's control. Unfairness reflects that part of inequality that is produced by factors outside a person's control. Hence, while inequality may not be seen as "biased", unfairness is properly regarded as being discriminating.

A Countrywide provision for modus operandi and updated technology is a must. A storehouse of awareness and knowledge, is out there awaiting the attention of our people. Let new science, new technology and new management be

henceforth our escort. Ones this transition takes place India to get rid of Maternal Mortality.

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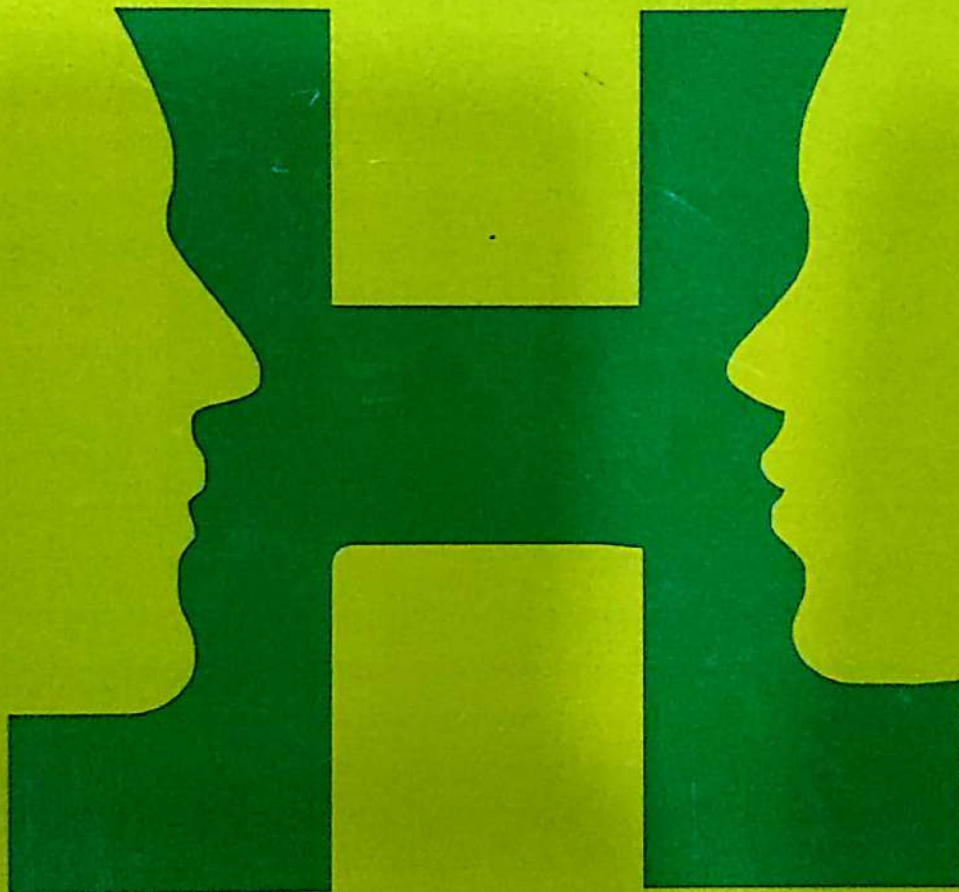


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Ethnicity and innovation: A study of Muslim women owned businesses in Bhiwandi

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Abstract: *Women Entrepreneurship has become prominent and play an essential role in upgrading living standards in economic as well as social contribution. Ethnic and religious diversity is increasing worldwide as religion and culture plays an important role in shaping and influencing entrepreneurship. This paper studies the effect of religious and ethnic diversity on women's entrepreneurial performance and the role culture and religious belief systems play in business development. Diversity from the point of view of entrepreneurship and connection of religious diversity to their success. It is an effort to understand the expansion of Muslim women entrepreneurs in Bhiwandi. The participation of Muslim women is comparatively low as compared with other religious groups. These Muslim women entrepreneurs face many social, cultural and economic challenges. For this purpose, women owned/ led businesses in Bhiwandi were focused. Adopting the survey methodology, this paper attempts to review first-hand cases of the role of Muslim women entrepreneurs, and the challenges faced by them. The structured questionnaires were administered to 30 randomly selected Muslim women entrepreneurs. Further in-depth case studies were conducted from a random sampling of 10 Muslim women entrepreneurs. It is observed that Muslim women owned businesses are more likely to concentrate on the ethnic market. They are smaller than the regular small business in terms of income and employment and concentrated in areas of low profitability. Muslims are also more likely to enter into business because of unemployment than for entrepreneurial reasons and are under-represented compared to other communities. This is due to their relatively lower socio-economic status which in part is determined by cultural factors, namely the low participation of Muslim women in the labour force. Religion and culture has an indirect rather than a direct impact on entrepreneurship, and socio-economic status is a better predictor of entry into business. Religion and culture has great influence on women's inclination to participate in business activity which is embedded in religious beliefs, family background, education level, and language. It is very much true that cultural aspects influence individual's choice to engage in entrepreneurial activity and the social group system is a cultural structure that forces woman individuals to be self-employed and others to be labourers because of their status in society. This paper will explore the basic criteria of how the religious consciousness facilitate on the women's entrepreneurial behaviour with a low transformative potential obstructing women entrepreneurship.*

Key Words: *Entrepreneurs, Muslim, Women, Diversity, Religion, Ethnic*

1. INTRODUCTION:

“An entrepreneur is a person who obtains the production factors to produce and/or commercialise an economic product and/or service, brings them together in a compatible way, seeks profit and bears all the risks that may arise as a result of her/his enterprises”(Ilter, PP.1). Entrepreneurship introduces innovation and progress in society. It satisfies new needs, plays an important role in future development by generating employment, and ends poverty. Women entrepreneurs play an important role in social and economic growth. They contribute to the establishment of small and medium innovativeness that will generate sustainable economic growth and improve the ability of the nation to increase GDP. However, women entrepreneurs have to face positive and negative impacts as positively they can help the family funds and lessen the load of her spouse, while it can be negative if they are unable to take care of their regular household activities which can destroy the in-house peace of their family (Anggadwita et al, 2015). Business success is defined as considerations of the primary ethics that women entrepreneurs hold. Women entrepreneurs do not value monetary success criteria much but value flexibility, ability to decide on daily activities and quality of life. Socialization plays a significant part in how she makes her business decisions by defining these



standards. Ethics have a strong influence on occupational choices amongst Women entrepreneurs. This study looks at the role religion plays as a socializing agent, thus influencing entrepreneurial behaviour (Rogers, 2014)

This study aims to provide a general idea of the notions and extents of Muslim women entrepreneurs in the perspective of ethics and religion in Bhiwandi. The accomplishment of the business in Islam depends on a mixture of ethics, social, environmental and economic agreement with the laws of Islam. The study observes entrepreneurship in the religious perspective as a business organization that aims to generate economic and social worth. In order to get a clear picture of Muslim women entrepreneurs as a driver of social change in Bhiwandi, a survey was conducted on 30 women entrepreneurs in Bhiwandi to understand the problems and obstacles experienced by Muslim women entrepreneurs, as well as the full picture that inspire them to decide on an occupation in the field of entrepreneurship.

2. RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND WOMEN IN ISLAM:

Religion is one of the most important factors that affect the culture of the society. Religion does not only affect the values and beliefs of the society but also affects the economic and juridical structure. Max Weber expressed that religious values made way for Business ethics.

Islam accepts entrepreneurship regardless of its being opportunity or necessity driven as long as it stands on decent and ethical grounds and adapts to the Islamic code of conduct. Islam approves of Muslims seeking profit through the creation of, or the engagement in, business undertakings. Other inspirations of Muslim women entrepreneurs in addition to meeting the financial needs is to get a profit. Business activity to seek profit is not prohibited in Islam as far as it is in accordance with the teachings of Islam and do not harm others (Hoque et al, 2014). Entrepreneurship is a noble profession and earn a respectable place in Islam, Allah has permitted the sale and purchase and forbidden usury (Al-Baqarah: 275). (Hoque et al, 2014).

Islam gives women equal rights with men to maintain the social equilibrium. Women in Islam holds a privileged position and allows her to engage in economic activity. "Prophet Muhammad (SAW) encourages women in various fields of activities, trade is one of them; his wife (Khadija) is an example of success for Moslem women entrepreneurs in her era" (Anggadwita et al, 2015, pp.2).

Islam gives women full right to ownership and disposition of her property as per her own will. She has the right and complete authority to donate, sell and rent her property or increase it by trade. She is not obliged to get permission from her husband for these. Islam encourages them to be engaged in entrepreneurial activities. "Men shall have a benefit from what they earn, and women shall have a benefit from what they earn" (Surah An- Nisa: Ayat 32).

"Islamic law has given full right to women to work within the limits that protect her honor and dignity. Islam permits woman to individually conduct her business agreements and financial transactions. All such contracts and transactions are sound and valid in the view of Islamic jurisprudence. The work that the women engage outside the home must not conflict with her duties and responsibilities to her husband and children. Her work must be with other women and free of intermingling in a male environment where she may come into physical contact with men, or is confined and exposed to molestation and abuse" (Hoque et al, 2014, pp.49).

3. Review of Literature:

Entrepreneurial activity is a vital element of progress. In entrepreneurial undertakings sales and employment grow faster than in state or privatised firms. Entrepreneurship may also drive innovation that benefits the marginalised, which is also known as inclusive innovation. Entrepreneurship is increasing in diversity at low levels of cultural heterogeneity. Moreover, we speculate that limited social networks, as captured by religious diversity, will have a strong effect on entrepreneurial trial, as such networks encourage intra-group collaboration. In contrast, when it comes to business success language diversity is more relevant. Not only are language networks easier for entrepreneurs to access, but they also emphasise communication, which is a primary skill necessary for business success (Nikolova and Simroth, 2013).

Entrepreneurship involves setting up a new business. What motivates women towards business, income may possibly be one reason, and the ambition to take risk and adventure may be another. The women entrepreneur may be inspired not only by financial purposes but also by the ambition to innovate and produce new products. However the optimistic attitude alone may not encourage free enterprise. For some women self-employment may be the only option available (Basu, 2002).

Women may be well organised to exploit various religious and community networks together to start a business enterprise. The heterogeneity of female contacts suggests that females maintain weaker connections, which are more likely to channel new ideas and information. Also, it may be easier for women to gain the benefits of diversity, since they tend to be more concerned than men about the consequences of their behaviour on others. (Armendariz and Morduch, 2005: 218-19). (Nikolova et al, 2013).



While men's entrepreneurship may focus on profitability, this motivation for women is entirely different. Women choose to start a business to gain flexibility and to manage family burdens. The decisions women make with respect to these businesses point out a desire to support a smooth work-family equilibrium. Women feel owning a business as a type of work which is integrally flexible. When confronted with situations where they want to or need to work, they choose to start a business in order to meet their house hold responsibilities. Women then choose to keep their businesses at a manageable level, one which will not overtake their family life. This main purpose plays an essential role in understanding female entrepreneurship. Hence businesses are formed and their consequences ought to be different. (Rogers, 2014)

Max Weber highlighted the impact of culture on entrepreneurship at the beginning of twenty century through his theory of Protestant Ethics and Spirit of Capitalism. Culture is greatly influenced by religion since religion determines a person's basic values and beliefs. He argued Protestantism encouraged a philosophy that give emphasis to individualism, achievement motivation, legitimating of entrepreneurial vocations, rationality, asceticism, and self-reliance. This ethic was a fundamental element of the spirit of modern capitalism (Weber, 1976). However, Weber felt that this ethos of rational individualism was absent in other spiritual traditions. For instance, he argued that a rational economic ethic would not develop in Hinduism owing to its belief in the caste system, fate and rebirth, excessive ritualism and reliance on magic (Weber, 1958).

"Women's participation in paid employment has increased substantially in the last 50 years; particularly among married women and women with young children. Work and family are often seen by researchers as mutually exclusive domains that create role conflict for family women, as participation in the work (family) role is made more difficult by virtue of participation in the family (work) role" (Rogers, 2014. Pp.32). (Greenhaus and Beutell 1985:77). Culture may be defined as a set of shared values, beliefs and norms of a group or community. Hoftstede (1991) defines culture as "a collective programming of the mind which distinguishes the members of one group or category of people from another". Culture is a collective phenomenon that is made by individuals' social environment, not their genes. Cultural differences are the result of national, regional, ethnic, social class, religious, gender, and language variations. Culture may affect entrepreneurship through specific orientations and higher-level institutions However, positive reasons alone may not motivate entrepreneurship. Some individuals may have no other option but to choose self-employment.

4. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY:

The purpose of this qualitative case study is to observe the entrepreneurial experiences of Muslim women in Bhiwandi, the circumstances they perceive to improve or inhibit their entrepreneurial quests, and how they pursue to uphold positive social and economic change. The challenges faced by them and their entrepreneurial experiences. Unfortunately no studies are available on the entrepreneurial experiences of Muslim women of Bhiwandi how they pursue their entrepreneurial endeavours. Conducting a qualitative case study was an opening to enable in-depth interviews to capture the explanations and culture of Muslim women with open-ended questions. Case studies helped to gain insight from participants that will contribute new knowledge to academic literature about Muslim women entrepreneurs in Bhiwandi.

4.1. Significance of the Study:

There have been no studies conducted, relating to the entrepreneurial experiences of Muslim women in Bhiwandi. This study is envisioned to understand and to fill a cultural gap when Muslim women entrepreneurs share insights as they explain their experiences. Gaining knowledge and understanding of the culture, driving forces and experiences of Muslim female entrepreneurs.

5. METHODOLOGY:

This is a qualitative and quantitative study involving 30 cases of Muslim women small entrepreneurs from Bhiwandi. This method is particularly appropriate for the study that specifically deals with complex social phenomenon where relationships of entrepreneurs, which can be characterised as abstract and subjective, can only be gathered through interactions with the respondents that entails the richness of data. In addition, study on their development especially during the businesses' critical problems require detailed data that can only be obtained through qualitative method.

In view of qualitative in-depth interviews with 10 Muslim women to observe the role that religion and culture plays in their entrepreneurial undertakings and nuanced view of reality. The findings reveal that religion shapes a person's fundamental cultural framework, mainly their gender role attitudes about the role and responsibility of the woman in the household. These ethics and beliefs then influence the ways in which a woman understands her work



family conflict as well as the approach that she employs to handle the work family struggle. The cases for this study were selected based on snowball sampling among the Muslim Women entrepreneurs from Bhiwandi. They were selected accordingly to answer the research questions and to shed light on the given phenomenon. The total number of cases selected for this study is 40 Muslim women entrepreneurs from Bhiwandi. This study is based on in-depth interview technique, which were based on open ended and semi-structured design. The in-depth interviews were carried out with the Muslim entrepreneurs who were deemed as the strong and weak ties of the entrepreneurs including suppliers, customers, family members and others to acquire the overall picture of the subject being studied. The total number of interviews is 40.

5.1. Muslim Women Entrepreneurs in Bhiwandi

Muslim women entrepreneurs are defying the stereotype image that Business is often assumed to be a male-dominated sphere, and in the Muslim community – and women's modesty is held at a premium - one might think that was doubly the case. The thought or idea of understanding women in entrepreneurial studies has increased in recent times. Small and Medium-sized Enterprises play a vital role in the development of Bhiwandi's economy. Their contributions are also important trader and service providers to primary industries and a large number of them are also producers of finished goods and services. The Muslim women entrepreneur has entered into various business sectors in Bhiwandi. Based on the study these women are mostly involved in the culinary sector and garment trade though some are into baking and pharmacy. Majority of women entrepreneurs in the food industry followed by textiles, garments and bakery products. This shows that women entrepreneurs in the trade business incline to do business that does not require high skills and expertise. The main obstacle Muslim women entrepreneurs in Bhiwandi are business environment linked to peripheral factors such as competitiveness and capital. The competitive environment affects women entrepreneurial intentions

“Entrepreneurship by Muslim women has been a traditional practice that was established in Islamic culture and historically embedded in ancient Africa and Arabia. The practice of entrepreneurship was encouraged and validated during the dawn of Islam” (Bynum, 2019; pp.03) Muslim women entrepreneurs in Bhiwandi are self-motivated and this study try to find the entrepreneurial experiences of Muslim women from Bhiwandi with small business set-ups. Understanding the challenges associated with Muslim women entrepreneurs in Bhiwandi is an opportunity to investigate and ask questions about the past and to gain a better understanding of both their contributions and problems. By means religious structure, a cultural lens was needed to analysing the qualitative data. Precisely, discrepancies linked by means of discrimination, restrictions, and gender issues thrust upon minority Muslim women entrepreneurs are beyond measure.

Patriarchal men always want to keep their wife at home so that they would not participate in different entrepreneurial activities. Social customs and strong religious restrictions are generating problems in operating business for women entrepreneurs. In Bhiwandi women are neglected from social point of view. Seclusion stops women to take part in different activities like social, economic, cultural and political. Purdah is perceived as a customs that uphold the privacy of women. While small businesses started and owned by women is increasing. The gender gap in work-related initiatives has been credited to the different socialization processes that men and women are subjected to in our society. This study explains how religion and ethics play a significant role in women's entrepreneurial decisions. Religion being a crucial socializing aspect in gender role outlooks, specifically with views on the family and work (Rogers, 2014) Another potential is the relationship between Muslim women and divorce. It was seen that divorced women with single-income families have high chances of making entrepreneurship an attractive strategy due to its perceived flexibility. These families are dependent on the mothers' income for survival. These women would then be faced with the need to provide while serving their children. The dependence on the mother's income may also elucidate the positive. Starting a business at home with no employees, while providing the most flexibility may not be enough to meet the financial needs; therefore leading to these businesses being larger than those in other areas. This study reasons that it is the religious context in which she lives influence her entrepreneurial decisions not only religion. The religious context of an area also is dominant in women's decisions about work and family, specifically the choice to start a business and the kind of that business. Traditional religious societies strongly idealize certain forms of the family (such as the women's domesticity), economic factors may render this option infeasible.

6. WORK FAMILY CONFLICT:

Women often face heavy family and financial constraints. The increasing work pressure and the pressure to stay at home however leads to increased work family conflict. Challenged with these challenging difficulties, ardent women perhaps decide on to start business with high flexibility, which allows them to actively participate in the domestic responsibilities while providing income at the same time. Most of the Muslim women choose to start home



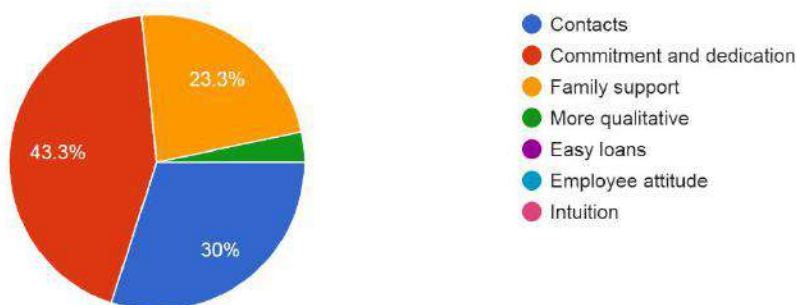
based business setups, as it is practical for more women in conservative Muslim societies. The flexibility and earnings that come with starting a business satisfies both family and financial limitations while reducing work family clash. The individual connections (i.e., spouse, family, close relatives and close friends) of all of these female entrepreneurs, who they regard as strong ties, plays a crucial role in both the start-up and the developing phase. This is because the relationship has existed long before the business was established, and they are willingly available in terms of supporting the entrepreneurs.

6.1. Strength and weaknesses

Network groups, such as the family/personal setup, occupational linkage, specialisation, status, as well as the community network in play essential roles in the growth of these small businesses. The Backing extended from the close family relations and nearby friends provides a huge motivational impact, expressly in the initial stages. For example, the entrepreneurs receive encouraging words and positive feedback from the family members to keep going although they have to face difficulties.

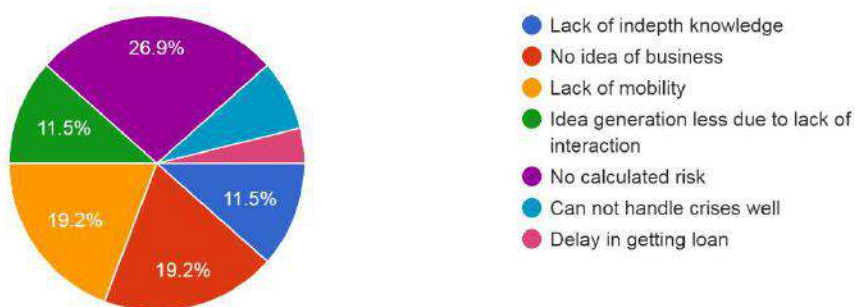
Graph 1

What were the various strengths of the enterprise
 30 responses



Graph 2

What were the various weaknesses
 26 responses



The number of ethnic minority-owned businesses has grown rapidly in Bhiwandi over the last two decades. It observes how the ethnic attributes affect the entrepreneurial behaviour and intends to contribute to our understanding of the relations between religion, culture and entrepreneurship. It does so by analysing and considering the entrepreneurial behaviour of Muslim women.

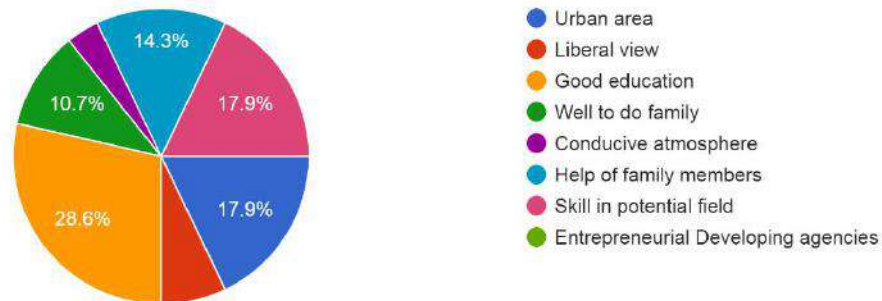
7. ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND CULTURE :

Based on the data, in this study women entrepreneurial businesses only consist of small-scale undertakings with maximum two employees. The nature of business may be influenced by regional or family tradition. The Konkani women, on the other hand, have a tradition of working therefore like to exploit these cooking skills when choosing their nature of business.



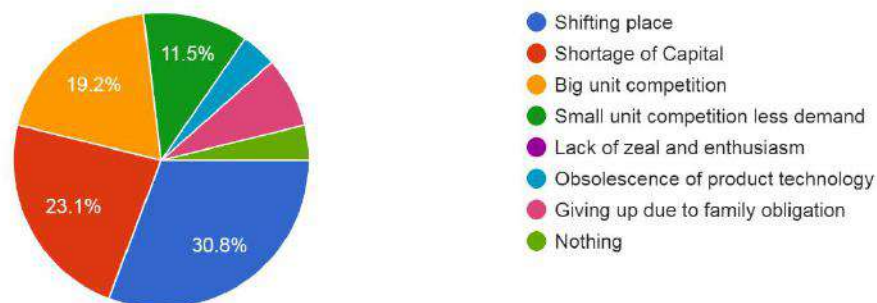
Graph3

What were the various opportunities
 28 responses



Graph 4

What were the various threats
 26 responses

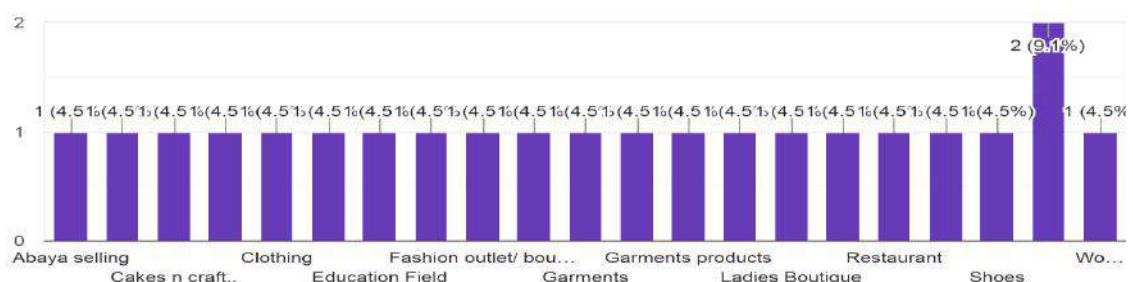


8. PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS :

In the era of globalization, Muslim women become entrepreneurs in the situation of the life with developments in science and technology preserving chastity, honour and dignity. The entrepreneurial activity of women can have an impact on job creation, reducing unemployment, female self-support, self-determination as a lead, reducing social inequalities and discrimination against women, and encourages the entrepreneurial spirit, especially for the youth. Based on the survey results of Muslim women entrepreneurs in Bhiwandi there are some facts that most of the respondents started out at the age of 25 years, it is a positive impact on women entrepreneurs who are more ready to plunge into the world of business. Based on educational background, women entrepreneurs is dominated by graduates, and even there are some women entrepreneurs who only educational background to the primary level. So it can be identified that women entrepreneurs still need education and training to increase their competences and skills in developing a business.

Graph 5

Type of Business
 22 responses

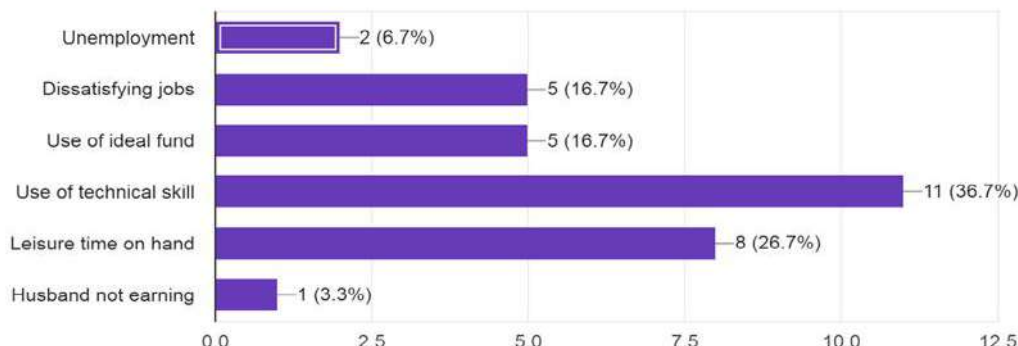




Graph 6

Which were the compelling reasons for starting the enterprise

30 responses

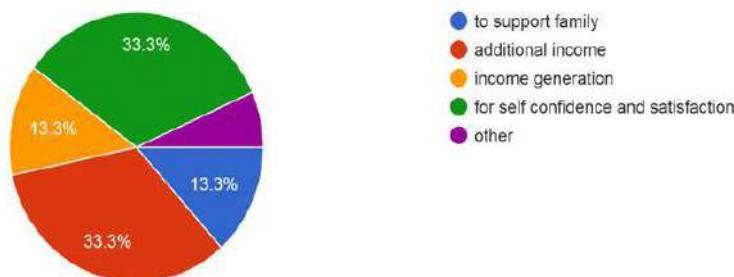


Almost 60% women entrepreneurs have been married, so they already have the burden of responsibility for her husband and children. 23.3% were single, 10% were divorced and 6.7% were separated. It is indeed an impact on their time management arrangements, where they should be able to balance between their responsibilities in the business and family. Most of the respondents belonged to the age group of 30-5 years. Almost 70% were from nuclear families and only 30% came from joint families. Almost 40% of the women entrepreneurs were post graduates and 23.3% were graduates with very few from professional background. Before entering the business 43.3% were housewives. Almost 33.3% women said the main reason to start business was additional income, 33.3% said for self-satisfaction, 13.3% started to support their families and income generation.

Graph 7

Reason to start Business

30 responses

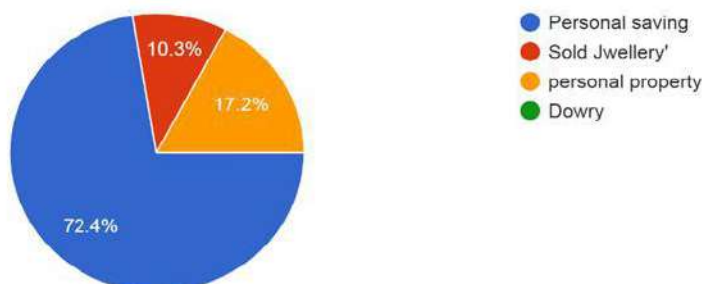


72.4% of the women used their personal savings to start new business, 17.2% used their personal property and 10.3% sold their gold jewellery.

Graph 8

What was the nature of self finance for starting the enterprise

29 responses

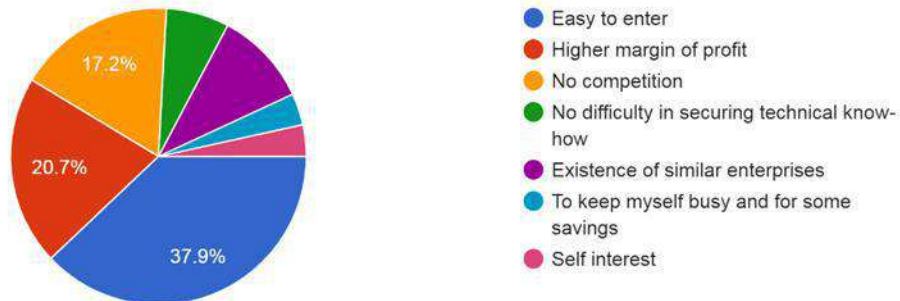


37.9% women said the reason for opting for business was easy to enter, 2.7% said higher margins of profit, and 17.2% said no competition,



Graph 9

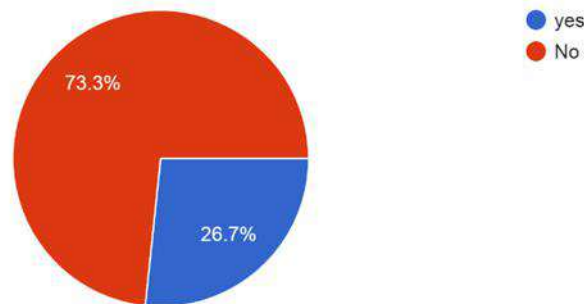
What was the reason for choosing business
 29 responses



It was observed as most of the women were living in nuclear families hence 73.3% said their families and husbands had no objections at the time of launching the project while 26.7 % said their families objected.

Graph 10

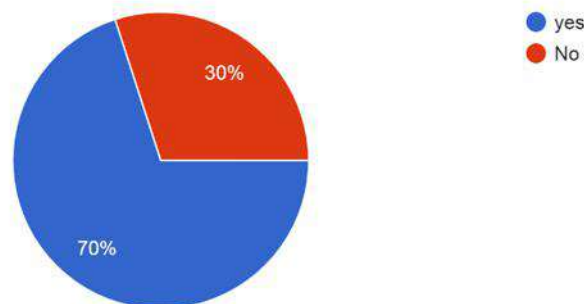
Objections by husbands/family members at the time of launching the project
 30 responses



All the women interviewed said that it was not religion but society that plays a major role. 70% women said the attitude of society around them was very indifferent while 30% said no.

Graph 11

In different attitude of the society.
 30 responses

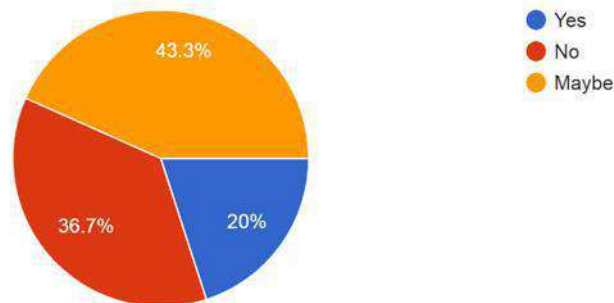


43.3 % women said that most of the business start-ups are self-limiting for Muslim women, 36.7 % said no while 20% said maybe.



Graph 12

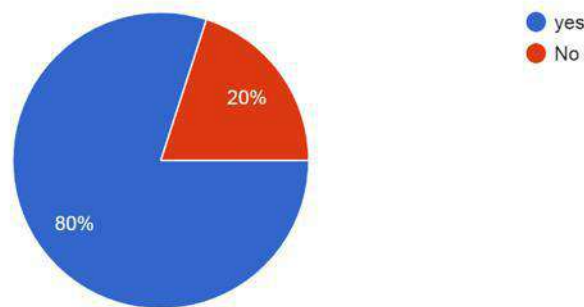
Muslim women -focused startups are unduly self-limiting
 30 responses



80% women said they had very limited liberty with reference to their work while 20 % had liberties.

Graph 13

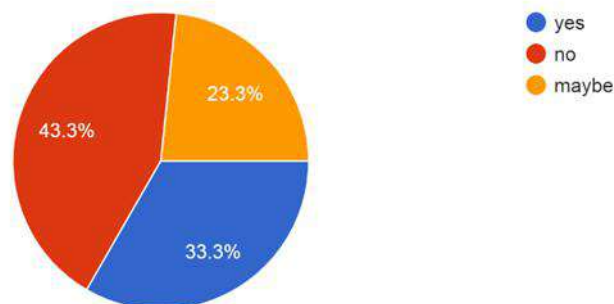
Limited liberty to women.
 30 responses



Almost 43.3 % said that being Muslim does not affect their relationship with the investors and in the entrepreneurial landscape, while 33.3% said yes it does effect and 23.3 % said maybe.

Graph 14

being muslin affects your relationship with investors and in the entrepreneurial landscape
 30 responses



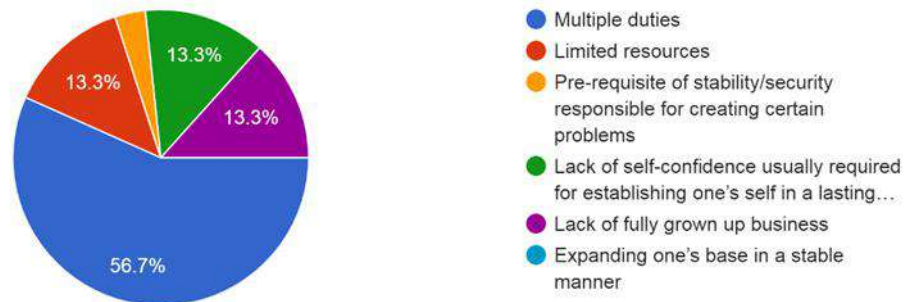
56.7% said they were facing problems of multiple duties, while the other 13.3 % said limited resources, 13.3% spoke about lack of self-confidence, 13.3 % lack of fully grown up business while others lacked stability.



Graph 15

What are the problems coming in the way of professional/social/occupational mobility of women entrepreneurs

30 responses

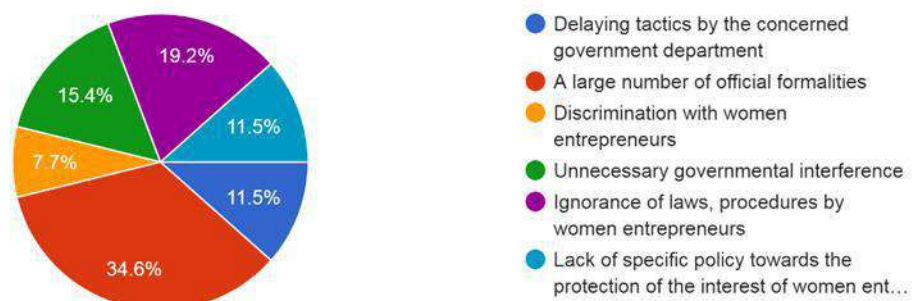


The market problems faced by the women entrepreneurs in availing government help were 34.6% said lots of official formalities, 19.2% said ignorance of laws, procedures for women entrepreneurs, 15.4 % spoke about unnecessary government interferences, and 11.5% spoke about the lack of specific policy towards the protection of the interest of women entrepreneurs. 11.5 said these government offices have delaying tactics and 7.7 % spoke about discrimination against women.

Graph 16

What are the problems in availing of the government's help

26 responses

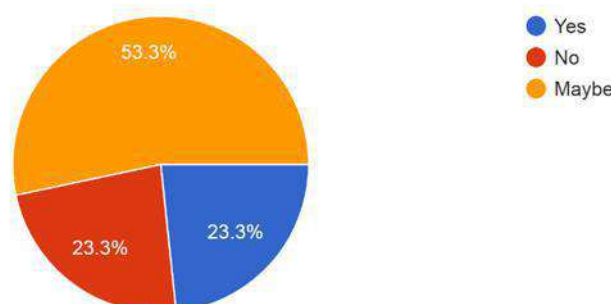


Almost 53.3 % women accepted the inability to understand the nitty-gritty of financial issues while 23.3% said they understand and 23.3 % said maybe.

Graph 17

Inability to understand nitty-gritty of financial

30 responses





The marketing problems faced by these women were 41.4% said competitive challenges, 13.8% said lack of mobility and facility, 10.3 % spoke about indifferent attitudes of fellow entrepreneurs, 6.9 % delay in collection of payments, 3.4% lack of encouraging response from the customer.

Graph 18

some marketing problems
 29 responses



8.1. Entrepreneurship as a Key:

While men's entrepreneurship may focus on profitability, this motivation for women is entirely different. Women choose to start a business to gain flexibility and to better be able to manage work and family demands. Women perceive owning a business as a type of work which is inherently flexible. When confronted with circumstances where they want to or need to work, they decide on to start a business in order to meet their perceived family responsibilities. Women then choose to keep their businesses at a manageable level, one which will not overtake their family life. This underlying motive plays a crucial role in understanding female entrepreneurship, particularly when comparing it to that of men. Furthermore, the response of the businessman in dealing with the business environment could be based on value and norm that is held or applied in the society where they stay. Women who make an effort to grow and employ others also create jobs in their communities and beyond. Muslim women's self-employment generate a source of earnings for themselves and their families. In comparison to men most of the women are constrained or discouraged from hiring male workers. Some may also lack skills or assistance for growing the business setup. Self-starting businesses can be responsible for flexibility in permitting one to work when and where it is most suitable and convenient, participate in part-time work. Hashim, (2018) Bhiwandi is a patriarchal society of rigid norms and culture in which gender specific behaviours are clearly defined. Men are considered as dominant feature, powerful, independent and superior personality of the society. Whereas, women are reflected as mere male possessions, weak, powerless and dependent feature who are subordinates of men. Women face discrimination, as they are weak, have lack of education, heavy domestic responsibilities and legal, traditions, customs, cultural or religious that impose restrictions on the extent to which women can open or operate their own businesses. women's activity are constrained by not allowing them to work outside home or to run their own business, or to do jobs that involve interaction with or working with men, or simply they are not allowed to leave their home alone. These women face occupational problems related to finance, training, infrastructure, and technology. (Hashim, 2018) As Saiqua says " Auuton ki jagah sab ko lagta hai ke chaar diwari ke andar hai isliye ye dewaar tod kar bahar nikalna bahut mushkil hai", zindagi aur mushkil hoti hai jab who ghar se bahar kaam karne ki koshish karti hai aur kamane ki zimmedari uthati hai".

9. CONCLUSION:

The study concludes that religion fully supports the women entrepreneurship but patriarchy and social customs are the obstacles. The extremely significant barriers for the growth of women entrepreneurship in Bhiwandi has been identified in this study. For the further growth and development of Muslim women entrepreneurship, these obstructions must be removed. Nowadays Muslim women entrepreneurs are becoming players that are more important in the entrepreneurial landscape. The Muslim community should identify the fact that Islamic guidelines set the best rules and boundary for business and economic conducts which is absent in any other system, so they should strive to facilitate women entrepreneurship especially through proper Islamic education to avail of the opportunities provided by Allah (SWT). The entrepreneurial outcomes of Muslim women can be attributed to different socialization processes leading to differing ideals hence the motivations and aspirations of female entrepreneurs are much different than those of males. Women entrepreneurs are increasing as more and more Muslim women are starting new business



ventures, whether small or medium. These Muslim women are driven by survival, self-fulfilment, and generating income. It was revealed that how different institutions, including family and social environment and religion, influence women's business decisions. The decision to start a business is not just an outcome of her personal beliefs and values but is also a reflection of the area and social norms in which she lives. The growing numbers of women entrepreneurs in Bhiwandi demand awareness that would remove traditional gender discriminations and cultural practices that obstruct innovative activities of women entrepreneurs. These Muslim women entrepreneurs should be exposed to entrepreneurship orientation and training, modern technology, effort should be made to encourage entrepreneurial activities especially where it is restricted through religious and ethnic practices. Future research relating to cultural beliefs and women entrepreneurship provide a very fertile area of enquiry especially where sub cultural practices like religion and ethnicity impedes on women entrepreneurship.

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Abstract:

Eutrophication in Kamwadi River.

Author: Penbelli Ayesha Shaikh, Dr. Nisar Shaikh.

Eutrophication is a serious environmental problem since it results in a deterioration of water quality and is one of the major impediments to achieving the quality objectives established by the Water Framework Directive.

All water bodies are subject to a natural and slow eutrophication process, which in recent decades has undergone a very rapid progression due to the presence of man and his activities (so called cultural eutrophication).

The cultural eutrophication process consists of a continuous increase in the contribution of nutrients, mainly nitrogen and phosphorus (organic load) until it exceeds the capacity of the water body (i.e. the capacity of a lake, river or sea to purify itself), triggering structural changes in the waters.

The water bodies will be classified in five quality classes (high, good, moderate, poor, bad) based on Ecological Quality Ratio which is a ratio between reference conditions and current status of the biological quality elements. The current descriptive criteria for high, good and moderate ecological status need to be made operational by the Member States, thus setting the practical quality targets for surface water management.

The main purpose of this paper is to provide a brief review on recent advances on understanding the mechanisms of water eutrophication and progresses in identifying the influence factors inducing water eutrophication of the Kamwadi River.

Key words: eutrophication, Quality of water, Kamwadi river.

Introduction

“Eutrophication is an enrichment of water by nutrient salts that causes structural changes to the ecosystem such as: increased production of algae and aquatic plants, depletion of fish species, general deterioration of water quality and other effects that reduce and preclude use” (Ali, 2006).

Eutrophication is characterized by excessive plant and algal growth due to the increased availability of one or more limiting growth factors needed for photosynthesis (Schindler 2006), such as sunlight, carbon dioxide, and nutrient fertilizers. Eutrophication occurs naturally over centuries as lakes age and are filled in with sediments (Carpenter 1981). However, human activities have accelerated the rate and extent of eutrophication through both point-source discharges and non-point loadings of limiting nutrients, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, into aquatic ecosystems (i.e., cultural eutrophication), with dramatic consequences for drinking water sources, fisheries, and recreational water bodies (Carpenter et al. 1998). For example, aquaculture scientists and pond managers often intentionally eutrophy water bodies by adding fertilizers to enhance primary productivity and increase the density and biomass of recreationally and economically important fishes effects on higher trophic levels (Boyd & Tucker 1998). However, during the 1960s and 1970s, scientists linked algal blooms to nutrient enrichment resulting from anthropogenic activities such as agriculture, industry, and sewage disposal (Schindler 2006). The known consequences of cultural eutrophication include blooms of blue-green algae (i.e., cyanobacteria, Figure 2), polluted drinking water supplies, degradation of recreational opportunities, and hypoxia. The estimated cost of damage mediated by eutrophication in the U.S. alone is approximately \$2.2 billion annually (Dodds et al. 2009).

The most conspicuous effect of cultural eutrophication is the creation of dense blooms of noxious, foul-smelling phytoplankton that reduce water clarity and harm water quality. Algal blooms and weeds like *Echhornia* spp limit light penetration, reducing growth and causing die-offs of plants in littoral zones while also lowering the success of predators that need light to pursue and catch prey (Lehtiniemi et al. 2005). Furthermore, high rates of photosynthesis associated with eutrophication can deplete dissolved inorganic carbon and raise pH to extreme levels during the day. Elevated pH can in turn ‘blind’ organisms that rely on perception of dissolved chemical cues for their survival by impairing their chemosensory abilities (Turner &

Chislock 2010). When these dense algal blooms eventually die, microbial decomposition severely depletes dissolved oxygen, creating a hypoxic or anoxic 'dead zone' lacking sufficient oxygen to support most organisms. Dead zones are found in many freshwater lakes including the Laurentian Great Lakes (e.g., central basin of Lake Erie; Arend et al. 2011) during the summer. Furthermore, such hypoxic events are particularly common in marine coastal environments surrounding large, nutrient-rich rivers and have been shown to affect more than 245,000 square kilometers in over 400 near-shore systems (Diaz & Rosenberg 2008). Hypoxia and anoxia as a result of eutrophication continue to threaten lucrative commercial and recreational fisheries worldwide.

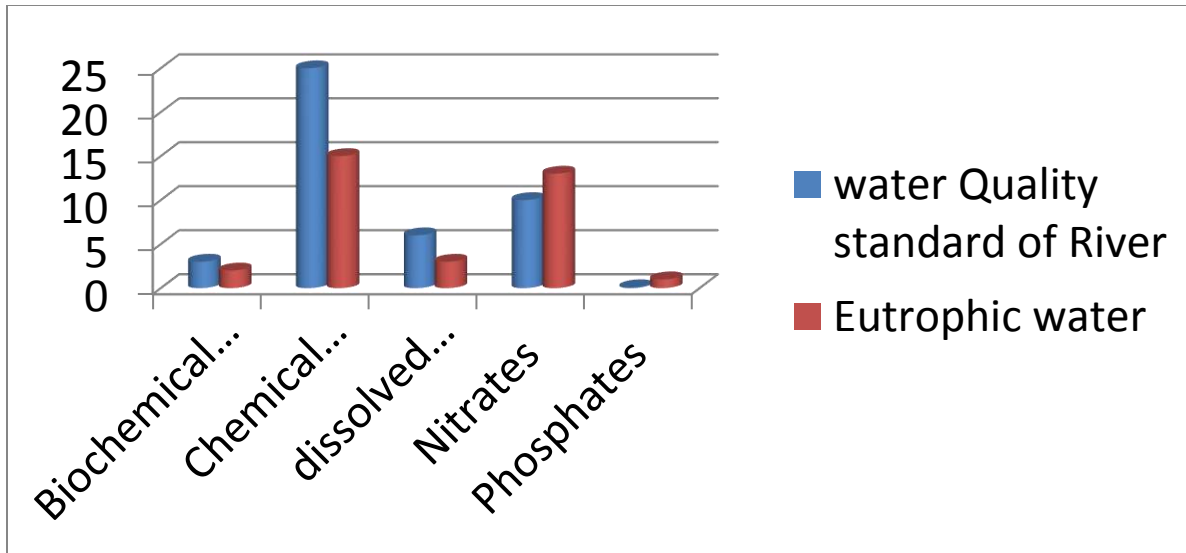
Materials and Methods:

Standard method for examination of water and waste water of American Public Health Association (APHA), American Water Works Association (AWWA) were followed. As during monsoon season the Kamwadi River was flooded with the *Eichhornia* spp and algae and so the samples were collected during the Rainy season (Boyd, 1998).

Results and Discussion:

The water quality of the Kamwadi River detected during Monsoon Season is given in the Table below:

PARAMETERS	Water Quality Standard of River.	Eutrophic Water.
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	3 mg/L	2
Chemical Oxygen Demand	20 mg/L	25
Dissolved Oxygen	5-7 mg/L	3
pH	6-7	7-7.4
Nitrates	10 mg/L	13 mg/L
phosphates	0.1 mg/L	1 mg/L



Dissolved Oxygen:

The dissolved oxygen content of the water was observed to be low which explains the high utilization in the oxidation process.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand:

Low concentration of the BOD detected explains high utilization of oxygen by biological agents of the water.

Chemical Oxygen Demand:

The chemical oxidation was found to be very high as the River is surrounded by Textile dyeing and seizing industry which was detected through high COD measured.

Nitrates and Phosphates:

Very high nitrates and phosphates concentration detected which indicates lots of nutrient entering the river through sewage waste, industrial waste or can be agricultural runoff.

Conclusion:

From the above data collected, it can be concluded that the Kamwadi River is polluted and is unhealthy for drinking. The cause of pollution can be animal waste, untreated human sewage that can contribute to nitrate levels in surface and ground water. In addition, industrial textile plants and agricultural processing operations are potential sources of water pollution making it eutrophic.

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9th Annual Conference on Cultural Diversity and Development

Organised by
Centre for Public Policy, Habitat and Human Development, School of
Development Studies, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai

Date: 21st March 2023

Venue: [Board Room-601 \(Guest House\)](#), Main Campus, TISS, Mumbai

09:30-10:00 AM	Registration for the Conference
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Invitation to the speakers and participants by Ms Meghamrita Chakraborty

Time	Topic	Speakers
10:00-10:10 AM	Welcome address	Prof Abdul Shaban
10:10-10:30 AM	Remembering the contributions of Dr T.F. Thekkekkara to minorities development, social inclusion and cultural diversity	Ms Shaheen Kadri [Inputs also from Adv. Audrey D'mello and other colleagues]

Keynote Session 1

Chair: Prof Abdul Shaban

10:30-11:00 AM	Diversity and Inclusive Development	Prof R. B. Bhagat
11:00-11:30 AM	Diversity and Public Policy: Challenges and Opportunities for Governance	Prof Amir Ullah Khan

Keynote Session 2

Chair: Prof Ranu Jain

11:30-11:50 AM	Law, Social Diversity and the Constitution of India	Adv. Audrey D'mello
11:50-12:10 PM	Diversity and People-Centred Social Innovation	Prof Swati Banerjee

12:10-12:20 PM	Tea Break
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Paper Presentation Session 1

Chair: Ms Shaheen Kadri

Time	Title	Author
12:20-12:30 PM	Ethnicity and Nationhood in India Today	Sunanda Das
12:30-12:40 PM	Cultural Diffusion in India: An Intersectional study of Cinema and Games	Tuhel Ahmad and Filza Z. Khan
12:40-12:50 PM	Diversity and Politics	Waqar Usmani
12:50-01:00 PM	Q&A Session	

01:00-01:40 PM	Lunch Break
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Plenary Session

Chair: Professor R.B. Bhagat

Time	Title	Author
01:40-01:55 PM	In the Absence of Dialogue	Prof Ranu Jain
01:55-02:10 PM	Konkani Muslims, Adaptations and Spirit of Development	Prof Oneza Farid
02:10-02:25 PM	Diversity and Islam	Dr Nikhat Nouman
02:25-02:40 PM	Gandhi and Diversity	Nahida Khan

Paper Presentation Session 2

Chair: Prof Swati Banerjee

Time	Title	Author
02:40-02:50 PM	Culture & Diversity: A Study on SDG 11	Akanksha Kumari and Ruchi Gautam
02:50-03:00 PM	Diverse Cultures, Sustainable Futures: A Study of SDG 12 in India	Tabish Ahsan
03:00-03:10 PM	Intermingling of Diverse Cultures and Economic Development: Peeking into the realms of varied groups in urban regions of Gujarat and South India	Kera Ram
03:10-03:20 PM	Living with Diversity: US, France and Indian Experience	Saif Shaikh
03:20-03:30 PM	Q&A Session	

03:30-03:40 PM	Tea Break
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Paper Presentation Session 3: Cultural Diversity and economic growth

Chair: Prof Oneza Farid

Time	Title	Author
03:40-03:50 PM	Digital Divide and Inclusive Education	Ruchi Singh and K. K. Singh
03:50-04:00 PM	Cultural Diversity and Economic Growth - Cases from India	Muskan Agarwal and Ruchi Gautam
04:00-04:10 PM	Unleashing Diversity and Creativity: Exploring Cultural Diversity through Theatre Performances and the Creative Industry	Ch Alina Hadi and Ilma Ambreen
04:10-04:20 PM	Q&A Session	

Paper Presentation Session 4

Chair: Dr Rinku Gupta

Time	Title	Author
04:20-04:30 PM	An ecotopian study on commercial potential and cultural impacts of Community-based Tourism in Rural Kerala	Liya Shareef
04:30-04:40 PM	Use of Public Libraries by Multicultural Society to Access the Literature in Diverse Languages: A Study	Dhiraj Kiran Chogale

04:40-04:50 PM	Inclusion of the Secluded Community: A study of Blue Pottery Artisans	Manisha Swami and Pragya Sharma
04:50-05:00 PM	The Untold Saga of Flourishing Fiji-Indian Community: Reimagining, Representing & Reconnecting to Indian Roots and Culture	Sarika Jagtap
05:00-05:15 PM	Cultural Diversity, Economic Growth and Migrants participation in Politics in Ireland	Vadi Sundaram
05:15 - 05:25 PM	Q&A Session	

Special Session

Chair: Abdul Shaban

05:25- 05:55 PM	Amir Khusro and Nazeer Akbarabadi on the Unity of Religion and Syncretism	Farid Khan and Prof Shaban Khan
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05:55- 06:10 PM	Concluding Remark and Way Forward	Prof Abdul Shaban Dr Zinat Aboli
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06:10-06:30 PM	Tea	
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Convener:

Prof Abdul Shaban

Coordinators:

Dr Rinku Gupta (rinku.tiss2017@gmail.com), TISS, Mumbai,
Meghamrita Chakraborty (megha.amritac@gmail.com), TISS, Mumbai,
Mr Vadi Sundaram, TISS, Mumbai and Dublin, Ireland, and
Mr Noor Alam, TISS, Mumbai.

***Note:** We cannot provide an online presentation platform to participants except conference delegates and associates.

Concept Note

Cultures are the foundations of the organisation of human groups, and they embed knowledge and skills. Cultural diversities are emerging as a major resource fuelling innovations and growth, shaping the socio-economic mobilities of regions and nations. Studies available on the linkage of diversity with innovations, growth and socio-economic mobilities show that American and liberal democratic dreams of the West were made possible because of the cultural diversities they inherited or integrated into the development process. Shreds of evidence from the USA show that regions which were culturally diverse in the past are the most developed regions today. Many studies also provide evidence of cultural diversities turning cities into growth engines through knowledge spill over and occupational specialisation, and firms able to reap additional productivity because of cultural diversity. Mutual learning makes culturally diverse societies more progressive and socio-economically mobile. The socio-economic practices of different cultural groups provide options to choose from socio-economic mobilities.

India, because of its varied geography and peopling history, is a civilisation of diversity. All major religions of the world and several forms of animism are practised in the country. It has 22 constitutionally recognised languages of different origins and 122 mother tongues, each spoken by more than 10000 persons. Further, about 19,569 dialects are spoken in India (Census of India, 2011). A well-managed cultural diversity can power the economic growth of the country.

Cultural diversity also has enormous potential to directly address SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the SD goals), and indirectly help in achieving other SDGs.

However, there has been a lack of adequate engagement by researchers on ‘diversity and development’ both at the micro (urban and firm levels) and macro levels and/or in regional, national and international contexts. The present Conference, as sequence of the earlier Conferences on the theme

Professor Abdul Shaban

School of Development Studies,

Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai



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FOSTERING A RESEARCH CULTURE IN INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Dr. Moallim Shaima Mohsin

Assistant Professor, Aqua Women's Degree College, Bhivandi.

Abstract

This paper outlines the general situation of university research in Indian society and the particular problems which may be faced by research candidates. The objective of the study is to evaluate the influence of the research culture on the development of research skills, and also the development of society. The paper discusses why a strong research culture is necessary to promote research activity among academic staff and students, and suggests a number of strategies which address directly the development of a sustainable and permanent research culture.

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Introduction

Whenever global rankings of universities are announced, there is some whisper in our media and elsewhere about India's poor showing. Former President Pranab Mukherjee spoke about this in many forums, asking if the quality of our academia cannot be as good as those in other countries.

Research is one aspect that often got flagged, pegged by the observation that the number of publications and their citations are relatively less in India, in comparison with various developed countries. Why are they? The reasons are many.

First let's find out the meaning of research culture.

"What developing research culture means?"

An important aspect of research culture is an organization's approach to research integrity – the formal and informal ethics, standards, protocols and policies researchers follow in their environment. Organizations are increasingly recognizing the importance of the role of research integrity.

Education administrators in India looked at this in many different ways, such as, 1) building research culture as part of its culture; 2) implanting a research sub-culture within an organizational culture currently having a distinctive teaching sub-culture; 3) having a 'petri-dish' culture — an environment into which we toss research and expect it to grow, just as we expect bacteria to grow in a petri dish. Unfortunately, none of these help improve research culture. Improving research culture doesn't require major effort and resources.

These range from simple approaches such as using informal communication channels to nurture a supportive environment, discussing successes and "failures", to embedding research integrity into the heart of institutional culture, requiring research leaders and senior administrators to lead by example.

Objective of study

The specific objective of the present study is.

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1. To identify problems related with research.
2. To find the circumstances and conditions in which research culture can be promote in Indian institutions.
3. To increase specific knowledge about the research culture.
4. To increase specific knowledge about the obstacles and solution about research culture.

Methodology of the study

Research methodology is a systematic for solving any research problem. Present study is based on data collected from secondary sources. Secondary data is collected form web sources, newspapers, book and journals.

Limitations of the study

The specific limitations of the studies are:-

- 1) Present research is an academic endeavor and is affected by the limitation of time, money and energy.
- 2) Since the present study is based on secondary data, hence the accuracy and reliability is not comparable with primary data.

Theme of the paper

To study the “Fostering Research Culture in Indian Educational System.”

Discussion:-

A culture of research is largely missing in our Indian institutions. Collegiality and a singularity of purpose among faculty members are one of the important requirements to build that, where members need to be bonded by shared, research-related values, Higher Education in India is up for an overhaul with the National Education Policy 2020 bringing in multi-dimensional changes – right from the regulatory framework to curriculum structure and research environment and also practices towards building a safe home for testing new ideas.

First and foremost, the announcement of the much-awaited National Education Policy (NEP) has cleared the path for setting up a single regulatory body for country’s higher education. The regulatory body, that is to be named the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI), will function as the single authority for all public and private educational institutions (except those involved in medical and law education). In addition to this, a National Research Foundation will be created to oversee all research activities to be carried out by the various academic institutions in the country.

The NEP 2020 has aimed at almost doubling the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education to 50 per cent by the year 2035, as compared to the current GER of 26.3%. It also has provision for greater autonomy to the academic institutions offering quality higher education.

NEP 2020 – Focus on Research

As per the National Education Policy, a central body named National Research Foundation will be created to build a strong research culture and research capacity across different domains in higher education.

To enhance both the quality and capacity of academic research, the government will establish multi-disciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs), at par with Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs).

The NEP 2020 has proposed to set up an autonomous body – the National Educational Technology Forum (NETF), to provide a platform for free exchange of ideas on the use of technology in order to enhance learning,



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Original Research Article

assessment, planning, and administration.

The National Education Policy has also emphasized on setting up of a Gender Inclusion Fund which is aimed at creating an environment of equitable and fair quality education for girls as well as transgender students. As per the NEP document, Special Education Zones will be created for disadvantaged regions and groups which will make higher education opportunities more accessible for students. Research and publication culture refers to a pattern of basic assumptions about research. In India, we seem to suffer from a tendency to treat research and publication as the same thing, which they are not.

In India, publications happen due to individual initiatives — often driven by survival or promotional needs rather than being drawn out of purposeful collective effort. The difference, thus, is 'want to' versus 'have to', people being 'individual need' rather than 'common zeal'.

Issues in innovative research.

1. Lack of innovative in research design

This means that sometimes innovations fit poorly with practice. As research in social science carried out in different kind of labs which is incompetent to create control condition, so outcome of such research cannot be generalized.

2. Lack of strong innovative research culture and communities

Many countries are pursuing a policy of setting up centers of research excellence within universities, as inter-university centers or stand-alone institutes, often as part of a strategy to improve not just research but also teaching and innovation.

3. Lack of innovative research aptitude among education practitioners

Productive innovations in the education requires researchers that are willing and able to accomplish some experimenting. Unfortunately, innovative skills of educators are hard to define and can hardly be directly observed. This is probably the reason why innovative skills are not measured in the empirical literature and practitioners are not giving emphasis on innovative research skills.

4. Lack of Research Funds

This discourages research of all forms. Governments, institutions/organizations do not quite appreciate the contributions of research findings to economic development and therefore do not provide sufficient amount for research.

5. Overdependence on web based and online information

Over dependence of cyberspace has dramatically reduced the capability of researchers to undertake research having attribute of originality. Plagiarism has already transformed into a more sophisticated form of content of today's electronic age.

6. Staying Motivated and Working Your Plan

Sometimes, in the course of a large innovative research project, the biggest challenge can be internal motivation as the possibility of expected outcome of research work is very less due to uncertain and original nature of innovative research. It is very important to maintaining the motivation to keep going despite obstacles in innovative and diverse research and the pressures of work and personal commitments.

7. Unavailability of experienced and qualified research guide

The proper guide explores the possibilities of situations and thrives on creativity, which is very important for innovative research. . Creative and innovative guide constantly assessing, reassessing, and making decisions about the best possible means for obtaining trustworthy information, help in carrying out appropriate analysis, and drawing credible conclusions (O'leary, 2004. Due to unavailability of experienced and qualified research guide aspect of innovative research affects badly.

Significance of Innovative Research in Education

The research function of academia remains a prime source of knowledge and innovation at national, regional and international levels. Behind the classroom door the key factor in the success of a lesson, in determining whether the students actually learn something that matters, is the creative ability of the teachers — their ability to combine theory and practical classroom experience. Effective teaching and learning therefore involves the practical application of new research/theory in a classroom environment.

The research is necessary to increase understanding of policies and procedures, instructional approaches, program curricula and content, and stakeholder involvement that contribute to learners fulfilling their academic potential. Through the innovative research, we will identify educational program components that successfully stimulate advanced academic knowledge and skills. Various scholars have varying understandings of the notion "Innovative research". Innovation is often viewed as the application of better solutions that meet new requirements, Innovative research involves discovering new techniques and increasing working system of an educational institution (Mang and Falch, 2015).

Following are certain educational areas which require innovative research:

- What kind of pedagogical knowledge and skills are central to teachers' effectiveness?
- How does learning research, new expectations with regard to students' learning outcomes and skills, and changing value and belief systems shape the range of behavioral interventions of teachers? (Pramodini and Sophia, 2012)
- How can teachers more effectively compose the learning environment to create optimal conditions for learning to materialize, both cognitively and emotionally?
- In our technological society where each sex is expected to fulfil numerous roles, we must have more research studies to support education in overcoming sex role stereotyping and in developing an environment that will nurture the ideal of female equality and promote aim of equal right for development of self-concept.
- More rigorous experimental evidences are needed and further investigation should be made on impact of internet on learning and behaviour.
- Our contemporary knowledge is inadequate about curriculum decision making, learning and instructional programme designs and curriculum development especially with respect to constructivist approach. There must be continuing research to engender knowledge concerning how to improve curriculum materials, instructional procedures and the use of curriculum guides.



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- Research is required to search effective educational planning and for what kind of schools, children teachers, the innovations like team teaching, flexible scheduling, mini-courses, constructivist programmed learning are suitable and valuable.

The list of above knowledge gap which requires innovative research practice is still illustrative. But on the basis of this, proper innovative research strategies especially suitable and appropriate for education field require to develop.

Few Recommended Solutions:

1. Requirement of resources, time and infrastructure should be cater according to demand:

Basic research requires resources, time and infrastructure. The remuneration in research is less attractive when compared to other avenues of employment. The deficiency of effective role models and government's control over funds are additional barriers.

2. Organization, department and team leaders leading by example in supporting an excellent research culture:

Often seen as "role models" to their early-career peers, organization, department and team leaders who are at the forefront of promoting a positive research culture – such as by taking part in training, encouraging discussions to address difficult questions in an open and honest way and by having an open door policy. On a positive note, the government has taken a few initiatives, including the establishment of a National Institution to Transforming India (NITI Aayog), to increase involvement of entrepreneurs and researchers, an attempt to foster scientific innovations. A major chunk of investments in R and D come from the Department of Science and Technology. Given the talent pool, several MNCs are setting up their R and D centers in India to establish their presence within the country.

3. Multiplicity of languages:

Applicants in the study described a research culture in which multilingualism has not been successfully fostered. This finding reinforces the aspirations of the NEP, which asserts that more needs to be done to promote multilingualism in teaching and learning, from schooling through to higher education.

The impact of not being able to equip students to learn in their regional languages and having English as the national language has flow-on effects to research, particularly among early career scholars who feel ill-equipped to undertake research activity.

It also occurred that research, as communicated through largely English, means that knowledge creation may exclude many communities that exist in India's provinces. There is a risk that certain knowledge and perspectives are lost as a result.

Mechanisms to ensure that research can be pursued through multiple languages, as relevant to both regional provinces and at national level, will be key to realizing the NEP's aspirations to develop India's intellectual wealth and contribution to new knowledge.

4. Embed research culture at an institutional level

Highlight the significance of research culture and engage all staff across the organization by hosting a research culture and integrity day. Presentations, workshops and panel discussions could be given from across

the organization. Different departments could showcase the ways they have improved research culture and integrity, as well as addressing areas where there is still room for improvement.

Conclusion:

Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) has become an important issue in society. Research has contributed immensely to our understanding of different cultures and the impact of culture on values, attitudes, ideals, personality development and human behaviour. In spite of all these, research is needed that will aid education in the rediscovery of educational purposes (Boykin, 1972). The search must continue for an optimal balance between purposes of individual and the purposes of society.

We clearly need more sophisticated and innovative techniques for accessing the spirit of the people and to develop curricula that will harvest an educated high school graduate who possesses the basic communication and occupational skills and personal competencies required to adapt future unknown changes in society (Gupte, 2015).

As per Report on the UNESCO Forum on Higher Education, Research and Knowledge (2001-2009), countries with strong innovation systems privilege research in a variety of contexts including universities and the private sector. In recent years, the changing external environment has seen OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) Member countries' governments place unprecedented emphasis on research as a key motor for national development.

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HERBAL SOAP

Momin Fareha Mohd Sabir & Shaikh Ayesha Ejaz
Department of Chemistry

Abstract: The process of saponification and producing a soap using different forms of fat involves combining a form of fat with an alkali material. Triglycerides are converted into fatty acid salts and glycerol, and an alkali material, in this case NaOH, is added to coagulate the material. This soap was then compared with commercial soap. All of the oils used produced soap with a higher pH than commercial soap. From this we can conclude that castor oil is the most effective oil for use in saponification in case of the herbal saponification here neem seeds extract are used.

Azadirachta indica, commonly known as neem, have attracted worldwide prominence in recent years, due to its wide range of medicinal properties. Neem has been extensively used in Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathic medicine and it has become a cynosure of modern medicine. Neem elaborates a vast array of biologically active compounds that are chemically diverse and structurally complex. More than 140 compounds have been isolated from different parts of neem. All parts of the neem tree- leaves, flowers, seeds, fruits, roots and bark have been used traditionally for the treatment of inflammation, infections, fever, skin diseases and dental disorders. The medicinal utilities have been described especially for neem leaf. Neem leaf and its constituents have been demonstrated to exhibit immunomodulatory, anti-inflammatory, anti hyperglycemic, antiulcer, ant malarial, antifungal, antibacterial, antiviral, antioxidant, ant mutagenic and anti carcinogenic properties. This review summarizes the wide range of pharmacological activities of neem leaf and seeds.

Keywords: natural herbal soap; fatty acid composition, castor oil, commercial value, sensory perception

Introduction

Current trends in consumer preference have shown an increase in demand for the use of natural ingredients in personal skincare and cosmetics products. This has resulted in a steady increase in small- and medium-sized artisan hand-made or homemade soap businesses offering a variety of products with a range of natural ingredients to supply this in the market. Formulation of specially hand-made natural soap bars by artisan soap makers involves a skillful combination of the ingredients, thoughts, and artistic creativity to produce high-quality soap bars with superior sensory characteristics that resonates with consumers. These sensory characteristics include fragrance, color, lather ability, moisturizing capabilities, hardness, skin compatibility, and chemical stability during storage and use of these soap in daily use. Aroma (fragrance) and moisturizing capabilities are considered the most influential determinants of consumer preference for natural soap products.

Natural soaps are generally defined as alkali salts of fatty acids derived primarily from vegetable or plant oils used as soap feedstock, and contained natural fragrances and/or organic ingredients included as additives. Commercially, natural soaps are manufactured via either a cold or hot saponification process, where triglycerides in fats, oils, and or free fatty acids used as feedstock are converted in the presence of a base (typically sodium or potassium hydroxide) to form fatty acid salts (soaps), glycerol, and free fatty acids. Many artisanal soap makers prefer the cold saponification process due to the enhanced aesthetics of the finished product, potential superiority in retaining antioxidants, or the fragrance from essential oils, and creative flexibilities to customize each ingredient including the addition of fresh ingredients, such as fruits and vegetable purees, to obtain a desired end product.

Natural antioxidants in the form of plant extracts are typically added as additives to suppress the oxidation of polyunsaturated fatty acids in natural herbal soaps. Many

of these businesses are home-based and use an array of additives and essential oils to manufacture their product

6: Benefits of neem seeds soap:

1) it is anti-viral, neem seed and leaf soaps are used for bathing especially for those who are suffering from skin ailments, such as eczema, cold sores. It soothes inflammation by soothing itching and irritation

2) Fungal disease:Neem seed soap is also effective against fungal diseases. Neem is also effective against fungus that infects hair, skin and nails that includes ringworm that occurs in hands and feet.

3) Moisturizes Skin:

The neem seed soap moisturizes the skin keeping it soft and supple. And reduce pimples.

4) Cures Acne:

Neem seed soap is very much effective to get rid of acne, infection and body odor.

5) Skin Toning:

Neem leaves for skin can also be used as a toner. It clears acne, scars, pigmentation and black heads.

6) Neem leaves for Hair – Scalp and hair issues:

The anti-bacterial property of neem helps to treat dry scalp, dandruff and hair fall issues.

7) for injuries:

A burn injury can be healed faster with the usage of neem soap, and also protects against allergy and infection on the infected area.

8) Chicken pox:

Post chicken pox treatment, a patient is always advised to take a bath with neem seed soap.

3. Material and Methods

3.1. Soap Oils

The natural herbal soaps designated base were manufactured using cold saponification.

The base bar was designated the control bar, and contained the castor oil.

Neem seeds extract: 50gms of neem seeds kernels taken and grind in to the fine powder, soaked it into distilled water for overnighter .it becomes milky white in the morning then filtered it by double layer of muslin cloth.

3.2-Soap base: coconut 20 gms,sugar 20 gms,castic soda 50 gm, castor oil ,methylated spirit 60 gmsglycerine 20 gms,water 18 gms.

Making process: mix the castor oil, coconut oil and steric acid ,keep it in to the oven at about 70 degree, stir it well and then keep it for cooling for three days. after three days add methylated spirit and adjust the temperature at 150 degree in order to dissolve it completely. Then add sugar and glycerin and water. crush it ,it will be in the form of paste . After an hour it will be ready for use

3.3: Cold Saponification

Neem seed Soap Production

In an unfilled container grease it with petroleum jelly cut the soap base in to cubes and melt it in oven or gas stove by double boiler method. Strictly avoid the direct heat. Then add 10 ml of neem seed extract, aloe vera gel and one capsule of vitamin E, it may dry at room temperature. pour the mixture in to greased container ,keep it in to the freezer for an hour ,now it is ready to use. For better effects and make it long lasting ,it may dry at room temperature.

3.4. Sample Extraction

Extraction was carried out according to the regular methods of extraction

The samples were extracted and then store in the controlled temperature. The filtrate was used without further dilution to determine the lipophilic antioxidant activity and the organic phenolic content of the soaps Soaps from each treatment were distributed amongst the participants in a random order. Participants were asked to use it With multiple uses of the soap, and ranked the soaps based on color, appealing shape, fragrance, lather, moisturizing effects, estimated price (were asked to give a price for each product), and overall preference. Acceptance and preference for each product was scored assigned using the sensory analysis The ratings obtained from the participants were recorded as a sensory perception of the natural herbal soaps.

2. Results and Discussion

2.1. Effects of Feedstock Sources on the Unsaponified Fatty Acid Composition of Natural Herbal Soaps. Two natural soaps were manufactured in this study, by neem seeds and neem leaf. Vegetable oils are associated with the manufacturing of high quality natural soaps. The natural soaps manufactured. Following cold saponification, we observed the presence of fatty acids in both natural soaps as anticipated, in accordance with findings reported previously in the literature.

Collectively, these findings show that the source of vegetable oil used as feedstock

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Saponification of fatty acids in natural herbal soaps manufactured using cold saponification influences the sensory perception and consumer's preference or acceptance of natural soap products. We observed commercial natural soaps manufactured from plant oils and additives as feedstock by cold saponification. Addition of additives in the soap formulation had a significant effect on the percent change fatty acids in the finished products. Appealing smell was the greatest influence of consumer preference, while color and appealing smell were the best indicators of natural soaps' estimated pricing and consumers' perceived quality, and consequently acceptability. Artisan natural soap makers should give careful considerations to their use during the manufacturing of hand-made natural soaps. This work provides some baseline information regarding natural hand-made soaps manufacturing, which is very sparse in the scientific literature. The hope is that the information presented will stimulate additional studies by other researchers in the scientific community, to further improve the knowledge that may be of value to the growing specialty hand-made soap industry.

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PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF AEGICERAS CORNICULATUM

Penbelli Ayesha Iqbal,
Bahaduri Manqabat Sajid.

Abstract:

Mangroves are salt tolerant trees (halophytes) adapted to live in harsh coastal conditions. They contain a complex salt filtration system and complex root system to cope with salt water immersion and wave action. They are adapted to the low oxygen (anoxic) conditions of waterlogged mud. There are many species of mangroves available along the west coast of India. They are beneficial to the environment and to the flora and fauna of coastline in various ways. One of the species of mangrove termed Black mangrove *Aegiceras corniculatum* is found in insufficient quantity in Mumbai. This chapter deals with the study on method of extraction and detection of phytochemicals from the plant material of *Aegiceras corniculatum*. The powdered material was dissolved in acetone to get respective extracts. Phytochemical analysis of extract was carried out. The results were positive for saponins, tannins, terpenoids and flavonoids. These secondary metabolites are the active constituents of *Aegiceras corniculatum* and may be responsible for its properties of antimicrobial, insecticidal, analgesic, etc.

Keywords: Mangroves, phytochemicals, insecticidal, antimicrobial.

INTRODUCTION:

Aegiceras corniculatum commonly known as black mangrove, river mangrove or Khalsi, is a species of shrub or tree mangrove in the Primulaceae with a distribution in coastal and estuarine areas ranging from India through South East Asia to Southern china, New Guinea and Australia. *Aegiceras corniculatum* grows as a shrub or small tree up to 7 m high, though often considerably less. Its leaves are alternate, obovate, 30–100 mm long and 15–50 mm wide, entire, leathery and minutely dotted. Its fragrant, small, white flowers are produced as umbellate clusters of 10–30, with a peduncle up to 10 mm long and with pedicels 10–18 mm long. The calyx is 2–4 mm long and corolla 4–6 mm long. The fruit is curved and cylindrical or horn-shaped, light green to pink in colour and 20–75 mm long. It grows in mud in estuaries and tidal creeks, often at the seaward edge of the mangrove zone. (Bandaranayke, 1998)

Classification

Phylum – Charophyta
Class – Equisetopsida
Sub-Class – Magnoliidae
Super-Order – Asteranae
Order – Ericales
Family – Primulaceae
Genus – *Aegiceras*
Species – *Corniculatum*

Phytochemical constituents are secondary metabolites of plant that serve as a defense mechanism against many microorganisms, insect and other herbivores. Presence of different phytochemical constituents of plant *Aegiceras corniculatum* was investigated in this paper. The phytochemical detection of *Aegiceras corniculatum* is carried out to test the presence of saponins, tannins, terpenoids and flavonoids using the plant extracts.



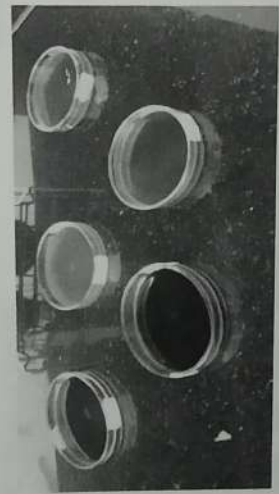
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MATERIAL AND METHODS:

1. COLLECTION AND DRYING:

The plant leaf of *Aegiceras corniculatum* was collected in bulk and washed under running tap water to remove adhering dirt. Then leaves were shade dried. The dried material were made into fine coarse powder by grinding in mechanical grinder and stored in a closed air tight container for further use.

2. EXTRACTION OF POWDERED PLANT MATERIAL:
10 grams of shade dried powdered leaf was dissolved in 100% acetone and kept for 48 hours on shaker. The extract was collected by filtering the solvent, which was evaporated at R.T for 24hrs. The dried extract prepared after evaporation was used for the phytochemical detection and the percent yields of the extract were determined. The extract was then stored in a refrigerator at 4°C.



RESULT AND CONCLUSION:

Test	Procedure	Observation 1	Result 1	Observation 2	Result 2
Flavonoids	Treated with 2% NaOH and dilute HCl.	Yellow color appeared	present	Yellow color appeared	Present
Tannins	Extract diluted with distilled water and boiled in boiling tube few drops of 0.1% Ferric chloride is added.	Yellow-brown color appeared	present	Blue-black color appeared	Present
Saponins	1 ml extract diluted with distilled water and shake.	Foam appeared	present	Foam appeared	Present
Terpenoids	Small portion of extract was mixed with 2 ml of chloroform. Then 3 ml of conc. Sulphuric acid.	Reddish brown ring formed	present	Brown ring formed	present

1= extract solution with acetone.
2= extract solution with distilled water.

Discussion:

The leaf of *Aegiceras corniculatum* when tested for different phytochemical such as saponins, tannins, flavonoids and terpenoids it was found that these phytochemical are present using acetone and distilled water as the reconstituting solvent. According to our study, both acetone and distilled water can be used as solvent for mangrove leaves extraction showing the best result which can further be used to detect the insecticidal property and can also be used to detect various other tests as per the significance of this mangrove. Today, environmental safety is considered to be of paramount importance and using synthetic chemicals have its hazardous effects. Phytochemicals from plants may serve the purpose as these are relatively safe, inexpensive and readily available.

3. QUALITATIVE TEST FOR PHYTOCHEMICALS:

Extract collected was reconstituted in acetone and DW for further testing the phytochemicals.

- Detection of flavonoids:** A small amount of extract was treated with aqueous NaOH and HCl and observed for the formation of yellow orange color.
- Test for Tannins:** A small portion of the extract was diluted with 20 ml of distilled water and boiled in a boiling tube. Then few drops of 0.1 % ferric chloride was added. The appearance of brownish green / blue- black indicated the presence of tannins.
- Test for saponins:** One ml of extract was diluted with 20 ml of distilled water and shake vigorously. The formation of stable foam indicates the presence of saponins.
- Test for Terpenoids:** Small portion of extract was mixed with 2 ml of chloroform. Then 3 ml of concentrated sulphuric acid was carefully added. The appearance of reddish brown or pinkish brown ring / color indicates the presence of terpenoids.

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Our team would be grateful to Zoology Department of Aqsa Women's Degree College affiliated to S.N.D.T. University, Mumbai for providing us laboratory to conduct our research works on phytochemical analysis of *Aegiceras corniculatum*. Special thanks to Mr. Ejaz Shaikh, Mr. Ilyas Panbelli for their kind support.

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1. A Perspective on Social Change and Adolescent Development

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Abstract

Social change and individual development were studied separately in different disciplines. Attempting to relate these two complex topics of research may increase the risk of failing to deal successfully with either one. However, the study of individual development in a changing socioeconomic context will allow us to further our understanding of human development. Determining the cost of such societal-level changes for adolescent development presents dreadful challenges. Social change on one or more dimensions must be documented, the complex processes through which social change may affect adolescents must be identified, and the hypothesized causal processes must be linked empirically to adolescent outcomes. The role of social and personal factors and the timing of events discussed on hypothetical outline of concern for adolescent development in changing contexts, Specify the socio psychological conditions such as social structure, economic conditions, family environment related to individual resources in the dynamic process of transitions.

Key Words: Social Change, Individual development, socio psychological changes, Adolescent development

Introduction

Societal changes are associated with transformations in various spheres of human life. Social change, which entails large-scale adaptation in ideological, technological, and economic systems within societies, has significant implications for adolescent development. Social change can affect the structure and dynamics of social contexts that adolescents experience on a daily basis such as family, school, and youth groups. Such effects of distal societal events or rapid social change can influence the lives of children, adolescents, and adults through, for example, changing family dynamics, changes in the exposure to opportunities and risks for positive psychosocial development, or lower social control in neighborhoods. Also, trust in institutions, school, and family may decline. . In some cases, change is encouraged by pivotal historical

events that can rapidly alter the opportunity matrix for young people's development. Examples include political revolutions such as the break-up of the former Eastern bloc, ethnic conflicts as exemplified in the Balkans, immigration, religious movements such as the fundamentalist increase in several Islamic countries, and technological breakthroughs that reorient large segments of the economy.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the issues and challenges of social change and adolescent development.
2. To study the Impact of social change on adolescent development.
3. To study the moderating factors of adolescent development for Social change.
4. To study the implication of social change for adolescent development

Research methodology

The present study is based on various authentic secondary data sources such as standard websites and other scholarly articles.

Limitation

1. The mechanisms involved, and the impact of distinct kinds of social change are limited.
2. There is limited information on the role of individual characteristics in determining adolescents' responses to social change.
3. The context of the person, the timing of events, the person's developmental age, and related social and individual resources can each constitute risk or buffering factors.

Social change and Adolescent Adjustment and development of their emotions

Social change can induce significant modifications in the person's environment. However, these changes are only relevant for the person's further development if demands for certain behavior in the new environmental setting do not fit the person's psychological and social resources. Depending on the person and his or his environment, certain social changes may imply either stressors and risk factors or new options and opportunities for development.

Emotional development during adolescence involves establishing a realistic and consistent sense of identity in the context of relating to others and learning to cope with stress and manage emotions (Santrock, 2001). Every child's social and emotional development is different. Child's development is shaped by your child's unique combination of genes, brain development, environment, experiences with family and friends, and community and culture.

Impact of Social change

The ecological and life course perspectives provide insights into the social environment and the elements that may change under conditions of social disorder. The ecological perspective affords a differentiated view of the environment by dividing it into multiple levels that influence each other (Bronfenbrenner, 1979, 1989). The life course perspective identifies the constraints on development imposed by social norms and institutions and explicates the ways in which individuals negotiate their life course in the context of these social constraints (Elder, 1998; Mayer, 1986). Both perspectives posit a dynamic interplay between individual and social context that shapes the course of development.

The roles and relationships within these "micro systems" form the basis of daily interactions between the adolescent and the social environment which, over time, shape individual development. Ecological transitions involving entry into new settings (e.g., entering a new school) or major changes in existing settings (e.g., family changes after a divorce) represent one type of potential turning point. Entry into a new setting means exposure to a new set of opportunities and pressures that may either reinforce or redirect initial behavioral dispositions. Where such changes are predictable, they provide an opportunity for the prospective study of turning points and their development. Key changes in early adolescence might include puberty, school transitions, and non-normative events such as family structure changes, death or illness, and geographic relocation. Furthermore, these contexts are embedded in a multilevel environmental structure in which "overarching cultural and social belief systems cut across and impinge on multiple microsystems" (Wachs, 1996, p. 796). This suggests that changes in cultural and institutional patterns can influence adolescent development in multiple ways. Such changes can alter the structure and dynamics of particular microsystems, as when economic recessions modify family roles and dynamics (Elder, 1974), or when existing attitudes about alcohol and other drug use influence norms within the peer group (e.g., Johnston, O'Malley, & Bachman, 1994).

Emerging knowledge of social change for adolescent development

Based on the influential work conducted by Glen H. Elder and others who investigated the effects of the Great Depression of the 1930s in the US on children's life course, individuals under the condition of social change actively try to reduce differences between their life plans and perceived resources, and that close interpersonal relationships mediate the effects of societal

transformations on individual development. Increased capacity in this regard is a hallmark of adolescence; compared with children, adolescents have greater cognitive and behavioral capabilities that enable them to influence their environments. Individuals can use several cognitive mechanisms to shape their development actively, including personal goals, identity, efficacy beliefs, and plan full competence (e.g., Brandtstadter, 1997; Clausen, 1991). These processes may mediate the effects of social change on adolescent development.

Identity formation

Social change may interfere with the usual process of identity formation. For example, the assortment of available occupations may change, delaying the formation of a vocational identity. Forming an identity is the overarching task of adolescence, including more constrained tasks such as pursuing one's education, choosing a vocation, or establishing mature relationships with peers.

Goal setting

The development of personal goals is related to the broader process of identity formation. Adolescents set goals that guide their actions and influence their subsequent development. Social change may alter young people's goals (e.g., by changing the available options, the value placed on particular goals, or the capabilities and credentials required for accomplishing particular goals). In recent psychological research, concepts such as personal tasks (Little, 1993), life tasks (Cantor, 1994), and personal goals (Nurmi, 1993) have been used to characterize such efforts. These concepts have a problem-solving metaphor in common: adolescents are thought to perceive social expectations and to define tasks for themselves based on these expectations.

Development of efficacy-related beliefs

Without the belief that one is able to arrange things in a way that facilitates achievement of one's goals and enhances life satisfaction, the motivation for goal-directed action would be lost (Silbereisen & Eyferth, 1986). Only those convinced of their efficacy will seek out and explore new settings that further stimulate their developmental progress. Adolescents who lack such beliefs might withdraw from the challenge of shaping their futures or pursue their goals less energetically or in less cognitively sophisticated ways. The rapid expansion of individual freedom stimulates an increase in perceptions of personal autonomy and efficacy.

Development of Strategies

Besides social resources in the family and in the peer group, specific individual resources such as cognitive, social, and emotional dispositions are the basis of a person's competencies, values, and goals and influence his or her way of negotiating social change. On the basis of prior socialization and developmental experiences, a person has built up certain options in the life course and certain competencies that serve as psychological resources. These mediate the way in which "objective" changes are experienced (e.g., as gains or losses, as threats or promises) and the way these changes activate and possibly modify individual values, beliefs, and goals, which, in turn, affect further development.

Adolescent Development and Contextual Factors of Social change effect

The effects of social change do not apply uniformly to an entire population. Rather, effects vary as a function of the individual's age or developmental status at the time of the social transformation. Contextual changes can be seen as both mediators and moderators of social change effects.

To give an example, the family context may be a mediator of social change (e.g., when labor market changes lead to unemployment and economic hardship in the family, which in turn affect parent-child relations); the family context may also be a moderator of social change effects (e.g., when the family climate provides a buffer between external changes, such as dislocation, and the adolescent) in such a way that an otherwise negative impact of contextual changes is modified.

Dynamic Approach

Contextual factors transmit social change to the individual; one has to be aware of the ecological complexity of contextual variables and their different meaning in different cultural contexts. Elder's position is that, to understand the developmental consequences of certain social changes, one should identify historical factors that account for changes in the life course. Both the proximal implications of social change (e.g., effects on family structure) and more distal consequences (e.g., labor market changes) for individual development are relevant.

Social resources.

Personal characteristics such as gender, ethnicity, temperament, and other "developmentally instigative" characteristics (Bronfenbrenner, 1989) condition how people respond to an individual and how the individual engages the social world. These characteristics

moderate the effects of social change on development. Psychological characteristics such as self-efficacy and locus of control alter the impact of social change over the course of development, especially with regard to close relationships and social resources.

Family

Social support in the family modifies risk factors and provides a protective influence on children's development. In their study of Iowa youth, Conger, Elder, Lorenz, Simons, and Whitbeck (1992, 1993) demonstrated a close association between objective family hardship and increased risk of parental depression, conflicts in marriage, and non-nurturing parental behavior (both parents). The wider sociocultural and political context in which families are living should also play an important role in their responses to social change.

Peer

Peer should also provide important mediating variables influencing the experience of change for children and adolescents. Inter- and intra-cultural differences with respect to the relevance of peers for adolescents' development are also important. Noack examines the role of unification on adolescent peer groups and norms and notes that similar cultural practices can yield different outcomes in different settings.

Implications for Adolescent development and adjustment

Social change implies both risks and opportunities. The balance between these two sides of the coin is not the same across phases of the life span or for individuals who held different social positions before the change. Some degree of social change is characteristic of modern industrialized societies, changes that alter the organization of social life are presumed to present major adaptive challenges that can overburden the coping capacities of some young people. Social change can be studied as a natural experiment in which the social parameters that sustain normative developmental patterns are in flux. By examining these changes and assessing their impact on adolescent development, we can learn which parameters comprise critical social supports.

Conclusion:

Social change can be a gradual unfolding of different ways of life or can imply a sudden, fundamental transformation of economic, social, and political institutions; adolescence is shaped by the sociocultural context in which it occurs. Individuals perceive, experience, and handle effects of social change on the basis of certain socio-psychological processes. The active role of

the individual is seen in the psychological processes of negotiating the self in relation to the environment, including goal setting, decision making, and behavior. The contextual view enlarges the individual-centered approach by specifying socio psychological conditions that affect individual development and by illuminating multidirectional processes in societal change.

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10. Physico - Chemical Parameters of the Alimghar Connecting the Thane Creek, Bhiwandi

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Abstract

Wetlands are a valuable habitat that provides important social, economic and ecological services like pollutant removal, aquatic food chain, flood control, water quality improvement. Wetlands systems directly or indirectly support millions of people and provide good services to them. The mere existence of wetlands may be of a great significance to some people because it is a part of their cultural heritage. Some socio-economic value through water supply, fisheries, medicinal plants, livestock grazing, agriculture, energy resource, wildlife resource, transport, etc. is significant and in maintaining the ecological balance of the ecosystem.

Plant litter mainly leaves, represents about one third of primary production in mangrove forests and up to half of this quantity can be exported via creeks to adjacent waters. This paper provides data of the physico-chemical parameters of the wetland of Alimghar near thane creek. This is the end spot of Alimghar area where the wetland is abundant in natural flora and fauna. This paper emphasizes on checking the natural nutrient of the water flowing through this wetland.

Keywords: wetland, natural nutrient, physico-chemical parameters, creek.

Introduction

Wetlands occupy an estimated amount of 6.4% of the earth's surface. Wetlands are among the earth's most diverse and productive ecosystems. Wetlands sustain all life and perform some useful functions in the maintenance of overall balance of nature.

Wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peat land or water, plants with water that is static or flowing, brackish, or salty, including areas of marine water.

Wetlands systems directly or indirectly support millions of people and provide good services to them. The growth and development of all the organisms that required wetlands for life wetland may benefit directly as components /products such as fish, timber, wild life, fertile, land for agriculture, water transport, recreation, and water supply or indirect benefits which arise

from the functions occurring within the ecosystem the ecosystem such as food control, ground water recharge, storm protection shore line stabilization, water quality improvement, sediment and nutrient retention. The mere existence of wetlands may be of a great significance to some people because it is a part of their cultural heritage. Some socio-economic value through water supply, fisheries, medicinal plants, livestock grazing, agriculture, energy resource, wildlife resource, transport, etc. is significant and in maintaining the ecological balance of the ecosystem.

Plant litter mainly leaves, represents about one third of primary production in mangrove forests and up to half of this quantity can be exported via creeks to adjacent waters. This organic material effects on accumulation of inorganic nutrients, nitrogen and phosphorus, which are very much essential to primary producers in aquatic biotopes.

Understanding the hydrographical properties of creek environment is imperative as its variations directly and indirectly influence the occurrence and distribution of flora and fauna of such area.

With this view, the present investigation attempts to record some crucial physio-chemical variables of the wetland environment of the Alimghar area of the Bhiwandi connecting the Thane creek. Specific water quality data of Alimghar area of Thane creek was gathered for three months during end of winter and start of summer season (January, February and March).

Materials and Methods :

Sampling and analysis of water: Three spots selected from Alimghar was Some crucial parameters of water that overwhelmingly influence at biotic components of coastal waters were studied in the present attempt. Sampling for all these parameters were done during day time. Water sample was collected randomly from three spots manually in pre-cleaned polyethylene bottles. The collected samples were stored in an ice box and transferred to laboratory and refrigerated till further analysis.

Surface water temperature was measured using thermometer graduated from 0 to 50. Temperature was noted immediately after the water sample was retrieved.

Hydrogen ion concentration was measured immediately after water sample was collected by the digital PH meter.

Turbidity was measured by the Nephelometric method after calibrating the Nephelometer using known dilutions of standard prepared.

Samples for Dissolved oxygen (DO) was collected was collected in BOD bottles. Modified Winkler's titrimetric method was used to estimate dissolved oxygen present in the water sample. (Strickland and Parsons, 1968).

Total suspended Solids (TSS) of water samples was determined by filtering a known volume of water (1 liter) through pre- weighed whatman filter paper. Filtration was carried out under controlled vacuum source. The filter papers were then oven dried (40°C) till a constant weight was obtained. The difference between the final and initial weight of the filter paper is indicative of total suspended solids.

Nutrients like Nitrite- Nitrogen (No₂-N), Nitrate Nitrogen (NO₃-N) and phosphate (PO₄-P) were determined.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analyses were carried out to elucidate the inter and intra-annual variations among the physico-chemical parameters. Physico-chemical parameters were calculated to determine the differences in the physico-chemical parameters between different spots and the analysis was done for three month i.e during January, February and March.

Analysis of the water quality parameters were carried out following standard methods.

Physico-chemical Parameters	January	February	March
Water Temperature	29.01±1.32	30±0.78	32±2.36
Odour	No	No	No
PH	7.4±0.03	7.5±0.08	7.3±0.05
Turbidity	12 NTU	14 NTU	15 NTU
Chloride	79.84±1.2	81.85±1.52	80.57±1.28
Hardness	260.5±0.06	265.3±0.08	264.1±0.07
BOD	2.611±1.20	2.149±2.5	2.59±2.3
COD	6.32±0.03	4.94±0.08	6.216±0.05
DO	8.83±0.05	7.67±0.09	10.4±0.06
Alkalinity	137±1.2	142±1.7	151±1.4
Free carbon dioxide	5.6±2.2	5.1±2.4	4.2±2.25
Nitrate	1.5 µg/L	1.6 µg/L	1.8 µg/L
Phosphate	21 µg/L	20 µg/L	22 µg/L

Results And Discussion:

There was no significant change in the pH value during the observation period, the observed values were in the range 7.3 to 7.5. The value of alkalinity, conductivity increased with increase in temperature i.e., from winter to summer. Concentration of chemical parameters like

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Dissolved Oxygen, Free Carbon Dioxide, Alkalinity, Hardness, Chloride, Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Nitrates and Phosphates was within the permissible limits during period of study. BOD remained less than 3 in all cases, showing normal microbial activity. Physico-chemical parameters affected the primary production in different Areas.

The chemical characteristics of water samples in the study area suggested that there was no harmful chemical contamination.

Conclusion:

All the physical and chemical properties of Alimghar spot of Thane creek, Bhiwandi, Dist. Thane was within desirable limits. The results obtained from the present investigation shall be useful in future management of the reservoir. The physico-chemical characteristics of reservoir water suggested that there was no harmful to aquatic life and irrigation. As the spot appears to be devoid of any direct sewage dumping or any industrial pollutant discard, the wetland is rich in natural resources and should be taken proper care in future to maintain its richness. This area is not only useful to the flora and fauna but also its provides an excellent support to the people living.

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PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF AEGICERAS CORNICULATUM

Penbelli Ayesha Iqbal,
Bahaduri Manqabat Sajid.

Abstract:

Mangroves are salt tolerant trees (halophytes) adapted to live in harsh coastal conditions. They contain a complex salt filtration system and complex root system to cope with salt water immersion and wave action. They are adapted to the low oxygen (anoxic) conditions of waterlogged mud. There are many species of mangroves available along the west coast of India. They are beneficial to the environment and to the flora and fauna of coastline in various ways. One of the species of mangrove termed Black mangrove *Aegiceras corniculatum* is found in insufficient quantity in Mumbai. This chapter deals with the study on method of extraction and detection of phytochemicals from the plant material of *Aegiceras corniculatum*. The powdered material was dissolved in acetone to get respective extracts. Phytochemical analysis of extract was carried out. The results were positive for saponins, tannins, terpenoids and flavonoids. These secondary metabolites are the active constituents of *Aegiceras corniculatum* and may be responsible for its properties of antimicrobial, insecticidal, analgesic, etc.

Keywords: Mangroves, phytochemicals, insecticidal, antimicrobial.

INTRODUCTION:

Aegiceras corniculatum commonly known as black mangrove, river mangrove or Khalsi, is a species of shrub or tree mangrove in the Primulaceae with a distribution in coastal and estuarine areas ranging from India through South East Asia to Southern china, New Guinea and Australia. *Aegiceras corniculatum* grows as a shrub or small tree up to 7 m high, though often considerably less. Its leaves are alternate, obovate, 30–100 mm long and 15–50 mm wide, entire, leathery and minutely dotted. Its fragrant, small, white flowers are produced as umbellate clusters of 10–30, with a peduncle up to 10 mm long and with pedicels 10–18 mm long. The calyx is 2–4 mm long and corolla 4–6 mm long. The fruit is curved and cylindrical or horn-shaped, light green to pink in colour and 20–75 mm long. It grows in mud in estuaries and tidal creeks, often at the seaward edge of the mangrove zone. (Bandaranayke, 1998)

Classification

Phylum – Charophyta
Class – Equisetopsida
Sub-Class – Magnoliidae
Super-Order – Asteranae
Order – Ericales
Family – Primulaceae
Genus – *Aegiceras*
Species – *Corniculatum*

Phytochemical constituents are secondary metabolites of plant that serve as a defense mechanism against many microorganisms, insect and other herbivores. Presence of different phytochemical constituents of plant *Aegiceras corniculatum* was investigated in this paper. The phytochemical detection of *Aegiceras corniculatum* is carried out to test the presence of saponins, tannins, terpenoids and flavonoids using the plant extracts.



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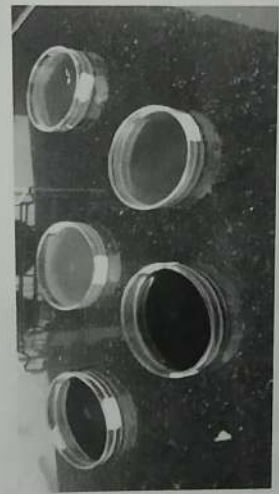
MATERIAL AND METHODS:

1. COLLECTION AND DRYING:

The plant leaf of *Aegiceras corniculatum* was collected in bulk and washed under running tap water to remove adhering dirt. Then leaves were shade dried. The dried material were made into fine coarse powder by grinding in mechanical grinder and stored in a closed air tight container for further use.

2. EXTRACTION OF POWDERED PLANT MATERIAL:

10 grams of shade dried powdered leaf was dissolved in 100% acetone and kept for 48 hours on shaker. The extract was collected by filtering the solvent, which was evaporated at R.T for 24hrs. The dried extract prepared after evaporation was used for the phytochemical detection and the percent yields of the extract were determined. The extract was then stored in a refrigerator at 4°C.



RESULT AND CONCLUSION:

Test	Procedure	Observation 1	Result 1	Observation 2	Result 2
Flavonoids	Treated with 2% NaOH and dilute HCl.	Yellow color appeared	present	Yellow color appeared	Present
Tannins	Extract diluted with distilled water and boiled in boiling tube few drops of 0.1% Ferric chloride is added.	Yellow-brown color appeared	present	Blue-black color appeared	Present
Saponins	1 ml extract diluted with distilled water and shake.	Foam appeared	present	Foam appeared	Present
Terpenoids	Small portion of extract was mixed with 2 ml of chloroform. Then 3 ml of conc. Sulphuric acid.	Reddish brown ring formed	present	Brown ring formed	present

1= extract solution with acetone.
2= extract solution with distilled water.

Discussion:

The leaf of *Aegiceras corniculatum* when tested for different phytochemical such as saponins, tannins, flavonoids and terpenoids it was found that these phytochemical are present using acetone and distilled water as the reconstituting solvent. According to our study, both acetone and distilled water can be used as solvent for mangrove leaves extraction showing the best result which can further be used to detect the insecticidal property and can also be used to detect various other tests as per the significance of this mangrove. Today, environmental safety is considered to be of paramount importance and using synthetic chemicals have its hazardous effects. Phytochemicals from plants may serve the purpose as these are relatively safe, inexpensive and readily available.

3. QUALITATIVE TEST FOR PHYTOCHEMICALS:

Extract collected was reconstituted in acetone and DW for further testing the phytochemicals.

- Detection of flavonoids:** A small amount of extract was treated with aqueous NaOH and HCl and observed for the formation of yellow orange color.
- Test for Tannins:** A small portion of the extract was diluted with 20 ml of distilled water and boiled in a boiling tube. Then few drops of 0.1 % ferric chloride was added. The appearance of brownish green / blue- black indicated the presence of tannins.
- Test for saponins:** One ml of extract was diluted with 20 ml of distilled water and shake vigorously. The formation of stable foam indicates the presence of saponins.
- Test for Terpenoids:** Small portion of extract was mixed with 2 ml of chloroform. Then 3 ml of concentrated sulphuric acid was carefully added. The appearance of reddish brown or pinkish brown ring / color indicates the presence of terpenoids.

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AI DUAL CAMERA

ACKNOWLEDGMENT:

Our team would be grateful to Zoology Department of Aqsa Women's Degree College affiliated to S.N.D.T. University, Mumbai for providing us laboratory to conduct our research works on phytochemical analysis of *Aegiceras corniculatum*. Special thanks to Mr. Ejaz Shaikh, Mr. Ilyas Panbelli for their kind support.

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13.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOFT DRINKS**Momin Fareha Mohammad Sabir**

Department of Chemistry

ABSTRACT: In recent years, Soft drinks brands were put into various questions regarding their purity. The people come to know that they contain harmful substances, which arouse many interest in knowing its contents because I have been drinking for so long and was always astounded by the tasty drink. I want now to confirm that whether the Charge imposes on these brands are true or false. And if it is true then is there anything else which would became refreshing yet nonlethal. Probiotics are live bacteria and yeasts that are good for your health, especially your digestive system. We usually think of these as germs that cause diseases. But your body is full of bacteria; both good and bad. Probiotics are often called "good" or "helpful" bacteria because they help keep your gut healthy.

KEYWORDS: soft drinks, digestive system, health, pH,

I INTRODUCTION

Stomach produces hydrochloric acid which helps in digestion of food. Sometimes the stomach produces too much hydrochloric acid. Excess acid in the stomach causes pain and irritation. It can also cause ulcers in the digestive system. The condition of excess acid in the stomach is referred to as hyperacidity. In order to treat hyperacidity, a patient is advised to take antacid tablets or antacid suspensions. The antacid preparations contain some mild base such as magnesium hydroxide as the active component which neutralizes the excess acid in the stomach and thus controls the pH in the stomach.

Tooth enamel is the hardest substance in our body. It is made up of calcium tetraoxophosphate. It does not dissolve in water and mildly acidic solutions. However, it gets corroded slowly when pH in the mouth is below 5.5. In order to prevent tooth decay avoid eating sugary foods. Toothpastes are generally basic, therefore, they neutralize the excess acid in the mouth and thus prevent tooth decay.

The era of cold drinks began in 1952 but the indenisation of industry marked its beginning with launching of limca and gold spot by parley group of companies. Since, the beginning of cold drinks was highly cost-effective and luring, many multinational companies launched their brands in India like Pepsi and Coke. Nowadays, it is observed in general that majority of people viewed big cola in all flavors and euro zip sip newly introduced in the market to give feeling of lightness, while Pepsi and Thumbs Up to activate pulse and brain.

II THEORY

Cold drinks of different brands are composed of alcohol, carbohydrates, carbon dioxide, phosphate ions etc. These soft drinks give feeling of tenderness, nimbleness and have a piquant taste which is liked by everyone. Carbon dioxide is responsible for the formation of fizz on shaking the bottle. The carbon dioxide gas is dissolved in water to form carbonic acid which is also responsible for the tangy taste. Carbohydrates are the naturally occurring organic compounds and are major source of energy to our body. General formula of carbohydrates is $C_x(H_2O)_y$. On the basis of their molecule size carbohydrates are classified as:

- Monosaccharide, Disaccharides and Polysaccharides. Glucose is a monosaccharide with formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$. It is widely spread in nature in juices, seeds and also in flowers

of many plants. The main source of sucrose is sugar cane juice which contain 15-20 % sucrose and sugar beet which has about 10-17 % sucrose. The molecular formula of sucrose is $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. It is produced by a mixture of glucose and free dose. It is non-reducing in nature whereas glucoses reducing. Cold drinks are a bit acidic in nature and their acidity can be measured by finding their pH value. The pH values also depend upon the acidic contents such as citric acid and phosphoric acid.

Disadvantages of Cold Drinks

1. Soft drinks are little more harmful than sugar solution. As they contain sugar in large amount which cause "diabetes".
2. Soft drinks can cause weight gain as they interfere with the body's natural ability to suppress hunger feeling.
3. Soft drinks have ability to dissolve the calcium so they are also harmful for our bones. Soft drinks contain "phosphoric acid" which has a pH of 2.8. So they can dissolve a nail in about 4 days.
4. For transportation of soft drinks syrup the commercial truck must use the hazardous matter place cards reserved for highly consive material.
5. Soft drinks have also ability to remove blood so they are very harmful to our body.

Advantages of Cold drinks:

Cold drinks can be used as toilet cleaners. They can remove rust spots from chrome car humpers. They clean corrosion from car battery terminals. Soft drinks are used as an excellent „detergent“ to remove grease from clothes. They can loose rusted bolt.

Advantages of Pro-biotic Drinks:

Anything if consumed in excess will be harmful to our body. We cannot completely rely on probiotics but in contrast with soft drinks, probiotics are better.

Probiotics helps to grow our immune system stronger and does not affect our body with any other sort of changes like stoutness. So after doing many experiments and finding out the results I can surely say that probiotics are better than soft drinks and are also good refreshments.

DISADVANTAGES OF COLD DRINKS

1. Soft drinks are little more harmful than sugar solution. As they contain sugar in large amount which cause "diabetes".

- Soft drinks can cause weight gain as they interfere with the body's natural ability to suppress hunger feeling.
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USES OF COLD DRINKS

- Cold drinks can be used as toilet cleaners.
- They can remove rust spots from chrome car humpers.
- They clean corrosion from car battery terminals.
- Soft drinks are used as an excellent 'detergent' to remove grease from clothes.
- They can lose a rusted bolt.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Four different types of cold drink collected from the market namely big cola (3 different flavor) and euro zip sip. The particular sample is then treated with particular chemicals to know the contents of cold drinks. Test for CO₂, phosphates, alcohols and glucose and sucrose (Benedict test and Fehling's solution test) has been performed. And basically pH which is the important factor is noted in the form of table given below.

No.	Cold drinks name	PH(by pH meter)
1.	Big cola	2.28
2.	Big kids (apple)	2.47

3.	Big kids (orange)	2.72
4.	Euro zip sip	2.64

CONCLUSION• After conducting several tests, it was concluded that the different brands of cold drinks namely 1big cola 2. Big kids apple 3. Big kids orange 4. Euro zip sip All contains glucose, alcohol, sucrose, phosphate, ions and carbon dioxide. All are acidic in nature.

On comparing the pH value of different brands big cola is most acidic and big kids orange are least acidic of all the four brands taken. pH value of big cola is nearly equal to disinfectant which is harmful for body.

carbon dioxide Among the four samples of cold drinks taken –euro zip sip has maximum amount of dissolved carbon dioxide and big kids apple has minimum amount of dissolved carbon dioxide.

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HUMAN CONCERNS AND ISSUES IN SCIENCE

(Book II)

Editors

Dr. Vishnu Fulzele

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Study of some ecological aspects of Kamwadi River at Bhiwandi, Dist. Thane

Shifa Vinchu,
Shaikh Ayesha,
Fareha Momin,

Department of Zoology and Chemistry
Aqsa Women's Degree College,
Bhiwandi

Introduction

The ecosystem of a river includes biotic (living) interactions amongst plants, animals and micro-organisms, as well as abiotic (nonliving) physical and chemical interactions.

Larger river systems tend to be more turbulent, and particles in the water increasingly attenuate light as depth increases. Seasonal and diurnal factors might also play a role in light availability. Additional influences on light availability include cloud cover, altitude, and geographic position (Brown 1987).

In larger river systems, however, the concentrations of most nutrients, dissolved salts, and pH decrease as distance increases from the river's source.

Oxygen is likely the most important chemical constituent of river systems, as all aerobic organisms require it for survival. Oxygen is a byproduct of photosynthesis, so systems with a high abundance of aquatic algae and plants may also have high concentrations of oxygen during the day. These levels can decrease significantly during the night when primary producers switch to respiration.

Pollutant sources of river systems are hard to control because they derive, over a very wide area and enter the system. Agricultural fields often deliver large quantities of sediments, nutrients, and chemicals to nearby streams and rivers. Urban and residential areas can also add to this pollution when contaminants are accumulated on impervious surfaces such as roads and parking lots that then drain into the system. Elevated nutrient concentrations, especially nitrogen and phosphorus which are key components of fertilizers, can increase periphyton growth, which can be particularly dangerous in slow moving streams. Another pollutant, acid rain, forms from sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxide emitted from factories and power stations. This can lower the pH of these sites, affecting all trophic levels from algae to vertebrates (Brown 1987).

There are number of industries situated along the either river's banks, adding their effluents at various localities namely Ambivli, Ulhas Nagar, Dombivli, Bhiwandi and Thane City and loading the waterbody with pollutants heavily. There is a considerable load of the domestic waste water also addition to the river.

part from the domestic waste, the Bhiwandi city is specially dealt with the innumerable textile industries like powerlooms, dying factories and animal husbandry. Kamwadi River, flows through the Bhiwandi city which was once considered as the port for transportation of the exported and the imported goods (spices, etc).The status at present of the Kamwadi River is that, due to the dumping of the chemicals eluted from the textile industries, the domestic of the human population and the animal husbandry, the river is extremely polluted.

From the records of the Bhiwandi Nizampur Municipal Corporation (BNMC), the cleaning is carried out every year. Observing the mentioned details and the information provided, the study will be carried out on ecological aspects of the Kamwadi River and the physical, chemical and biological parameters will be studied at three different sites in relation to its surrounding. The conditions observer at one instance will change at the other, as the rivers are dynamic in nature. Therefore despite of earlier findings, reinvestigation of the hydrological conditions is essential.

Aims And Objectives:

- To study biodiversity of River.
- To analyze the hydro-biological variation and factors which limits the productivity of the River.
- To study the adverse effects of the human activities on the environmental aspects of the River.
- To study the tropic level of the River.
- To identify the limitations that is the outcome of the industrialization and manhandling.

Materials and Methods:

The Water Samples were collected every month from January to December in the Morning Hours between 9 to 11am, in Polythene Bottles. The Water samples were immediately brought in to Laboratory for the Estimation of various Physico-chemical Parameters like Temperature of Water, pH were recorded by using Thermometer and Digital pH Meter. Specific conductivities were measured by using digital conductivity meter. While other Parameters Such as Hardness, Chloride, Biological oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Dissolved Oxygen were Estimated in the Laboratory By using Standard

laboratory methods. The procedures for estimation of different parameters of water will be carried out as mentioned by the American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, Water Environment federation (2005). In addition to this, detergent, oils and grease in water will also be quantitatively estimated as per the guidance of APHA AWWA WEF (2005).

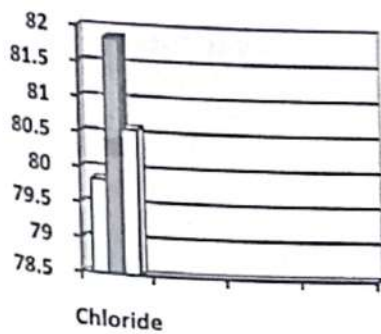
Result and Discussion:

Chemical Parameter of water Sample

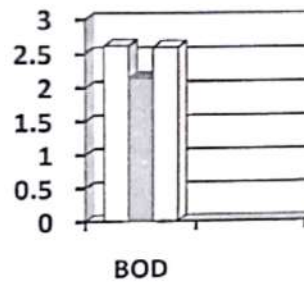
(Biostatistics representation of Chemical properties)

Parameters	Summer	C.V%	Monsoon	C.V%	Winter	C.V%
Water Temperature	32.01±1.32		28±0.78		24±2.36	
Odour	No		No		No	
PH	7.4±0.03		7.5±0.08		7.3±0.05	
Conductivity	283±0.05		272±0.07		250±0.04	
Chloride	79.84±1.2		81.85±1.52		80.57±1.28	
Hardness	260.5±0.06		265.3±0.08		264.1±0.07	
BOD	2.611±1.20		2.149±2.5		2.59±2.3	
COD	6.32±0.03		4.94±0.08		6.216±0.05	
DO	8.83±0.05		7.67±0.09		10.4±0.06	
Alkalinity	137±1.2		142±1.7		151±1.4	
Free carbon dioxide	5.6±2.2		5.1±2.4		4.2±2.25	

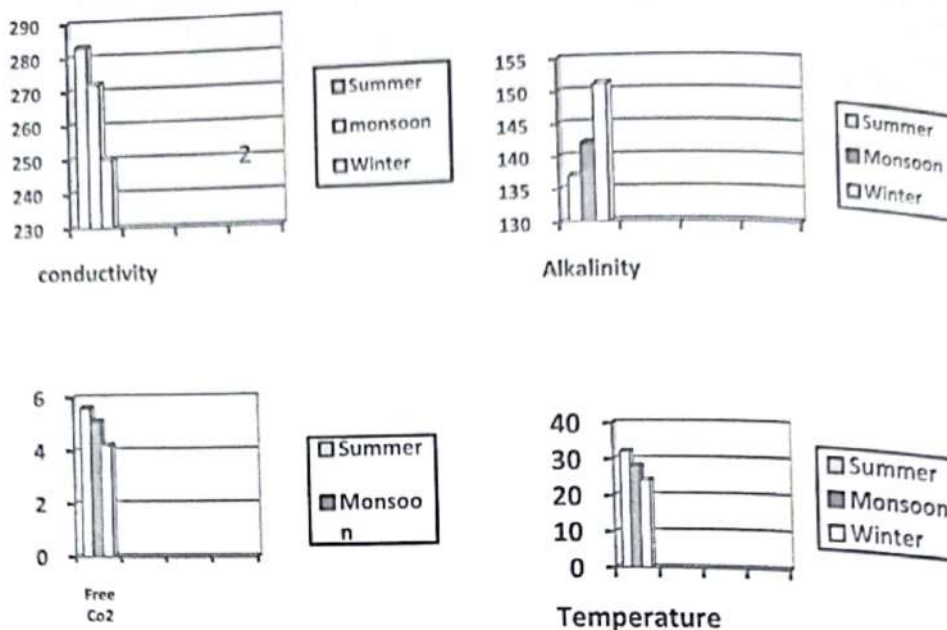
Graphical Representation:



Legend for Chloride chart:
 □ Summer
 ■ Monsoon
 □ Winter



Legend for BOD chart:
 □ Summer
 ■ Winter
 □ Monsoon



(Temp in $^{\circ}\text{C}$, conductivity in $\mu\text{mho/cm}$, All other parameters in mg/l)

There was no significant change in the pH value during the observation period; the observed values were in the range 6.9 to 7.5, alkalinity, conductivity decreased with decrease in temperature i.e., from summer to winter. Concentration of chemical parameters like Dissolved Oxygen, Free Carbon Dioxide, Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Chloride, Biological Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, was within the permissible limits during period of study. BOD remained less than 3 in all cases, showing normal microbial activity. Physico-chemical parameters affected the primary production in different Areas. The physico-chemical of chemical characteristics of water samples in the study area suggested that there was no harmful chemical contamination.

Conclusion:

All the physical and chemical properties of Kamwadi river, Bhiwandi, Dist. Thane. were within desirable limits. The results obtained from the present investigation shall be useful in future management of the reservoir. The physico-chemical characteristics of reservoir water suggested that there was no harmful to pisciculture and irrigation.

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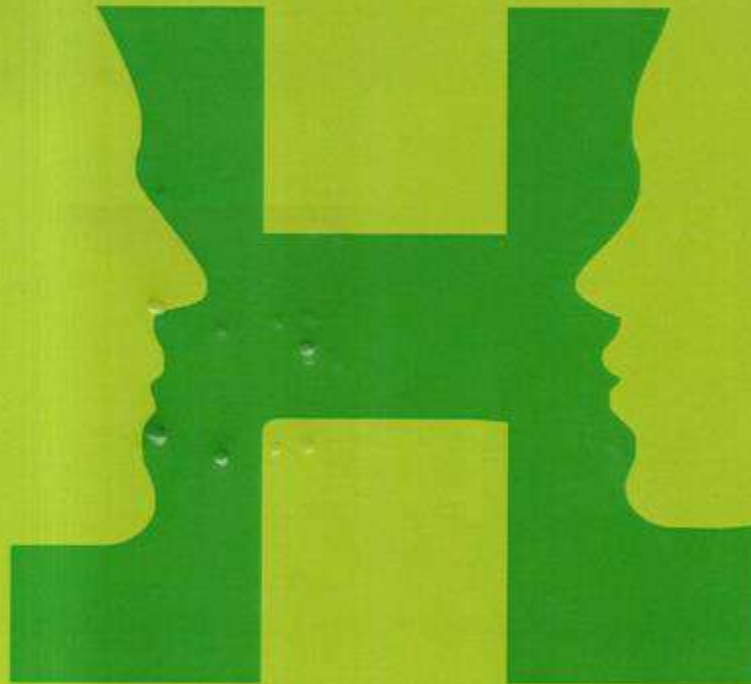


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A Peer Reviewed Bimonthly International Journal

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ZOOPLANKTON DIVERSITY AND DISTRIBUTION IN KAMWADI RIVER OF BHIWANDI, DIST-THANE, MAHARASHTRA.

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Abstract: Zooplankton is an essential community in aquatic ecosystems due to its association between primary producers and secondary consumers. It also plays a vital role in cycling of organic materials. The diversity of various types of zooplankton was studied in Kamwadi River, Bhiwandi, Dist. Thane, Maharashtra. The planktonic forms were collected from the surface of the river water with plankton net of 120µ mesh size nylon cloth and were preserved for laboratory analysis. Zooplankton were identified using standard references. The result revealed that the zooplankton were represented by various phyla like, Protozoa, Helminthes, Rotifera, Annelida, Arthropoda etc. Zooplankton diversity in the river was monitored during summer, winter and monsoon seasons, from two sites in Kamwadi River. The study indicates that species abundance was lower in summer as compared to winter season which may be due to variation in environmental characteristics of the river water.

Keywords: Zooplanktons Diversity, Kamwadi River.

Introduction:

Zooplankton are feeble organisms, form primary and secondary links in the food webs of all aquatic ecosystems. They feed on phytoplankton which directly provide food source for larval vertebrates and invertebrates as well as related to the growth of juvenile and larger fish (Boyd CE 1982). They are also important component in the transfer of energy from primary producers of phytoplankton to higher trophic levels such as fish. Since times immemorial, fresh water has always been of vital importance to man. Early habitations were within easy reach of lakes and rivers. Man's primary concern with water was thought to be for drinking, cooking food and as means of cleaning. But with the passing of time, man realized the inherent mysteries of aquatic phenomenon and that water is the basis of all life activities.

The rise in human population exploits more natural resources and its demands are met through the growth of industries. The industries and the urban sprawl discharge their waste in to the rivers. The deforestation process itself aggravates the sedimentation transport into the streams. The use of chemicals in agriculture for better production contaminates water through percolation. All these sporadic degrading activities have led to gradual deterioration in the quality of surface and sub-surface water.

Management of lentic water bodies and their ecosystems has become a necessity for mankind's endeavor to have a better quality of life. With the current development phase, every ecosystem is changing very fast and any such change exerts immense influence on the flora and fauna, hence physicochemical and biological properties of a water body need to be monitored. The present study is aimed to study zooplankton diversity of Kamwadi River and its impact on the pollution status of the river.

Material and methods

The water samples were collected seasonally (summer, monsoon and winter) from the Kamwadi river over a period of one year from September 2017 to August 2018. The sample were collected from two site. The zooplanktons were collected using plankton net of mesh size 120µm. The zooplankton were collected by filtering 50 liter surface water through plankton net then sample water is collected in polythene bags. Immediately after collection of the sample, the zooplankton were preserved by adding lugol's iodine solution and were then brought to laboratory for further studies. For identification of zooplankton, a drop of sample was taken on a slide and observed under a light microscope initially under 10x followed by 40X. Zooplanktons were then identified by using plankton identification keys by Sharma and Sharma (2008).

Results and Discussion

Fresh waters bodies compose of an enormously diverse group of organisms represented by almost by all phyla of invertebrates. They mainly comprise of zooplankton such as Protozoans, Rotifers, Cladocerans and Copepods which float on the surface of water and are flow along with the water current. The physical and chemical characteristics of water affect the abundance, species composition, stability and productivity of the indigenous population of aquatic organisms. The presence and dominance of zooplankton species plays an important role in the functioning of fresh water ecosystem. They occupy an intermediate position between the autotrophs and the carnivores in the food web. They also constitute an important component of secondary production in aquatic system and plays a vital role in the energy allocation at different trophic levels.

Table: Distribution pattern of zooplankton species (organism /liter) at two sites in Kamwadi River during September 2017 to August 2018

Zooplankton	Site 1			Site 2		
	Winter	Summer	Rainy	Winter	Summer	Rainy
Tabularia	0	5	2	1	6	3
Coccinodiasis	8	9	3	7	3	1
Keratellacochlearis	15	13	9	18	10	5
Gastrotricha	6	5	2	9	7	2
Cypris	22	23	24	25	21	19
Cyclops	21	15	18	16	11	5
Planaria	0	1	0	0	0	0
Daphnia	30	29	26	35	31	28
Braculus	16	25	29	18	22	26
Dragonfly larva	10	11	15	13	15	23
Paramoecum	20	12	4	28	21	13
Diaptomus	12	25	11	13	16	21

Fig. 1: Distribution pattern of zooplankton species (organism /liter) at two sites in Kamwadi River at Site I during September 2017 to August 2018

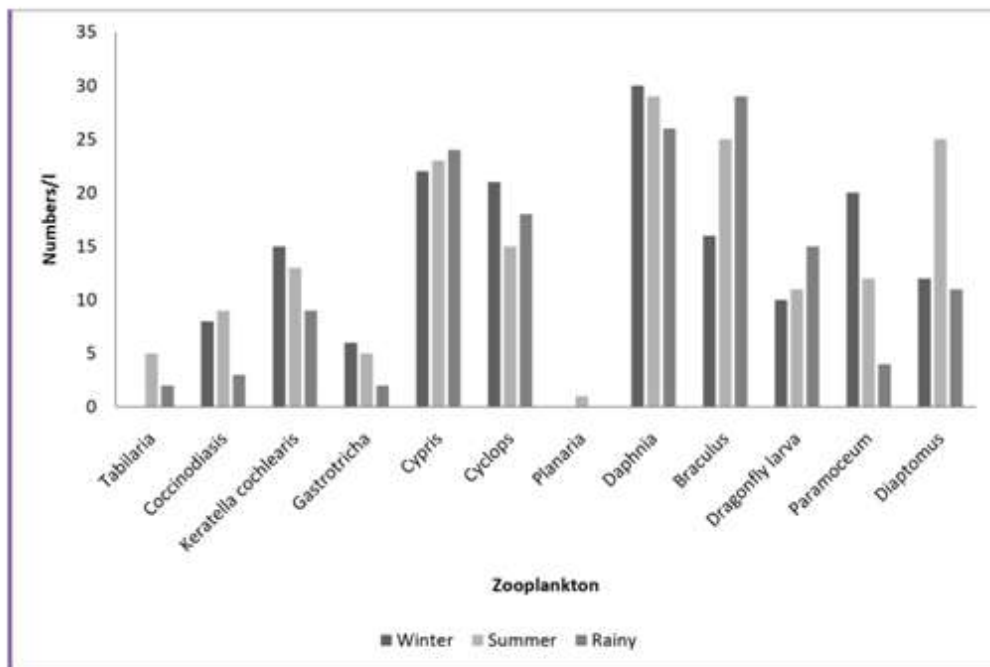
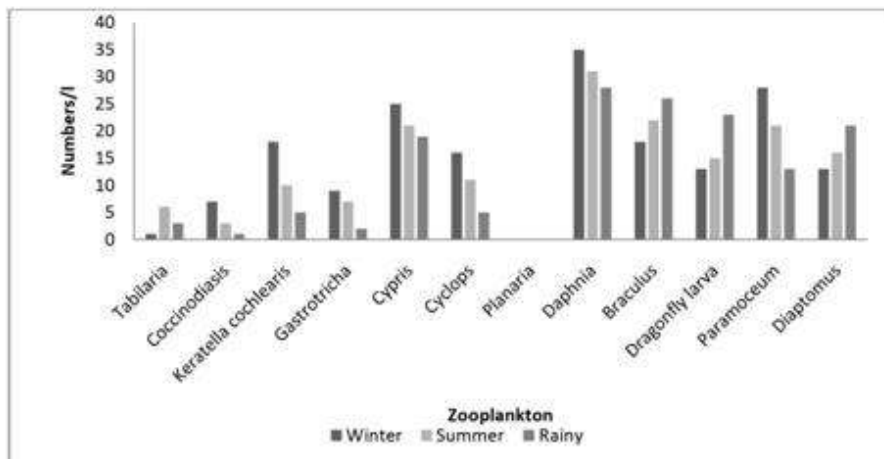


Fig. 2: Distribution pattern of zooplankton species (organism /liter) at two sites in Kamwadi River at Site I during September 2017 to August 2018



Planktons are the diverse collection of organisms that live in large bodies of water and are unable to swim against a current. The quality of water bodies is very much necessary for the regulation of biotic and abiotic factors of the water body. The present investigation reveals the presence of seasonal variations in zooplankton (Numbers/l) of water samples of two stations of Kamwadi River.

The zooplankton analysis showed that, the total Zooplankton density was high in summer season. The peak is due to favourable climatic condition, temperature which is good for growth of phytoplankton. Abundance of phytoplankton provides sufficient food for zooplankton and low in winter season. Composition of zooplankton communities revealed that rotifera was the most dominant group followed by copepoda in summer, while rotifera was the most dominant group followed by cladocera in autumn season.

Discussion and Conclusion

Zooplanktons have long been used as indicator of eutrophication (Vandysh, 2004; Webber *et al.*, 2005). Presence of high density of Rotifer in the water body is an indication of pollution. During the entire study period it has been observed that high human activities such as discharge of sewage, effluents from textile industries, bathing of animals, cleaning of vehicles, etc. are the leading source of pollution. Zooplanktons are good indicators of changes in water quality, because they are strongly affected by environmental conditions and responds quickly to change in environmental quality. Hence, qualitative and quantitative study of zooplanktons is of great importance.

Acknowledgement: I would like to express my deepest sense of gratitude to my guide Dr. Nisar Shaikh for the excellent support and guidance. I also extend heartfelt thanks to Principal Mrs. OnezaFarid of Aqsa women's Degree College and Management for providing necessary laboratories facilities for the research work.

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Insecticidal activity of ethanolic extract of some plants parts on mortality rate of Confused flour beetle, *Tribolium confusum*.

Shifa Vinchu, Dr. Nisar Shaikh

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Abstract:

Wheat is staple food among Indians. However, specific conditions of temperature, relative humidity and moisture content of wheat, which arise during storage, may contribute to the rapid growth of pest such as *Tribolium confusum*, red flour beetle. This is responsible for major economical losses. To cope up with this problem, normally pesticides are used. However, besides being very costly, the indiscriminate use of these pesticides has now created serious health as well as environmental problems. Repeated application of pesticides leads to loss of biodiversity. The latest trend is to understand the nature of reproductive biology of these pests and their dependence on several environmental conditions. The use of chemical toxicants or insecticides to control pest has proved to be one of the most controversial and emotional subjects in recent year. Very little information is available on the use of plant extracts such as lemon *Cymbopogon citrates*, *Zingiber officinale* on insect pests of stored grains. Therefore, this topic has been selected with view to investigate the effect of ethanolic extract of some plants parts on mortality rate of *Tribolium confusum*, red flour beetle. The fumigation toxicity of the ethanolic extract was tested against newly emerged *Tribolium confusum* (1-7 days). The mortality of beetle was tested at different concentration (10, 20, 30, 40, 50 mg/100gm) and at different exposure time (24, 48, 72, 96 hrs). The result shows that the mortality rate increases with increase in concentration and exposure time (Sahaf.et.al, 2008).

Keywords: *Cymbopogon citratus*, Mortality, Pesticides, *Tribolium confusum*, *Zingiber officinale*

Objectives: The proposed research paper has following aims and objectives:

- To investigate the effects of *Cymbopogon citratus*, *Zingiber officinale* on *Tribolium confusum*.
- To investigate the effects of *Cymbopogon citratus*, *Zingiber officinale* on mortality of *Tribolium confusum*.
- To reduce pollution caused by diminishing the use of chemical pesticide in future.

Introduction:

Wheat suffers heavy losses during storage due to insect pests. According to the FAO estimate 10 to 25% of the world's harvested food is destroyed annually by insects and rodent pests (Anonymous, 1980). The confused flour beetle, *Tribolium confusum* is one of the most serious pests of stored cereals and processed cereal product worldwide (Aitken, 1975). These losses could be prevented either by use of pesticides or by non-chemical methods. Chemical methods involve the use of synthetic insecticides in most part of the world. However, at present there is an emphasis on the application of reduced risk insecticides such as methoprene. It is a juvenile hormone analogue, which interfere with normal development of immature insects and can have ovicidal and sub-lethal effects such as reduced adult fecundity in insects exposed as immature (Oberlander et al., 1997)

In early days the pesticides used include arsenic compound, lime sulphur mixture, and copper salts. However the large scale use of pesticides is characteristic only in the last two decades the synthetic formation are easy to use, fast acting and effective against a wide range of pests.

The use of pesticides has increased many folds over the past few decades. According to an estimate, about 5.2 billion pounds of pesticides are used worldwide per year (Mahmood et al. 2016). The use of pesticides for pest mitigation has become a common practice all around the world. The use of pesticides is not only restricted to agricultural fields, but also employed in homes for controlling cockroaches, mosquitoes, rats, fleas and house hold insects. It has been observed that washing of vegetables and grain and peeling fruits cannot remove particle of pesticides on them. This can be found in water, cooked meal, refreshments, and animal feeds. Pesticide residues have also been detected in human breast milk samples, and there are concerns about prenatal exposure and health effects in children. (Pirsaheb et al.2015).

Pesticides promise the effective mitigation of harmful bugs, but unfortunately, the risks associated with their use have surpassed their beneficial effects. Nonselective pesticides kill non-target plants and animal along with the targeted one. In this way pesticide enters into the food chain.

The plant kingdom has supported to mankind in more than one way perhaps the first attempt to utilize the resource by ancient man was for food. Civilized men developed agriculture to use plant resources primary as food then with further development for fiber and fodder.

Certain plant families, particularly plant products of Rutaceae and Mytaceae had shown, in previous observations, repellent, insecticidal, anti-feedant, and growth regulatory properties against insect pests of stored commodities (Isman, 1995, Owusu, 2001, Chayengia et al., 2010).

Some of the citrus species (*C. sinensis*, *C. aurantifolia*, *C. reticulata*, *C. limon*) (Rutaceae) have reported as a source of botanical insecticides Owusu, 2001, Chayengia et al., 2010). A variety of these plants contains secondary metabolites that show insecticidal activity against several coleopteran and dipterans (Shrivastava et al., 2010). Insects play an adverse role with deterioration of food grains alone or in association with biotic factor. Due to improper storage condition 5% to 10% losses occur in 3 to 8 month period (especially during rainy season).

Once insect pests infest the grain, it becomes very difficult to get rid of them and therefore precautions are recommended. More than half of the world's food crop is being lost only due to the pest; they are either consuming or destroying and hereby creating an alarming situation at the global level. Therefore, it is very important to save these food grains from pest and improve India's economy.

The loss cause by pest can be control by synthetic pesticides but it leads to environmental pollution and unremitting use of particular pesticides or insecticides make pest resistance. This imposed a great concern regarding the protection of stored grain and pest management. It has become indispensable to develop control measures which may be selective in action and relatively not detrimental to non target organisms.

But saving of these food grains by mixing with some insecticides is not permissible because of the persistence and harmful effect of these hazardous insecticides/ pesticides. Therefore, some indigenous plant materials are to be used as a grain protectant.

By analyzing the importance of plant extract as pesticides, the present study was carried out to test the efficacy of commonly used plant extracts i.e., Lemongrass (*Cymbopogon citratus*) and *Ziniber officinale* on pests of stored grains viz., *Tribolium confusum*.

Material and method:

Plant Material:

Fresh leaves of *Cymbopogon citratus* and *zingiber officinale* were collected from the window garden. After collection the plants material were washed with distilled water to remove impurities and shed dried at room temperature for five days. The dried leaves were macerated using an electric blender and sieved using sieve of mesh size 0.1mm pore size to obtain uniform particle size. The powders were kept in a labeled glass container for further use.

Preparation of extract:

100gm powder in 70%ethanol was subject to 250 ml conical flask. The mouth of the conical flask was covered with aluminum foil. The conical flask was kept on electric shaker for 24 hrs at 150 rev / min. After 24 hrs the extract was filtered with Whatman No.1 filter paper. The solvent collected was dried in oven at 40oc for 48 hrs. Dried extract was dissolved in distilled water to prepare solution of different concentration (10, 20, 30, 40, 50 mg/100gm) (Khoshnoudand Khayamy, 2008).

Insect culture:

Insect cultures of *Tribolium confusum* were collected from naturally infested wheat grain from the local market. After that the insect were reared in a clean and un infested sterilized wheat grain. 100 adult insect were released in 500gms wheat in a glass jar capped with thin meshed cloth to ensure ventilation. After 48 hrs the adults were removed and the jars were left for 45 days to obtain adult insects. These insect pests were used for experiments.

Mortality Rate:

To test the mortality rate of *Tribolium confusum* the extract was topically applied at dose of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 mg /100gm the solvent was allowed to evaporate at room temperature from treated grain. Twenty newly emerged beetles were released into each jar. The mortality of beetles was recorded after 24hrs, 48hrs, 72 hrs, 96 hrs. The mortality was calculated by direct observation. The insects were considered dead when no movements were observed.

Results and Discussion:

Table1- percentage mortality of insect when exposed to different concentration of ethanolic extract of *Cymbopogon citrates* in mg/100gm.

Conc. in mg/100gm.	Log conc.	24hrs		48hrs		72hrs		96hrs	
		% dead	probit	% dead	probit	% dead	probit	% dead	probit
10	1	00	00	10	3.72	10	3.72	20	
20	1.301029	10	3.72	20	4.16	30	4.48	35	4.61
30	1.477121	25	4.33	35	4.61	45	4.87	50	5
40	1.602059	40	4.75	50	5	60	5.25	65	5.39
50	1.698970	60	5.25	65	5.39	75	5.67	80	5.84
60	1.778151	75	5.67	85	6.08	90	6.28	100	10
70	1.845098	90	6.28	95	6.64	100	10	-	-
80	1.903089	100	10	100	10	-	-	-	-

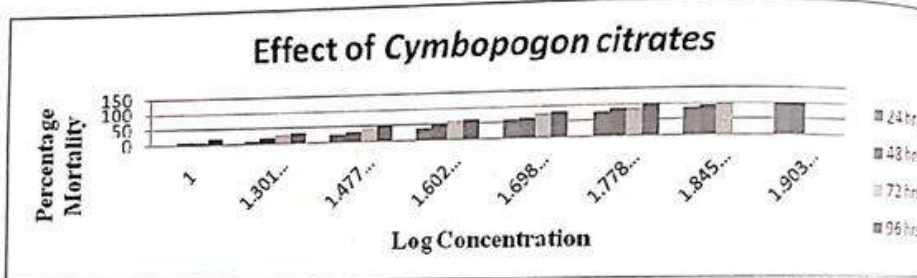


Fig-1- Percentage mortality of insect when exposed to different concentration of ethanolic extract of *Cymbopogon citrates* in mg/100gm.

Exposed Period	24hrs	48hrs	72hrs	96hrs
LC ₅₀	38.09	27.42	24.38	20.89

Table 2: LC₅₀ value of insect *Tribolium confusum* treated with ethanolic extract of *Cymbopogon citrates* in mg/100gm.

Table 3- percentage mortality of insect when exposed to different concentration of ethanolic extract of *Zingiber officinale* in mg/100gm.

Conc. in mg/100gm.	Log conc.	24hrs		48hrs		72hrs		96hrs	
		% dead	probit	% dead	probit	% dead	probit	% dead	probit
10	1	00	0	10	3.72	15	3.96	25	4.33
20	1.301029	5	3.36	25	4.33	25	4.33	35	4.61
30	1.477121	15	3.96	45	4.87	50	5	50	5
40	1.602059	30	4.48	75	5.67	65	5.39	70	5.67
50	1.698970	50	5	80	5.84	85	6.04	100	10
60	1.778151	65	5.39	90	6.28	100	10	-	-

70	1.845098	85	6.04	100	10	-	-	-	-
80	1.903089	100	10	-	-	-	-	-	-

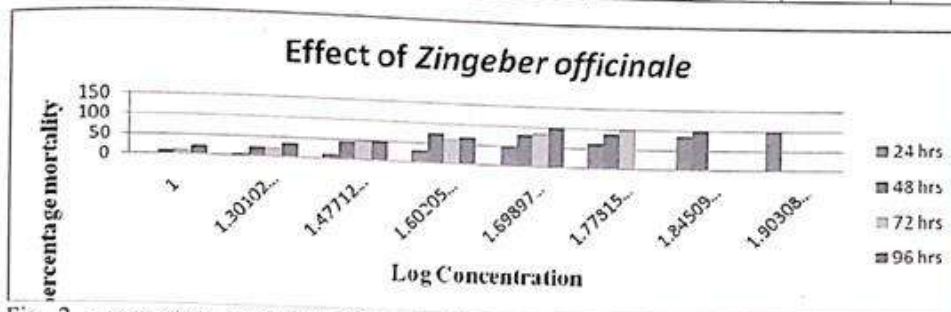


Fig. 2 - percentage mortality of insect when exposed to different concentration of ethanolic extract of *Zingiber officinale* in mg/100gm.

Exposed Period	24hrs	48hrs	72hrs	96hrs
LC ₅₀	39.90	23.99	21.93	18.37

Table 4 : LC₅₀ value of insect *Tribolium confusum* treated with ethanolic extract of *Zingiber officinale* in mg/ 100gm.

In the present study Table 1 and 3 shows high mortality was observed in *Zingiber officinale* as compared to *Cymbopogon citratus*. It was found that % mortality in *Cymbopogon citratus* is higher after 96 hrs. It was also seen that as the concentration increases from 10 mg/ml to 80 mg/ml the % mortality also increases from 0.00 to 100 % after 24 hrs. After 48 hrs %mortality also increases from 10.00 to 90% in *Cymbopogon citrates* and 10 -100 % in *Zingiber officinale*. After 72 hrs % mortality change from 10% to 100% and it was observed that after 96 hrs %mortality increases from 20 to 100% in *Cymbopogon citrates* and 25- 100 % in *Zingiber officinale*. It was recorded that %mortality in *Zingiber officinale* is higher after 96hrs. In the above study *Cymbopogon citratus* prove to be less effective as compared to *Zingiber officiale* against stored grain pest.

Table 2 and 4 shows the LC50 value for the above toxicants. It was found that the LC 50 value for *Cymbopogon citrates* and *Zingiber Officinale* decreases as the period of exposure increases. The LC50 value range from 38.09 to 20.89 for *Cymbopogon citrates* and *Lc50* value for *Zingiber Officinale* is from 39.90 to 18.37.

Conclusion:

From the present study it is concluded that the ethanolic extract of plant material (*Cymbopogon citratus* and *Zingiber Officinale*) posses promising insecticidal effects and could be a potential grain protectant against *Tribolium confusum*, red flour beetle.

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11.

ROLE OF SOCIAL AND TRADITIONAL DETERMINANTS IN MATERNAL MORTALITY

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Abstract: India is a highly populated country with the highest numbers of maternal deaths globally. In many societies, girls and women suffer systematic discrimination in access to power, prestige and resources. Health effects of discrimination can be immediate and brutal. Gender divisions within society also affect health through less visible biosocial processes, whereby girls' and women's lower social status and lack of control over resources exposes them to health risks. (WHO, 2010). Women's lack of decision making, a lesser value placed on their lives, and the health system's neglect of issues affecting women. Son preference, social stigma and lack of care is also overarching determinant of maternal death. The burden of costs for maternal health care among the population living in slums is often significant. This paper analyses the implications in maternal mortality in India, the maternal healthcare-delivery system at different levels, and the role of social-economic and traditional determinants. It identifies the causes for limited success in improving maternal health indicators and suggests future actions to improve the situation.

Introduction: "The maternal mortality has been defined by WHO as death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death (and) is intended for countries that wish to identify deaths occurring in pregnancy, child birth up to 6 weeks after the end of pregnancy but where the cause of death cannot be identified precisely" (WHO cited in Royston, Mauldin, 1994). Though India has made a considerable progress in improving the overall health status of its population but it is far from satisfaction. The pace of decline of maternal mortality has been quite low. The neonatal mortality is primarily consequences of endogenous factors, which are largely governed by the maternal causes and thereby call for the monitoring of maternal mortality ratio in the population. "The results of large-scale survey have however shown that there was no decline in MMR over time indicating an urgent public health concern. The complications of pregnancies and the births are found to be the leading causes of deaths and disability among women of reproductive age. The health problems of mothers and new-borns arise as a result of synergistic effects of malnutrition, poverty, illiteracy, unhygienic living conditions, infections and unregulated fertility. At the same time, poor infrastructure and ineffective public health services is also responsible for low inadequate obstetric care. The exact ascertainment of the situation could be monitored with the availability of MMR estimate and causes of maternal deaths" (Pandey, 2003; pg.1).

It is gradually being recognized that health consequences are a result not only of biological and individual risk factors but also of social factors like wealth, ethnic background, gender, education and so on. Disparities in women's access to information, decision making and life opportunities contribute to their ill health and levels of well-being. Governmental choices and social organization that distribute power and resources unequally across populations reproduce unequal health outcomes. Together, the structural factors and circumstances of daily life constitute the social determinants of health and are responsible for a major part of health discriminations. These social determining factor shape unequal health outcomes and produce health inequalities, it is being acknowledged that it is possible to improve health outcomes by considering and acting upon noticeable social determining factor This then is the core of the social determinants approach that we use to analyse Maternal Health. Additionally, we recognize that health

inequities because of structural factors like unequal opportunities, unequal access to resources and power inequalities are an issue of social justice and therefore of human rights. (Nimbiar, Muralidharan, 2017)

Maternal mortality rates reflect disparities between wealthy and poor countries more than any other measure of health. A woman's chance of dying or becoming disabled during pregnancy and childbirth is closely connected to her social and economic status, the norms and values of her culture, and the geographic remoteness of her home. By and large, the poorer and more marginalized a woman is, the greater her risk of death. The number of maternal deaths is highest in rural India where women are least likely to have skilled attendance at delivery, such as a midwife, doctor or other trained health professional. Likewise, within India, it is the poorest and least educated women who are most vulnerable to maternal death and disability (UNFPA, 2012). "The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that, of 358,000 maternal deaths occurring globally each year, 63,000 occur in India - this represents approximately 18% of all maternal deaths worldwide. Estimates of the global burden of disease show that India alone contributed 25% to disability-adjusted life-years lost due to maternal conditions. India is making determined efforts to reduce maternal mortality and achieve the fifth Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of bringing down the maternal mortality ratio from 178 in 2012 to 100 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2015" (Vora et al, 2015: pg. 1).

The traditional Indian systems of medicine are male oriented and male dominated. They largely ignore the women's diseases. The only traditional medicine available to women was in the hands of dais who dealt mainly with pregnancy and delivery. Factors tending to upsurge in maternal death include obstructed labor, malnutrition, poverty, overburden, lack of primary health care, parasitic disease. Cultural factors also promote maternal deaths in many areas, such as low status and neglect to girls and women, polygamy, early marriages and childbearing, underfeeding and dietary practices during pregnancy, and double standards of sexual ethics resulting in clandestine abortion or pre-pubertal marriage. Some approaches to reverse this tragedy include antenatal care with risk referral, small family norm, family planning, adult education, training and supervision of traditional birth attendants, maternity waiting homes, decentralized maternal-child health care, provision of legal,

medical abortion, preferably contra-gestational agents and prostaglandins, blood banks at delivery units, standardized obstetric care, and compulsory education of girls and later marriage.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CAUSES AND DETERMINANTS: The structural and social determinants of maternal health.

- **Individual characteristics** of women like age, parity, knowledge of services, previous obstetric history and so on;
- **Family characteristics** – economic status, access to resources, support from natal and marital family, marital relationship;
- **Community context** – rural-urban-tribal, social position (class, caste, ethnicity), social capital, distance to facilities;
- **Culture and social values** – women's status, gender norms, religion, health beliefs, social cohesion.
- **Social Causes:** Social pressure on women to bear male children; boy preference, an ingrained socio-economic factor and forcing women to conceive again and again to try to bear a male baby may be a social requirement. But how about the woman's nutrition and health status. Not merely she is affected psychologically and emotionally, she has no value in the family until such time she bears a male child. Not merely this results in risk of survival to the mother but it leads to maternal mortality. Also the women whom we have met and spoken to also preferred male children to girl child.

Gender issues:

In many cultures, girls and women suffer methodical discrimination in access to power, prestige and resources. Health effects of discrimination can be instantaneous and ruthless. Gender divisions within society also affect health through less visible biosocial processes, whereby girls' and women's lower social status and lack of control over resources exposes them to health risks. Women's lack of decision making, a lesser value placed on their lives, and the health system's neglect of issues affecting women. Son preference, social stigma and lack of care is also predominant determinant of maternal death. The burden of costs for maternal health care among the population living in slums is often significant. "Data from the NFHS 3 conducted in 2005–2006 indicated that a majority of men think that husband and wife should make decisions jointly but that the husband should have the final word. This has implications for the health-seeking behaviour of women, who may be dependent on their husband's permission to access health services" (Linda et al, 2013; pg.1).

Cultural practices surrounding pregnancy

One main system in which socio-cultural norms and practices threaten the health of pregnant women is their replacement for modern medical practices. This is predominantly true of poor backgrounds where there is a greater reliance on traditional values and beliefs - **perhaps a direct result of a lack of education.**

Eventually, there is no simple solution to the deep-rooted socio-cultural factors that play such an important role in the well-being of pregnant women. These issues, whether they be gender norms that mean women must continue to take on greater domestic workloads than men well into their pregnancies, or traditional practices that lead to pregnant

The perception that girl children are liable has been the root cause of infanticides

Economic issues: The prohibitive cost to emergency intervention in labour, women may even have no cash available in terms of seeking medicare in such emergency; this may be one of the causes for delay in seeking medicare and services. If community help is sought to reach the PHCs or Hospital, there were occasions, the women deposed before us, that community leaders might override even husband's wishes to save the woman from maternal mortality

Health services – availability of services (emergency obstetric care, blood availability), skilled staff, acceptability of services, fees and charges for services;

Structural determinants – laws, policies, budgets, education, social protection, and so on. In the framework proposed by WHO, although cultural and social norms are presented under structural factors, we believe that they also stem from the community context and can also be considered as intermediary factors.

The urban population in India is one of the largest in the world, with many living in urban slums. A study on women's reproductive health showed that a significant lower proportion of women living in slum areas compared with women living in non-slum areas had ever used contraceptives, were less likely to use skilled attendants at delivery, and less likely to receive postpartum check-

women receiving insufficient medical care, are ingrained into the lifestyle of a population. The belief that pregnant women should be discouraged from eating particular foods, including fruit, vegetables and certain high-caloric foods; these are foods that tend to be nutritionally important during pregnancy.

Caste and Religion

In societies marked by racial discrimination and exclusion, people's belonging to a marginalized racial/ethnic group affects every aspect of their status, opportunities and trajectory throughout the life-course. Health status and consequences among oppressed racial/traditional groups are often significantly poorer than those listed in more privileged groups or than population averages.

Almost 45 percent of the women who died were from scheduled tribes and a further 17 percent were from scheduled castes:

culture and other issues: Maternal death is often not only a result of technical incompetence or medical negligence, but is also caused by superstitions and cultural practices and deliveries attended by traditional birth attendants; also lack of easy access due to lack of transportation facilities has also been quoted as one of the contributing cause. Actions people take or do not take for their health e.g. attending or refusing to antenatal care by pregnant women or seeking help only when complications arise. Example Mother-in-law stopped her from attending to antenatal check-ups and that she could not disobey her. Young women below the age of 18 years getting married, forced into conception within a year, face obstructed labour, because their body is not mature for motherhood and even child care. Death due to a number of biological factors occur. First child birth is risky for

the adolescent mother and many cases of young mother dying in maternity.

Geographical location

Women from remote villages were especially vulnerable and were excluded from care were those in remote hamlets, a typical feature of most tribal villages as well as most of rural India. Families revealed that these villages did not receive any services at all.

Other issues: unwanted pregnancies and resorting to abortions through dais and quacks lead to complications and maternal death.

Health system factors

Lack of availability of emergency obstetric care and its poor quality emerged as a significant issue from our analysis of maternal deaths. Blood seemed to be unavailable in emergencies. In situations of emergency, blood transfusion was either delayed or inadequate. Another probable causes of death such as post-partum haemorrhage, anaemia and ante-partum haemorrhage. However, post-partum care was found to be highly inadequate both within the facility and in the community. Post-partum care largely seemed to be absent in facilities and women were discharged soon after delivery and families left to fend for them in the case of any complication. Once the woman was discharged from a ty over the other is hard to say. Poverty and lack of economic ability to buy food or access food leads to a variety of results unfavourably impacting on the health of people particularly women and the girl child.

All these factors work simultaneously and thus the unbroken chain of reasons originating from the socio-economic determinants cannot be over ruled.

Structural Factors

Several system-induced susceptibilities could be seen in the narratives. Policies and programmes of the government meant to improve health outcomes, actually affect the most vulnerable most adversely. The impact of the family planning programme and the two child norm on front-line workers affects maternal health.

Education and Awareness:

Eliminating gender difference in mortality rates would help reduce child and infant mortality rates.

Encourage women to avail all health services for safe pregnancy, delivery and child survival and curbing infanticide practices. Prominence should be given to government benefit schemes for women and girl child. Connecting adolescent girls groups and PRI groups for health issues related to body mapping, reproductive health, family welfare, girl child protection, institutional delivery, to eliminate sex determination tests and work for gender equality. To start operation theatres in PHCs to facilitate family planning services and medical termination of pregnancies.

To educate the mother of the merits of antenatal care, institutional delivery, importance of exclusive breast feeding, immunization, home care for diarrhoea; all these are meant to create awareness among family members to provide support to women during pregnancies and deliveries

facility, there seemed to be no system of following her up at home and providing any care to her. Further, due to refusal by the admitting hospital due to lack of funds and other reasons of the women who dies visited three or more facilities seeking care when they were faced with an obstetric emergency. Also difficulty in getting vehicles to transport women from one place to another, families often also narrated that they faced difficulties in getting designated ambulances or vehicles to come to their homes to pick up women during an emergency.

SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN AND HEALTH.

1. Government allocated funds for BPL families, do not reach the beneficiaries for whom it is intended for. In spite of many possessing a BPL Card, So many 2. Poverty being the main issue, it obfuscates and compromises the health of the people, especially women and children. Women are caught up in the vicious cycle of lack of food, nutrition leading to anaemia. Poor women crying for jobs that can supplement their family income so that a little more can be put for child care and for their own wellbeing.

3. Pregnancy and malnutrition being a deadly combination makes susceptible many lives and causing maternal deaths.

4. Economic causes masked in social ethos and cultural practices and vice versa. Which one takes priori

Conclusion:

In India, economic status, gender, and social status are all diligently interconnected when influencing use of and access to maternal and reproductive health care. Appropriate care and attention should be given to how these societal factors interplay in making and sustaining injustice when designing policies and programs to reach justifiable progress toward improved maternal and reproductive health. In the primary care setting, even though time may be a scarce resource, it is important to be mindful of social and cultural factors that can negatively impact on patient well-being.

There is a usual difference between discrimination and inequality in the study of health outcomes. Discrimination mirrors the totality of differences between persons, regardless of the source of these differences and, in particular, regardless of whether or not these sources stem from actions within a person's control. Unfairness reflects that part of inequality that is produced by factors outside a person's control. Hence, while inequality may not be seen as "biased", unfairness is properly regarded as being discriminating.

A Countrywide provision for modus operandi and updated technology is a must. A storehouse of awareness and knowledge, is out there awaiting the attention of our people. Let new science, new technology and new management be henceforth our escort. Ones this transition takes place India to get rid of Maternal Mortality.

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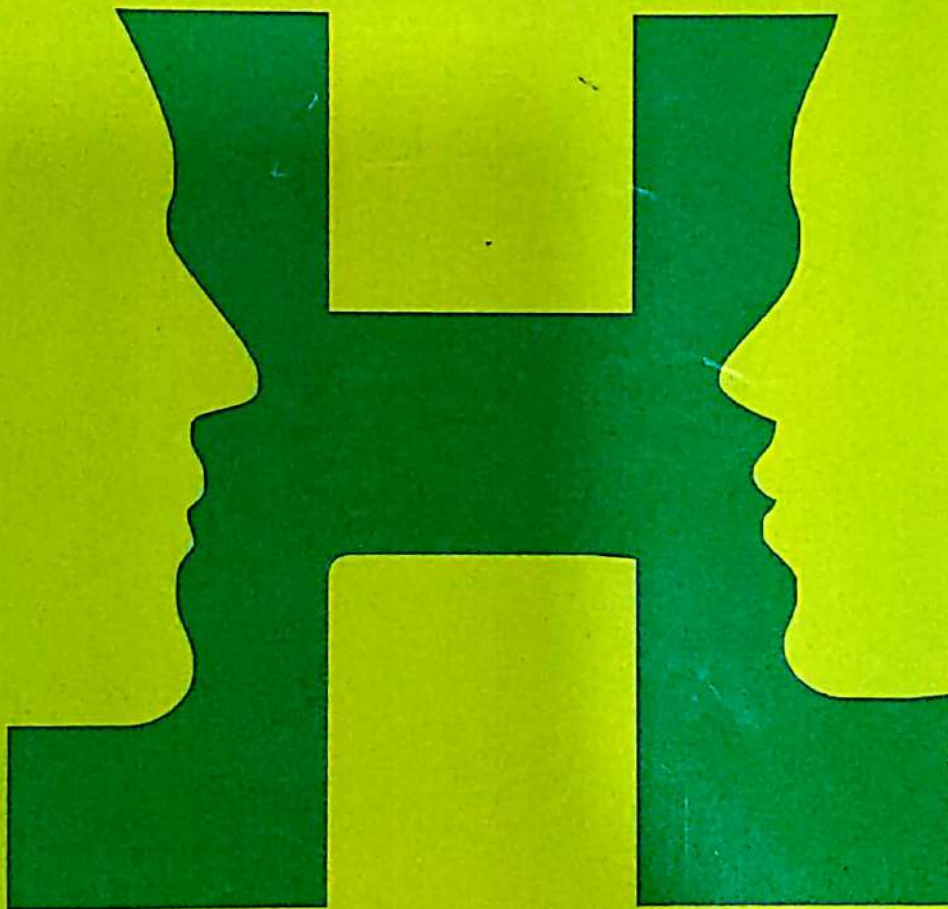
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Study of some ecological aspects of Kamwadi River at Bhiwandi, Dist. Thane

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Introduction

The ecosystem of a river includes biotic (living) interactions amongst plants, animals and micro-organisms, as well as abiotic (nonliving) physical and chemical interactions.

Larger river systems tend to be more turbulent, and particles in the water increasingly attenuate light as depth increases. Seasonal and diurnal factors might also play a role in light availability. Additional influences on light availability include cloud cover, altitude, and geographic position (Brown 1987).

In larger river systems, however, the concentrations of most nutrients, dissolved salts, and pH decrease as distance increases from the river's source.

Oxygen is likely the most important chemical constituent of river systems, as all aerobic organisms require it for survival. Oxygen is a byproduct of photosynthesis, so systems with a high abundance of aquatic algae and plants may also have high concentrations of oxygen during the day. These levels can decrease significantly during the night when primary producers switch to respiration.

Pollutant sources of river systems are hard to control because they derive, over a very wide area and enter the system. Agricultural fields often deliver large quantities of sediments, nutrients, and chemicals to nearby streams and rivers. Urban and residential areas can also add to this pollution when contaminants are accumulated on impervious surfaces such as roads and parking lots that then drain into the system. Elevated nutrient concentrations, especially nitrogen and phosphorus which are key components of fertilizers, can increase periphyton growth, which can be particularly dangerous in slow moving streams. Another pollutant, acid rain, forms from sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide from factories and power stations. This can lower the pH affecting all trophic levels from algae to vertebrates (Brown 1987).

There are number of industries situated along the either river's banks, adding their effluents at various localities namely Ambivil, Ulhas Nagar, Dombivil, Bhiwandi and Thane City and loading the waterbody with pollutants heavily. There is a considerable load of the domestic waste water also addition to the river.

part from the domestic waste, the Bhiwandi city is specially dealt with the innumerable textile industries like powerlooms, dying factories and animal husbandry. Kamwadi River, flows through the Bhiwandi city which was once considered as the port for transportation of the exported and the imported goods (spices, etc.).The status at present of the Kamwadi River is that, due to the dumping of the chemicals eluted from the textile industries, the domestic of the human population and the animal husbandry, the river is extremely polluted.

From the records of the Bhiwandi Nizampur Municipal Corporation (BNMC), the cleaning is carried out every year. Observing the mentioned details and the information provided, the study will be carried out on ecological aspects of the Kamwadi River and the physical, chemical and biological parameters will be studied at three different sites in relation to its surrounding. The conditions observed at one instance will change at the other, as the rivers are dynamic in nature. Therefore despite of earlier findings, reinvestigation of the hydrological conditions is essential.

Aims And Objectives:

- To study biodiversity of River.
- To analyze the hydro-biological variation and factors which limits the productivity of the River.
- To study the adverse effects of the human activities on the environmental aspects of the River.
- To study the tropic level of the River.
- To identify the limitations that is the outcome of the industrialization and manhandling.

Materials and Methods:

The Water Samples were collected every month from January to December in the Morning Hours between 9 to 11am, in Polythene Bottles. The Water samples were immediately brought in to Laboratory for the Estimation of various Physico-chemical Parameters like Temperature of Water, pH were recorded by using Thermometer and Digital pH Meter. Specific conductivities were measured by using digital conductivity meter. While other Parameters Such as Hardness, Chloride, Biological oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Dissolved Oxygen were Estimated in the Laboratory By using Standard

laboratory methods. The procedures for estimation of different parameters of water will be carried out as mentioned by the American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, Water Environment federation (2005). In addition to this, detergent, oils and grease in water will also be quantitatively estimated as per the guidance of APHA AWWA WEF (2005).

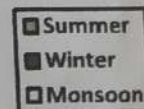
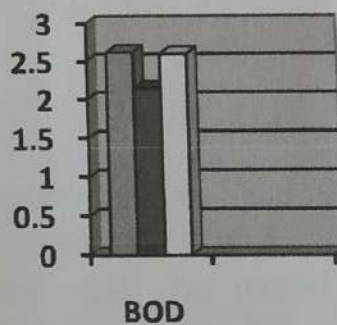
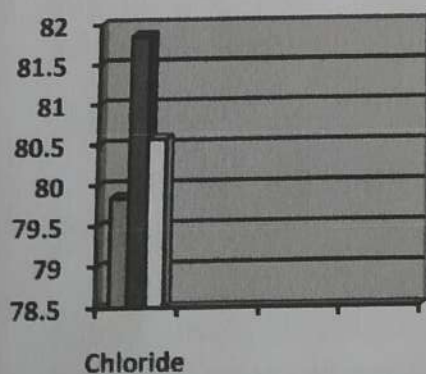
Result and Discussion:

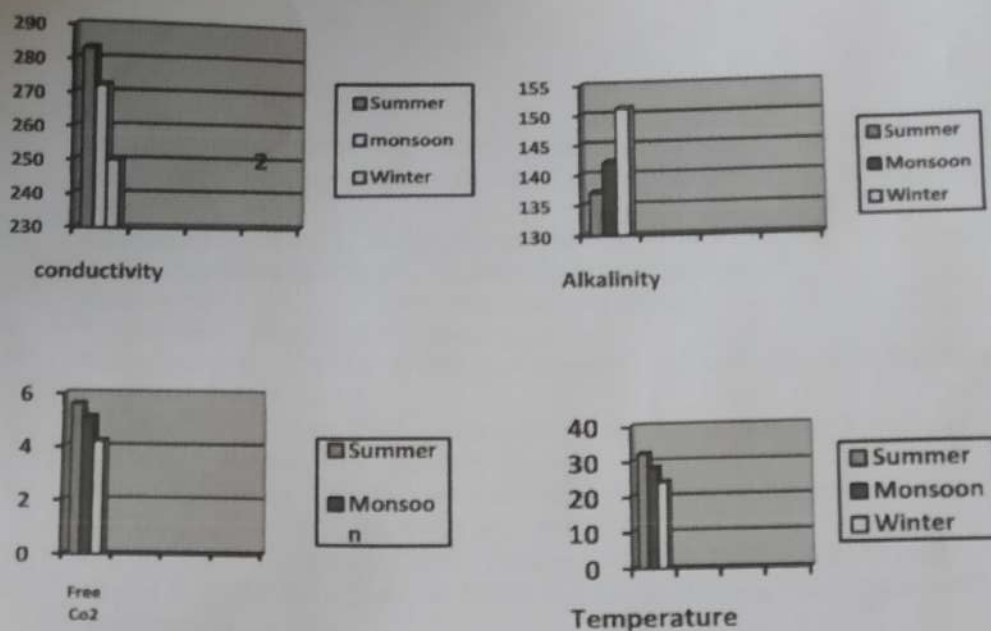
Chemical Parameter of water Sample

(Biostatistics representation of Chemical properties)

Parameters	Summer	C.V%	Monsoon	C.V%	Winter	C.V%
Water Temperature	32.01±1.32		28±0.78		24±2.36	
Odour	No		No		No	
PH	7.4±0.03		7.5±0.08		7.3±0.05	
Conductivity	283±0.05		272±0.07		250±0.04	
Chloride	79.84±1.2		81.85±1.52		80.57±1.28	
Hardness	260.5±0.06		265.3±0.08		264.1±0.07	
BOD	2.611±1.20		2.149±2.5		2.59±2.3	
COD	6.32±0.03		4.94±0.08		6.216±0.05	
DO	8.83±0.05		7.67±0.09		10.4±0.06	
Alkalinity	137±1.2		142±1.7		151±1.4	
Free carbon dioxide	5.6±2.2		5.1±2.4		4.2±2.25	

Graphical Representation:





(Temp in $^{\circ}\text{C}$, conductivity in $\mu\text{mho/cm}$, All other parameters in mg/l)

There was no significant change in the pH value during the observation period; the observed values were in the range 6.9 to 7.5, alkalinity, conductivity decreased with decrease in temperature i.e., from summer to winter. Concentration of chemical parameters like Dissolved Oxygen, Free Carbon Dioxide, Alkalinity, Total Hardness, Chloride, Biological Oxygen Demand, Chemical Oxygen Demand, was within the permissible limits during period of study. BOD remained less than 3 in all cases, showing normal microbial activity. Physico-chemical parameters affected the primary production in different Areas. The physico-chemical of chemical characteristics of water samples in the study area suggested that there was no harmful chemical contamination.

Conclusion:

All the physical and chemical properties of Kamwadi river, Bhiwandi, Dist. Thane. were within desirable limits. The results obtained from the present investigation shall be useful in future management of the reservoir. The physico-chemical characteristics of reservoir water suggested that there was no harmful to pisciculture and irrigation.

Acknowledgements:

We express our sincere thanks to the management of the Aqsa Educational Society and the Principal Ms. Farid Oneza of Aqsa Women's Degree College, Bhiwandi for providing necessary facilities



and giving us the opportunity to participate in the seminars. Also motivating to do the best.

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AI DUAL CAMERA

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The Hijab Debate: My Hijab My Right

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Abstract: This study focuses on the dispute that there is an on-going political debate and controversy over Hijab. This paper examines the individual choice and veiling motives of Muslim woman. This study is based upon the perspective of 100 adult Muslim women students living in India who practice a form of physical hijab on a daily basis. Hijab is a symbol of modesty and privacy worn by Muslim women. Wearing headscarf is more of their personal choice, personal stand based on their unmoving faith in Islam. Hijab is their feminist identity- away from political or social manipulation. In this study, the role of society influenced women to wear hijab as well as their awareness of modern culture. Secularism is a foundation stone of India's Constitution, but unfortunately the line between the state and religion has distorted in recent years. A quantitative analysis has been conducted of over hundred women who are wearing hijab in India. The purpose of this study is to study and simplify the meaning of hijab and the assertion of wearing it. It is not a symbol of disruption but modesty. The Islamic practice of hijab (veiling) empowers those women who practice and if it has any influence upon feminist identity and body image.

Key Words: Women, Hijab, Empowerment, Secularism, faith

1. INTRODUCTION:

Our Indian Constitution comprises of both liberal, secular and communitarian dimensions. Over the last few weeks the issue of hijab (headscarf worn by Muslim women) has been often condemned in the Indian educational institutions surrounded with arguments and explanations. All belligerent sides are fanatical with the Muslim female body judging her dressing, her attire, or uncovering her hijab. Unfortunately the present socio-political environment which is often aggressive towards the Muslims and in particular, Muslim women, this study is needed to understand hijab and what it means to women who wear it.

Wearing a hijab or not wearing one has become more of a political debate rather than individual choice. Don't the Muslim women have the right to make their own choice and have the freedom to abide by their religious values and to openly practice their chosen faith? This paper examines the personal choice and veiling motives of Muslim woman. The idea of Muslim women as passive receivers of conventional political and secular narratives imposed upon them. This hijab (Islamic scarf) seems to have created a controversy in India and media have abused the matter even further. The argument of the hijab has actually exposed the character of the Indian society/ mentality with reference to the Muslim community.

Hijab has created a controversy in India. Unfortunately innocent Muslim girls are becoming unwitting pawns of political forces whose ideology and ideas are the opposite of the ideas that define India in our Constitution. It's not about Muslim girls being denied access to education but giving them the liberty and freedom to follow what they want to. Wearing headscarf is more of a personal choice based on one's religious faith in Islam. For them these women wearing hijab is their feminist identity- away from political or social manipulation

2. Methodology:

This qualitative and quantitative study examines however, if at all, the Islamic practice of hijab (veiling) empowers those women who practice it and if it has any influence upon feminist identity and body image. So as to analyse in to the idea of hijab, a study was conducted that self-addressed views of students in a Muslim minority institutions. As an exploratory study, a quantitative design was chosen to gather data about Muslim student's perceptions of hijab and

religiosity. Data was collected using questionnaire by means of Google form and few students interviewed in person by the researcher. Responses from 100 students were analysed and 10 in-depth case studies were conducted.

2.1 Understanding Hijab

In the Islamic tradition, both men and women are required to dress modestly. Muslim women conventionally cover their hair with a head scarf called hijab. The purpose of the hijab is to protect women from the male stare and not to constrain women.

In the Qur'an, the term hijab refers to a barrier or screen in the literal or symbolic sense. It is a curtain of some sort that partitions an individual from another. Hijab means curtain, separation, wall and, in other words, anything that hides, masks and protects something”.

Verses that have to do with hijab are as follows:

1. Allah says (interpretation of the meaning):

“And tell the believing women to lower their gaze (from looking at forbidden things), and protect their private parts (from illegal sexual acts) and not to show off their adornment except only that which is apparent (like both eyes for necessity to see the way, or outer palms of hands or one eye or dress like veil, gloves, head cover, apron), and to draw their veils all over Juyubihinna (i.e. their bodies, faces, necks and bosoms) and not to reveal their adornment except to their husbands, or their fathers, or their husband’s fathers, or their sons, or their husband’s sons, or their brothers or their brother’s sons, or their sister’s sons, or their (Muslim) women (i.e. their sisters in Islam), or the (female) slaves whom their right hands possess, or old male servants who lack vigour, or small children who have no sense of feminine sex. And let them not stamp their feet so as to reveal what they hide of their adornment. And all of you beg Allah to forgive you all, O believers, that you may be successful.” [Al-Nur 24:31]

2. Allah says (interpretation of the meaning):

“And as for women past childbearing who do not expect wedlock, it is no sin on them if they discard their (outer) clothing in such a way as not to show their adornment. But to refrain (i.e. not to discard their outer clothing) is better for them. And Allah is All-Hearer, All-Knower.” [Al-Nur 24:60]

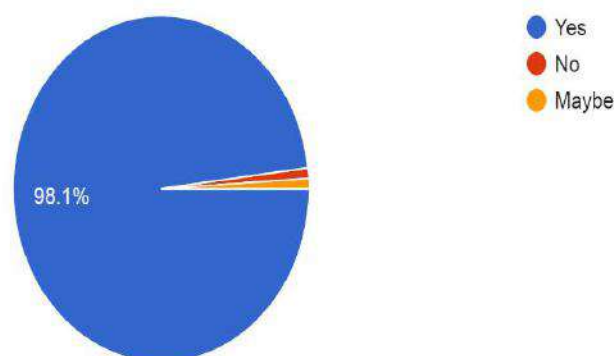
“Women past childbearing” are those who no longer menstruate, so they can no longer get pregnant or bear children.

2.2 Data and Graphs

Graph 1

Do you wear Hijab

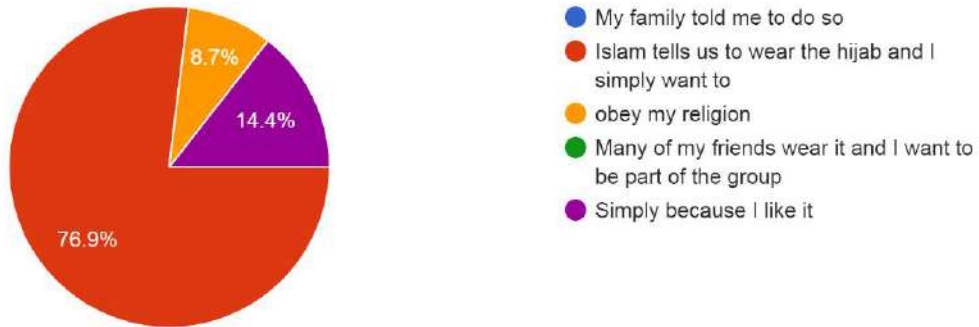
104 responses



Graph 2

What is the most important reason that you are wearing the Hijab

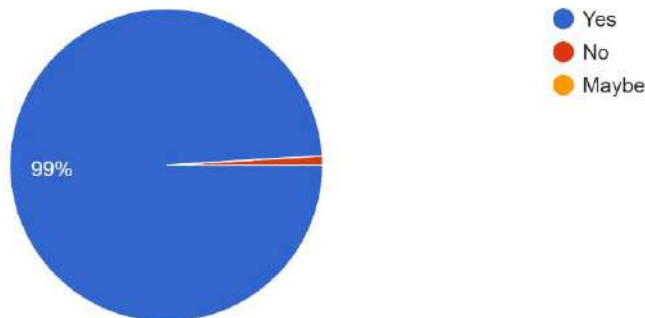
104 responses



Graph 3

Do you feel that wearing a hijab gives you more respect

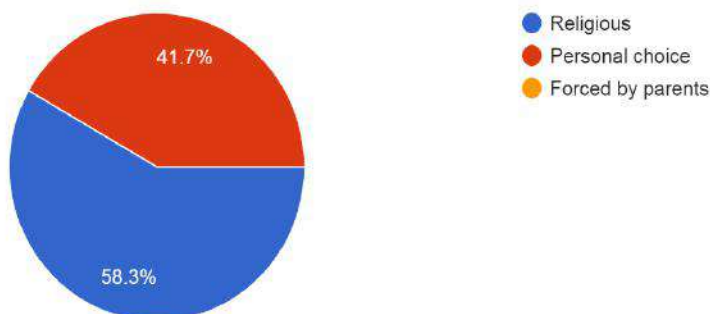
104 responses



Graph 4

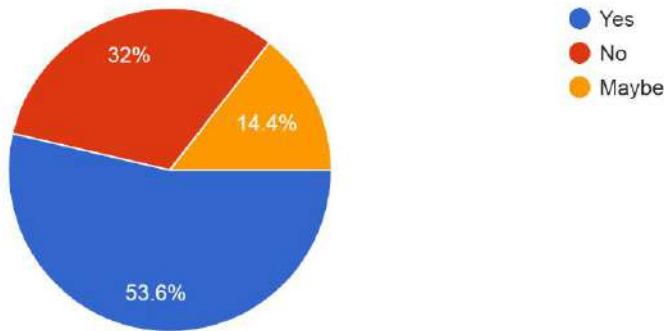
In your opinion wearing Hijab is it completely religious or to some point - political, personal choice or social

103 responses



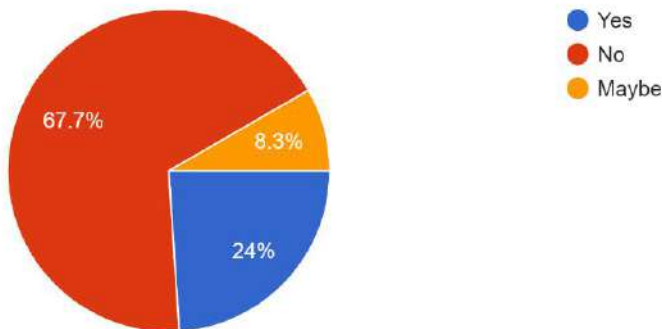
Graph 5

Why do you think that wearing Hijab is becoming an issue now in a certain part of the world
97 responses



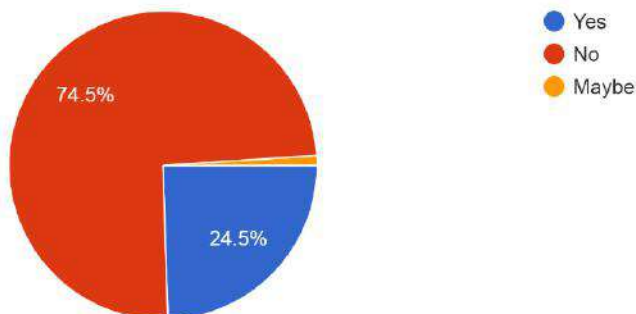
Graph 6

Do you feel that wearing hijab is a kind of sexual segregation or dominance
96 responses



Graph 7

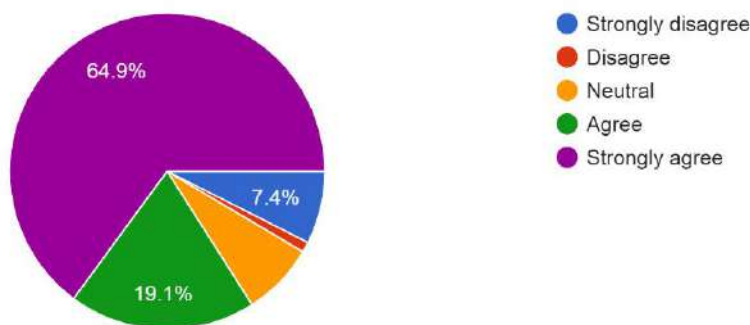
Do you feel hijab is a barrier to your education, empowerment or other activities
98 responses



Graph 8

Would you agree that, in general, wearing the hijab enhances a woman's beauty and empowers her

94 responses



2.3 Hijab Controversy

Arguments with reference to hijab have increased public responsiveness about traditional multiplicity. Veiling, unveiling or re-veiling is personal choice of Muslim women. However Muslim girl students wore the hijab from personal choice and their decision to wear it was related to their relationship with God.

The hijab has aroused feeling of hate and doubt and not of pity or confusion. Unfortunately women student wearing hijab have found themselves targets of ethnic violence in educational institutions and discrimination leading to anti-Muslim sentiment arising from labelling in the media. However these students are asking to be freed from the stereotypes placed on them because of the tradition and religion they follow.

“Investigations in France and elsewhere have found that most Muslim women, whether they wear the hijab or not, perceive prejudice as the primary source of their oppression, and Islam as providing rights and protection against oppression”. (Windle, 2004. Pp.99)

2.4 Case studies:

The vast majority of the answers to the question about the hijab mentioned religiosity. The majority of Muslim women students agreed that the believing women must cover their hair by putting on hijab in the presence of men who do not have a direct family relationship with them.

Sana Shaikh Says, “I think hijab should not be banned because it's the person's own right whether she want to wear it or not. No constitution has written something about banning any religious wear”.

Momin Masera says, ‘Mai ye kahongi ki ki hijab per hamara huq hai or hamari zindagi ka ek part hai hijab per band lagana galat hai or mai es khilaf hu government se guzarish hai ki humse hamar huq na le’.

Ansari Misbah says, ‘Mujhe hijab cahiye. Wahi me hamari sharam. Haya sab kuch h or education k liye to bohat hi zaruri h’.

Saba Muqem says, ‘There can be no comparison as both the women's (Muslim and non-Muslim) protect their body's by different clothing as in Islam the outfit is named hijab and in non-Muslim those are named as scarf or shawls’.

Another students said, ‘Like surakhsha kawach.....jaise corona se bachne k liye mask zaroori hai waise hi bure logo se bachne k liye hijab..... really I like hijab it's my identity’.

Rukhsar says, ‘Hijab is our precious cloth that gives us respect and cover our body, beautifies our soul, Islam has given this right to us no one can take it from us’.

3. CONCLUSION:

There is a need to expand our understanding and depictions of Muslim women away from the hijab and indeed outside clothing practices. It is essential to recognize and acknowledge the fact that the Hijab is a ubiquitously powerful symbol of Muslim women. Students should be forced to choose between her faith and education

These women students are knowingly choosing on their own how they want to express their faith and values. They are exercising their own agency through their choice to wear hijab. There is an urgent need of improving the social conditions of Muslim women and giving them more opportunities to express themselves as that would guarantee a fulfilment of real individual freedom and would allow for a social and political rather than simply a cultural management of their problems.

We need to stop judging serenely resolve this misconstruction and misunderstanding of hijab in the contemporary world cutting across geographical and cultural barriers.

There certainly exists a right to wear the veil. Moreover, it is true that the countless bills, laws, and cases banning or limiting this right in various European jurisdictions allude to the veil's inherent anti-feminist nature. The veil—or particular types of it— has been judged as difficult to reconcile with gender equality, with women's equal value, with their autonomy, dignity, and freedom

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13. Preparation of Vermicompost from Waste Paper and Plant Debris and to Find Out it's Effectiveness on the Growth of Plant with Reference to Compost

Shifa Jahangir Vinchu, Dr. Nisar Shaikh

Department of Zoology, AQSA Women's Degree College, Bhiwandi.

Abstract:

compost and vermicompost can be used for sustainable agriculture discouraging the use of chemical fertilizer. Vermicompost is rich in nutrients like carbon potassium, phosphorus nitrogen and magnesium, all these essential nutrients are derived from the waste. Composting with worms avoids the needless disposal of vegetative food wastes and enjoys the benefits of high quality compost. The earthworm is one of nature's pinnacle "soil scientists." Earthworms are liberated and cost effective farm relief. The worms are accountable for a variety of elements including turning common soil into superior quality. They break down organic matter and when they eat, they leave behind castings that are an exceptionally valuable type of fertilizer Vermiculture is ecofriendly since earthworms feed on anything that is biodegradable, vermicomposting then partially aids in the garbage disposal problems. No imported inputs required, worms are now locally available and the materials for feeding are abundant in the locality as market wastes, grasses, used papers and farm wastes. It is also highly profitable, both the worms and castings are saleable. Therefore an experiment was conducted in the month of November and December 2017 with the objectives to find the development and efficacy Vermicompost. A mixture of plant debris and paper is used in the ratio 1:1. In 60 days time excellent quality and quantity of compost was produced by the earthworm. Physical and chemical parameters were analysed during the period of 60 days.

Key word: Vermicompost, plant debris, paper, earthworm, organic fertilizer.

Introduction

A rapidly increasing population and high rate of industrialization has increased the problem of solid waste management. Traditionally solid waste management has evolved as mainly the removal of municipal wastes by hauling them out of the city boundaries and dumping them 'there'. The problem has further increased in cities because of shortage of dumping sites and strict environmental legislation; however, with the ever increasing tonnage of refuse due to the

expansion of urban centers, which implies increased collection, transportation and disposal costs, recycling is currently accepted as a sustainable approach to solid waste management. The best option to reduce the burden of municipal solid waste is recycling of organic waste into manure. One of the best method is vermicomposting.

Vermicomposting is a mesophilic process and is the process of ingestion, digestion, and absorption of organic waste carried out by earthworms followed by excretion of castings through the worm's metabolic system, during which their biological activities enhance the levels of plant-nutrients of organic waste. Compost and vermicompost are the end products of aerobic composting process, the later with using earthworms. Vermicompost possessed higher and more soluble level of major nutrients nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium and magnesium compared to the substrate or underlying soil, and normal compost. During the process, the nutrients locked up in the organic waste are changed to simple and more readily available and absorbable forms such as nitrate or ammonium nitrogen, exchangeable phosphorus and soluble potassium, calcium, magnesium in worm's gut. Vermicompost is often considered a supplement to fertilizers and it releases the major and minor nutrients slowly with significant reduction in C/N ratio, synchronizing with the requirement of plants. The chemical analyses of casts show two times available magnesium, 15 times available nitrogen and seven times available potassium compared to the surrounding soil (Bridgens, 1981). A number of references are available on the potential of earthworms in vermicomposting of solid waste particularly household waste (Appelhof et al., 1998). Advanced systems for vermicomposting are based on top feeding and bottom discharge of a raised reactor thus providing stability and control over the key areas of temperature, moisture and (Price, 1988). An improved mechanical separator, having a novel combing action, for removing live earthworms from vermicomposts has also been introduced by Price and Phillips (1990). The action of earthworms in the process of vermicomposting of waste is physical and biochemical. The physical process includes substrate aeration, mixing as well as actual grinding while the biochemical process is influenced by microbial decomposition of substrate in the intestine of earthworms (Hand et al., 1998). Various studies have shown that vermicomposting of organic waste accelerates organic matter stabilization (Neuhauser et al., 1998; Frederickson et al., 1997) and gives chelating and phytohormonal elements (Tomati et al., 1995) which have a high content of microbial matter and stabilised humic substances.

Vermicompost is accepted as humus biofertilizer, soil fertility booster, soil activator and soil conditioner with required plant nutrients of storage polysaccharides and structural polysaccharides, vitamins, enzymes, growth regulators and beneficial microorganisms like

nitrogen fixing, phosphate solubilising, denitrifying, decomposing bacteria and methanogenic bacteria. The recent realizations to maintain ecological balance for sustenance of agricultural production, farmers and scientists alike are aiming at finding an alternative to chemical agriculture

Material and methods

Plants waste is collected from botanical garden of Aqsa college campus and paper waste is procured from the Aqsa Society Office, Bhiwandi. The procured paper was shredded before using by means of a paper shredder. Earthworms were procured from Kulkarni and sons, Dombivali, India. For the present study, separate vermi-bed was made using, plant waste and paper waste for mass culture of *Eisenia fetida*. The culture was constantly monitored throughout the period of study with time by time spraying of water. Mature clitellate worms for experimental purpose were taken from this stock culture.

This experiment was carried out for 60 days. Two plastic tubs were filled with the mixture of plants waste and shredded paper. In the first tube 50 numbers of adult, mature, clitellate worms were taken from the stock culture and were uniformly released on the top of both the experimental container. In second container no earthworm are released. The experiments were conducted in the botanical garden of Aqsa Women's Degree College, Bhiwandi. The experiment was conducted in the months of November and december 2017. The containers were covered by mesh garden cloth and were observed daily in order to check the various parameters necessary for the survival and reproduction of earthworms. These two experiments were maintained for 60 days till the finely granular vermicompost was prepared.

During the experiments of composting process the material was analysed for different physico-chemical attributes such as total Nitrogen, available Phosphorus, exchangeable Potassium and pH, by using conventional methods as well as for earthworm number, cocoon production and weight loss of organic substrate. During this research experiment, the samples were examined at periodic intervals after 20, 40 and 60 days of vermicomposting.

Some Significant Properties Of Vermicompost :

- a) Vermicompost contains most nutrients in plant-available forms such as 'nitrates' (N), 'phosphates' (P), 'soluble' potassium (K), & magnesium (Mg) and 'exchangeable' phosphorus (P) & calcium' (Ca) .
- b) Vermicomposts have large particulate surface areas that provides many micro-sites for microbial activities and for the strong retention of nutrients .

nitrogen fixing, phosphate solubilising, denitrifying, decomposing bacteria and methanogenic bacteria. The recent realizations to maintain ecological balance for sustenance of agricultural production, farmers and scientists alike are aiming at finding an alternative to chemical agriculture

Material and methods

Plants waste is collected from botanical garden of Aqsa college campus and paper waste is procured from the Aqsa Society Office, Bhiwandi. The procured paper was shredded before using by means of a paper shredder. Earthworms were procured from Kulkarni and sons, Dombivali, India. For the present study, separate vermi-bed was made using, plant waste and paper waste for mass culture of *Eisenia fetida*. The culture was constantly monitored throughout the period of study with time by time spraying of water. Mature clitellate worms for experimental purpose were taken from this stock culture.

This experiment was carried out for 60 days. Two plastic tubs were filled with the mixture of plants waste and shredded paper. In the first tube 50 numbers of adult, mature, clitellate worms were taken from the stock culture and were uniformly released on the top of both the experimental container. In second container no earthworm are released. The experiments were conducted in the botanical garden of Aqsa Women's Degree College, Bhiwandi. The experiment was conducted in the months of November and december 2017. The containers were covered by mesh garden cloth and were observed daily in order to check the various parameters necessary for the survival and reproduction of earthworms. These two experiments were maintained for 60 days till the finely granular vermicompost was prepared.

During the experiments of composting process the material was analysed for different physico-chemical attributes such as total Nitrogen, available Phosphorus, exchangeable Potassium and pH, by using conventional methods as well as for earthworm number, cocoon production and weight loss of organic substrate. During this research experiment, the samples were examined at periodic intervals after 20, 40 and 60 days of vermicomposting.

Some Significant Properties Of Vermicompost :

- a) Vermicompost contains most nutrients in plant-available forms such as 'nitrates' (N), 'phosphates' (P), 'soluble' potassium (K), & magnesium (Mg) and 'exchangeable phosphorus (P) & calcium' (Ca).
- b) Vermicomposts have large particulate surface areas that provides many micro-sites for microbial activities and for the strong retention of nutrients .

- c) Vermicomposts are rich in 'microbial populations & diversity', particularly 'fungi', 'bacteria' and 'actinomycetes'.
- d) Researches show that vermicompost further stimulates plant growth even when plants are already receiving 'optimal nutrition'.
- e) Vermicompost has consistently improved seed germination, enhanced seedling growth and development and increased plant productivity much more than would be possible from the mere conversion of mineral nutrients into plant-available form.
- f) It was demonstrated by Grappelli & Tomati that the growth of ornamental plants after adding aqueous extracts from vermicompost showed similar growth patterns as with the addition of auxins, gibberellins and cytokinins .
- g) Atiyeh speculates that the growth responses of plants from vermicompost appears more like 'hormone-induced activity' associated with the high levels of humic acids and humates in vermicompost rather than boosted by high levels of plant-available nutrients. Several studies have found that earthworms effectively bioaccumulate or biodegrade several organic and inorganic chemicals including 'heavy metals', 'organochlorine pesticide' and 'polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons' (PAHs) residues in the medium in which it inhabits.
- h) There has been considerable evidence in recent years regarding the ability of vermicompost to protect plants against various pests and diseases either by suppressing or repelling them or by inducing biological resistance in plants to fight them or by killing them through pesticidal action.
- i) Vermicompost contains some antibiotics and actinomycetes which help in increasing the 'power of biological resistance' among the crop plants against pest and diseases. Pesticide spray was significantly reduced where earthworms and vermicompost were used in agriculture.

Result and Discussion

- Plant debris and paper waste material is characterized with high values of pH, organic carbon. However, other nutrient such as total nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium were found in very trace amounts. Excellent result was obtained for nutrient ratio carbon and nitrogen. The process of vermicomposting activity showed significantly changes in the physical and chemical properties of plant debris, and paper waste material that can be an important tool for organic compost farming. It is indicated in Table.1 that during

vermicomposting the pH declines (from 7.8 to 7.1) with the advancement of vermicomposting period (from 0 to 20 to 40 to 60 days).

Table 1:

Sr. No.	Parameters	0 Days	20 Days	40 Days	60 Days	Comments
01	pH	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.1	Excellent
02	Total Nitrogen	0.15	0.35	0.59	0.82	Excellent
03	Phosphorus	0.20	1.10	1.90	2.65	Good
04	Potassium	0.14	0.29	0.50	1.52	Excellent

Effect of Vermicompost on different physicochemical parameters of plant debris and paper waste. The result of Table 1 that the ratio of carbon and nitrogen and values phosphorus and potassium increased over 60 days of vermicomposting. Excellent values of total nitrogen (0.82%), phosphorus (2.65%) and potassium (1.52%) were compared with control (0day).

Conclusion

The results from the casting analysis had revealed that the organic waste of plant debris and paper waste can be converted into usable form with its excellent nutrient release. The vermicompost is a eco friendly and cost effective methods. It is a perfect method for the management of solid waste. To conclude vermicompost play a significant role in protecting environment as it uses waste as raw material and in building up of soil fertility and improving soil health for sustainable agriculture practices.

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Online Shopping and Compulsive Buying Tendencies amongst Females

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Abstract:

Internet and E-commerce has changed our lives and has swiftly developed globally. Online shopping has made life simple and innovative. It has transformed the buying patterns and preferences of customers. It is the easiest and most suitable mode of shopping. The accessibility of online shopping on the Internet can cause online compulsive buying. Considering the negative consequences of online compulsive buying, Internet tools for reminding of social norms are needed to reduce online compulsive buying. Compulsive buying is another concern seen amongst women. Attitude towards online shopping is becoming more and more popular for various reasons. Online shopping has become much stress-free and convenient as brands have started displaying their products online on the internet and phone. In our time everybody like to pass their free time by surfing here and there on the online shopping sites. People are addicted to it. The research sample included only women shoppers who indulge in online shopping. Accordingly, the objective of this study is to explore the relationship between conformity and online compulsive buying tendencies among females. The primary goal of this study is to understand the usability and buyers expectation of the online

shopping among females.

Key words: Online shopping, women, compulsive buying

Online Shopping and Compulsive Buying Tendencies amongst Females.

Introduction:

Explosion of e-commerce has led to moving of brands towards e-commerce technology for increased sale of their products. There is no doubt about it that e-commerce has made the businesses smooth, quick, faster and easier. Online shopping on E-Commerce form has boomed at a fast pace. Online apparel sales continue to grow with the rise of e-commerce websites and consumers' acceptance of online shopping. (Sharma, 2013)

Outlook towards online shopping is becoming more and more popular for multiple reasons. Online shopping has become much easier and convenient as brands have started displaying their products online on the internet and phone. In our time everybody like to pass their free time by surfing here and there on the online shopping sites. People are addicted to it. (Maheshwari, 2018)

Internet has developed as a convenient way to shop, more consumers have been liking online shopping. While the, the convenience of the Internet also grounds some negative effects on consumers. For example, consumers might experience unregulated consumption behaviour when they shop online. One of the uncontrolled consumption behaviours on the Internet is compulsive buying. Compulsive buying can be defined as chronic, repetitive, and excessive buying as a result of negative events or feelings (O'Guinn and Faber 1989)

In the course of the last decade online shopping has grown at a very fast pace. Internet has eventually become the primary need of today's life after food, clothing and shelter. This revolution has changed our lives and the way we shop and buy goods and services. With globalization companies have started using the

Internet with an objective of cutting marketing costs and thereby reducing the price of their products in order to stay ahead in heavy competition. Online shopping has become a part of our life. Nowadays shopping is unreasonable, needless and without actually requiring the said products/services and not purely for the purpose of sustaining some basic needs, such as the need of food, water, clothing etc. and very often it is done without actual requirement. The buying is repeatedly imprudent and the reasons behind it are not assessed sensibly and most of the time people do not even realize it.

Women buyers play a substantial role and their buying behaviour is significant. "Women's shopping motives can be hedonic and utilitarian. The hedonic shopping is done by women just for enjoyment and fun while as utilitarian type of shopping is done when a need or problem arises, a problem solver approach. They are motivated by other reasons like socializing and enjoyment" (Nazir et al, 2018. PP. 567). This study emphasizes on aspects that influence online-shopping behaviour amongst females. The factors that inspire the female buyers to shop-online and their attitudes towards online-shopping are considered. Online Shopping has transformed the opinion of the people to shop and made them risk takers in this regard. Online shopping behaviours include browsing, comparing, evaluating, and decision-making (Lim & Dubinsky, 2004). It has become a kind of addiction. Information, easy to use, satisfaction, security, proper utilization influence the customer and play a dominant role. Some of the popular online retailing companies in India are Amazon, Myntra, Flipkart etc.

Compulsive buying among females is characterised by constant need to spend unnecessary amount of money and time on the computer/mobile, neglecting of other duties and family, anxiety and irritability while not shopping. It is observed people visit these sites during stress and to relive anxiety or loneliness.

They often end up buying things which are neither wanted nor used that behaviour becomes the compulsive buying behaviour "Online Buying behaviour may be different in urban or rural area female because of diversity of income level, age factor, life style, family background, gender; shopping attitude, needs, wants etc. all these are the main factors which affect the buying behaviour of female. Irrespective of strata (women of any age want to look smart).

Methodology:

A quantitative, non-experimental, descriptive, survey research approach was used to assess compulsive buying behaviour and self-efficacy towards online shopping addiction among females. This study is carried out on the basis of both Primary and Secondary Sources. Primary data were collected by means of systematically prepared questionnaire on Google forms in order to carryout statistical information about the preference of the respondents. Secondary data has been collected from various Books, Journals, Thesis and website. The data collection technique used is online questionnaire designed using Google forms. The form was posted on various social media groups. During the analysis 46 valid questionnaires responded all the questions were taken into consideration.

Buyer features and compulsive buying disorder (CBD)

Compulsive buying disorder (CBD) is regarded as excessive shopping behaviour that results in distress and causes marked interpersonal and financial difficulties. CBD is a common disorder worldwide. The development of the e-commerce market is influence by a concurrent growth of some disorders linked with buying. Shopping is often gendered as a pursuit for women. So resources for people with compulsive buying disorder, sometimes called oniomania, often focus on women. The frequency of CBB has increased worldwide during the two last decades.

Buyer is the most important concern of the e-commerce company for operative communication between the purchaser and websites which ensures online success. Consumer behaviour is affected by the characteristics of the buyer. The purchasing intents are affected by the consumer's interaction with the website hence online experiences of the buyers and their personalities often play a significant role. (Hawley et al, 2006) Compulsive buying behaviour (CBB), otherwise known as shopping addiction, pathological buying or compulsive buying disorder, is a mental health condition characterized by the persistent, excessive, impulsive, and uncontrollable purchase of products in spite of severe psychological, social, occupational, financial consequences (Müller et al., 2015). "Compulsive buying disorder (CBD), or Oniomania (from Greek onios "for sale" and mania "insanity" is characterized by an obsession with shopping and buying behavior that causes adverse consequences.' According to Kellett and Bolton, "compulsive buying "is experienced as an irresistible-uncontrollable urge, resulting in excessive, expensive and time-consuming retail activity [that is] typically prompted by negative affectivity" and results in "gross social, personal and/or financial difficulties(Maheshwari, 2018.pp.75)

The buyer practices an irresistible, chronic, and frequent impulse to go shopping and spend money and loses control of this activity. Compulsive shopping is a dysfunctional form of unnecessary and pervading buying. Compulsive buying can lead to inability to make payment, debts, guilt, financial issues and suffering. Some women often surf the internet to cope with stress and end up shopping and it can further fuel up more unnecessary shopping and hoarding of stuff.

Compulsive buying and women.

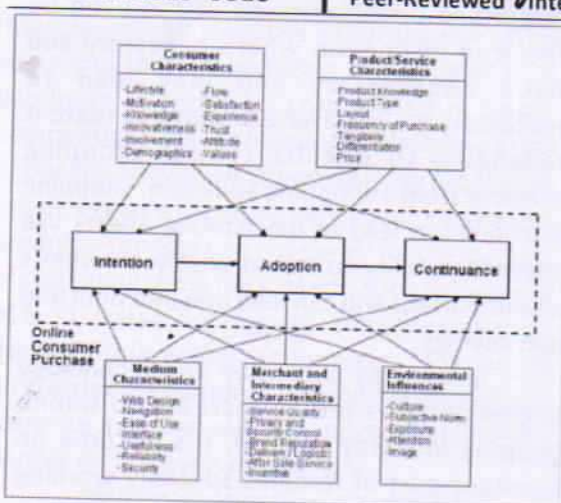
Buying things is an inescapable part of a woman's life. Compulsive buying may lead to

distress and financial issues. It can even be difficult to distinguish what's necessary and what's unnecessary and may lead to unnecessary buying. These features all make it challenging to distinct typical shopping behaviour from a shopping addiction. Shopping addictions can lead to devastating effects like undermine ability to spend wisely on what's more important and can lead one into debt and drain savings.

Technology expansion and technology progression has led to increase in online shopping in today's world. It's become an important part of females specially working women as its convenient and just a click away. Online shopping behaviours include browsing, comparing, evaluating, and Decision-making. Female shoppers are over and over again driven by the expediency, reduced sale prices etc. communication amongst family and friends play an important role towards online shopping. Once the experience is gained they are the frequent shoppers.

This study emphases on online buying behaviour of females with reference to online shopping. Women are shopaholics and are more influenced by fashion in comparison of men. The objective of this study is to reveal the attitude of women in online shopping and what are the factor motivate her for online shopping. The perception of this research article is exploration of online shopping behaviour of female with lots of reasons behind this. Status of women are studied in the light of online shopping. The literature from the past studies was reviewed which impelled the researcher to conclude that the women play a dominant role when it comes to shopping, however in the context of Online shopping they are





"The Framework of Online Consumer Behaviors" Diagram (PIN-WUAN LIN, 2006. PP.15)
Responses of the women respondents
(Source: own research (Google Form))

- = Sometimes really worth
- = It depends if you need and you are buying it's alright but just cause you have no other work and you are just browsing and you start filling your cart and end up buying unnecessary things that can be troublesome.
- = If we are unable to go for offline shopping and if we are urgently need something that time compulsive online shopping mood is good and best thing .thank you
- = We surf these apps and end up buying nonessential items, which includes all from kitchen appliances to clothing. We must make it a point to control, introspect and avoid redundant stuff.
- = Online shopping is good but I prefer to go market an buy
- = Online shopping is a convenient way of shopping but unnecessary/ compulsive shopping is a big no for me.
- = Online shopping is really good. But sometimes you get the wrong product or they cheat you in that case what i do is always check about the reviews whether its good or not if no then I exit the website if yes then go for it!.
- = Targeted marketing via platforms like

Facebook and instagram tend to drive impulse shopping, it is hard to avoid for even those who can identify this trend

= I am not a compulsive or impulsive buyer. I love browsing though and adding to cart. But that I can do for months without actually buying

= Nowadays, online shopping is quite easy and quick. We can shop online for necessary products and it save our time and sometimes money too. But not every time we should control our unnecessary shopping as it may spoil our monthly budget and yes it's not good to shop unnecessary product it's a wastage of money...Thank You!

Sr.No	Question	YES	NO	NEUTRAL
1	Are you an impulsive buyer (unplanned or quick buyer)	48.9%	51.1%	
2	Do you browse the website just for fun	60.5%	39.5%	
3	You feel you have a lot of control over my own personalized body, clothes, and accessories through the virtual experiences on this website	84.1%	15.9%	
4	Do you shop for pleasure or necessity	28.9%	71.1%	
5	Do you feel that you have a lot of control and you will not buy if it's not required	44.0%	55.6%	
6	Assuming the products on the website suit your taste or needs, you would be willing to purchase clothes or accessories through online	88.4%	11.6%	
7	The likelihood that you would shop unnecessarily on the website is high.	95.8%	62.2	2.2%
8	you would purchase the product online only because it's easy and quick	68.9%	38.1%	
9	Online shopping spoils your monthly budget	51.1%	48.9%	
10	You shop whenever you are bored or depressed	33.2%	66.7%	
11	You end up spending a lot of money by the end of the month in online shopping	28.9%	71.1%	
12	Do you feel guilty after unnecessary online shopping	77.8%	22.2%	
13	Do you pass time filling up the shopping cart online and then delete the cart and don't buy	43.2%	56.8%	

Source: own research

Mode of payment used:

My online shopping payment mode is
43 responses



- Credit card
- UPI/Google pay
- Cash on Delivery
- other

Conclusion: With the growing economy the

buying pattern of the buyer has changed. Most of the women are now using internet for their economic transaction and this tendency is growing very fast. Female buyers are inspired by a variety of reasons, including socialising and pleasure. Online shopping is the easiest and most convenient way. Consumers feel very convenient to shop online since it frees them from personally visiting the store, saves time, energy of the consumer while buying. The mode of payment used by most of the women (66.7%) is cash on delivery while 15% use Google pay, 8.9 credit cards and 8.9 other modes.

For recent years there have been significant changes in the buying habits of women consumer resulting in a stronger inclination to online shopping in terms of its regularity and value. It is observed that compulsive buyers really often buy unnecessary products and less necessary things, they enjoy the process instead of enjoying obtaining specific products. Compulsive buyers therefore can be characterised by the need for remaining unobserved and avoiding social interactions.

It was observed that widely it was female shoppers with high compulsive buying behaviour. Compulsive buying behaviour can result in to shopping addiction or vice versa. We find that maximum number of respondent strongly agreed for online shopping that it saves the time and it has an advantages to purchase anything from anywhere an any times. The addictive nature of incontrollable buying indicates that frame of mind, disturbances, anxiety, and cognitive biases leads to compulsive buying.

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WETLAND AND VECTORS OF DISEASES

Vinchu Shifa & Ayesha Shaikh

Department of Zoology, Aqsa Womens Degree College, Bhiwandi.

ABSTRACT: Wetlands are the most diverse and among the most productive ecosystem on earth. Wetlands are a valuable habitat that provides important social, economic and ecological services like pollutant removal, aquatic food chain, flood control, water quality improvement. Wetland provide habitat for many animals and species which are endangered and threatened whereas wetlands also harbors vectors which are responsible for causing nuisance to human health and therefore effects life of neighboring human habitation. Wetlands provides rich and varied habitat for aquatic insects including pest and disease vector species that have been neglected of ecological research. As infections are a serious concern for public health, the recommendations should be adhered in order to protect the health of households and the local communities in general. The high turbidity in water is due to discharge of sewage and garbage from urban area. Hence the provision of pollution control measure at source including soil erosion, identification of vulnerable zones favoring the vector borne diseases will help to control pollution especially from urban area and prevent vector borne diseases. We attempted to identify the significant wetland characteristics related to spread of vector borne diseases such as malaria, chikungunia, dengue fever in wetland. There is a need to ensure that both vector borne diseases and wetland management communicate and integrate to sustain wetland and human health.

Key words: Wetland, vector borne diseases, human habitation, ecosystem.

Introduction: Wetlands are denoted as the area covered with water which includes all rivers, lakes, paddy fields and occasionally flooded lands. As per the definition given at Ramsar Convention (Ramsar, 1996), 'Wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peat land or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing; fresh, brackish, or salty, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed 6m.

What is a wetland disease? For the purposes of this Manual a wetland disease is considered to be one that either occurs in wetlands or is caused by agents that depend on wetlands.

Two third of this world is surrounded by water bodies. Wetlands occupy an estimated amount of 6.4% of the earth's surface (IUCN Environmental Policy and Law paper No.38). Wetlands are among the earth's most diverse and productive ecosystems. Wetland sustains all life and performs some useful functions in the maintenance of overall balance of nature. Wetlands such as tanks, ponds, lakes, and reservoirs have long been providing multiple-use water services which include water for irrigation, domestic needs, fisheries and recreational use like bird watching or sailing, or scientific study, flood control, nutrient recycling, ground water recharge; and silt capture.

There is a historical association between wetlands and infectious disease that has led to the modification of wetlands to prevent disease. The alteration of wetlands or environmental management of wetlands for the control of disease is well documented and continues to be the main method of reducing the risk of disease. In addition, the development of water resources for a wide range of human activities such as energy and agricultural production has increased the need for mitigating the effects caused by such construction. The construction of water development projects will continue long into the future. There are inherent trade-offs in many types of ecosystem changes associated with economic development, where the costs of disease emergence or resurgence must be weighed against a project's benefits to health and well-being. Such trade-offs particularly exist between infectious disease risk and development projects geared for a productive life and economic gain. Wetland ecosystem play an important role in regulating the transmission of many infectious diseases.

The reasons for the emergence or re-emergence of some diseases are unknown, but the main biological mechanisms that have altered the frequency of many infectious diseases include distorted habitat, leading to changes in the number of vector breeding sites or reservoir host distribution; or interspecies host transfers; changes in biodiversity (including loss of predator species and changes in host population density); human-induced genetic changes of disease vectors or pathogens (such as mosquito resistance to pesticides or the emergence of antibiotic resistant bacteria); and environmental contamination of infectious disease agents (high certainty).

Wetland diseases and factors responsible for vector borne diseases: Major tropical diseases, particularly malaria, dengue, encephalitis, trypanosomiasis, filariasis, and diarrheal diseases still infect millions of people throughout the world. Other diseases such as encephalitis are important in more restricted geographical areas.

There are numerous other diseases (such as bovine tuberculosis and some of the tick borne diseases) which, at first consideration, would seem to be unrelated directly to water and wetlands. Yet these habitats are involved in the dynamics of the disease. This may, for example, relate to seasonal rainfalls, heralding temporary wetlands, flushes of vegetation attracting high densities of water birds or grazing ungulates and conditions for hatch-off of large numbers of invertebrate vectors. These seasonal triggers, thus, result in 'seasonal' disease – related to water and wetlands. Considering wetlands, temporary or permanent, as 'meeting places' where wildlife and humans, with their associated livestock, are attracted due to the provision of food and water, allows us to appreciate how density and variety of hosts at wetlands result in diseases being related to these wetland settings. One of the greatest central causes of disease problems in wetlands is the issue of faecal contamination in wastewaters from both humans and livestock. The problem is particularly great where there are intensive animal rearing facilities or high densities of people with poor or little sanitation and sewage treatment. The shared nature of so many infectious diseases across the sectors of humans, livestock and wildlife which can then perpetuate infection cycles and spillback into the original sector.

Preventive measures: Reconsidering the relationship between human well-being and environmental quality is central for the management of wetlands and water resources and for public health itself. We propose an integrated strategy involving some approaches like make assessments of the ecosystem services provided by wetlands more routine, to adopt the "settings" approach, wherein wetlands are one of the settings for human health and provide a context for health policies and core requirements for human health (food and water); health risks from wetland exposures; and broader social determinants of health in wetland settings. Together, these strategies will allow wetland managers to incorporate health impact assessment processes into their decision making and to examine the health consequences of trade-offs that occur in planning, investment, development, and decision making outside their direct influence. Vector borne diseases are a threat to human health. Little attention has been paid to the prevention of these diseases. High/medium turbid coastal lagoons and inland water-logged wetlands with aquatic vegetation have significant effect on the incidence of chikungunya while dengue influenced by high turbid coastal beaches and malaria by medium turbid coastal beaches. The high turbidity in water is due to the urban waste discharge namely sewage and garbage from the densely populated cities and towns. The large extent of wetland is low land area favours the occurrence of vector borne diseases. Hence the provision of pollution control measures at source including soil erosion control measures is vital. The identification of vulnerable zones favouring the vector borne diseases will help the authorities to control pollution especially from urban areas and prevent these vector borne diseases. Future research should cover land use cover changes, climatic factors, seasonal variations in weather and pollution factors favouring the occurrence of vector borne diseases.

Specific Responses to Vector-Borne Disease in an Ecosystems Framework This section considers policies and strategies for vector-borne disease management. In particular, it assesses the emerging relevance of integrated vector management, which provides a conceptual approach, along with environmental management and other tools for controlling disease, within an ecosystems framework. A parallel but interrelated track relates to emerging scientific knowledge as well as behavioral and social changes that may contribute to better disease management. Case studies are used to illustrate important features of the different types of responses

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- Incorporate health impact assessment into water development projects, either in parallel or incorporated into environmental impact assessment pre- and post-development.
- Develop integrated infectious disease control strategies that do not demand modification of natural wetlands.

Conduct economic valuation of wetland resources.

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AI DUAL CAMERA

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Rapidly changing climates and habitats may increase opportunities for invasive species to spread because of their adaptability to disturbance. Invasive species control efforts will be essential, including extensive monitoring and targeted control to preclude larger impacts

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12. Women's Empowerment: Challenges and Prospects

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AQSA Women's Degree College, Bhiwandi.

Abstract

Women's Empowerment has been an issue of immense discussions and concerns over the last few decades world-wide. This as an agenda has been on top of the lists of most government plans & programs as well. Efforts have been made on a regular basis across nations to address this issue and enhance the socio-economic status of women.

The present paper is an attempt to analyze the status of women empowerment in India using various indicators like women's household decision making power, financial autonomy, freedom of movement, political participation, acceptance of unequal gender role, exposure to media, and access to education, experience of domestic violence etc. Empowerment of women has become a significant topic of discussion in regards to development and economics. Empowerment of women is an important end in itself and as women acquire the same status, opportunities, social, economic and legal rights as men, as they acquire the right to health and gender equality, violence, human well-being will be enhanced. Gender norms by women are still prevailing in our society. More than half of the women believe wife beating to be justified for one reason or the other. Women's exposure to media is also less relative to men. Rural women are more prone to domestic violence than that of urban women. A large gender gap exists in political participation too. The study concludes by an observation that access to education and employment are only the enabling factors to empowerment, achievement towards the goal, however, depends largely on the attitude of the people towards women.

Key words: women empowerment, challenges, socio-economic status.

Introduction:

Empowerment of women, also called gender empowerment, has become a significant topic of discussion in regards to development and economics. Entire nations, communities and groups can benefit from the implementations of programs and policies that adopt the notion of women empowerment. Empowerment is the main procedural concern in

addressing human rights and development. The Human Development and Capabilities Approach, The Millennium Development Goals, and other credible approaches goal to empowerment and participation as a necessary step if a country is to overcome the obstacles associated with poverty and development.

Women empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social, educational, gender or economic strength of individuals and communities of women. Women's empowerment in India is heavily dependent on many different variables that include geographical location (urban / rural) educational status social status (caste and class) and age. Policies on Women's empowerment exist at the national, state and local levels in many sectors, including health, education, economic opportunities, and gender based violence and political participation. Empowerment of women is essentially the process of up liftman of economic, social and political status of women, the traditionally underprivileged ones, in the society. It is the process of guarding them against all forms of violence. Women empowerment involves the building up of a society, a political environment, wherein women can breathe without the fear of oppression, exploitation, apprehension, discrimination and the general feeling of persecution which goes with being a woman in a traditionally male dominated structure. Women constitute almost 50% of the world's population but India has shown disproportionate sex ratio whereby female's population has been comparatively lower than males. As far as their social status is concerned, they are not treated as equal to men in all the places. In the Western societies, the women have got equal right status and opportunities with men in all realm of life. But gender disabilities and discriminations are found in India even today. The paradoxical situation has such that she was sometimes concerned as Goddess and at other times merely as slave.

Objective of the study:

1. To know the need of Women Empowerment.
2. To assess the Awareness of Women Empowerment in India.
3. To study the Government Schemes For Women Empowerment.
4. To identify the Hindrances in the Path of Women Empowerment.
5. To identify the ways in which the effects of policies and programmatic interventions to promote women's empowerment have been measured.
6. To offer useful Suggestions in the light of Findings.

Limitations of the study

The specific limitations of the studies are:-

1. Present research is an academic endeavor and is affected by the limitation of money and energy.
2. Since the present study is based on secondary data, hence the accuracy and reliability not comparable with primary data

Theme of the paper

To study the "Women's Empowerment: Challenges and Prospects"

Research Methodology

This paper is basically descriptive in nature. In this paper an attempt has been taken to analyze the empowerment of women in India. The data used in it is purely from secondary sources.

Discussion:

Definition of the Term Empowerment

In almost every society and in every sphere of life women assume unequal position and status; thus it is necessary to empower them by providing equal opportunities. The empowerment is a multi dimensional social process and it helps people gain control over their own lives. Further, it can be called as a process that fosters power in people for use in their own lives, their communities and in their society, by acting on issues they think as important. "Empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social, or economic strength of individuals and communities...."women are not only imperative but also crucial for all-round development of society and the nation as a whole. The issue of 'women empowerment' has become a central point in the programs and activities of the United Nations and other Government and Non-Government Organizations. Subsequently, it has also become a major concern of the social scientists, politicians, bureaucrats and researchers. But there is a lack of unanimity among the scholars in comprehending the term empowerment. Various scholars have tried to define the term from their own perspectives. The term empowerment has different meanings in different socio-cultural, economic and political contexts. An exploration of local terms associated with empowerment around the world always encompasses a wide variety of definitions. These terms include self-strength, self-control, self-power, self-reliance, personal choice, capability of fighting for one's rights, independence, own decision making power, freedom etc. These definitions are embedded in local value systems and beliefs. Empowerment

has both intrinsic as well as instrumental value. "The most common use of the term "empowerment" refers to increasing the power of the low-power group, so that it more nearly equals the power of the high power group" (Bhadra, 2001, p. 61)

Arundhati Chattopadhyaya (2005). She holds that, "Empowerment is multi-dimensional and refers to the expansion of freedom of choice and action in all spheres (social, economic, and political) to shape one's life. It also implies control over resources and decisions". Further the term empowerment is defined as "the process of gaining control over one's own life while supporting and facilitating others' control over their lives" (Aspy & Sandhu, 1999, p. 24). Goodrich describes empowerment as "a benevolent but unilateral transaction in which one person enhances another's ability to feel competent and take action, that is, enhances another's power-to" (Patricia, Darlington & Mulvaney, 2003, p. 12).

The parameters of women empowerment are:

- Raising self-esteem and self-confidence of women.
- Elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence against women and girl child.
- Building and strengthening partnership with civil society particularly women's organizations.
- Enforcement of constitutional and legal provisions and safeguarding rights of women.
- Building a positive image of women in the society and recognizing their contributions in social, economic and political sphere.
- Developing ability among women to think critically.
- Fostering decision-making and collective action.
- Enabling women to make informed choices.
- Ensuring women's participation in all walks of life.
- Providing information, knowledge, skills for self-employment.
- Elimination of discrimination against women's participation in the areas of: – Access to food – Equal wages – Property rights – Family resources – Freedom of movement and travel – Access to credit – Control over savings, earnings and resources – Guardianship and custody of children and their maintenance
- Gender sensitization training in schools, colleges and other professional institutions for bringing about institutional changes. The women empowerment can be done through providing proper education, health and nutrition facilities.

Women Empowerment in India

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, Plans and Programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. From the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974- 78) onwards there has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development and then from Eighth Five Year Plan emphasis was shifted from development to empowerment. In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women. India has also ratified various International conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. Key among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1993. The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women. The Cairo conference in 1994 organized by UN on Population and Development called attention to women's empowerment as a central focus and UNDP developed the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) which focuses on the three variables that reflect women's participation in society— political power or decision-making, education and health. 1995 UNDP report was devoted to women's empowerment and it declared that if human development is not engendered it is endangered. The Government of India declared 2001 as the Year of Women's Empowerment (Swashakti). The National Policy for the Empowerment of Women was passed in 2001.

Challenges for women empowerment:

As we see, government is taking some concrete steps in empowering women by helping women to help themselves and their families. But are these programs sufficient? Are they bringing about a change in the attitude of a patriarchic society? Here are some bitter answers:

1. The maternal mortality rate in India is the second highest in the world. India accounts for more than 25% of all maternal deaths in the world.
2. In a survey conducted by WHO, more than 80% of pregnant Indian women are found to be anemic. This results in exceptionally high rates of child malnutrition. Malnourished women give birth to malnourished children, perpetuating the cycle

3. Only 39% of Indian women attend primary schools. Most families pull them out of school, either to help out at home or from fear of violence.
4. While women are guaranteed equality under the constitution, legal protection has little effect in the face of prevailing patriarchal traditions. Women lack power to decide who they will marry, and are often married off before they reach the age of 18.

As we see, the challenges we face in empowering women are far away from the prospects of development programs initiated by our government. Though some of the recent steps taken by the government seem to indicate that these are the right steps to take, but what India really needs right now are sizable leaps! The move to reserve one-third seats in the parliament is definitely one such.

As we progress from a developing nation towards a developed nation, every care must be taken to compositely develop and empower women along the way to stand true to what our great Jawaharlal Nehru said "You can tell the condition of a nation by looking at the status of its women"!

Government Schemes for Women Empowerment

The Government programmes for women development began as early as 1954 in India but the actual participation began only in 1974. At present, the Government of India has over 34 schemes for women operated by different department and ministries. Some of these are as follows;

1. Rastria Mahila Kosh (RMK) 1992-1993
2. Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) October, 1993.
3. Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY) 1995.
4. Women Entrepreneur Development programme given top priority in 1997-98.
5. Mahila Samakhya being implemented in about 9000 villages.
6. Swa Shakti Group.
7. Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women(STEP).
8. Swalamban.
9. Crèches/ Day care centre for the children of working and ailing mother.
10. Hostels for working women.
11. Swadhar.
12. National Mission for Empowerment of Women.

13. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) (1975),
14. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescence Girls (RGSEAG) (2010).
15. The Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers.
16. Integrated Child Protection scheme (ICPS) (2009-2010).
17. Dhanalakahmi (2008).
18. Short Stay Homes
19. Ujjawala (2007).
20. Scheme for Gender Budgeting (XI Plan).
21. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).
22. Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM).
23. Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY).
24. Women's Development Corporation Scheme (WDCS).
25. Working Women's Forum.
26. Indira Mahila Kendra.
27. Mahila Samiti Yojana.
28. Khadi and Village Industries Commission.
29. Indira Priyadarahini Yojana.
30. SBI's Sree Shakti Scheme.
31. SIDBI's Mahila Udyam Nidhi Mahila Vikas Nidhi.
32. NGO's Credit Schemes.
33. National Banks for Agriculture and Rural Development's Schemes

The efforts of government and its different agencies are ably supplemented by NGO organizations that are playing an equally important role in facilitating women empowerment.

Editor's key points:

1. Since socio-economic weak condition of family is reported, we should initiate educational programmes for girl children from those households, by involving them in these programmes it can be able to reduce children in labor and early marriage.
2. We should increase the number of government girl's schools for the easy accessibility of basic education to girls.
3. Sensitization of mass media along with families is necessary to create awareness about the importance of women education and empowerment among parents.

4. By bringing change in the attitude of men-folk; women's economic participation can be increased. In order to change the mindset of men, the awareness programmes like adult education, mass media education and higher remunerative jobs to women should be given importance.

Conclusion

Empowerment involves gaining a sense of knowledge, skill, and competence. To achieve this women and girls should be given opportunities to build and expand skills and resources by involving them in social and economic decision making process at all levels and imparting education. This developmental aspect brings in a social inclusion among women, as well contributes to the development of the Society by utilizing the immense hidden and suppressed potential of the women. In simple terms, it is apparent that in countries and companies that promote gender equality, progress is much more rapid and far-reaching.

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CHRONICLE OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURAL STUDIES (CHCS)

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Throughout history humans have both affected, and been affected by, the natural world. While a good deal has been lost due to human actions, much of what is valued about the environment has been preserved and protected through human action. While many uncertainties remain, there is a realization that environmental problems are becoming more and more complex, especially as issues arise on a more global level, such as that of atmospheric pollution or global warming.

Interactions between human society and the environment are constantly changing. The environment, while highly valued by most, is used and altered by a wide variety of people with many different interests and values. Difficulties remain on how best to ensure the protection of our environment and natural resources. There will always be trade-offs and, many times, unanticipated or unintended consequences. However, a well-managed environment can provide goods and services that are both essential for our well-being as well as for continued economic prosperity.

The environment has become one of the most important issues of our time and will continue to be well into the future. The challenge is to find approaches to environmental management that give people the quality of life they seek while protecting the environmental systems that are also the foundations of our well-being. In order to face these challenges, we need more than superficial knowledge or awareness of disconnected environmental issues. A multi-disciplinary approach to learning can build upon the strengths of a wide range of fields of study, providing a deeper understanding of the technological, political, and social options and strategies for both studying and managing the relationship between our society and the environment.

There are total 15 publications in this Journal 07 from Science faculty, 02 from Commerce and 06 from Arts. This National Conference and research publications aims to provide a platform to Academicians, Research Scholars and Teachers to address the issues on Environments and its effects on Humans and Society in India. This publication will also serve as a forum to discuss and to evolve strategies for the sustainability of our environment and growth and development. This conference aims to promote and involve the researchers, educators, practitioners and to exchange and share their experiences, new ideas and research results. This national conference has a multi-disciplinary approach, which seeks to explore and exchange knowledge from various disciplines with context to welfare and development.

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PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF AEGICERAS CORNICULATUM

Penbelli Ayesha Iqbal,
Bahaduri Manqabat Sajid.

Abstract:

Mangroves are salt tolerant trees (halophytes) adapted to live in harsh coastal conditions. They contain a complex salt filtration system and complex root system to cope with salt water immersion and wave action. They are adapted to the low oxygen (anoxic) conditions of waterlogged mud. There are many species of mangroves available along the west coast of India. They are beneficial to the environment and to the flora and fauna of coastline in various ways. One of the species of mangrove termed Black mangrove *Aegiceras corniculatum* is found in insufficient quantity in Mumbai. This chapter deals with the study on method of extraction and detection of phytochemicals from the plant material of *Aegiceras corniculatum*. The powdered material was dissolved in acetone to get respective extracts. Phytochemical analysis of extract was carried out. The results were positive for saponins, tannins, terpenoids and flavonoids. These secondary metabolites are the active constituents of *Aegiceras corniculatum* and may be responsible for its properties of antimicrobial, insecticidal, analgesic, etc.

Keywords: Mangroves, phytochemicals, insecticidal, antimicrobial.

INTRODUCTION:

Aegiceras corniculatum commonly known as black mangrove, river mangrove or Khalsi, is a species of shrub or tree mangrove in the Primulaceae with a distribution I coastal and estuarine areas ranging from India through South East Asia to Southern china , New Guinea and Australia. *Aegiceras corniculatum* grows as a shrub or small tree up to 7 m high, though often considerably less. Its leaves are alternate, obovate, 30–100 mm long and 15–50 mm wide, entire, leathery and minutely dotted. Its fragrant, small, white flowers are produced as umbellate clusters of 10–30, with a peduncle up to 10 mm long and with pedicels 10–18 mm long. The calyx is 2–4 mm long and corolla 4–6 mm long. The fruit is curved and cylindrical or horn-shaped, light green to pink in colour and 20–75 mm long. It grows in mud in estuaries and tidal creeks, often at the seaward edge of the mangrove zone. (Bandaranayke, 1998)

Classification

Phylum – Charophyta
Class – Equisetopsida
Sub-Class – Magnoliidae
Super- Order – Asteranae
Order – Ericales
Family – Primulaceae
Genus – *Aegiceras*
Species – *Corniculatum*

Phytochemical constituents are secondary metabolites of plant that serve as a defense mechanism against many microorganisms, insect and other herbivores. Presence of different phytochemical constituents of plant *Aegiceras corniculatum* was investigated in this paper. The phytochemical detection of *Aegiceras corniculatum* is carried out to test the presence of saponins, tannins, terpenoids and flavonoids using the plant extracts.



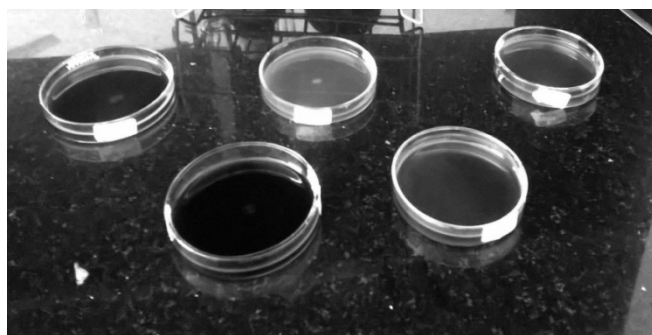
MATERIAL AND METHODS:

1. COLLECTION AND DRYING:

Aegiceras corniculatum was collected from the Raigad. The plant leaf of *Aegiceras corniculatum* was collected in bulk and washed under running tap water to remove adhering dirt. Then leaves were shade dried. The dried material were made into fine coarse powder by grinding in mechanical grinder and stored in a closed air tight container for further use.

2. EXTRACTION OF POWDERED PLANT MATERIAL:

10 grams of shade dried powdered leaf was dissolved in 100% acetone and kept for 48 hours on shaker. The extract was collected by filtering the solvent, which was evaporated at R.T for 24hrs. The dried extract prepared after evaporation was used for the phytochemical detection and the percent yields of the extract were determined. The extract was then stored in a refrigerator at 4°C.



3. QUALITATIVE TEST FOR PHYTOCHEMICALS;

Extract collected was reconstituted in acetone and D/W for further testing the phytochemicals.

- a. Detection of flavonoids: A small amount of extract was treated with aqueous NaOH and HCl and observed for the formation of yellow orange color.
- b. Test for Tannins: A small portion of the extract was diluted with 20 ml of distilled water and boiled in a boiling tube. Then few drops of 0.1 % ferric chloride was added. The appearance of brownish green / blue- black indicated the presence of tannins.
- c. Test for saponins: One ml of extract was diluted with 20 ml of distilled water and shake vigorously. The formation of stable foam indicates the presence of saponins.
- d. Test for Terpenoids: Small portion of extract was mixed with 2 ml of chloroform. Then 3 ml of concentrated sulphuric acid was carefully added. The appearance of reddish brown or pinkish brown ring / color indicates the presence terpenoids.

RESULT AND CONCLUSION:

Test	Procedure	Observation 1	Result 1	Observation 2	Result 2
Flavonoids	Treated with 2% NaOH and dilute HCl.	Yellow color appeared	present	Yellow color appeared	Present
Tannins	Extract diluted with distilled water and boiled in boiling tube few drops of 0.1% Ferric chloride is added.	Yellow-brown color appeared	present	Blue-black color appeared	Present
Saponins	1 ml extract diluted with distilled water and shake.	Foam appeared	present	Foam appeared	Present
Terpenoids	Small portion of extract wad mixed with 2 ml of chloroform. Then 3 ml of conc. Sulphuric acid.	Reddish brown ring formed	present	Brown ring formed	present

1= extract solution with acetone.

2= extract solution with distilled water.

Discussion:

The leaf of *Aegiceras corniculatum* when tested for different phytochemical such as saponins, tannins, flavonoids and terpenoids it was found that these phytochemical are present using acetone and distilled water as the reconstituting solvent. According to our study, both acetone and distilled water can be used as solvent for mangrove leaves extraction showing the best result which can further be used to detect the insecticidal property and can also be used to detect various other tests as per the significance of this mangrove. Today, environmental safety is considered to be of paramount importance and using synthetic chemicals have its hazardous effects. Phytochemicals from plants may serve the purpose as these are relatively safe, inexpensive and readily available.

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Our team would be grateful to Zoology Department of Aqsa Women’s Degree College affiliated to S.N.D.T. University, Mumbai for providing us laboratory to conduct our research works on phytochemical analysis of *Aegiceras corniculatum*. Special thanks to Mr. Ejaz Shaikh, Mr. Iliyas Penbelli for their kind support.

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2.

CALCULATION OF GWP (GLOBAL WARMING POTENTIAL) OF CO₂ FROM ELECTRICITY**Momin Nadera Mohammad Salim,**Department Of Chemistry,
Aqsa Women's Degree College,
Sndt University, Churchgate.**Abstract:**

The Greenhouse effect is a leading factor in keeping the Earth warm because it keeps some of the planet's heat that would otherwise escape from the atmosphere out to space. Greenhouse gases include water vapor, CO₂, methane, nitrous oxide (N₂O) and other gases. As a result of the burning of fossil fuels carbon dioxide builds up in the atmosphere. This gas is transparent to solar radiation, but opaque to thermal radiation. As a result, it lets energy from the sun, allowing it to heat the earth, but does not allow the heat generated to flow back into space. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases turn like a blanket, gripping Infra-Red radiation and preventing it from escaping into outer space. This paper briefly reviews current expectations with regard to physical and biological effects, their GWP (Global Warming Potential). Without the greenhouse effect the Earth's average global temperature would be much colder and life on Earth as we know it would be impossible. These projections thus provide a compelling case that global climate will continue to undergo significant warming in response to ongoing emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases to the atmosphere. We used Electricity bill and examine the mathematical quantifications of planetary energy consumed in a particular area during a year. In order to quantitatively compare the greenhouse effect of different greenhouse gases a global warming potential (GWP) index has been used which is based on the ratio of the radiative forcing of an equal emission of two different gases, during a year. The GWP index is analogous to the ozone depleting potential (ODP) index. This approximation is then used to calculate warming in response to increasing atmospheric greenhouse gases during the year 2018-2019, projecting a temperature increase.

Key words: Global warming, Greenhouse gases, CO₂, GWP value.

Introduction:

Global carbon dioxide emissions, according to the report, are on track to rise by more than 2 % in 2018 on the back of renewed use of coal and continued growth in oil and gas use. emissions growth from 2014 to 2016 was always a delicate balance, and 1.6% increase in 2017 and growth in excess of 2% in 2018. Approximately 12 Gt (40%) are emitted from electricity generation sector through the combustion of fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas to generate the heat needed to power steam-driven turbines. Burning these fuels results in the production of carbon dioxide (CO₂)—the primary heat-trapping, “greenhouse gas” responsible for global warming.

Over the past two centuries, mankind has increased the concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere from 280 to more than 380 parts per million by volume, and it is growing faster every day. As the concentration of CO₂ has risen, so has the average temperature of the planet. Over the past century, the average surface temperature of Earth has increased by about 0.74°C. If we continue to emit carbon without control, temperatures are expected to rise by an additional 3.4°C by the end of this century. Climate change of that magnitude would likely have serious consequences for life on Earth. Sea level rise, droughts, floods, intense storms, forest fires, water scarcity, and cardiorespiratory diseases would be some results. Agricultural systems would be stressed—possibly declined in some parts of the world. There is also the risk that continued warming will push the planet past critical thresholds or “tipping points” —like the large-scale melting of polar ice, the collapse of the Amazon rainforest, or the

warming and acidification of the oceans—that will make irreversible climate change. Despite mounting evidence of the dangers posed by climate change, efforts to limit carbon emissions remain insufficient, ineffective, and, in most countries, nonexistent. Given current trends and the best available scientific evidence, mankind probably needs to reduce total CO₂ emissions by at least 80% by 2050. Yet each day emissions continue to grow.

Electricity sector is the major source of the total global emissions responsible for approximately 40% worldwide, followed by transportation, industry, and other sectors. As a result, we will focus in this paper on emission of CO₂ from electricity quantitatively and calculation of GWP.

Core part:

Carbon dioxide enters the atmosphere through burning fossil fuels (coal, natural gas and oil), solid waste, trees and wood products, and also as a result of certain chemical reactions (e.g., manufacture of cement). Carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere when it is absorbed by plants as part of the biological carbon cycle. It is the principal anthropogenic gas that is thought to affect the Earth's radiative balance (IPCC, 2007). For this reason, it is believed that there is a close correlation between CO₂ and the change of the Earth's temperature. The way this relation has been established is largely based on plotting the average temperature anomalies and the amount of CO₂ present in the atmosphere versus time.

Global Warming Potential Global warming potential (GWP) represents the impact of anthropogenic emissions that

enhance the radiative forcing of the atmosphere. As expected, GWP is seen to decrease dramatically in all studies as a result of CCS. Most studies find a reduction of 68 to 81 percent with CCS over the base case for PC. The majority of these emissions in the base case, PC without CCS, come from power production composing approximately 10 percent of GWP in the base case. About half of the contribution from coal mining and transportation is due to methane emissions. The total GWP contribution from coal mining and transportation increases for a coal plant with CCS due to increased coal consumption required to maintain 500-MWe power production.

Methodology:

This research paper is based on the secondary data sourced from journals on internet, internet,

articles, previous research paper. The design is based on the objectives of the study and the hypothesis of the study. Secondary data is collected through annual Electricity bill of several family, published national electricity plan, database for the Indian power sector and various websites on global warming.

While doing research I collected secondary data from electricity bill as an activity source and converted it into amount of CO₂ released / kWh

$$\text{Kg of CO}_2 / \text{kWh} = \text{electricity consumed in kWh} \times \text{emission factor} \quad (\text{emission factor} = 0.823)$$

$$\text{ton of CO}_2 = \text{kg of CO}_2 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{GWP} = \text{ton of CO}_2 \times \text{GWP value} \quad (\text{GWP value of CO}_2 = 1)$$

Data analysis:

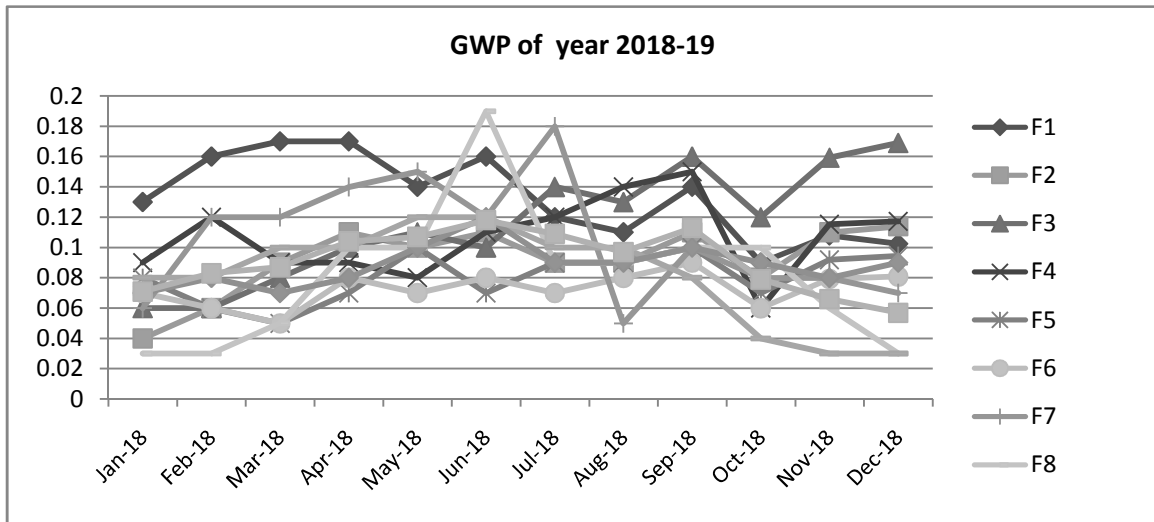
1) Emission of CO₂ and GWP

	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	
Family 1	UNIT(kWh)	160	198	210	201	168	189	148	134	171	107	126	97	67
	Kg CO ₂ / kWh	131.68	162.954	172.83	165.423	138.264	155.547	121.804	110.282	140.733	88.061	103.698	79.831	55.141
	g CO ₂ / kWh	131680	162954	172830	165423	138264	155547	121804	110282	140733	88061	103698	79831	55141
	CO ₂ ton	0.13168	0.162954	0.17283	0.165423	0.138264	0.155547	0.121804	0.11282	0.140733	0.08806	0.1037	0.07983	0.05514
	GWP	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.09	0.1	0.08	0.05
Family 2	UNIT(kWh)	50	75	109	136	123	135	110	106	139	92	125	107	84
	Kg CO ₂ / kWh	41.15	61.725	89.707	111.928	101.229	111.105	90.53	87.238	114.397	75.716	102.875	88.061	69.132
	g CO ₂ / kWh	41150	61725	89707	111928	101229	111105	90530	87238	114397	75716	102875	88061	69132
	CO ₂ ton	0.04115	0.061725	0.089707	0.111928	0.101229	0.111105	0.09053	0.087238	0.1144	0.0757	0.10288	0.08806	0.06913
	GWP	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.11	0.1	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.08	0.1	0.09	0.07
Family 3	UNIT(kWh)	72	69	99	120	135	116	171	157	192	148	92	55	94
	Kg CO ₂ / kWh	59.256	56.787	81.477	98.76	111.105	95.486	140.733	129.211	158.016	121.804	75.716	45.265	77.362
	g CO ₂ / kWh	59256	56787	81477	98760	111105	95486	140733	129211	158016	121804	75716	45265	77362
	CO ₂ ton	0.059256	0.056787	0.081477	0.09876	0.111105	0.095486	0.140733	0.129211	0.15802	0.1218	0.0757	0.04526	0.07736
	GWP	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.1	0.11	0.1	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.21	0.08	0.05	0.08
Family 4	UNIT(kWh)	115	140	104	98	93	139	141	166	184	72	51	55	36
	Kg CO ₂ / kWh	94.645	115.22	85.592	80.654	76.593	114.397	116.043	136.618	151.432	59.256	41.973	45.265	29.628
	g CO ₂ / kWh	94645	115220	85592	80654	76593	114397	116043	136618	151432	59256	41973	45265	29628
	CO ₂ ton	0.094645	0.11522	0.085592	0.08654	0.076593	0.114397	0.116043	0.13662	0.15143	0.05986	0.04197	0.04526	0.02963
	GWP	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.03
Family 5	UNIT(kWh)	95	73	63	90	121	88	105	113	124	80	99	98	101
	Kg CO ₂ / kWh	78.185	60.079	51.849	74.07	99.583	72.424	86.415	92.999	102.052	65.84	81.477	80.654	83.123
	g CO ₂ / ton	78185	60079	51849	7407	99583	72424	86415	92999	102052	65840	81477	80654	83123
	CO ₂ ton	0.078185	0.060079	0.051849	0.07407	0.099583	0.072424	0.0864	0.093	0.10205	0.06584	0.08148	0.08065	0.0831
	GWP	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.1	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.1	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08

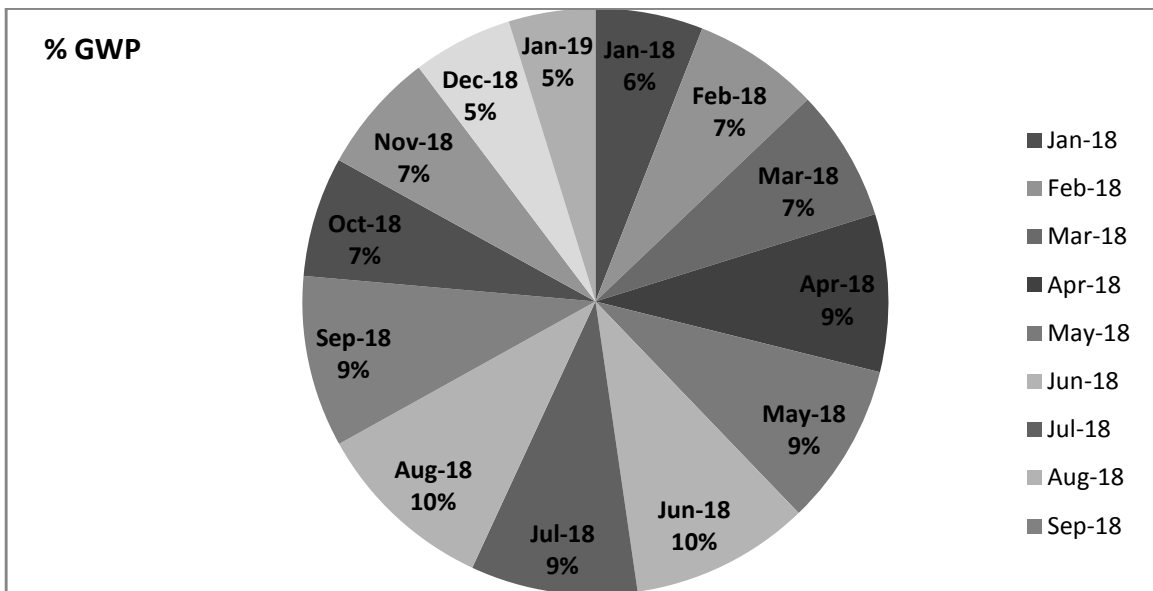
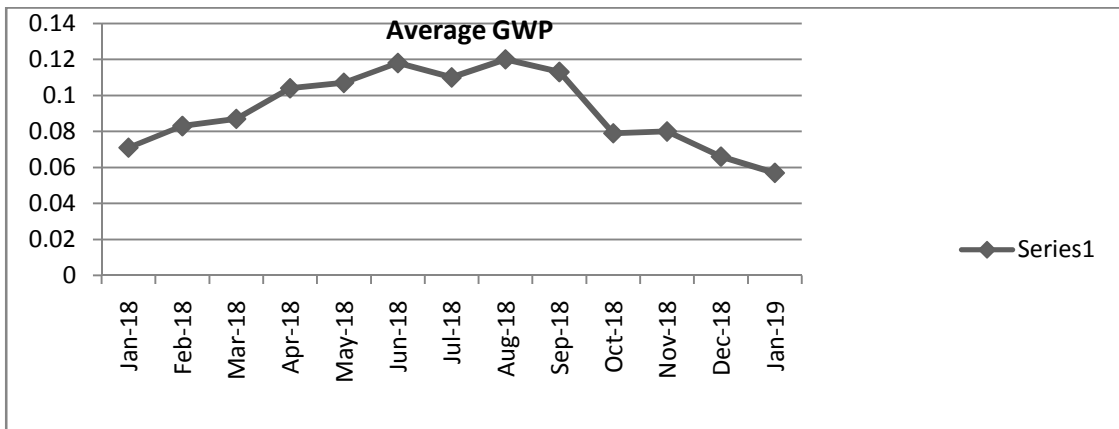
Family 6	UNIT(kWh)	80	72	63	92	84	92	84	101	106	77	89	75	51
	Kg CO2 / kWh	65.84	59.256	51.849	75.716	69.132	75.716	69.132	83.123	87.238	63.371	73.247	61.725	41.973
	g CO2 / kWh	65840	59256	51849	75716	69132	75716	69132	83123	87238	63371	73247	61725	41973
	CO2ton	0.06584	0.05925	0.051849	0.075716	0.069132	0.075716	0.06913	0.08312	0.08724	0.06337	0.07325	0.06173	0.04197
	GWP	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.04
Family 7	UNIT(kWh)	64	150	149	165	182	150	224	64	130	100	107	96	86
	Kg CO2 / kWh	57.61	123.45	122.627	135.795	149.786	123.45	184.352	52.672	108.686	82.3	88.061	79.831	70.778
	g CO2 / kWh	57610	123450	122627	135795	149786	12345	184352	52672	108686	82300	88061	79831	70778
	CO2ton	0.05761	0.12345	0.122627	0.135795	0.149786	0.12345	0.18435	0.05267	0.10869	0.0823	0.08806	0.07983	0.07078
	GWP	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.18	0.05	0.1	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.07
Family 8	UNIT(kWh)	40	36	60	97	125	130	113	114	126	101	117	78	42
	Kg CO2 / kWh	32.92	29.628	49.38	102.875	102.875	186.99	92.999	93.822	103.698	103.698	96.291	64.194	34.566
	g CO2 / kWh	32920	29628	49380	102875	102875	186990	92999	93822	103698	103698	96291	64194	34566
	CO2ton	0.03292	0.029628	0.04938	0.102873	0.102875	0.18699	0.093	0.09382	0.1037	0.1037	0.09629	0.06419	0.03457
	GWP	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.19	0.09	0.09	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.06	0.03
Family 9	UNIT(kWh)	100	103	120	131	151	144	120	127	95	46	60	42	37
	Kg CO2 / kWh	82.3	84.769	98.76	107.813	124.273	118.512	98.76	104.521	78.185	37.858	49.38	34.566	30.451
	g CO2 / kWh	82300	84769	98760	107813	124273	118512	98760	104521	78185	37858	49380	34566	30451
	CO2 ton	0.023	0.084769	0.09876	0.107813	0.124273	0.118512	0.09876	0.10452	0.07819	0.03786	0.04938	0.03457	0.03045
	GWP	0.08	0.08	0.1	0.1	0.12	0.12	0.1	0.1	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03
Family 10	UNIT(kWh)	87	96	79	101	130	145	109	115	122	104	110	95	113
	Kg CO2 / kWh	71.601	79.008	65.017	83.123	106.99	119.335	89.707	94.645	100.406	85.592	95.53	78.185	92.999
	g CO2 / kWh	71601	79008	650017	83123	106990	119335	89707	94645	100406	85592	90530	78185	92999
	CO2 ton	0.071601	0.079008	0.065071	0.083123	0.10699	0.119335	0.08971	0.09465	0.10041	0.08559	0.09053	0.07819	0.093
	GWP	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.1	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.1	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.09

2) Average GWP

	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19
F1	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.09	0.1	0.08	0.05
F2	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.11	0.1	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.08	0.1	0.09	0.07
F3	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.1	0.11	0.1	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.08	0.05	0.08
F4	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.03
F5	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.1	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.1	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08
F6	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.04
F7	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.18	0.05	0.1	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.07
F8	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.19	0.09	0.09	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.06	0.03
F9	0.08	0.08	0.1	0.1	0.12	0.12	0.1	0.1	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03
F10	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.1	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.1	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.09
AvgGWP	0.071	0.083	0.087	0.104	0.107	0.118	0.109	0.097	0.113	0.079	0.08	0.066	0.057



Average GWP												
Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19
0.071	0.083	0.087	0.104	0.107	0.118	0.11	0.12	0.113	0.079	0.08	0.066	0.057



Conclusion:

This paper develops a feasible methodology for constructing territorial CO₂emissions inventories for Indian city. By applying this methodology to city, researchers can calculate the CO₂ emissions of any Indian cities. This knowledge will be helpful for understanding energy utilization and identify key emission contributors and drivers given different socioeconomic settings and industrialization phrase for different cities.

We applied this methodology to an area and compiled the 2018CO₂emissions inventories for the area. The results show that, in 2018, the month April to September produced the most CO₂ emissions due to high consumption of electricity and electric appliances like air condition, refrigerator, water heater, washing machine drier, oven etc., in summer and rainy season.

Suggestion:

As discussed above, coal and heavy emission intensity power production industries are the primary emission sources within city. Therefore, in order to reduce the CO₂ emissions, we could take policy from two aspects. The first path is reducing the coal share in the energy mix and develop clean coal utilization strategy. The second one is reforming the industrial structure.

Reducing the coal share in the energy mix could decrease the emission intensity of one city. This is an effective way to reduce the CO₂ emissions while keep economic growing continually. Coal combustion emits more CO₂ to produce the same unit of heat compared with other energy types. Replacing coal by clearer energy types, such as nature gas, will help emission control in both Chinese cities and the whole world. Efforts has been taken according to the government document these years and achieved initial success. Efforts should be planned and undertaken at the city level in the future. For example, we

should replace coal gas with natural gas for residential use.

Firstly, we should close all the non-permission coal mining and consuming enterprises. All the private and unregulated energy enterprises should be integrated into the corporations with the most developed and clean energy technologies. Secondly, the city government should also replace heavy emission intensity manufacturing industries with services sectors.

Reduce consumption of electricity:

1. Make your refrigerator more efficient.
2. Install compact fluorescent light bulbs.
3. Install automatic light sensors or timed sensors on outdoor lighting.
4. Install solar-powered landscape lighting.
5. Buy EnergyStar-rated appliances.
6. Add insulation to hot water lines.
7. Turn off lights when not in use.

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3.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BOTTLED WATER, UNDER GROUND AND RO-FILTER WATER WITH REFERENCE TO BHIWANDI DISTRICT THANE

Saiyada Shaikh and Nisar Shaikh

ABSTRACT: Water is the most important element on planet earth. Water saves lives. Access to clean and safe water is crucial to child and community development. We often take water for granted. A shower and a glass of water is usually just a turn of a tap way. But that is not true in many developing countries. The main component of human body is water and without water human body doesn't work. Consumption of bad quality water can have dramatic impact on human health. The present study is a comparison between bottled water, ground water, and RO filter water in Bhiwandi. None of RO water purifier brands deliver 100% safe drinking water against the latest BIS standards IS:16240:2015. (www.consumer_voice.org/landing_RO.aspx). The comparative study is done to enlighten the knowledge of safe drinking water.

Key words: Bottled water, ground water, RO Filter water, consumption.

INTRODUCTION: On this planet earth the safe drinking water is essential for the human existence. The main component of human body is water and without water human body doesn't work. Consumption of bad quality water can have dramatic impact on human health. The present study is a comparison between bottled water, ground water, and RO filter water in Bhiwandi. Bhiwandi is a city, in the district of Thane in the western state of Maharashtra, in India, located 20 km to the northeast of Mumbai and 15 km to the northeast of Thane city. The latitude of Bhiwandi is 19.296664°N 73.063121°E. The area experiences a tropical climate. The average elevation is 24 m from MSL (Mean Sea Level). The average rain fall is 3224mm. The consumption of bottled water has been increasing consistently over the last decade, even in countries where ground water quality is considered excellent. Water is used for variety of purposes like drinking, washing, bathing, and recreations. This paper discusses some of the reasons why people decide for an option that is often more expensive and less comfortable. Consumer surveys usually stress two main factors: dissatisfaction with ground water organoleptic (especially taste) and health/risk concerns. However, many other factors are involved, including demographic variables and the perceived quality of the water source. There is no doubt that pollution is one of the biggest problems facing the environment today, and water bottles that are thrown out after each one-time use contribute greatly to its ever-increasing buildup. The recycling movement continues to gain traction (though certainly not fast enough in comparison to the amount of pollution), but when it comes to water bottles recycling is not a great option.

In Bhiwandi locally rural people depend on groundwater as a source for drinking water and also for other domestic chores. Groundwater is water located beneath the ground surface in the soil pore spaces and in the fractures of lithological formation (Anonymous, 2009a). Groundwater is not as susceptible to pollution as surface water, but once polluted, restoration is difficult and long term (Henry and Heinke, 2005). Municipal waste, industrial wastes, chemical fertilizers, and landfill leachates have entered the soil, infiltrated to some aquifers, and degraded

groundwater quality (Vasanthy et al, 2009; Anonymou, 2009b; Sirkar et al 1995). The quality of groundwater may also vary with depth of water table and seasonal changes and is governed by the extent and composition of the dissolved salts depending upon the source of the salt and subsurface environment (Maruthi and Madhuri, 2011; Burston et al, 1993; Rajmohan 2003). Reverse osmosis (RO) is a water purification technology that uses a semipermeable membrane to remove ions, molecules, and larger particles from drinking water. None of RO water purifier brands deliver 100% safe drinking water. Consumers voice recently tested and compared leading brands of RO water purifiers (filters) against the latest BIS standards IS:16240:2015. (www.consumer_voice.org/landing_RO.aspx). RO water is best suitable to treat hard water. RO water purifier removes dissolved materials contaminants but RO water purifier not much effective over microorganisms.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Branded bottled water was purchased from grocery shops from Bhiwandi city. Volume of the bottle is 1 liter for ground water; water sample is taken from bore well and also collected water sample from RO Water Filter. All these samples were stored at ambient conditions (20-25° C) prior to complete the concern analysis.

The physico-chemical parameters of the water samples were analyzed immediately after the collection. The conducted analysis included parameters pH, Electrical conductivity (EC), were measured using the portable meter for pH and EC. The other parameters include O₂, CO₂, NO₃, PO₄, and SO₄ were determined by using the Laboratory Standard Method. The different physical parameters were also determined in the laboratory. It is noteworthy to mention that all the analytical tests were performed in accordance to the standard methods for the examination of the water and wastewater (APHA et.al., 2005).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: The physico-chemical parameters of the analyzed Indian drinking waters are summarized in table for bottled water, ground water, and RO Filter water, together with corresponding guidelines by Indian Standards IS:10500 (BIS) and World Health organization for drinking water.

WATER SAMPLE	PH	EC	CO ₂ mg/l	O ₂ mg/l	NO ₃ -N µg atom/l	PO ₄ -P µg atom/l	SO ₄ -S mg/l
Bottled Water	6.5	0.10	3	7.47	0.42	3.44	5.32
Ground Water	7.5	3.84	2	6.56	0.43	0.22	5.2
RO Filter Water	8.8	-	1	8.32	-	-	-
BIS	6.5-8.5	-	-	-	45	5.0	150
WHO	6.5-8.0	-	-	-	50	-	250

As the result comes within the acceptable range except PH of RO filter water which is slightly increased, the table shows different chemical parameters in the investigated bottled drinking water brand, ground water, and RO filter water. The variation in different bottled water depends on various factors like – natural environment from which the water is taken, the source of water, the types of treatments and the purification techniques used during their production. Additional changes may also occur due to transportation and storage, or direct exposure to sunlight. Ground water is good for consumption all the tests come under the acceptable range according to BIS and WHO. The RO filter water is showing little alkaline nature which is not good for health as if it is consuming for long time. There are certain advantages of using RO water like it purifies and treat hard water into soft and sweet, it remove toxins such as lead, mercury, fluoride, arsenic, chlorine which causes human body to be ill. Lead metal can be brain damage and anemia. But form other coin side it has disadvantages too, it remove essential minerals without discrimination of good and bad stuff. They do not kill bacteria, viruses. They may altered the taste of water as natural minerals are remove water get demineralized as a result water taste affected , it become tasteless. Another thing is it takes more time to purify, and most important it wastes the water, and is expensive too. Household reverse osmosis units use a lot of water because they have low back pressure. As a result, they recover only 5 to 15% of the water entering the system. The remainder is discharged as waste water. Because waste water carries with it the rejected contaminants, methods to recover this water are not practical for household systems. Wastewater is typically connected to the house drains and will add to the load on the household septic system. A reverse osmosis unit delivering five gallons (19 L) of treated water per day may discharge between 20 and 90 gallons (75–340 L) of waste water per day.

Due to its fine membrane construction, reverse osmosis not only removes harmful contaminants present in the water, but it also may remove many of the desirable minerals from the water. A number of peer-reviewed studies have looked at the long-term health effects of drinking demineralized water. While there are plenty of reusable water bottles on the market, non-reusable water bottles are still in high demand and pose a greater problem: their dangerous plastic. Plastic from non-reusable water bottles has been known to contaminate water with chemicals such as Bisphenol A (BPA) and phthalates, and the likelihood of such contaminants leaking increases each time the plastic is reused, heated, or goes anywhere room temperature or above. The present study of the physico-chemical quality of water samples showed that most of the parameters were within the permissible limits of BIS and WHO.

RECOMMENDATION: ON the basis of above study it is recommended that we should promote the ground water conservation and avoid using bottled and RO filter water or

use occasionally. It is advisable that filtering and boiling of water can be used for treatment of water before consumption. Appropriate technologies for home use of ground water: In isolated rural communities in developing countries and during emergencies, there should be access to rapid but reliable methods of purification that supply small volumes of water (10 to 1,000 litres). The systems should rely as much as possible on local labour and material. Use of alum, permanganate and chlorine tablets for quick purification is easy and practicable at the domestic level. A well-known and safe method practised at homes in South Asia involves a mud-pot filtering system. This method needs no electric power, filters or chemicals. As a result, maintenance costs are minimal, requiring only funds for the charcoal, gravel and sand that must be replaced every few days.

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4.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN VIJAY TENDULKAR'S KANYADAAN**Sayed Zainab Sadaf**

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ABSTRACT:

Domestic violence is defined as constantly abusive behavior by one person against another involved in an intimate relationship, such as marriage. Domestic violence is not limited to physical abuse alone and includes sexual, emotional, economic and mental abuse as well. The purpose of this paper is to highlight the issue of Domestic violence from a literary point of view.

*Vijay Tendulkar has been in the forefront of not just Marathi but Indian theater for almost forty years and he has been reckoned as a major and leading play writer in modern Indian literature. His plays portray the women not only as a commodity of male gaze and as a victim subjected to violence whether physically or emotionally. He is the author of thirty full length plays, several of which have become classics of modern Indian theatre. Over the last few decades, he has scanned the life, life-world of contemporary Indian in order to discover the sources and nature of the violence that had to pattern it. Even when violence is not allegedly his theme, it casts a shadow on his characters. His main themes are the intricacy of human-mind, man-woman relationship, the plight of woman in a male dominated society and violence. The plays, *The Vultures*, *Sakharam Binder*, *Ghashiram Katwal*, *Silence! The court is in Session*, *Kanyadaan* are a vehicle to prove the playwrights ideas about the flaming concern of Domestic violence. This paper attempts to analyze the issue of domestic violence as observed in the play *Kanyadaan*.*

Keywords: *Domestic violence, women, exploitation, humiliation, puissance*

Domestic violence (also named domestic abuse or family violence) is a pattern of behavior which incorporates violence or other abuse by one person against another in a domestic setting, such as in marriage or cohabitation. It may be termed close partner violence when committed by a spouse or partner in an intimate relationship against the other spouse or partner, and can take place in heterosexual relationships, or between former spouses or partners. Domestic violence can also include violence against children, parents, or the elderly, and may be done for self-defense. It takes a number of forms, including physical, verbal, emotional, economic, religious, reproductive, and sexual abuse, which can range from subtle, forcible forms to marital rape and to violent physical abuse such as choking, beating, female genital mutilation and acid throwing that results in death. Domestic murders involve stoning, bride burning, honor killings, and dowry deaths.

Globally, the victims of domestic violence are tremendously women, and women tend to experience more severe forms of violence. Indian Women—at one point of time, during the Vedic ages, were treated at par with men and were given all the rights that men enjoyed in those days; then and now—practically no difference between men and women but in real life, the feeble condition of majority of women in our country is not hidden from any one. Domestic violence, exploitation, harassment, physical and mental torture are a daily thing in the life of most of the women in India. Though one sector boasts about advancement and improved life style of Indian women, there is the other section that is even denied fundamental rights and is leading a dilapidated life. Women have been treated as an object of luxury and lust. In our patriarchal society, male domination has reduced them to nullity and have been bartered, sold and used as stepping stones for the so-called success that male race enjoys. Such

a tainted world of male domination is portrayed by Tendulkar where discrimination, sex and Domestic violence are in full swing and this paper tends to show us how women have been subjugated in all aspects of their lives with the help of Tendulkar's play, *Kanyadaan*.

The play, *Kanyadaan* of Tendulkar shows the theme of Domestic violence and exploitation well. Jyoti, a young Brahman woman comes from a politically and socially active family. Nath Devalikar, her father, is an MLA. Her mother, Seva is a social worker. Nath is a busy man who is out of home almost always on tour delivering public speeches. Seva is also busy arranging women's rallies and camps. Jyoti has fallen in love with Arun Athavale, a dalit youth from a village, whom she has known only for two months. Arun is poor, but endowed and he is a B.A student. One day she confesses her wish to the parents and brother. Her mother is surprised to hear this. But Nath is eager and dismisses his wife's questions concerning the boy's background and occupation as irrelevant. Seva warns Jyoti of the consequences of her impetuous decision saying that Jyoti has been brought up in a specific culture and she may not be able to handle it. But Jyoti tells her mother that she will manage the consequences. Jyoti brings Arun on one day to introduce him to her parents. Arun is dark-complexioned and has a harsh face, but good looking. During the conversation, Arun grows more on the subject of untouchability. His words spit malice. They express his antipathy for Brahmins. Jyoti tells him that she is not a touch-me-not girl, Arun abruptly seizes her arm and twists it violently. She is devastatingly hurt. Seva enters witnessing this sight. After some time Arun leaves the house without having the tea that is brought by Jyoti. Though Nath speaks

in favor of Arun, he advises his daughter to think over the matter. But Jyoti says that she does not change her mind and her decision is ultimate. Jyoti and Arun get married.

Arun proves to be a violent husband who treats his wife as an object of retribution against all the persons of higher caste and class. Though Arun loves Jyoti very much but the dalit part of his mind lives in his painful past and unleashes torment on his high caste wife. His past returns to haunt him every night and he turn into capricious savage beast, which has strange hatred and a sadistic desire to punish his wife. Not only the daughter is punished but Arun acquires sadistic pleasure in abusing her parents too. Arun even accuses that Jyoti's real father is not Mr. Nath but Guruji, the guide and philosopher of Seva.

Tendulkar has represented the women subordination and male chauvinism in a male-dominated society. Women are not consulted in decision making and are often forced to remain indoors and are subjected to domestic violence and abuse, physical and psychological oppression. Steadily the artificial and polished behavior vanishes and Arun in a very straight forward manner starts revealing to Jyoti the harshness and ugliness of his life in the most revolting manner. The real man in him comes out and feels challenged when Jyoti discounts his statement that he will beat his wife, he twists her arm and she feels more stunned than hurt. Circumstances have made Jyoti totally trodden and tired within a few months of her married life. When she cannot bear it any longer, she comes home with a will never to return to him. Nath attributes Arun's cruelty to his desolation due to their lack of residence. So he offers a room in his house for Arun and Jyoti. But Jyoti was fed up with her husband. When her father proposed to call Arun to stay with them she says:

He . . . he will not enter this house. Because . . . I have left him . . . I am not going back to him again . . . never. (39)

Jyoti now cognizes that she was wrong with her decision to marry Arun. She now confronts the reality. But Nath does not give up his ideal:

Seva let not this wonderful experiment fail! This dream which is struggling to turn real, let it not crumble into dust before our eyes! We will have to do something. We must save this marriage. Not necessarily for our Jyoti's sake . . . This is not just a question of our daughter's life, Seva, this has . . . a far wider significance . . . this experiment is a very precious experiment. (41)

When Seva asks Arun the reason of the clash he shocks them saying that he has beaten Jyoti for which he does not feel shy but defense himself saying that abuse and beating are knitted in the webs of their lives. It is part and parcel of their lives. Arun's atrocity has been exposed in his non hypocritical behavior, when he defends himself by saying:

What am I but the son of scavenger. We don't know the non-violent ways of Brahmins like you. We drink and beat our wives.... we make love to them..... but the beating is what gets publicized . (540)

For him beating of the wife does not mean that he dislike her. He loves her too, but according to him it is never appreciated but they are evaluated by their pessimistic sides only. So he says:

I am a barbarian, a barbarian by birth when have I claimed any white collar culture. (539)

Jyoti, who has been watching all this, leaves the house with Arun to avoid further humiliation to her parents and brother. Seva tells him that Jyoti has become pregnant and she is apprised rest by the doctor. But she has unsuccessful to bring her daughter to home. Nath feels praise for Arun who has shown the world that he is a influential creative writer through his autobiography. Seva tells Nath that such wonderful writer (Arun) wants to remain a loafer. He wants his wife to be productive. On the top of that he wants to kick his wife in the belly because of her high caste. Nath is asked to chair a discussion on his son-in-law's book. But he declines to this as he has discovered that Arun is hypocrite and an avenger. Seva tells Nath that Arun, in his book, has said about inequality and exploitation is hypocrisy of the first order. She adds that Arun is like a barefaced parasite, lives on her daughter's blood and on top to that he drinks and beats and taunts Jyoti about her caste and about her parents, heaping foul abuse on them for being high born.

The violence devised in the play has three dimensions: physical, psychological and verbal. Psychological and physical violence are perceived in Arun's cruel inhuman treatment to Jyoti, which is also his way of overcoming his inferiority complex. Verbal violence can be seen in Arun's foul and obscene language. Arun comes along with his two friends and requests Nath to talk about his book in the conference When Nath affably refuses, he blackmails him by saying:

Due to unavoidable circumstances, Nath saheb could not, etc., etc. But nowadays people have become very smart. They read too much into such situations. They make one plus one add up to eleven. They will say that father-in-law and son-in-law don't see eye to eye; that I regularly torture your daughter, and more nonsense along those lines... Vamanseth, don't you think so? What's to stop people from saying that I got your daughter thrown out of her house? Other gossip will have it that the rise of the son-in-law could not be endured by the father-in-law. The rise of the Dalit son-in-law to literary heights caused heartburn in the upper caste, socialist father-in-law. (55)

Seva advises him to grant Arun's request so she pleads Nath by stating:

First listen to me, than do what you like. Look, we are badly trapped. If we go against his wishes, it will mean more suffering to Jyoti. He will take it out on Jyoti. Wait, let me finish. Jyoti's condition frightens me. It is a question of her life and death. And Jyoti is our daughter. Your refusal will make him find new ways to torment her. If you don't go to the meeting, God knows what he . . . in his madness . . . will do to Jyoti . . . Therefore, you will have to go. You will have to preside over the function. You will have to praise the book, because that is the only opinion left to us. (57-58)

Tendulkar presents the real situation where Nath is as much guiltier for Jyoti's misery as Arun. Their mental disharmony is due to gender and social inequalities that have survived several reformist movements owing to their invisible pliability. Lastly Jyoti accuses her father of making her mentally crippled:

You think about it, I have to stop thinking and learn to live. I think a lot. Suffer a lot. Not from the blows, but from my thoughts, I can't bear them much longer . . . forgive me, Bhai; I said things I shouldn't have. But I couldn't help it. I was deeply offended by your hypocrisy. I thought: why did this man have to inject and drug us every day with truth and goodness? And if he can get away from it at will, what right had he to close all our opinions? I haven't been able to forget an image I saw years ago on my way to school. A man opened the lids of two baskets slung upon the pole he carried on his shoulder. And from them, two shaking, swaying, staggering creatures slipped out, human in appearance, their wrinkled skin covering twisted bodies. Someone said these people kidnap little children, break their limbs and make them cripples. Bhai, forgive me for my words, but you have made us . . . (69-70)

The play *Kanyadaan* exposes both the physical and mental exploitation done to Jyoti, the main character. It is not only with the case of Jyoti but of the whole female race from the time immemorial, women are treated as swine and slaves.

To conclude and pictures the position of women in the society, a quotation from Virginia Woolf is worth mentioning where she traces the same picture of women in society:

"Imaginatively she is of the highest importance; practically she is completely insignificant. She pervades poetry from cover to cover; she is all but absent from history. She dominates lives of kings and conquerors in fiction; in fact she was the slave of any boy whose parents forced a ring upon her finger... (and) in real life she could hardly read, could scarcely spell, and was the property of her husband"

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5.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**Dr. Shilpa Shah**

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INTRODUCTION:- Violence against women in India is not new. Indian Women from centuries are subjected to sexual harassment, sexual violence, physical heating from centuries.

From last 35 Years, many women's movements were silent on these issue which it are openly challenged. This is given Social Sanction today free family life is the right of every household which is given to us by 2005 Civil Law against Domestic Violence.

WHAT IS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ?

"Domestic Violence comprises of pattern of behavior which involves violence or other abuse by one person against another in Domestic setting such as in Marriage." It takes number of forms, including physical, verbal violence such as stoning, bride – burning, honor killings and dowry death..

WHAT IS FAMILY RELATIONS :-

Family Relation is Inter – Personal Relationship between family members like Mother, Sister, Wife and the Relation which were made because of Marriage and Joint Family.

TYPES OF VIOLENCE :-**1. PHYSICAL BEATING :-**

Physical abuse involves beating, use of force, shoving and endangering the safety of other person.

2. SEXUAL VIOLENCE :-

Sexual Violence includes maintaining Sexual Relation by use of force, showing Porn Films, Molestation, etc.

3. EMOTIONAL ABUSE :-

It includes public humiliation criticism, stalking, repeated stonewalling, mostly those women who do have not children suffer from emotion abuse.

4. ECONOMIC ABUSE :-

Economic Abuse is a form of abuse when one partner has control over the other partners economic resources. A victim may not get adequate money to fulfill economic needs of that person.

Marital Violence after marriage is a part of every household. No country in the world is escaped from the reality of Marital Violence. It is present in each and every society.

REASONS FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE :-**1. PATRIACHAL SOCIETY :-**

Indian Society is Patriachal where Male always plays an important role in the decisions of the family. Women of the Family are not free to express their views.

2. CUSTOMS LIKE DOWRY :-

Disputes related to dowry sometimes result in violence against women, including Acid Attack and Killings. In India, Dowry is known as Dahej. The Practice of Dowry inevitably leads to discrimination and makes them vulnerable to various forms of violence. About 4.6% total crimes against women in India were dowry death related. The Ratio of Dowry death in India is 0.7 women per 1 Lakh women every year.

3. SEXUAL VIOLENCE :-

Rape is one of the most common crimes in India. In India a women is raped in every 29 Minutes. In 2012, there were 24,923 Rape Cases reported in India. Marital Rape is also another form of Sexual Violence. 20% of Indian Men admit forcing their wives to have sex.

4. ADDICTION :-

Addiction or substance abuse results in Domestic Violence against wome, in lower or higher income families. It is common to find drunkard and drug addict husbands routinely beating their wives.

5. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE :-

Due to Greater economic dependence of women on men, the severity of abuse also increases. For small benefits given to her, husband demands greater obedience from her. Inlaws always taunt her for her economic dependence and if the women is not highly educated then she suffers from lot of abuse.

6. FAMILY DISPUTES :-

Family Disputes is the result of clash of values of both old and new traditions. Women are not allowed to assert their own identity. They are not allowed to choose their own life partner. they do not have the property rights and if they tried to raise their voice against such injustices they are silenced by the use of force by their families.

7. INEQUALITY :-

Indian society has always treated women as unequal in society. The Rights which were liberally granted to men are totally absent in case of women. For small matters also they have to take permission of their family and if they decide to follow their minds it results in violence against them.

8. LACK OF EDUCATION :-

Lack of Education makes them unaware of their rights. Govt. of India has made lot of change in the laws, which gives equal rights to women but being uneducated person, she can not exercise the option of those laws.

EFFECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE :**HEALTH :-**

Those women who suffer from domestic violence tend to have long-term mental disorders and drug dependency. Serious Health Problems result because of Domestic

Violence, physical health problems such as injury to internal organs is very common, other forms of physical health problems like blood pressure, migraine, lack of sleep results because of Domestic Violence.

Mental disorders like anxiety, depression, fear, low self-esteem, depressive compulsive disorder and fatal effects include suicide, homicide etc.

SOCIAL EFFECTS :-

Social effects include Divorce, suicide and homicide. Those women who suffer constant abuse at the hands of their family, commit suicide or are murdered by their families.

IN INDIA RATIO OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN VARIOUS STATES ARE AS UNDER :-

Sr. No.	State	Violence Ratio
*	India	18.9
1	Tripura	37.0
2	Assam	36.9
3	Kerala	33.8
4	Andhra Pradesh	33.4
5	West Bengal	31.9
6	Delhi	31.2
7	Rajasthan	29.0
8	Jammu & Kashmir	25.1
9	Madhya Pradesh	22.9
10	Odisha	22.5
11	Haryana	21.7
12	Chhatisgarh	16.5
13	Karnataka	15.7
14	Mizoram	15.3
15	Chandigarh	14.8
16	Gujarat	14.6
17	Himachal Pradesh	14.5
18	Maharashtra	14.0
19	Andaman Nicobar	13.4
20	Arunachal Pradesh	12.4
21	Uttar Pradesh	11.3
22	Bihar	9.9
23	Uttarakhand	9.8
24	Tamil Nadu	9.6
25	Jharkhand	9.5
26	Punjab	9.5
27	Nagaland	9.1
28	Manipur	9.1
29	Meghalaya	9.1
30	Sikkim	9.0
31	Goa	8.7
32	Pondicherry	7.2
33	Dadra Nagar Haveli	5.2
34	Diu Daman	4.5
35	Lakshdweep	0.0

(SOURCE : REPORT OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN 2011.)

**REMEDIES FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE :-
1. FIGHTING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE :-**

The response of Domestic Violence is a typical combination of effort between law enforcement agencies, social service agencies, the courts and probation agencies. Domestic violence is now

being viewed as a public health problem and many private and governmental agencies are seen making huge efforts to control it in India. Govt. and Non-Governmental organization are actively fighting to control the problems created by Domestic Violence.

1. NEED FOR STRINGENT LAWS :-

Govt. of India has passed a new law in the year 2005 to curb Domestic violence. This Act ensures the reporting of cases of domestic violence against women to a "protection officer" who then prepares a Domestic Incident Report for the Magistrate and forward copies thereof to the police officer in charge of the police station with in local limits of jurisdiction.

ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION :-

The role of non-Governmental organization in controlling the domestic violence is crucial. In Mumbai bodies like "Mojlis" and "swaadhar, Sneha, Akshara" are doing meaningful work. In Delhi women violence Intervention Agency "Sakshi" " Azad Foundation" woks on Domestic and Sexual Abuse against women "Sneha" in Chennai and "Vimochana" in Bengaluru are working on women's issues. Services ranging from counseling, education and outreach is essential for giving self-confidence to women for ex. ICRW – INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ON WOMEN, New Delhi & Mumbai. They are encouraging more and more people to report any case of domestic violence so that proper action can be taken.

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6.

EARLY MARRIAGE AND ITS RELATION TO WOMEN HEALTH**Ms Don Sana Irfan**

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Abstract

Child marriage is still a massive problem in many developing countries. The issue is more concentrated in countries of Sub Saharan Africa and South Asia. This paper, through literature review attempts to assess the situation, the consequences, various programmes and recommendations on the reduction of child marriage. In this article it is reinforced that, consequences of child marriage put the girls at risk of early pregnancies with life-threatening conditions. This paper suggests that each country should set up its own mid-term and long-term goals to bring about significant reduction in child marriages.

Key Words: child marriage, consequences, traditions, education, security, poverty .

BACKGROUND: Child Marriage defined as marriage before the age of 18 - applies to both boys and girls, but it is more common among young girls. The issue of Child marriage is such a reality in many countries that it was not questioned for years together and was accepted as the norm. With the advent of development the adverse effects of child marriage was recognized and comparisons were made with advanced countries where age of marriage below 18 was a thing of the past and men and women have equal access to education, employment and their own personal growth and advancement. According to Article 1 of the CRC "any human being below the age of 18 is a child," the CRC has been ratified by 194 countries. Those countries still having early marriage i.e. below 18 years also exhibit poor indicators relating to the MDGs. They usually have high maternal mortality and morbidity rates, low education levels for girls, especially secondary education, and overall high poverty levels.

PRESENT SITUATION: Though 158 countries have set the legal age for marriage at 18 years, laws are not enforced. The practice of marrying young children is upheld by tradition and social norms. Many countries of Asia and Sub Saharan Africa still have a high percentage of Child marriages (Table 1) thereby making their struggle

for development particularly difficult. One third of girls in the developing world are married before the age of 18 and 1 in 9 are married before the age of fifteen. In 2012, 70 million women 20-24 around the world had been married before the age of 18. South Asia has the largest number of child brides with almost half of girls married by 18 while in sub-Saharan Africa it is more than one third.

CONSEQUENCES OF CHILD MARRIAGE: It is evident that even in this era, child marriages are quite prevalent in many countries. Often new brides are expected to demonstrate their fertility after marriage specially by producing a male heir. According to UN 16 million adolescent girls give birth every year and the major cause of death for girls aged 15-19 years in these countries is due to complications during pregnancy and childbirth. According to UNICEF around 50,000 girls die during pregnancy, mostly in low and middle-income countries. The prevalence of stillbirths and new born deaths are 50 per cent higher in mothers who are below 20 years of age "These children,

because that's what they are, are discouraged from using contraceptives or might have to ask their husbands permission, or they have no knowledge of or access to what they need," says Carol Presern, PhD, Executive Director of The Partnership for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health. "Even though some parents believe early marriage will protect their daughters from sexual violence, the reverse is often true," according to a Joint press release by UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UN Women, the United Nations Foundation, World Vision, Girls Not Brides, Every Woman Every Child, World YWCA and The Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health, dated 07 March 2013. The Press release states that "young girls who marry before the age of 18 have a greater risk of becoming victims of violence. This is especially true when the age gap between the child bride and spouse is large" A study conducted by in two states in India (and Jharkand) found that girls who were married before 18 were twice as likely to report domestic violence. Child brides also showed signs of severe depression. Child marriage often leads to deterioration of the health of girls. Due to complications during pregnancy and childbirth many girls in developing countries die or severely be malnourished.

* Source: UNICEF State of the World's Children, 2013 - data from UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and other national surveys, and refers to the most recent year available during the period 2002-2011. Source: United Nations carry the scars of a difficult pregnancy and labour. Pregnant girls aged 15 to 19 are twice as likely to die in childbirth as women in their 20s, and girls under the age of 15 are five to seven times more likely to die during childbirth.

These are due to physical immaturity where the pelvis and birth canal are not fully developed. Due to prolonged/obstructed labour many girls become victims of morbidities like obstetric Fistula. Girls who give birth before the age of 15 have an 88% risk of developing fistula. Fistula patients are usually young girls who come from a socially disadvantaged group with little access to Emergency Obstetric Care. They suffer from incontinence or faecal discharge emitting foul odour making the girls social outcasts.

CHALLENGE TO THE ETHICAL RIGHTS OF GIRLS: "Child marriage is a huge problem in poor communities,"

says Nyaradzayi Gumbonzvanda, General Secretary of the World YWCA. "Early marriage and child marriage robs their future. Girls lose the opportunity for education. They lose the opportunity to choose their partner and must live with that pain for the rest of their lives. Once a girl is married at an early age she is deprived of her education and the opportunity to equip herself with life skills. She becomes a child mother before her body and mind are ready for this experience. The ill effects child marriage is reflected in the statements of Anthony Lake, Executive Director of UNICEF: "Child marriage is not only wrong, it is dangerous. It exposes a young girl to profound health risks from early pregnancy and difficult childbirth and it exposes her baby to complications of premature birth"

UNDERLYING CAUSES: Child marriage has existed for centuries, mainly because of tradition but also due to poverty. In early days parents used to arrange the betrothal of their infant children as a means of uniting two families. In present days the practice of early marriage is common in rural areas or where prospects for girls are few. The would-be brides have no say in the matter as guardians or other family members agree on the marriages and girls have no decision making options.

Often girls are married early to provide protection, security and the support of a male guardian. The question of honour" is considered by parents and relatives, who may want to make certain the girls are married early to grooms approved by the families. According to a report by Girls Not Brides, "poverty is one of the most powerful drivers of the harmful practice in the country. Girls are thought of as an economic burden by parents who believe they will be more financially secure once their daughters are married off and out of their responsibility. Families want to reduce the number of children to feed, clothes and education. Families may agree to child marriage because of community pressures and norms. In recognition of the dreadful consequences of child marriage, many organizations are taking up global and country level programmes

Some of these organizations are:

1. The Elders: The Elders are a group of independent global leaders launched by Nelson Mandela in Johannesburg in July 2007. The group offer their collective influence and experience to support peace building, help address major causes of human suffering and promote the shared interests of humanity. The principle is based on traditional village practices where communities take guidance on different issues from elders. Similarly if the earth is thought of as a „global village" then a group of experienced and dedicated elders could use their valuable experience and influence to focus on serious problems facing the world today. The Elders brought together local, national and international organisations in a global partnership to end the harmful practice of child marriage. This alliance is called Girls Not Brides: The Global Partnership to End Child Marriage.

2. Girls not Brides: As mentioned in the earlier paragraph, Girls Not Brides is an alliance of more than 500 civil society organisations from over 70 countries. These organizations have the aim to end child marriage to help girls to fulfil their potential. Member organizations are from Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Europe and the Americas. The common vision

is that every girl has the right to lead her life according to her choice. If the girl is not married early she can lead a safer, healthier life leading to a more prosperous future for herself, her family and her community. Girls Not Brides members bring child marriage to the forefront and advocate for the laws, policies and programmes that will make a difference in the life of millions of girls.

3. Plan International: Plan works with children in communities in 51 developing countries to advance the achievement of gender equality and girls' rights.

Through the „Because I am a Girl „campaign, Plan,s projects address the barriers to girls completing a quality education of at least 9 years, as well as equip them with the assets they need to safe guard their future, promote gender equality and improve their lives.

4. CARE – Global: CARE is an international humanitarian organisation, which focuses on working for impoverished women. Their mandate includes directly addressing child marriage through targeting education for girls. CARE works with families, communities and local organisations to reduce the prevalence and mitigate the harmful impacts of child marriage through educational and behavioural- change programmes.

5. Girls UP – USA: Girls UP has dedicated advocacy and organisational efforts to ensure child marriage legislation is a priority in the US Foreign Policy Engagements. In March of 2013, their efforts were rewarded as the US House of Representatives passed the child marriage legislation as part of a broader Violence Against Women Act.

6. ICRW – USA: International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) is advocating for the United States to become more involved in curbing child marriage. ICRW works with the United States Congress and the administration to bring more national and international support to end this harmful practice.

7. Save the Children – Global: Save the Children works around the world to develop programmes to protect children and prevent child marriage along with other forms of child abuse, trafficking, and exploitation.

8. World Vision – Marriage Later/Studies First Programme – Bangladesh: World Vision works towards the provision of global education for children who are at risk for exploitation, early marriage, and lower income-earning potential. In Bangladesh, they address barriers to education and work with communities and local governments to improve the quality of education children receive. The marriage later/studies first programme works with families to educate them on the impact of child marriage. programmes designed to end child marriage. UNFPA also supports investments that empower girls with the information, skills and services they need to be healthy, educated and safe. UNFPA also works to support the needs of married girls particularly in family planning and maternal health.

. UNICEF is working with partners in joint efforts to end child marriage. Together with governments, civil society and other agencies UNICEF is working to end child marriage globally. In 2011, 34 country offices addressed child marriage through social and economic change efforts and legal reform.

In India UNICEF supported the passage of the Child Marriage Prohibition Act of 2006, and the development and implementation of a national strategy on child marriage. UNICEF participated in the development of state action plans and supported work with the community on ending child marriage so girls will develop in a safe and productive environment. UNICEF estimates globally, almost 400 million women aged 20-49, (more than 40 per cent), were married in their childhood.

Child marriage puts girls at risk of early and unwanted pregnancies. Maternal deaths related to pregnancy and childbirth for girls aged 15-19 worldwide, account for some 50,000 deaths each year. Girls between 10 and 14 years of age are five times more likely than women aged 20 to 24 die in pregnancy and childbirth.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES: Though many countries have legislation on age at marriage yet implementation becomes difficult. In Bangladesh, the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929 passed during British rule is still applicable in Bangladesh, where the legal age for a girl to marry is 18. Unfortunately, enforcement efforts are weak, as is indicated by the high rates of child marriage in the country. According to UNFPA, "In 2010, 158 countries reported that 18 years was the minimum legal age for marriage for women without parental consent or approval by a pertinent authority. However, in 146 countries, state or customary law allows girls younger than 18 to marry with the consent of parents or other authorities; in 52 countries, girls under age 15 can marry with parental consent. In contrast, 18 is the legal age for marriage without consent among males in 180 countries. Additionally, in 105 countries, boys can marry with the consent of a parent or a pertinent authority, and in 23 countries, boys under age 15 can marry with parental consent".

WAY FORWARD: A policy brief by ICRW highlights five evidence-based strategies identified to delay or prevent child marriage before 18 years.

1. Empower girls with information, skills and support networks: If young girls know better their options this will strengthen them to act and advocate for themselves. These girls will gain the confidence to look for jobs and alternatives to marriage and guardians will re-consider marrying them off early, which will ultimately impact on changing of traditions and values on child marriage.

Essential training on Life skills, Vocational and livelihoods skills as well as Reproductive Health information will help to teach girls about health, nutrition, money, finance, legal awareness, communication, negotiation, decision-making and other relevant topics Bangladesh Journal of Bioethics 2015; 6(2):8-14

Educate and rally parents and community members: With parental and community support and involvement a more enabling environment will be created. As it is the parents and guardians who take the decision regarding when or whom the girls will marry, with parental education and community mobilization a more supportive environment for girls can be attained. This will lead to families willing to change the custom of early marriage. Economic support and incentives to girls and their families: Poverty is a strong reason for early marriage.

The value and contribution of the daughter would increase if the families would perceive her accessibility to education. Despite the law against child marriage, the practice is widespread. According to two 2013 reports, over 50% of all marriages in Pakistan involve girls less than 18 years old. Another UNICEF report claims 70 per cent of girls in Pakistan are married before the age of 16. Another custom in Pakistan, called swara or vani, involves village elders solving family disputes or settling unpaid debts by marrying off girls. The average marriage age of swara girls is between 5 and 9. Other economic opportunities as an alternative to marriage. Thus if scholarships and stipends are tied to the condition that girls cannot marry until 18, parents will try to keep their daughters in school.

Enhance girls' access to a quality education: When girls are in a formal school they are usually looked upon as a child. Again the school provides a safe haven for the girls and it also improves their quality of life. If this is tied with stipend then parents will try to keep their daughter in school.

Encourage supportive laws and policies: Though many countries have laws and policies prohibiting child marriage yet enforcement has been difficult. In order to bring about acceptance and implementation of these laws ICRW suggests a multi-strategy approach, combining legal advocacy with other community or girl-focused approaches. Raising awareness among the community on the consequences of child marriage together with information on the existence of the law would help in bringing about a reduction in child marriage. The ICRW recommend that "In order for the next generation of development programs to make ending child marriage a priority, policymakers must pay attention to these strategies while continuing to test innovative approaches and evaluation techniques."

CONCLUSION: Though there is substantive work initiated to reduce the incidence of child marriages, yet a lot remains to be done to attain Zero Child Marriage. Each country has to set up its own mid-term and long term

goals to bring about significant reduction in child marriages. The issue is not an isolated one rather it is inter-twined with social norms, cultural taboos and traditions and economic conditions of the families. Partnerships with related Government agencies, NGOs, Media, Women's groups and the private sector will lead to a faster attainment of goals. The problem when addressed through a holistic approach with clearly defined indicators, milestones and responsibilities will help families, communities, nations and regions achieve Zero Child Marriages in a defined time period.

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7.

EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON STABILITY CONSTANTS OF TRANSITION METAL COMPLEXES

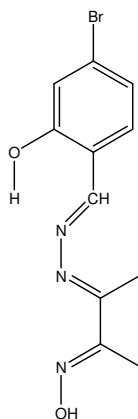
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ABSTRACT:

The metal–ligand stability constant of (2E,3E,3E)-3-(2-(4-bromo-2-hydroxybenzylidene)hydrazono)butan-2-one oxime (figure 1) ligand complexes with metal ions (Co^{2+} , Ni^{2+} and Cu^{2+}) have been determined pH-metrically at three different temperatures i. e. 305K, 313K and 323K. The effect of temperature on stability constant was studied. From the entire study it was found that value of stability constant increases with increase in temperature.

Figure 01



(2E,3E,3E)-3-(2-(4-bromo-2-hydroxybenzylidene)hydrazono)butan-2-one oxime

Introduction:

A Schiff base behaves as a Flexi-dentate ligand and commonly co-ordinates through the O atom of the deprotonated phenolic group and the N atom of azomethine group. In Schiff base azomethane nitrogen and other donor atoms like oxygen play a vital role in co-ordination chemistry. Hence an attempt is made to study the interaction of reduced Schiff base with transition of metals. Schiff bases are generally bi, tri, or tetra-dentate chelate ligands and form very stable complexes with metal ions. Their chemical and physical properties in various fields such as preparative uses, identification, or protection and determination of aldehyde or ketones, purification of carbonyl and amino compounds or production of these compounds in complex.

Schiff base ligands have significant importance in chemistry, especially in the development of Schiff base complexes, because Schiff base complexes are potentially capable of forming stable complexes with metal ions. Many Schiff base complexes show excellent catalytic activity in various reactions at high temperature and in the presence of moisture. Metal complexes [Co(II), Ni(II) and Cu(II) ions] of Schiff base having played a central role in the development of co-ordination chemistry^[2].

We report here the stability constants of transition metal complexes of Co(II), Ni(II) and Cu(II) metals with

(2E,3E,3E)-3-(2-(4-bromo-2-hydroxybenzylidene)hydrazono)butan-2-one oxime (figure 1) ligand at different temperatures.

Experimental:**REQUIREMENT:**

The stock solution of the ligand (0.05M) was prepared by dissolving the requisite quantity of the ligand in minimum volume of dioxane subsequently diluted to final volume with dioxane. All chemicals used were A. R. grade KCl, HCl and KOH. Chlorides of metal ions were used to metal ion solution (0.01M) standardized by standard EDTA solution, volumetrically. The ionic strength 0.05 mol dm^{-3} was maintained by using 1M KCl solution. The carbonate free potassium hydroxide solution (0.1M) was prepared in double distilled water and standardized against standard succinic acid solution.

Apparatus and Procedure:

The pH meter (model EQ-610) equipped with combined glass electrodes and magnetic stirrer (accuracy ± 0.01). The pH meter was standardized before each titration with buffer solution of pH 4.00, 7.00 and 9.20 prepared from a Qualigens buffer tablets. The pH-metric titrations of following solutions were performed against standard 0.1M KOH solution:-

- Acid titration: 5 cm^3 of $0.100 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$ HCl + 30 ml dioxane + 2 cm^3 of 1M KCl + 13 cm^3 distilled water.
- Ligand titration: 5 cm^3 of $0.100 \text{ mole dm}^{-3}$ HCl + 5 cm^3 of 0.05 mol dm^{-3} ligand + 25 cm^3 dioxane + 2 cm^3 of 1M KCl + 13 ml distilled water.
- Metal titration: 5 ml of $0.100 \text{ mole dm}^{-3}$ HCl + 5 ml of $0.05 \text{ mole dm}^{-3}$ ligand + 5 ml of $0.010 \text{ mole dm}^{-3}$ metal salt + 25 cm^3 dioxane + 1.95 ml of KCl + 8.05 cm^3 distilled water.

For preparing above solution of metal titration the different metal salts such as Co, Cu, and Ni.

Same procedure was repeated at 305K, 313K & 323K. The temperature was maintained by heating the solution in oil bath using magnetic stirrer. The results obtained from the above pH-metric titrations are plotted with respect to volume. In order to determine n_A and pL the graph of n_A vs pH and pL vs n_A are plotted.

Results and Discussion:

The proton-ligand stability constant and metal-ligand stability constants of (2E,3E,3E)-3-(2-(4-bromo-2-hydroxybenzylidene)hydrazono)butan-2-one oxime and its complexes with Co (II), Ni (II) and Cu (II) metal ions have been determined in aqueous medium at constant ionic strength (0.05 mol-dm⁻³) at different temperatures of 305K, 313K and 323K. The proton-ligand formation number n_A was calculated by the Irving-Rossotti expression^[3]. The pK values of the ligands and formation constants of the complexes were calculated by the half integral method.

The stability constants of all complexes at different temperatures are summarized in Table 1.

The formation functions n_A , n and pL can be computed from the following equations:

$$\bar{n}_A = Y + \frac{(V_1 - V_2)(N^0 + E^0)}{(V_0 + V_1)TC_{L0}}$$

$$\bar{n} = \frac{(V_3 - V_2)(N^0 + E^0)}{(V_0 + V_2)\bar{n}_A TC_{M0}}$$

$$pL = \log_{10} \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{i=1} \beta \left[\frac{1}{\text{antilog } pH} \right]^n}{TC_{L0} - \bar{n}TC_{M0}} \cdot \frac{V_0 + V_3}{V_0}$$

Where,

Y = No. of dissociable protons

V₁, V₂ and V₃ = volume of alkali employed bring the solution 1, 2 and 3 to same pH value

V₀ = Total Volume

T_{CL0} = total concentration of the ligand

T_{CM0} = total concentration of metal ion

N⁰ = Normality of Potassium hydroxide

E⁰ = Initial concentration of free acid

In our present work we are using Irving – Rossotti method^[4] and half integral method.

CONCLUSION:

In transition metal complexes the value of stability constant increases as we increase the temperature and it

also changes by changing metal ion at constant temperature. Stability constant was found to be increasing in the order of Co < Ni < Cu.

Table No. 1

M ⁿ⁺	305K		313K		323K	
	log K1	log K2	log K1	log K2	log K1	log K2
Co(II)	7.2	6.63	7.26	6.78	7.36	6.88
Ni(II)	8.42	6.83	8.5	7.08	8.6	7.1
Cu(II)	9.5	8.195	9.9	8.2	10.06	8.28

From the above results following remarks can be pointed out:

- 1) Maximum value of n was ~ 2 indicating formation of 1:1 & 1:2 ligand metal complexes only
- 2) Dilute solutions were used hence there was less probability of formation of polynuclear complexes.
- 3) m- titration curve were displaced to the right side of ligand titration curve proton release upon complex formation of the metal ion with the ligand.
- 4) The decrease in pH for metal titration curve than ligand titration curve shows formation of strong metal complexes.
- 5) For same ligand at constant temperature the stability increases from Co (II) to Cu (II) this shows that stability of Cu (II) complexes is larger than Ni (II).

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8.

HERBAL SOAP**Momin Fareha Mohd Sabir & Shaikh Ayesha Ejaz**

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Abstract: The process of saponification and producing a soap using different forms of fat involves combining a form of fat with an alkali material. Triglycerides are converted into fatty acid salts and glycerol, and an alkali material, in this case NaOH, is added to coagulate the soap. This soap was then compared with commercial soap. All of the oils used produced soap with a higher pH than commercial soap. From this we can conclude that castor oil is the most effective oil for use in saponification in case of the herbal saponification here neem seeds extract are used.

Azadirachta indica, commonly known as neem, have attracted worldwide prominence in recent years, due to its wide range of medicinal properties. Neem has been extensively used in Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathic medicine and it has become a cynosure of modern medicine. Neem elaborates a vast array of biologically active compounds that are chemically diverse and structurally complex. More than 140 compounds have been isolated from different parts of neem. All parts of the neem tree- leaves, flowers, seeds, fruits, roots and bark have been used traditionally for the treatment of inflammation, infections, fever, skin diseases and dental disorders. The medicinal utilities have been described especially for neem leaf. Neem leaf and its constituents have been demonstrated to exhibit immunomodulatory, anti-inflammatory, anti hyperglycemic, antiulcer, ant malarial, antifungal, antibacterial, antiviral, antioxidant, ant mutagenic and anti carcinogenic properties. This review summarizes the wide range of pharmacological activities of neem leaf and seeds.

Keywords: natural herbal soap; fatty acid composition, castor oil, commercial value, sensory perception

Introduction

Current trends in consumer preference have shown an increase in demand for the use of natural ingredients in personal skincare and cosmetics products. This has resulted in a steady increase in small- and medium-sized artisan hand-made or homemade soap businesses offering a variety of products with a range of natural ingredients to supply this in the market. Formulation of specially hand-made natural soap bars by artisan soap makers involves a skillful combination of the ingredients, thoughts, and artistic creativity to produce high-quality soap bars with superior sensory characteristics that resonates with consumers . These sensory characteristics include fragrance, color, lather ability, moisturizing capabilities, hardness, skin compatibility, and chemical stability during storage and use of these soap in daily use. Aroma (fragrance) and moisturizing capabilities are considered the most influential determinants of consumer preference for natural soap products.

Natural soaps are generally defined as alkali salts of fatty acids derived primarily from vegetable or plant oils used as soap feedstock, and contained natural fragrances and/or organic ingredients included as additives. Commercially, natural soaps are manufactured via either a cold or hot saponification process, where triglycerides in fats, oils, and or free fatty acids used as feedstock are converted in the presence of a base (typically sodium or potassium hydroxide) to form fatty acid salts (soaps), glycerol, and free fatty acids . Many artisanal soap makers prefer the cold saponification process due to the enhanced aesthetics of the finished product, potential superiority in retaining antioxidants, or the fragrance from essential oils, and creative flexibilities to customize each ingredient including the addition of fresh ingredients, such as fruits and vegetable purees, to obtain a desired end product.

Natural antioxidants in the form of plant extracts are typically added as additives to suppress the oxidation of polyunsaturated fatty acids in natural herbal soaps.. Many

of these businesses are home-based and use an array of additives and essential oils to manufacture their product

6: Benefits of neem seeds soap:

1) it is anti-viral , neem seed and leave soaps are used for bathing especially for those who are suffering from skin ailments. such as eczema, cold sores. It soothes inflammation by soothing itching and irritation

2) Fungal disease:Neem seed soap is also effective against fungal diseases Neem is also effective against fungus that infects hair, skin and nails that includes ringworm that occurs in hands and feet.

3) Moisturizes Skin:

The neem seed soap moisturizes the skin keeping it soft and supple. And reduce pimples.

4) Cures Acne:

Neem seed soap is very much effective to get rid of acne, infection and body odor.

5) Skin Toning:

Neem leaves for skin can also be used as a toner. it clear acne, scars, pigmentation and black heads.

6) Neem leaves for Hair – Scalp and hair issues:

The anti-bacterial property of neem helps to treat dry scalp, dandruff and hair fall issues.

7) for injuries:

A burn injury can be healed faster with the usage herbal neem soap, and also protects against allergy and infection on the infected area.

8) Chicken pox:

Post chicken pox treatment, a patient is always advised to take a bath with neem seed soap.

3. Material and Methods

3.1. Soap Oils

The natural herbal soaps designated base were manufactured using cold saponification.

. The base bar was designated the control bar, and contained the castor oil.

Neem seeds extract: 50gms of neem seeds kernels taken and grind in to the fine powder, soaked it into distilled water for overnighter .it becomes milky white in the morning then filtered it by double layer of muslin cloth.

3.2: Soap base: coconut 20 gms, sugar 20 gms, castic soda 50 gm, castor oil ,methylated spirit 60 gms glycerine 20 gms, water 18 gms.

Making process: mix the castor oil, coconut oil and steric acid ,keep it in to the oven at about 70 degree, stir it well and then keep it for cooling for three days. after three days add methylated spirit and adjust the temperature at 150 degree in order to dissolve it completely. Then add sugar and glycerin and water. crush it ,it will be in the form of paste . After an hour it will be ready for use

.3.3: Cold Saponification

Neem seed Soap Production

In an unfilled container grease it with petroleum jelly cut the soap base in to cubes and melt it in oven or gas stove by double boiler method. Strictly avoid the direct heat. Then add 10 ml of neem seed extract, aloe vera gel and one capsule of vitamin E, it may dry at room temperature. pour the mixture in to greased container ,keep it in to the freezer for an hour ,now it is ready to use. For better effects and make it long lasting ,it may dry at room temperature.

3.4. Sample Extraction

Extraction was carried out according to the regular methods of extraction

The samples were extracted and then store in the controlled temperature. The filtrate was used without further dilution to determine the lipophilic antioxidant activity and the organic phenolic content of the soaps Soaps from each treatment were distributed amongst the participants in a random order. Participants were asked to use it With multiple uses of the soap, and ranked the soaps based on color, appealing shape, fragrance, lather, moisturizing effects, estimated price (were asked to give a price for each product), and overall preference. Acceptance and preference for each product was scored assigned using the sensory analysis The ratings obtained from the participants were recorded as a sensory perception of the natural herbal soaps.

2. Results and Discussion

2.1. Effects of Feedstock Sources on the Unsaponified Fatty Acid Composition of Natural Herbal Soaps. Two natural soaps were manufactured in this study, by neem seeds and neem leaf. Vegetable oils are associated with the manufacturing of high quality natural soaps. The natural soaps manufactured. Following cold saponification, we observed the presence of fatty acids in both natural soaps as anticipated. in accordance with findings reported previously in the literature.

Collectively, these findings show that the source of vegetable oil used as feedstock

can modulate the unsaponified fatty acid composition and levels in natural herbal soaps following cold saponification. Rice bran oil appears to reduce the content of unsaponified mono-unsaturated

4. Conclusions

Saponification of fatty acids in natural herbal soaps manufactured using cold saponification influences the sensory perception and consumer's preference or acceptance of natural soap products. We observed commercial natural soaps manufactured from plant oils and additives as feedstock by cold saponification. Addition of additives in the soap formulation had a significant effect on the percent change fatty acids in the finished products..Appealing smell was the greatest influence of consumer preference, while color and appealing smell were the best indicators of natural soaps' estimated pricing and consumers' perceived quality, and consequently acceptability. Artisan natural soap makers should give careful considerations to their use during the manufacturing of hand-made natural soaps. This work provides some baseline information regarding natural hand-made soaps manufacturing, which is very sparse in the scientific literature. The hope is that the information presented will stimulate additional studies by other researchers in the scientific community, to further improve the knowledge that may be of value to the growing specialty hand-made soap industry.

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9.

IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION: A SECTORAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract: On the eve of 8th November 2016, Narendra Modi, the Prime Minister of India made headlines by announcing 'note ban decision'. The Government of India demonetized high value currency notes in order to counter the menace of black money, counterfeit currency and terror funding. This led to people queuing outside the banks for days to replace the old currency notes with new currency notes. The implication of demonetisation had far reaching consequences; receiving mixed and tepid response from various strata of the society. Demonetisation not only impacted the economy but also changed social and political background of the country. The author seeks to make a sectoral analysis of the impact of demonetisation and further evaluate the overall positive or negative impact of demonetisation.

Keywords: Demonetisation, currency, economy, sector and impact.

1. INTRODUCTION

On the eve of 8th November 2016, the Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi made headlines by announcing ban on Rs 500 and Rs 1000 denominations, valued at 15.4 trillion, constituting 86.9 per cent of the value of total currency in circulation. The government gave window for replacing the currency notes till 30th December 2016.

Demonetisation has been regarded as the boldest move to be taken by government in recent time. The decision of demonetisation was in continuation of a series of measures taken by the government during the last few years to eliminate corruption, black money, counterfeit currency and terror funding. With much *hue* and *cry* about the cumbersome transition process which aimed to bring in transparency in economy by unearthing black money from the economy. There remained many ills which had to be battled.

There are several contrasting opinions of different experts on the impact of demonetisation on Indian economy. Since, India traditionally has been cash dependent and driven economy. Ergo, it is obvious, that cash squeeze would result in adverse impact on the economy in the short term albeit it was supposed to be transient. There has been several social, economical and political impact of demonetisation of high currency denominations which *inter alia* has led to the death of at least 33 people in different parts of the country. Apart from this drastic impact, the economy has gone topsy turvy. Many experts believe that the cost of replacing the demonetized currency with the new ones and the consequential spillover effect on the economy is actually more than the benefits derived.

In this paper, the author attempts to analyze the impact of demonetization on different sectors of the economy.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study is conducted to understand the impact of demonetization on various sectors of the economy. At the end of the study, the author seeks to achieve the following objectives;

- a. To understand what is demonetization and what motivated the BJP led government to take such a measure.

- b. To elucidate the previous incidents of demonetization and the implication of the present demonetization on various sectors.
- c. To analyze and evaluate the overall impact of demonetization on the economy by understanding the overall positive or negative effect of demonetization.

3. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The author aims to provide a true and unbiased picture of the overall impact of demonetization on the economy by evaluating sectoral performances through various indexes. The study is expected to be useful for students, academicians, public sector and the people in general.

4. DATA COLLECTION

The author has used secondary data through various sources such as internet, RBI Reports & Bulletin, Newspapers, journals and articles.

5. DEMONETISATION IN PAST

In common parlance, the unaccounted money is referred to as "black" money and accounted money is called "white" money. There are various ills of black money such as *hawala* system, counterfeit currency, terror funding etc which needs to be uprooted from the civilized society. In order to keep a check on these evils, demonetization is used by government across the world. One of the latest examples of demonetization is the adoption of Euro among various nations of European Union.

Demonetisation is defined as stripping of old currency of its status a legal tender. The old currency must be retired and replaced with new unit of currency. The 'note ban decision' or demonetisation has been done in India by previous governments. But, there has not much hue and cry about demonetisation in the past. Earlier, India has witnessed demonetisation twice. For the first time demonetisation took place in pre-independence period. First time demonetisation took place in January 1946, during this demonetisation currency notes of 1000 and 10000 rupees were withdrawn from the circulation and new currency notes of 1000, 5000 and 10000 denomination rupees were introduced in the year 1954. The second time demonetisation took place on 16th January 1978 when Government of India demonetized the

currency notes of 1000, 500 and 10000 rupee notes as a means to counterfeit money and black money. The present demonetisation is the third occurrence in Indian Economy

and it is the second Demonetisation in the post-independence period.

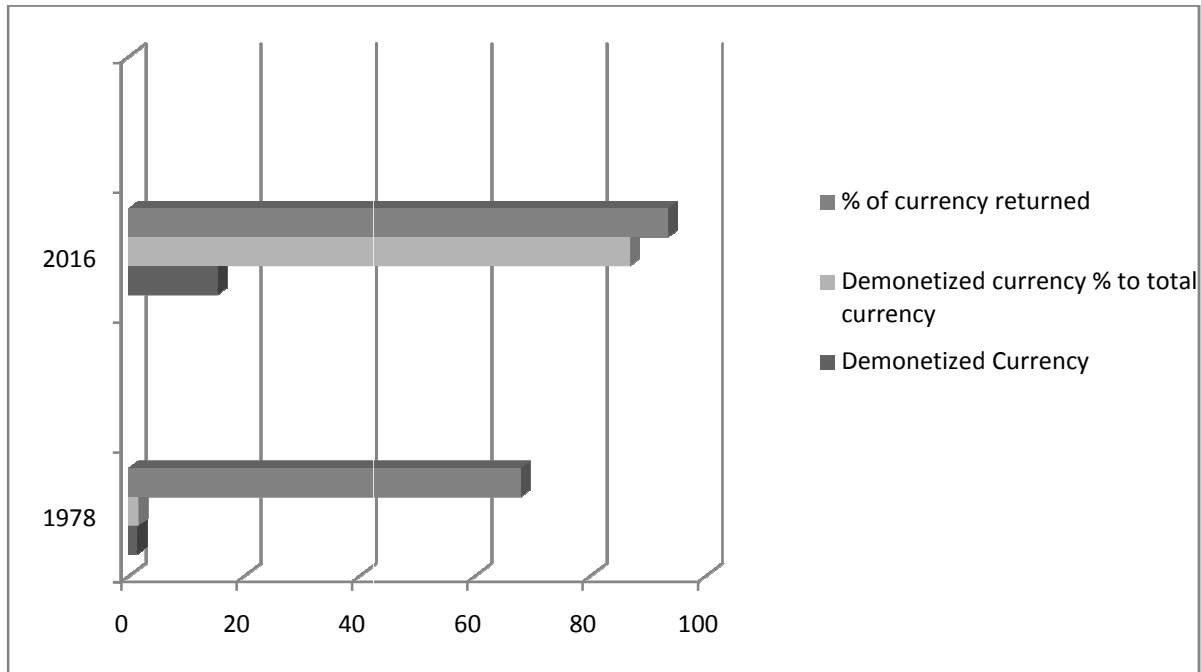


FIGURE 1: 1978 DEMONETISATION COMPARISON TO 2016 DEMONETISATION

During the second demonetisation period (January 1978), currency notes worth Rs 1.46 bn (1.7% of total notes in circulation) was demonetized. Of this RS 1.0 bn (or 68%) was tendered back. But, during the third demonetisation period (November 2016) currency notes worth Rs 15.4 trillion (86.9 % of total notes in circulation) was demonetized. Since, the demonetized currency constituted such a huge amount of total currency in circulation it led to a cash starved economy which is heavily dependent on cash for nearly 73% of the transactions.

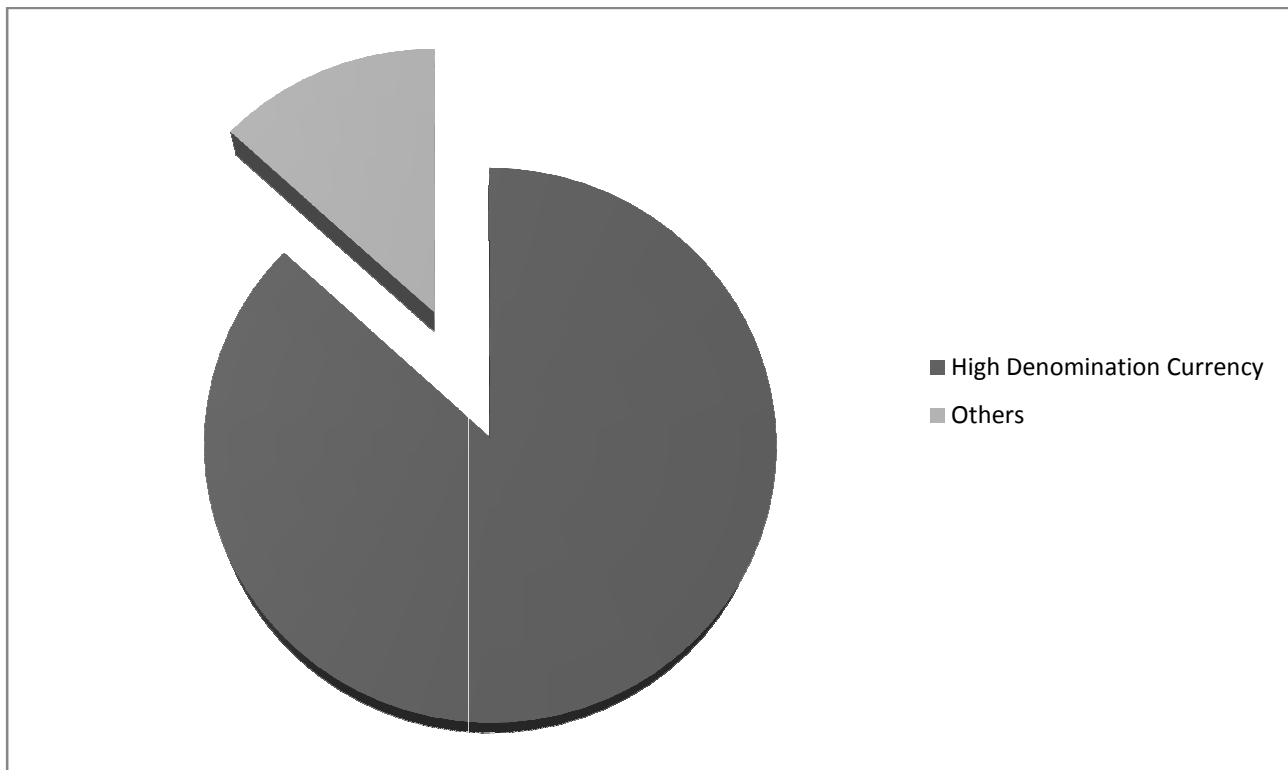


FIGURE 2: VALUE OF HIGH DENOMINATION CURRENCY IN TOTAL CURRENCY CIRCULATION.

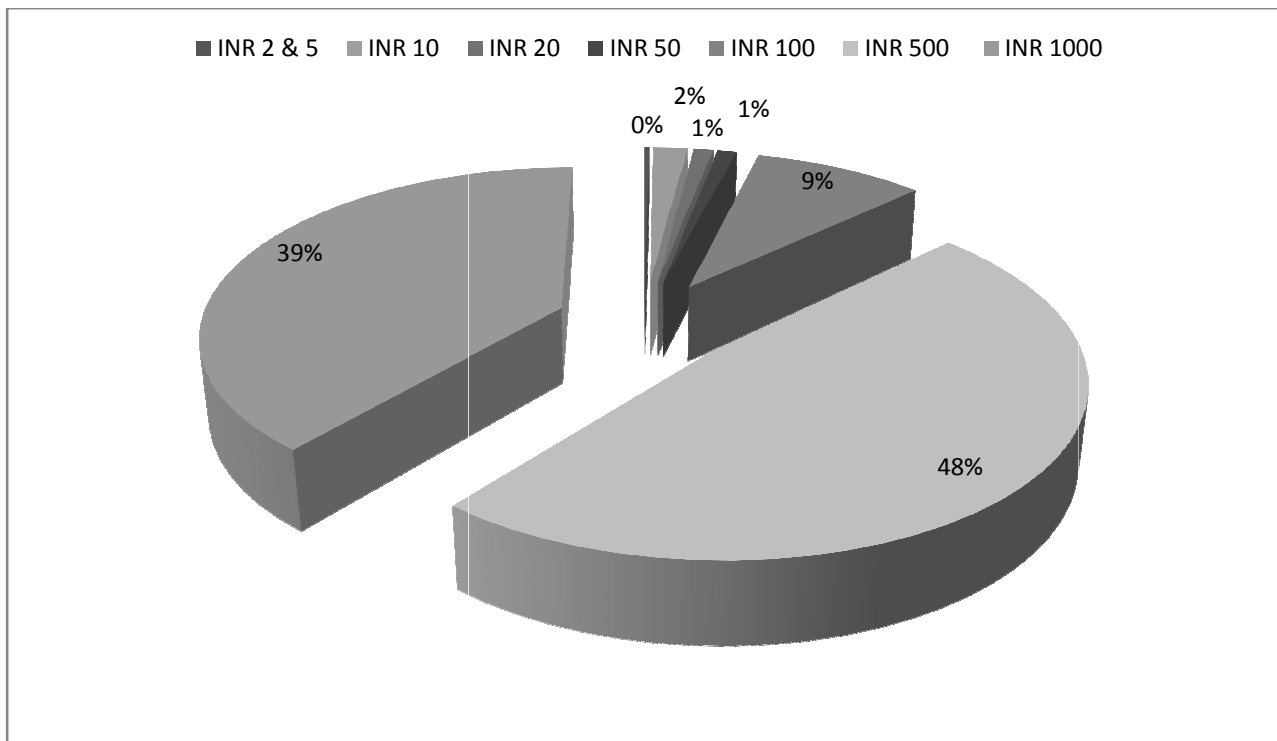


FIGURE 3: PERCENTAGE SHARE OF DENOMINATION IN CIRCULATION BY VALUE IN FY 2015-16.

The Reserve Bank of India laid down a detailed procedure for the exchange of demonetized banknotes with new Rs.500 and Rs.2000 banknotes of the Mahatma Gandhi New Series and Rs.100 banknotes of the preceding Mahatma Gandhi Series. Following are the key points:

- Exchange window was open until 30 December 2016 to tender their old banknotes at any office of the RBI or any bank branch and credit the value into their respective bank accounts.
- Cash withdrawals from bank accounts will be restricted to Rs.10, 000 per day and Rs.20,000 per week from 9 November 2016 till 24 November 2016.
- For immediate cash needs, the old banknotes of value up to Rs.4000 per person can be exchanged for the new Rs.500 and Rs.2000 banknotes as well as Rs.100 banknotes over the counter of bank branches from 10 November 2016 by filling up a requisition form along with a valid ID proof.
- All ATMs will dispense bank notes of only 50 and 100 rupee denominations.

6. OVERVIEW OF THE ECONOMY

In order to facilitate proper assessment of the impact of demonetisation on different sectors of economy, it is pertinent to divide the economy into three broad segments namely, Agriculture sector, Industrial sector and Service sector. It is pertinent to analyze the contribution of these sectors in the economy pre and post demonetisation.

6.1. Agriculture sector

Agriculture sector is regarded as backbone of the economy. Indian economy relies heavily on agriculture sector for its input. Majority of population is dependent on agriculture sector for their livelihood. Agriculture sector is characterized heavily by cash transactions and therefore short term impact of demonetisation was severe which led to contraction in

agriculture growth by 0.2%. As per CRISIL Report, agriculture sector was expected to grow at 4% in the FY 2016-17 but due to demonetisation, the sector has experienced slow growth rate. Farmers have been badly hit by demonetisation as it was sowing season for Rabi crop in some parts of the country and the harvesting season for Kharif crop. Due to liquidity crunch, farmers did not have money to buy seeds, fertilizers, equipments, and wages payment to workers and commission to Agents etc which also resulted in contraction in supply transport system leading to 25 to 50% reduction sales.

6.2. Industrial sector

Industrial sector has suffered heavily due to demonetisation. To analyze the impact of demonetisation on industrial sector consideration has to be given to the major sector such as textile, real estate and FMCG products.

6.2.1. Textile

Textile and clothing industry is decentralized and nearly 80% operates at the SME sector which has faced the brunt of liquidity crunch. Nearly 70-75% of the power looms have stopped functioning as most of the transactions happen in cash. Most of the Brands and Retailers Report 40 to 60 % drop in sales after Demonetisation in first few weeks but from December onwards this drop has slightly decreased, but still the overall impact of demonetisation in textile sector has been severe.

6.2.2. Real Estate

Real estate sector is often associated with unaccounted money. Immediately after demonetisation, there was an increase in growth of real estate sector which was driven by sales of inventory unit which has been piling up. Most of the black money after demonetisation has been legalized through real estate but due to liquidity crunch in the subsequent months led to postponement of new project and inventory stocking. According to various reports, demonetisation has led to contraction of 50% in the sector. During November December 2016, the monthly average

housing sales fell about 40% in the top nine cities like Gurgaon, Ahmadabad, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Pune, Mumbai and Noida. Before demonetisation the monthly average house sales was 19000 units in July month and 18000 units in October month. While the short term impact is negative, experts hope that rate cuts in the coming months would boost home sales.

6.2.3 FMCG Products

FMCG Industry had gone down by 1-1.5% or Rs 3,840 crore in November, compared to October. The purchase in

November had gone down by 6.4% compared to October. Purchase of personal care items such as toilet soaps, toothpaste and shampoo had seen the greatest fall by retailers. According to consumer point of view, one out of five housewives had reduced spending by 50% or more. They had cut spends across categories for impulse categories such as biscuits, salty snacks compared to everyday essentials like flour, rice, pulse, sugar.

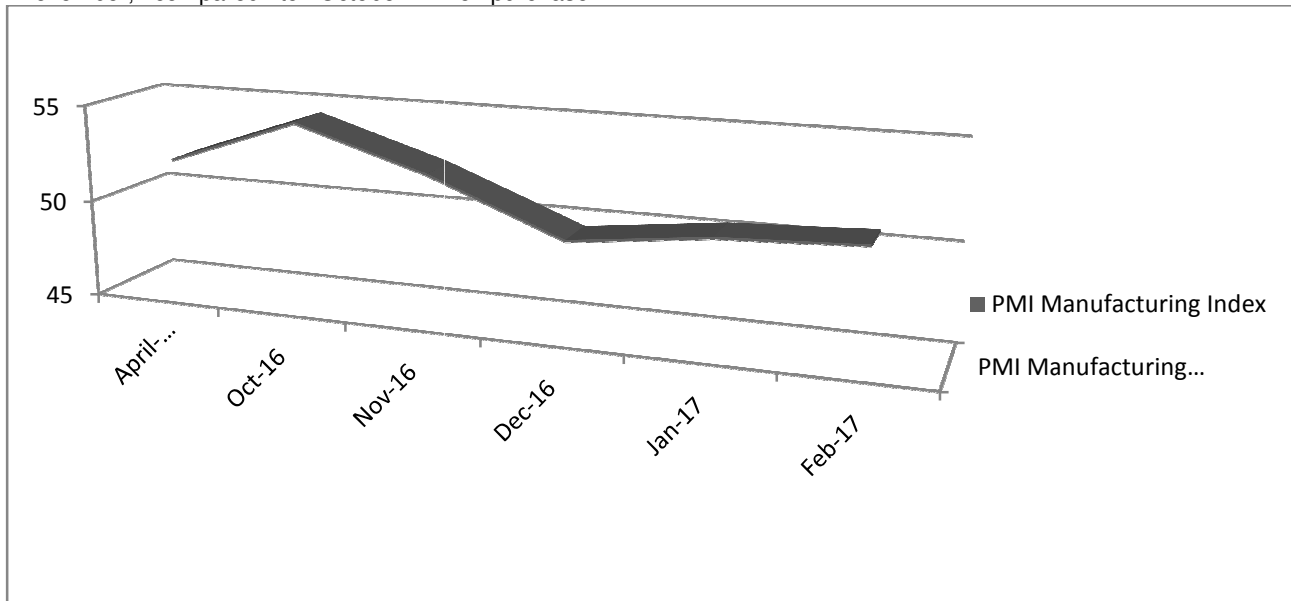


Figure 4: PMI Manufacturing Index

6.3. Service sector

Service sector contributes nearly 53% to GDP and is the largest sector in economy. The sector has been hit very hard by demonetisation leading to worst slump in nearly three years. Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), which tracks services sector companies on a monthly basis, stood at 46.7 in November, down from 54.5 in October. The Index slipped into contraction for the first time since June 2015 and pointed to the sharpest reduction in output for almost three years.

On other hand, Banking Sector is the only sector which is benefited by demonetisation in the long term. In many aspects, demonetisation will pull a large chunk of first time users to banks, who will have to use the system at least once to exchange their old notes for new ones. Several indicators of service sector such as production of cement and transportation activity contracted by 8.7% and 11.6% respectively.

7. POSITIVE IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION

Demonetisation has received tepid response from the public and administration had been criticized for under preparation to deal it. Nevertheless, demonetisation has some positive impact which can be summarized as follows:

- The primary aim of demonetisation was to unearth black money which resulted in various evils such as inequality in distribution of income between the rich and the poor, *hawala* system of money and parallel economy. With demonetisation, the government has been successful in achieving this objective to some extent. As of December 28, official sources said that the Income Tax department detected over 4,172 crore of un-disclosed income and seized new notes worth 105 crore as part of its country-wide operations. The department carried out a total of

983 search, survey and enquiry operations under the provisions of the Income Tax Act and has issued 5,027 notices to various entities on charges of tax evasion and *hawala* dealings. The department also seized cash and jewellery worth over 549 crore out of which the new currency seized (majority of them 2000 notes) is valued at about 105 crore. The department also referred a total of 477 cases to other agencies like the CBI and the Enforcement Directorate (ED) to probe other financial crimes like money laundering, disproportionate assets and corruption.

- The secondary reason was to check counterfeit currency notes which were in circulation. RBI data showed that as of March 2016, 632,926 currency notes were counterfeit—known as an FICN (Fake Indian Currency Note). As a proportion of NIC (Notes in Circulation), the 1,000 rupee and 500 rupee notes were the highest. Obliterating these FICNs was also part of the demonetisation move.
- Note ban led to increase in deposits with banks and greater financial inclusion. Several schemes had been launched such as Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana for financial inclusion of the rural population.
- Due to demonetisation the cash transactions are facing a reduction, which increases the other alternative modes of transactions like use of credit cards, debit cards online payments and transactions etc.

8. NEGATIVE IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION

- Money supply will be reduced in the market due to withdrawal of currency notes from circulation. This effect

will be the short run impact of demonetisation leading to liquidity problem in the economy. The problem of money supply will be solved when the new currency notes are widely circulated in the market. The under preparedness of administration especially the RBI in supply of new currency notes caused mayhem and chaotic situations in the country due to which people queued outside the banks for days to get new currency notes which even claimed the lives of at least 33 people as per some reports.

1. Decrease in money supply as a result of demonetisation is also having an impact on production and consumption. Due to decrease in money supply production decreases and it affect the consumption negatively.
2. According to some experts, decrease in GDP due to demonetisation may be 1-2% in short term.

9. CONCLUSION

Demonetisation has huge potential of unleashing growth in the economy. As Indian economy is characterized by cash transaction, the cash squeeze is bound to have some adverse impact. The watchfulness and preparedness of the administration in such a situation is quintessential but what has been witnessed from the overall experience is that the administration had been ill equipped to facilitate a smooth transition of money supply. Demonetisation had some adverse impact in the short term leading to contraction in production as well as consumption of various goods and services. This resulted in lower GDP as well as lower tax revenue to the government in the form of indirect taxes. Although, demonetisation marked manifold increase in

banking activity as well as alternate mode of transactions which otherwise would not have been possible. It is safe to deduce from the analysis above the impact of demonetisation has been adverse while the benefits derived from it do not correspond to the economical suffering of the populace at large.

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10.

Effects of GST on society**Shaikh Eram Aslam**

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Abstract: There are endless taxes in present system few levied by Centre and rest levied by state, to remove this multiplicity of taxes and reducing the burden of the tax payer a simple tax is required and that is Goods and Service Tax (GST). This paper throws an insight into the Goods and Service Tax concept and its impact on Indian economy. GST also known as the Goods and Services Tax is defined as the giant indirect tax structure designed to support and enhance the economic growth of a country. More than 150 countries have implemented GST so far. The paper is based on secondary data. The paper is based on sources have been used. The various articles, researches, government reports, newspapers, magazines, various websites and the information on internet have been studied. The core part studied in this research paper is about the effects of GST on social and economic structure of the Indian economy. On bringing GST into practice, there would be **amalgamation** of Central and State taxes into a single tax payment. It would also enhance the position of India in both, domestic as well as **international market**. At the consumer level, GST would reduce the overall tax burden, which is currently estimated at 25-30%. Some of the effects (impact) of GST are :- A Simpler Way of Tax Payment, Healthier Environment for Businesses, Keeping Up with the Global Race, More Taxpayers, Removal of the Cascading Tax Effect. In developing open economy with growing service sector, a change in the tax mix from income to consumption-based taxes is likely to provide a fruitful source of revenue. The proposed structure will simplify the procedure which will end up with equal opportunity for all the market and in other hand will leads to reduced tax evasion.

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Introduction:

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a vast concept that simplifies the giant tax structure by supporting and enhancing the **economic growth** of a country. GST is a comprehensive tax levy on manufacturing, sale and consumption of goods and services at a national level. The Goods and Services Tax Bill or GST Bill, also referred to as The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 2014, GST will be an indirect tax at all the stages of production to bring about uniformity in the system.

Under this system, the consumer pays the final tax but an efficient input tax credit system ensures that there is no cascading of taxes- tax on tax paid on inputs that go into manufacture of goods.

In order to avoid the payment of multiple taxes such as excise duty and service tax at Central level and VAT at the State level, GST would unify these taxes and create a uniform market throughout the country. Integration of various taxes into a GST system will bring about an effective cross-utilization of **credits**.

There are around 160 countries in the world that have GST in place. GST is a destination based tax where the tax is collected by the State where goods are consumed. India has adopted the Dual GST model in which both States and Central levies tax on Goods or Services or both.

SGST – State GST, collected by the State Govt.

CGST – Central GST, collected by the Central Govt.

IGST – Integrated GST, collected by the Central Govt.

Research methodology:

This research paper is based on the secondary data sourced from journals on internet, internet, articles, previous research paper. The design is based on the objectives of the study and the hypothesis of the study. Secondary data is collected through existing legislations, proposed legislations on GST

floated in public domain, published reports on the GST impact in India and globally, various websites on GST and financial services.

GST Slab rates: On Introduction:

- **Zero rated items:** Foodgrains used by common people.
- **5% Rate:** While most fresh foods tend to be tax exempt, many packaged and processed foods such as frozen vegetables, powdered milk, and coffee fall into the 5% tax slab. Cashew nuts, prayer beads, fibre products, coal, and a variety of other goods also fall into this slab.
- **12% Rate:** Goods in the 12% slab include spoons, fish knives, bells, gongs, and a wide variety of other popular products. It's important to note that in some cases, goods fall into more than one tax slab depending on their value.
- **18 %Rate:** Many sweet goods such as flavoured refined sugar, ice cream, pastries, jams, and cakes are in this tax slab, but it's not just sweets. This slab also contains a motley collection of diverse items such as printers, optical fiber, tractor parts, mayonnaise, and corn flakes.
- **28% Rate :** Designed to only apply to luxury goods, this slab features a melange of goods such as dishwashers, vacuums, and personal aircraft. It also includes luxury services such as race club betting, cinema, and five-star hotels.

Services that were earlier taxed at 15% shall be taxed **at a higher rate of GST @ 18%**. Various goods have been classified to fit into the above categories.

When was GST Launched in India?

On 1st July 2017 at midnight, the President of India, Sir Pranab Mukherjee and Prime Minister Sir Narendra Modi launched GST all over India including Jammu & Kashmir. However, there have been many changes made to the rates of GST, the latest being on 18th January 2018.

The idea of introducing GST was first proposed by the then Union Finance Minister, P. Chidambaram in his Budget for 2006-07. The discussion on GST took specific decision with

the introduction of the Constitutional Bill (122nd Amendment), 2014. The Bill was passed by the Parliament on 8 August 2016. This was followed by the approval of the Bill by more than 15 states. On 12 April 2017, the Central Government enacted four GST bills:

- Central GST (CGST) Bill
- Integrated GST (IGST) Bill
- Union Territory GST (UTGST) Bill
- The GST (Compensation to States) Bill

Impact of GST on Different Sectors:

1. **Consumer Goods & Services**
The GST rates for the FMCG industry is set at 18-20%. While most are happy with the introduction of GST, the ones who are heavily affected are opposed.
2. **Manufacturing Industry**
GST, demands businesses to set-up mechanism for meeting the requirements of GST. Therefore, once the companies adapt the requirements, the compliance costs will go down drastically.
3. **Automobile Industry**
GST absorbed indirect tax regime, which attracted several duties and taxes on the sale of vehicles and spares and accessories.
4. **Chemical Industry**
Implementation of GST is believed to be positive to the chemical industry, especially in the long term.
5. **Textile Industry**
Despite some changes under the GST regime, the textile sector benefitted with the implementation of the regime.
6. **Coal Sector**
After the GST implementation, the coal transportation rates have done down to 5% through trains, and thus the logistics costs has been decreased.
7. **Power Sector**
Overall impact of GST on power sector is positive. Domestic coal, is in the 5% tax slab. The impact of GST will be positive for the electrical and the lighting sectors as the rate is now 18%.
8. **Aviation Sector**
The industry has mixed feelings about the introduction of GST, especially the GST rates for airline fuel.
9. **Pharmaceutical Industry**
This industry will see an increase in costs after GST implementation as the cost of medicines will rise by 2.3% in the 12% bracket and medicines with 5% will see no increase in MRP.
10. **Cement Industry**
GST will not affect this industry drastically, the tax rates imposed will get absorbed in the cost of cement production.
11. **Digital Advertising Industry**
This industry which is fast growing, is a cheaper method for companies as GST will have less effect in this sector, as compared to traditional marketing.
12. **Handicraft Sector**
One of the largest sector of the country, which is most affected by GST. Therefore, GST is not welcomed by the artisans.
13. **Alcohol Industry**
There is no GST on alcohol, instead there is an increase in the price of alcohol. Price of a beer is going to raise by 15% and wine and other hard drinks will be increasing by 4%.

Social effect of GST:

Positive effect of GST on Common man:

- GST was launched as a unified tax system **removing a bundle of indirect taxes** like VAT, CST, Service tax, CAD, SAD, Excise etc.
- **A simplified tax policy** as compared to earlier tax structure. However, its not as simple as it seems to be,
- GST or Goods & Services tax removes cascading effect of taxes i.e. **removes tax on tax**.
- Due to lower burden of taxes on the manufacturing sector, the **manufacturing costs will be reduced**. Hence, prices of consumer goods likely to come down.
- Due to reduced costs **some products** like cars, FMCG etc. will **become cheaper**.
- This will help in **lowering the burden on the common man**. You will have to shed less money to buy the same products which were earlier costly.
- The low prices will further lead to an **increase in the demand/consumption** of goods.
- Increased demand will lead to increase supply. Hence, this will ultimately lead to **rise in the production of goods**.
- The increased production will **lead to more job opportunities** in the long run. But, this can happen only if consumers actually get cheaper goods.
- **It will curb circulation of black money**. This can happen only if the "kacha bill" system, normally followed by traders and shopkeepers is put to check.

Negative effect of GST on Common man:

Compliance burden: You need to deposit GST and file returns on time. GST returns filing is not as easy as it seems to be. You need to hire a tax professional to manage it. Although, Government is taking steps to simplify the returns filing and keep it simple. But, still it will take time to actually smoothen the entire process.

- Service tax rate @ 15% is presently charged on the services. So,if GST is introduced at a higher rate which is likely to be seen in the near future,the cost of services will rise. GSTshall be charged @18% on maximum services and shall reach upto 28% for few services. In simple words,all the **services** like telecom, banking, airline etc. **will become more expensive**.
- Increased cost of services means, an **add on to your monthly expenses**.
- Being a new tax, it will **take some time for the people to understand it** completely.Its actual implications can be seen after a certain period of time.
- Proper invoicing and accounting needs to be done to ensure better compliance. However, **GST Accounting Software** are being developed in this regard by various companies.
- If actual benefit is not passed to the consumer and the **seller increases his profit margin**, the prices of goods can also see a rising trend.
- A **strict check on profiteering activities** will have to be done, so that the final consumer can enjoy the real benefits of GST.
- **It will take some time for the people** including the manufacturers, the wholesalers, the retailers or the final consumers **to understand the whole process and apply it correctly**.

Effects of GST on Indian economy:

GST is a game-changing reform for the Indian Economy, as it will bring the net appropriate price of the goods and services. The various factors that have impacted Indian economy are:

1. Increases competitiveness

The retail price of the manufactured goods and services in India reveals that the total tax component is around 25-30% of the cost of the product. After implementation of GST, the prices have gone down, as the burden of paying taxes has been reduced to the final consumer of such goods and services. There is a scope to increase production, hence, competition increases.

2. Simple Tax Structure

Calculation of taxes under GST is simpler. Instead of multiple taxation under different stages of supply chain, GST is a one single tax. This saves money and time.

3. Economic Union of India

There is freedom of transportation of goods and services from one state to another after GST. Goods can be easily transported all over the country, which is a benefit to all businesses. This encourages increase in production and for businesses to focus on PAN-India operations.

4. Uniform Tax Regime

GST being a single tax, it has made it easier for the taxpayer to pay taxes uniformly. Previously, there used to be multiple taxes at every stage of supply chain, where the taxpayer would get confused, which a disadvantage.

5. Greater Tax Revenues

A simpler tax structure can bring about greater compliance, this increases the number of tax payers and in turn the tax revenues collected for the government. By simplifying structures, GST would encourage compliance, which is also expected to widen the tax base.

6. Increase in Exports

There has been a fall in the cost of production in the domestic market after the introduction of GST, which is a positive influence to increase the competitiveness towards the international market.

Negative side of GST :

GST may lead to following negative impact on the stake holders:

Negatively affect the price level of essential goods and services: The proposed GST may lead to increase the price of essential products and services which are presently exempted from the taxation.

Negative effect on the real estate industry: As per the study undertaken by the Curtin University of Technology, Perth in 2000, GST would negatively impact the real estate market as it would add up to 8% to the cost of new homes and reduce demand by about 12%.

Negative effect on working capital: As the firms are supposed to make the payment of the tax on every

transfer the companies working capital requirement will shoots up by proportional to the purchase of inputs for the value addition.

Emergence of transfer pricing issues: As the GST considers all the transaction for taxation purpose, this procedure will increase the price of the transfer from one department to another for further process.

Suggestions:

Tax rates should not increase in future because it will ultimately effect the purchasing power of the consumer.

Processes must be reduced so that business can operate efficiently in the best interest of the people and for economic growth. **Filing of 37 returns** per GSTIN could be a very time consuming exercise, wherein everyone would not even have the bandwidth to comply with.

Relief must be given to small scale operators and particularly reduced processes should be applicable to them. They do not have finance or resource to comply. Much of India's business is one or two man show. The **facility to file quarterly returns** should be extended to assesseees with up to 10 crore turnover.

Rates should be rationalized and reduced to make India competitive and in interest of compliance and economic growth. The highest rate should be kept at 18% and there should be only few items that fall in 28% slab. Daily use items such as soaps, cremes, movie tickets, electrical goods should not be taxed at 28%.

Technological glitches of the GST network should be sorted out on a war footing basis

Limitations:

Limitation of this research paper is that "GST" itself is a very vast topic ,and its next to impossible to cover the this topic with so many restrictions .however ,some of the effects of GST on society has been tried to cover .

Conclusion:

The proposed GST regime is a half-hearted attempt to rationalize indirect tax structure. More than 150 countries have implemented GST. the government should make an attempt to insulate the vast poor population of India against the likely inflation due to implementation of GST. No doubt, GST will simplify existing indirect tax system and will help to remove inefficiencies created by the existing current heterogeneous taxation system only if there is a clear consensus over issues of threshold limit, revenue rate, and inclusion of petroleum products, electricity, liquor and real estate. Until the consensus is reached, the government should resist from implementing such regime.

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11.

ROLE OF SOCIAL AND TRADITIONAL DETERMINANTS IN MATERNAL MORTALITY

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Abstract: India is a highly populated country with the highest numbers of maternal deaths globally. In many societies, girls and women suffer systematic discrimination in access to power, prestige and resources. Health effects of discrimination can be immediate and brutal. Gender divisions within society also affect health through less visible biosocial processes, whereby girls' and women's lower social status and lack of control over resources exposes them to health risks. (WHO, 2010). Women's lack of decision making, a lesser value placed on their lives, and the health system's neglect of issues affecting women. Son preference, social stigma and lack of care is also overarching determinant of maternal death. The burden of costs for maternal health care among the population living in slums is often significant. This paper analyses the implications in maternal mortality in India, the maternal healthcare-delivery system at different levels, and the role of social-economic and traditional determinants. It identifies the causes for limited success in improving maternal health indicators and suggests future actions to improve the situation.

Introduction: "The maternal mortality has been defined by WHO as death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death (and) is intended for countries that wish to identify deaths occurring in pregnancy, child birth up to 6 weeks after the end of pregnancy but where the cause of death cannot be identified precisely" (WHO cited in Royston, Mauldin, 1994). Though India has made a considerable progress in improving the overall health status of its population but it is far from satisfaction. The pace of decline of maternal mortality has been quite low. The neonatal mortality is primarily consequences of endogenous factors, which are largely governed by the maternal causes and thereby call for the monitoring of maternal mortality ratio in the population. "The results of large-scale survey have however shown that there was no decline in MMR over time indicating an urgent public health concern. The complications of pregnancies and the births are found to be the leading causes of deaths and disability among women of reproductive age. The health problems of mothers and new-borns arise as a result of synergistic effects of malnutrition, poverty, illiteracy, unhygienic living conditions, infections and unregulated fertility. At the same time, poor infrastructure and ineffective public health services is also responsible for low inadequate obstetric care. The exact ascertainment of the situation could be monitored with the availability of MMR estimate and causes of maternal deaths" (Pandey, 2003; pg.1).

It is gradually being recognized that health consequences are a result not only of biological and individual risk factors but also of social factors like wealth, ethnic background, gender, education and so on. Disparities in women's access to information, decision making and life opportunities contribute to their ill health and levels of well-being. Governmental choices and social organization that distribute power and resources unequally across populations reproduce unequal health outcomes. Together, the structural factors and circumstances of daily life constitute the social determinants of health and are responsible for a major part of health discriminations. These social determining factor shape unequal health outcomes and produce health inequalities, it is being acknowledged that it is possible to improve health outcomes by considering and acting upon noticeable social determining factor This then is the core of the social determinants approach that we use to analyse Maternal Health. Additionally, we recognize that health

inequities because of structural factors like unequal opportunities, unequal access to resources and power inequalities are an issue of social justice and therefore of human rights. (Nimbiar, Muralidharan, 2017)

Maternal mortality rates reflect disparities between wealthy and poor countries more than any other measure of health. A woman's chance of dying or becoming disabled during pregnancy and childbirth is closely connected to her social and economic status, the norms and values of her culture, and the geographic remoteness of her home. By and large, the poorer and more marginalized a woman is, the greater her risk of death. The number of maternal deaths is highest in rural India where women are least likely to have skilled attendance at delivery, such as a midwife, doctor or other trained health professional. Likewise, within India, it is the poorest and least educated women who are most vulnerable to maternal death and disability (UNFPA, 2012). "The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that, of 358,000 maternal deaths occurring globally each year, 63,000 occur in India - this represents approximately 18% of all maternal deaths worldwide. Estimates of the global burden of disease show that India alone contributed 25% to disability-adjusted life-years lost due to maternal conditions. India is making determined efforts to reduce maternal mortality and achieve the fifth Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of bringing down the maternal mortality ratio from 178 in 2012 to 100 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2015" (Vora et al, 2015: pg. 1).

The traditional Indian systems of medicine are male oriented and male dominated. They largely ignore the women's diseases. The only traditional medicine available to women was in the hands of dais who dealt mainly with pregnancy and delivery. Factors tending to upsurge in maternal death include obstructed labor, malnutrition, poverty, overburden, lack of primary health care, parasitic disease. Cultural factors also promote maternal deaths in many areas, such as low status and neglect to girls and women, polygamy, early marriages and childbearing, underfeeding and dietary practices during pregnancy, and double standards of sexual ethics resulting in clandestine abortion or pre-pubertal marriage. Some approaches to reverse this tragedy include antenatal care with risk referral, small family norm, family planning, adult education, training and supervision of traditional birth attendants, maternity waiting homes, decentralized maternal-child health care, provision of legal,

medical abortion, preferably contra-gestational agents and prostaglandins, blood banks at delivery units, standardized obstetric care, and compulsory education of girls and later marriage.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CAUSES AND DETERMINANTS: **The structural and social determinants of maternal health.**

- **Individual characteristics** of women like age, parity, knowledge of services, previous obstetric history and so on;
- **Family characteristics** – economic status, access to resources, support from natal and marital family, marital relationship;
- **Community context** – rural-urban-tribal, social position (class, caste, ethnicity), social capital, distance to facilities;
- **Culture and social values** – women's status, gender norms, religion, health beliefs, social cohesion.
- **Social Causes:** Social pressure on women to bear male children; boy preference, an ingrained socio-economic factor and forcing women to conceive again and again to try to bear a male baby may be a social requirement. But how about the woman's nutrition and health status. Not merely she is affected psychologically and emotionally, she has no value in the family until such time she bears a male child. Not merely this results in risk of survival to the mother but it leads to maternal mortality. Also the women whom we have met and spoken to also preferred male children to girl child.

Gender issues:

In many cultures, girls and women suffer methodical discrimination in access to power, prestige and resources. Health effects of discrimination can be instantaneous and ruthless. Gender divisions within society also affect health through less visible biosocial processes, whereby girls' and women's lower social status and lack of control over resources exposes them to health risks. Women's lack of decision making, a lesser value placed on their lives, and the health system's neglect of issues affecting women. Son preference, social stigma and lack of care is also predominant determinant of maternal death. The burden of costs for maternal health care among the population living in slums is often significant. "Data from the NFHS 3 conducted in 2005–2006 indicated that a majority of men think that husband and wife should make decisions jointly but that the husband should have the final word. This has implications for the health-seeking behaviour of women, who may be dependent on their husband's permission to access health services" (Linda et al, 2013; pg.1).

Cultural practices surrounding pregnancy

One main system in which socio-cultural norms and practices threaten the health of pregnant women is their replacement for modern medical practices. This is predominantly true of poor backgrounds where there is a greater reliance on traditional values and beliefs - **perhaps a direct result of a lack of education.**

Eventually, there is no simple solution to the deep-rooted socio-cultural factors that play such an important role in the well-being of pregnant women. These issues, whether they be gender norms that mean women must continue to take on greater domestic workloads than men well into their pregnancies, or traditional practices that lead to pregnant

The perception that girl children are liable has been the root cause of infanticides

Economic issues: The prohibitive cost to emergency intervention in labour, women may even have no cash available in terms of seeking medicare in such emergency; this may be one of the causes for delay in seeking medicare and services. If community help is sought to reach the PHCs or Hospital, there were occasions, the women deposed before us, that community leaders might override even husband's wishes to save the woman from maternal mortality

Health services – availability of services (emergency obstetric care, blood availability), skilled staff, acceptability of services, fees and charges for services;

Structural determinants – laws, policies, budgets, education, social protection, and so on. In the framework proposed by WHO, although cultural and social norms are presented under structural factors, we believe that they also stem from the community context and can also be considered as intermediary factors.

The urban population in India is one of the largest in the world, with many living in urban slums. A study on women's reproductive health showed that a significant lower proportion of women living in slum areas compared with women living in non-slum areas had ever used contraceptives, were less likely to use skilled attendants at delivery, and less likely to receive postpartum check-

women receiving insufficient medical care, are ingrained into the lifestyle of a population. The belief that pregnant women should be discouraged from eating particular foods, including fruit, vegetables and certain high-caloric foods; these are foods that tend to be nutritionally important during pregnancy.

Caste and Religion

In societies marked by racial discrimination and exclusion, people's belonging to a marginalized racial/ethnic group affects every aspect of their status, opportunities and trajectory throughout the life-course. Health status and consequences among oppressed racial/traditional groups are often significantly poorer than those listed in more privileged groups or than population averages.

Almost 45 percent of the women who died were from scheduled tribes and a further 17 percent were from scheduled castes

culture and other issues: Maternal death is often not only a result of technical incompetence or medical negligence, but is also caused by superstitions and cultural practices and deliveries attended by traditional birth attendants; also lack of easy access due to lack of transportation facilities has also been quoted as one of the contributing cause. Actions people take or do not take for their health e.g. attending or refusing to antenatal care by pregnant women or seeking help only when complications arise. Example Mother-in-law stopped her from attending to antenatal check-ups and that she could not disobey her. Young women below the age of 18 years getting married, forced into conception within a year, face obstructed labour, because their body is not mature for motherhood and even child care. Death due to a number of biological factors occur. First child birth is risky for

the adolescent mother and many cases of young mother dying in maternity.

Geographical location

Women from remote villages were especially vulnerable and were excluded from care were those in remote hamlets, a typical feature of most tribal villages as well as most of rural India. Families revealed that these villages did not receive any services at all.

Other issues: unwanted pregnancies and resorting to abortions through dais and quacks lead to complications and maternal death.

Health system factors

Lack of availability of emergency obstetric care and its poor quality emerged as a significant issue from our analysis of maternal deaths. Blood seemed to be unavailable in emergencies. In situations of emergency, blood transfusion was either delayed or inadequate. Another probable causes of death such as post-partum haemorrhage, anaemia and ante-partum haemorrhage. However, post-partum care was found to be highly inadequate both within the facility and in the community. Post-partum care largely seemed to be absent in facilities and women were discharged soon after delivery and families left to fend for them in the case of any complication. Once the woman was discharged from a ty over the other is hard to say. Poverty and lack of economic ability to buy food or access food leads to a variety of results unfavourably impacting on the health of people particularly women and the girl child.

All these factors work simultaneously and thus the unbroken chain of reasons originating from the socio-economic determinants cannot be over ruled.

Structural Factors

Several system-induced susceptibilities could be seen in the narratives. Policies and programmes of the government meant to improve health outcomes, actually affect the most vulnerable most adversely. The impact of the family planning programme and the two child norm on front-line workers affects maternal health.

Education and Awareness:

Eliminating gender difference in mortality rates would help reduce child and infant mortality rates.

Encourage women to avail all health services for safe pregnancy, delivery and child survival and curbing infanticide practices. Prominence should be given to government benefit schemes for women and girl child. Connecting adolescent girls groups and PRI groups for health issues related to body mapping, reproductive health, family welfare, girl child protection, institutional delivery, to eliminate sex determination tests and work for gender equality. To start operation theatres in PHCs to facilitate family planning services and medical termination of pregnancies.

To educate the mother of the merits of antenatal care, institutional delivery, importance of exclusive breast feeding, immunization, home care for diarrhoea; all these are meant to create awareness among family members to provide support to women during pregnancies and deliveries

facility, there seemed to be no system of following her up at home and providing any care to her. Further, due to refusal by the admitting hospital due to lack of funds and other reasons of the women who dies visited three or more facilities seeking care when they were faced with an obstetric emergency. Also difficulty in getting vehicles to transport women from one place to another, families often also narrated that they faced difficulties in getting designated ambulances or vehicles to come to their homes to pick up women during an emergency.

SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN AND HEALTH.

1. Government allocated funds for BPL families, do not reach the beneficiaries for whom it is intended for. In spite of many possessing a BPL Card, So many 2. Poverty being the main issue, it obfuscates and compromises the health of the people, especially women and children. Women are caught up in the vicious cycle of lack of food, nutrition leading to anaemia. Poor women crying for jobs that can supplement their family income so that a little more can be put for child care and for their own wellbeing.

3. Pregnancy and malnutrition being a deadly combination makes susceptible many lives and causing maternal deaths.

4. Economic causes masked in social ethos and cultural practices and vice versa. Which one takes priori

Conclusion:

In India, economic status, gender, and social status are all diligently interconnected when influencing use of and access to maternal and reproductive health care. Appropriate care and attention should be given to how these societal factors interplay in making and sustaining injustice when designing policies and programs to reach justifiable progress toward improved maternal and reproductive health. In the primary care setting, even though time may be a scarce resource, it is important to be mindful of social and cultural factors that can negatively impact on patient well-being.

There is a usual difference between discrimination and inequality in the study of health outcomes. Discrimination mirrors the totality of differences between persons, regardless of the source of these differences and, in particular, regardless of whether or not these sources stem from actions within a person's control. Unfairness reflects that part of inequality that is produced by factors outside a person's control. Hence, while inequality may not be seen as "biased", unfairness is properly regarded as being discriminating.

A Countrywide provision for modus operandi and updated technology is a must. A storehouse of awareness and knowledge, is out there awaiting the attention of our people. Let new science, new technology and new management be henceforth our escort. Ones this transition takes place India to get rid of Maternal Mortality.

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www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/epidemiology/maternal-death-surveillance/case-studies/india-social-determinants/en/



12.

Traumatic Experience of Child Abuse in Toni Morrison's *The Bluest Eye* and *God Help the Child*

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ABSTRACT: Child abuse is an act by a parent or caregiver which results in potential harm to child causing injury, death, emotional harm or risk of serious harm and can occur in a child's home, or in the organizations, schools or communities the child interacts with. The terms *child abuse* and *child maltreatment* are often used interchangeably, although some researchers make a distinction between them, treating *child maltreatment* as an umbrella term to cover neglect, exploitation, and trafficking. There are many forms of child maltreatment, including neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse, exploitation and emotional abuse. Child abuse can be a single incident, or can be a number of different incidents that take place over time.

The current paper is going to focus on the traumatic experience of child abuse in Noble Laureate African American novelist Toni Morrison with respect to her two novels *The Bluest Eye* and *God Help the Child*. Further both the novels will explore how children in both the novels suffers from physical, emotional, sexual abuse and the way they are neglected by their own family members as well as in society which affects their psyche.

Key words: Child abuse, sexual, emotional, parental disorder, trauma

Child abuse is an act by a parent or caregiver which results in potential harm to child causing injury, death, emotional harm or risk of serious harm and can occur in a child's home, or in the organizations, schools or communities the child interacts with. The terms *child abuse* and *child maltreatment* are often used interchangeably, although some researchers make a distinction between them, treating *child maltreatment* as an umbrella term to cover neglect, exploitation, and trafficking. There are many forms of child maltreatment, including neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse, exploitation and emotional abuse. Child abuse can be a single incident, or can be a number of different incidents that take place over time.

When a child experiences physical or emotional abuse, the wounds run skin deep. Kids who suffer repeated trauma feel lonely, scared, worthless and unloved, which is exactly the opposite of how children should feel. Abused children often become broken, hollow and bitter, with mental consequences that last long after the physical wounds have healed. Immaturity, unrealistic expectations, emotional problems, economic crisis, lack of parenting knowledge, difficulty in relationships, depression and other mental health problems by parents leads child abuse.

In African-American context and literature, the theme of childhood trauma has struck the attention of great deal of feminist writers who make this subject a serious focus of their works. Indeed, the concern with the topic can be accounted for by the writers' firsthand experience of trauma or their professional activist commitment to the social ills of their society and community.

Toni Morrison, deals with black political, social and historical issues take the lion part in her texts, is hampered by the theme of childhood and child abuse. She deals with this question profoundly that she makes it her mission to show the world how destructive this act of childhood abuse is to

the victims' psyche as well as to the community's stability, steadiness, and progress. Indeed, from *The Bluest Eye* (1970) to *God Help the Child* (2015), Morrison endeavors to communicate the suffering of a hundred if not thousands of children under abuse and molestation. She strongly insists on the emergency of recognizing the devastating effects of this phenomenon at the same time requests protection to these children.

Her first novel *The Bluest Eye* (1970) revolves around an abusive story of an eleven years old black Pecola who was neglected by her mother and raped by her father. Morrison's literary path continued with *Sula*, *Song of Solomon* and many other novels to reach to *God Help the Child* which is full of Pecolas. As black American experience is a ready storehouse for substance and material, Morrison relates the theme of child abuse to black history of slavery and racism in many of her novels.

Morrison's *The Bluest Eye* brings into light the plight of inter- and intra racism and highlights black children's subjection to neglect, abandonment and their attempts to grapple with past experiences of colorism. The novel revolves around the story life of the child girl, Pecola, who received capital intimidation, rejection and bitterness from the black and white culture. The girl has been a subject of oppression in the family, at the hands of her mother who neglected her and her father who raped her. She has also suffered at the hands of the white because of her black epidermal signs and becomes insane at the end imagining herself with white standards.

In *God Help the Child*, Sweetness stands for the trauma the blacks endured during the racial segregation era of the separatist Jim Crow laws of 1877 to 1960s, while Bride symbolizes the definition of contemporary black beauty as "the hottest commodity in the civilized world (67).

[U]nder conditions of chronic childhood abuse, fragmentation becomes the central principle of personality organization. Fragmentation in consciousness prevents the ordinary integration of knowledge, memory, emotional states, and bodily experience. Fragmentation in the inner representations of the self prevents the integration of identity. Fragmentation in the inner representations of others prevents the development of a reliable sense of independence within connection. (78)

Sexual abuse occurs when an adult uses a child for sexual purposes or involves a child in sexual acts. In *The Bluest Eye*, father of Pecola, Cholly is often drunk and beats his wife and children. He rapes his own daughter, Pecola, and as a result, she becomes pregnant with his child. Cholly is notorious for his indiscipline and awkwardness. In one of his drunken stupors, he lights his own house on fire and burns it down. He is a dreadful father to both his kids. Pecola is an easy prey to Cholly because she is a child and has no power or control over adults. She is a female and no knowledge has been imparted to her to oppose any form of oppression. Eventually, Pecola has to face sexual abuse at the hands of her father Cholly. He rapes her twice. She is forced to participate in a horrendous sexual act, which is just intended towards the physical gratification of her father. He rapes her regardless of the outcome. He is more powerful than Pecola, so makes her the victim. This is a form of incest, which leaves Pecola in a psychological trauma. Cholly's rape results in impregnating Pecola. The whole community, both the blacks and whites starts to hate her for carrying her father's baby. Social stigma of Pecola's sexual abuse compounds her psychological harm. By raping Pecola, her father has killed her infinite number of times. Her mother Pauline neglected Pecola's complains to her and beat her. By neglecting her and not consoling her, Pauline indirectly made Pecola die an infinite number of times.

Rain in the novel *God Help the Child* also experiences sexual abuse and molestation through her mother. Rain even before the age six had to endure atrocious life because of her mother, who is a prostitute. Hannah is another character in the same novel and is abused by her father. She is the daughter of Queen, Booker's aunt. Hannah is molested by her own father, which Queen was not ready to accept. Later, she understood the issue and forever was sorry for her negligence and repented until her death. However, she failed like Pauline to act in the appropriate time. Queen had many husbands and was blind to see her daughter suffer.

Many of Morrison's mothers readily neglect their own children. Around twenty mothers in her eleven novels do not bother much in rearing their own children. Either they leave them stranded soon after birth, or they may abandon them when they are toddlers. There are mothers who neglect their children when they are adolescents. Cholly's mother in *The Bluest Eye* abandons him soon after birth. His life is negatively impacted by his inability to identify with his ancestral past. Cholly is abandoned by his father before his birth and abandoned by his mother nine days after birth. In Morrison's last novel, many mothers are seen to be neglecting their children. Child abuse grazes a sharp scar through Toni Morrison's *God Help the Child*. The novel is a brisk modern day tale with shades of the imaginative cruelties visited on children. The protagonist of the novel is a young black girl, Bride. Bride had a difficult childhood as both her parents neglected her. Bride is portrayed as a

young, beautiful girl, with deep blue-black skin and she has a job in the cosmetics industry. Her light-skinned mother, Sweetness, rejected her as a child. Sweetness has been poisoned by the strain of color and class anxiety still present in black communities [8]. The protagonist of the novel, Bride, is rejected by her mother because of her skin tone. Rain, is an almost feral child who is prostituted by her mother. Rain was abused and molested as a child. When she was six years old, she was thrown out of her home. Her mother was a prostitute herself who did not care for her daughter. When Rain opposed, she threw her out of home. Her biological mother allowed men to use and abuse her sexually for money.

Emotional abuse refers to the psychological and social aspects of child abuse. It is the most common form of child abuse. Some parents who are emotionally abusive parents practice forms of child raising that are focused towards gratifying their own desires and goals, rather than those of their children. Their nurturing style may be characterized by blatant hostility towards their children, including shouting, yelling, bullying and intimidation, or they may manipulate their children using more subtle means, such as emotional blackmail. Pauline of *The Bluest Eye* is one example of this type. Pecola has never been taught anything about her body by her mother. She does not have any liberty and right to ask any personal questions to her. Thus, her transition to adulthood becomes difficult and traumatic. In fact, Pecola's mother has never treated her as a human being and loved her to teach her womanhood. Pecola on the other hand, being younger than Sammy and also a girl, tries different methods of survival. Pecola tried to be with the family, which later proved fatal for her

In *God Help the Child*, Morrison revisits a critical aspect of motherhood: how mothering is highly impacted by a racially-prejudiced society and the dramatic ensuing effects upon children, as in her first novel, *The Bluest Eye*. In Sweetness, Morrison personifies self-destructive and destructive/toxic modes of motherhood, which contrast with a positive mothering that includes raising children in accordance with the values, beliefs, and customs of traditional African American culture and in particular the values of the funk and ancient proprieties. In each of these [maternal] tasks—preservation, nurturance, cultural bearing—Morrison is concerned with protecting children from the hurts of a racist and, for daughters, sexist culture, and with teaching children how to protect themselves so they may be empowered to survive and resist the racist and patriarchal culture in which they live and develop a strong and authentic identity as a black person. (O'Reilly, *Toni Morrison* 29)

Morrison does not shrink from exposing the harsh realities children face, and how the traumatic past is constantly shaping their lives. She returns to questions of race and manages to lay bare how much slavery and its legacy still today impact blacks' lives, uncovering the emotional and psychological chokehold their histories have on them. Toni Morrison's literary career reads as a commitment to the burden of African Americans as her major works revisits traumatic moments in the black history and culture. She has voiced African-American experiences of racism, segregation and forms of deprivation in white America, and has particularly concentrated on the oppression inflicted upon children. Indeed, the theme of childhood abuse and trauma has been recurrent in her major works including *Beloved*, *The Bluest Eye*, *Tar Baby* among others.

God Help the Child is filled with references to the theme of childhood abuse as it unveils the traumatic experiences children endure at the hands of society and caretakers. The characters in *God Help the Child* are deprived of parental love and compassion and left alone fighting to overstep the ghost of childhood horrific experiences to build up their future. Bride and Booker were the example of survival; they firmly battled the nightmare of the past to offer themselves a happy living in the present. And yet, Morrison's "fundamental message is as clear and deliberate in *God Help the Child* as it has ever been. Ms. Morrison's 'project'—the word is her own—is to empower her readers by exposing the psychic toll of cultural oppression and to chart a path from self-hatred to self-acceptance" (Sacks, 2015). She urges her characters to deal with their trauma and "move along. Morrison focuses on the need to put down the traumatic past, and the need of self-forgiveness and self-acceptance. She seems to hope that, despite the deep-rooted damage inflicted by child abuse, black individuals can overcome it and live the present fully and intensely.

Child abuse is equal to extinguishing life and peace on earth. According to Morrison, child abuse is the greatest evil in the world. The worry is the magnitude of the problem which is on the rise.

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13.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOFT DRINKS**Momin Fareha Mohammad Sabir**

Department of Chemistry

ABSTRACT: In recent years, Soft drinks brands were put into various questions regarding their purity. The people come to know that they contain harmful substances, which arouse many interest in knowing its contents because I have been drinking for so long and was always astounded by the tasty drink. I want now to confirm that whether the Charge imposes on these brands are true or false. And if it is true then is there anything else which would became refreshing yet nonlethal. Probiotics are live bacteria and yeasts that are good for your health, especially your digestive system. We usually think of these as germs that cause diseases. But your body is full of bacteria; both good and bad. Probiotics are often called "good" or "helpful" bacteria because they help keep your gut healthy.

KEYWORDS: soft drinks, digestive system, health.pH,

I INTRODUCTION

stomach produces hydrochloric acid which helps in digestion of food. Sometimes the stomach produces too much hydrochloric acid. Excess acid in the stomach causes pain and irritation. It can also cause ulcers in the digestive system. The condition of excess acid in the stomach is referred to as hyperacidity. In order to treat hyperacidity, a patient is advised to take antacid tablets or antacid suspensions. The antacid preparations contain some mild base such as magnesium hydroxide as the active component which neutralizes the excess acid in the stomach and thus controls the pH in the stomach.

Tooth enamel is the hardest substance in our body. It is made up of calcium tetraoxophosphate. It does not dissolve in water and mildly acidic solutions. However, it gets corroded slowly when pH in the mouth is below 5.5. In order to prevent tooth decay avoid eating sugary foods. Toothpastes are generally basic, therefore, they neutralize the excess acid in the mouth and thus prevent tooth decay.

The era of cold drinks began in 1952 but the indenisation of industry marked its beginning with launching of limca and gold spot by parley group of companies. Since, the beginning of cold drinks was highly cost-effective and luring, many multinational companies launched their brands in India like Pepsi and Coke .Nowadays, it is observed in general that majority of people viewed big cola in all flavors and euro zip sip newly introduced in the market to give feeling of lightness, while Pepsi and Thumbs Up to activate pulse and brain.

II THEORY

Cold drinks of different brands are composed of alcohol, carbohydrates, carbon dioxide, phosphate ions etc. These soft drinks give feeling of tenderness, nimbleness and have a piquant taste which is liked by everyone. Carbon dioxide is responsible for the formation of fizz on shaking the bottle. The carbon dioxide gas is dissolved in water to form carbonic acid which is also responsible for the tangy taste. Carbohydrates are the naturally occurring organic compounds and are major source of energy to our body. General formula of carbohydrates is $C_x (H_2O)_y$. On the basis of their molecule size carbohydrates are classified as:

-Monosaccharide, Disaccharides and Polysaccharides. Glucose is a monosaccharide with formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$. It is widely spread in nature in juices, seeds and also in flowers

of many plants. The main source of sucrose is sugar cane juice which contain 15-20 % sucrose and sugar beet which has about 10-17 % sucrose. The molecular formula of sucrose is $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. It is produced by a mixture of glucose and free dose. It is non-reducing in nature whereas glucoses reducing. Cold drinks are a bit acidic in nature and their acidity can be measured by finding their pH value. The pH values also depend upon the acidic contents such as citric acid and phosphoric acid.

Disadvantages of Cold Drinks

1. Soft drinks are little more harmful than sugar solution. As they contain sugar in large amount which cause "diabetes".
2. Soft drinks can cause weight gain as they interfere with the body's natural ability to suppress hunger feeling.
3. Soft drinks have ability to dissolve the calcium so they are also harmful for our bones. Soft drinks contain "phosphoric acid" which has a pH of 2.8. So they can dissolve a nail in about 4 days.
4. For transportation of soft drinks syrup the commercial truck must use the hazardous matter place cards reserved for highly consive material.
5. Soft drinks have also ability to remove blood so they are very harmful to our body.

Advantages of Cold drinks:

Cold drinks can be used as toilet cleaners. They can remove rust spots from chrome car humpers. They clean corrosion from car battery terminals. Soft drinks are used as an excellent „detergent“ to remove grease from clothes. They can loose rusted bolt.

Advantages of Pro-biotic Drinks:

Anything if consumed in excess will be harmful to our body. We cannot completely rely on probiotics but in contrast with soft drinks, probiotics are better.

Probiotics helps to grow our immune system stronger and does not affect our body with any other sort of changes like stoutness. So after doing many experiments and finding out the results I can surely say that probiotics are better than soft drinks and are also good refreshments.

DISADVANTAGES OF COLD DRINKS

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- Soft drinks can cause weight gain as they interfere with the body's natural ability to suppress hunger feeling.
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- Soft drinks contain "phosphoric acid" which has a pH of 2.8. So they can dissolve a nail in about 4 days.

USES OF COLD DRINKS

- Cold drinks can be used as toilet cleaners.
- They can remove rust spots from chrome car humpers.
- They clean corrosion from car battery terminals.
- Soft drinks are used as an excellent 'detergent' to remove grease from clothes.
- They can lose a rusted bolt.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Four different types of cold drink collected from the market namely big cola (3 different flavor) and euro zipsip. The particular sample is then treated with particular chemicals to know the contents of cold drinks. Test for CO₂, phosphates, alcohols and glucose and sucrose (Benedict test and Fehling's solution test) has been performed. And basically pH which is the important factor is noted in the form of table given below.

No.	Cold drinks name	PH(by pH meter)
1.	Big cola	2.28
2.	Big kids (apple)	2.47

3.	Big kids (orange)	2.72
4.	Euro zip sip	2.64

CONCLUSION• After conducting several tests, it was concluded that the different brands of cold drinks namely 1big cola 2. Big kids apple 3. Big kids orange 4. Euro zip sip All contains glucose, alcohol, sucrose, phosphate, ions and carbon dioxide. All are acidic in nature.

On comparing the pH value of different brands big cola is most acidic and big kids orange are least acidic of all the four brands taken. pH value of big cola is nearly equal to disinfectant which is harmful for body.

carbon dioxide Among the four samples of cold drinks taken –euro zip sip has maximum amount of dissolved carbon dioxide and big kids apple has minimum amount of dissolved carbon dioxide.

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www.cseindia.org
Read more at: <http://projects.icbse.com/chemistry-268>



14.

ENVIRONMENT AND ITS EFFECT ON SOCIETY**Moallim Shaima Mohsin**Sociology Department
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Abstract: *India is a highly populated country with the highest numbers of maternal deaths globally. In many societies, girls and women suffer systematic discrimination in access to power, prestige and resources. Health effects of discrimination can be immediate and brutal. Gender divisions within society also affect health through less visible biosocial processes, whereby girls' and women's lower social status and lack of control over resources exposes them to health risks. (WHO, 2010). Women's lack of decision making, a lesser value placed on their lives, and the health system's neglect of issues affecting women. Son preference, social stigma and lack of care is also overarching determinant of maternal death. The burden of costs for maternal health care among the population living in slums is often significant. This paper analyses the implications in maternal mortality in India, the maternal healthcare-delivery system at different levels, and the role of social-economic and traditional determinants. It identifies the causes for limited success in improving maternal health indicators and suggests future actions to improve the situation.*

Introduction: "The maternal mortality has been defined by WHO as death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death (and) is intended for countries that wish to identify deaths occurring in pregnancy, child birth up to 6 weeks after the end of pregnancy but where the cause of death cannot be identified precisely" (WHO cited in Royston, Mauldin, 1994). Though India has made a considerable progress in improving the overall health status of its population but it is far from satisfaction. The pace of decline of maternal mortality has been quite low. The neonatal mortality is primarily consequences of endogenous factors, which are largely governed by the maternal causes and thereby call for the monitoring of maternal mortality ratio in the population. "The results of large-scale survey have however shown that there was no decline in MMR over time indicating an urgent public health concern. The complications of pregnancies and the births are found to be the leading causes of deaths and disability among women of reproductive age. The health problems of mothers and newborns arise as a result of synergistic effects of malnutrition, poverty, illiteracy, unhygienic living conditions, infections and unregulated fertility. At the same time, poor infrastructure and ineffective public health services is also responsible for low inadequate obstetric care. The exact ascertainment of the situation could be monitored with the availability of MMR estimate and causes of maternal deaths" (Pandey, 2003; pg.1).

It is gradually being recognized that health consequences are a result not only of biological and individual risk factors but also of social factors like wealth, ethnic background, gender, education and so on. Disparities in women's access to information, decision making and life opportunities contribute to their ill health and levels of well-being. Governmental choices and social organization that distribute power and resources unequally across populations reproduce unequal health outcomes. Together, the structural factors and circumstances of daily life constitute the social determinants of health and are responsible for a major part of health discriminations. These social determining factor shape unequal health outcomes and produce health inequalities, it is being acknowledged that it

is possible to improve health outcomes by considering and acting upon noticeable social determining factor. This then is the core of the social determinants approach that we use to analyse Maternal Health. Additionally, we recognize that health inequities because of structural factors like unequal opportunities, unequal access to resources and power inequalities are an issue of social justice and therefore of human rights. (Nimbiar, Muralidharan, 2017)

Maternal mortality rates reflect disparities between wealthy and poor countries more than any other measure of health. A woman's chance of dying or becoming disabled during pregnancy and childbirth is closely connected to her social and economic status, the norms and values of her culture, and the geographic remoteness of her home. By and large, the poorer and more marginalized a woman is, the greater her risk of death. The number of maternal deaths is highest in rural India where women are least likely to have skilled attendance at delivery, such as a midwife, doctor or other trained health professional. Likewise, within India, it is the poorest and least educated women who are most vulnerable to maternal death and disability (UNFPA, 2012). "The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that, of 358,000 maternal deaths occurring globally each year, 63,000 occur in India - this represents approximately 18% of all maternal deaths worldwide. Estimates of the global burden of disease show that India alone contributed 25% to disability-adjusted life-years lost due to maternal conditions. India is making determined efforts to reduce maternal mortality and achieve the fifth Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of bringing down the maternal mortality ratio from 178 in 2012 to 100 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2015" (Vora et al, 2015: pg. 1).

The traditional Indian systems of medicine are male oriented and male dominated. They largely ignore the women's diseases. The only traditional medicine available to women was in the hands of dais who dealt mainly with pregnancy and delivery. Factors tending to upsurge in maternal death include obstructed labor, malnutrition, poverty, overburden, lack of primary health care, parasitic disease. Cultural factors also promote maternal deaths in many areas, such as low status and

neglect to girls and women, polygamy, early marriages and childbearing, underfeeding and dietary practices during pregnancy, and double standards of sexual ethics resulting in clandestine abortion or pre-pubertal marriage. Some approaches to reverse this tragedy include antenatal care with risk referral, small family norm, family planning, adult education, training and supervision of traditional birth attendants, maternity waiting homes, decentralized maternal-child health care, provision of legal, medical abortion, preferably contra-gestational agents and prostaglandins, blood banks at delivery units, standardized obstetric care, and compulsory education of girls and later marriage.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CAUSES AND DETERMINANTS: **The structural and social determinants of maternal health.**

- **Individual characteristics** of women like age, parity, knowledge of services, previous obstetric history and so on;
- **Family characteristics** – economic status, access to resources, support from natal and marital family, marital relationship;
- **Community context** – rural-urban-tribal, social position (class, caste, ethnicity), social capital, distance to facilities;
- **Culture and social values** – women's status, gender norms, religion, health beliefs, social cohesion.
- **Social Causes:** Social pressure on women to bear male children; boy preference, an ingrained socio-economic factor and forcing women to conceive again and again to try to bear a male baby may be a social requirement. But how about the woman's nutrition and health status. Not merely she is affected psychologically and emotionally, she has no value in the family until such time she bears a male child. Not merely this results in risk of survival to the mother but it leads to maternal mortality. Also the women whom we have met and spoken to also preferred male children to girl child. The perception that girl children are liable has been the root cause of infanticides
- **Economic issues:** The prohibitive cost to emergency intervention in labour, women may even have no cash available in terms of seeking medicare in such emergency; this may be one of the causes for delay in seeking medicare and services. If community help is sought to reach the PHCs or Hospital, there were occasions, the women deposed before us, that community leaders might override even husband's wishes to save the woman from maternal mortality
- **Health services** – availability of services (emergency obstetric care, blood availability), skilled staff, acceptability of services, fees and charges for services;
- **Structural determinants** – laws, policies, budgets, education, social protection, and so on. In the framework proposed by WHO, although cultural and social norms are presented under structural factors, we believe that they also stem from the community context and can also be considered as intermediary factors.

The urban population in India is one of the largest in the world, with many living in urban slums. A study on women's reproductive health showed that a significant lower proportion of women living in slum areas compared with women living in non-slum areas had ever used contraceptives, were less likely to use skilled attendants at delivery, and less likely to receive postpartum check-ups

Gender issues:

In many cultures, girls and women suffer methodical discrimination in access to power, prestige and resources. Health effects of discrimination can be instantaneous and ruthless. Gender divisions within society also affect health through less visible biosocial processes, whereby girls' and women's lower social status and lack of control over resources exposes them to health risks. Women's lack of decision making, a lesser value placed on their lives, and the health system's neglect of issues affecting women. Son preference, social stigma and lack of care is also predominant determinant of maternal death. The burden of costs for maternal health care among the population living in slums is often significant. "Data from the NFHS 3 conducted in 2005–2006 indicated that a majority of men think that husband and wife should make decisions jointly but that the husband should have the final word. This has implications for the health-seeking behaviour of women, who may be dependent on their husband's permission to access health services" (Linda et al, 2013; pg.1).

Cultural practices surrounding pregnancy

One main system in which socio-cultural norms and practices threaten the health of pregnant women is their replacement for modern medical practices. This is predominantly true of poor backgrounds where there is a greater reliance on traditional values and beliefs - **perhaps a direct result of a lack of education.**

Eventually, there is no simple solution to the deep-rooted socio-cultural factors that play such an important role in the well-being of pregnant women. These issues, whether they be gender norms that mean women must continue to take on greater domestic workloads than men well into their pregnancies, or traditional practices that lead to pregnant women receiving insufficient medical care, are ingrained into the lifestyle of a population. The belief that pregnant women should be discouraged from eating particular foods, including fruit, vegetables and certain high-caloric foods; these are foods that tend to be nutritionally important during pregnancy.

Caste and Religion

In societies marked by racial discrimination and exclusion, people's belonging to a marginalized racial/ethnic group affects every aspect of their status, opportunities and trajectory throughout the life-course. Health status and consequences among oppressed racial/traditional groups are often significantly poorer than those listed in more privileged groups or than population averages.

Almost 45 percent of the women who died were from scheduled tribes and a further 17 percent were from scheduled castes'

culture and other issues: Maternal death is often not only a result of technical incompetence or medical negligence, but is also caused by superstitions and cultural practices and deliveries attended by traditional

birth attendants; also lack of easy access due to lack of transportation facilities has also been quoted as one of the contributing cause. Actions people take or do not take for their health e.g. attending or refusing to antenatal care by pregnant women or seeking help only when complications arise. Example Mother-in-law stopped her from attending to antenatal check-ups and that she could not disobey her. Young women below the age of 18 years getting married, forced into conception within a year, face obstructed labour, because their body is not mature for motherhood and even child care. Death due to a number of biological factors occur. First child birth is risky for the adolescent mother and many cases of young mother dying in maternity.

Geographical location

Women from remote villages were especially vulnerable and were excluded from care were those in remote hamlets, a typical feature of most tribal villages as well as most of rural India. Families revealed that these villages did not receive any services at all.

Other issues: unwanted pregnancies and resorting to abortions through dais and quacks lead to complications and maternal death.

Health system factors

Lack of availability of emergency obstetric care and its poor quality emerged as a significant issue from our analysis of maternal deaths. Blood seemed to be unavailable in emergencies. In situations of emergency, blood transfusion was either delayed or inadequate. Another probable causes of death such as post-partum haemorrhage, anaemia and ante-partum haemorrhage. However, post-partum care was found to be highly inadequate both within the facility and in the community. Post-partum care largely seemed to be absent in facilities and women were discharged soon after delivery and families left to fend for them in the case of any complication. Once the woman was discharged from a facility, there seemed to be no system of following her up at home and providing any care to her. Further, due to refusal by the admitting hospital due to lack of funds and other reasons of the women who dies visited three or more facilities seeking care when they were faced with an obstetric emergency. Also difficulty in getting vehicles to transport women from one place to another, families often also narrated that they faced difficulties in getting designated ambulances or vehicles to come to their homes to pick up women during an emergency.

SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN AND HEALTH.

1. Government allocated funds for BPL families, do not reach the beneficiaries for whom it is intended for. In spite of many possessing a BPL Card, So many 2. Poverty being the main issue, it obfuscates and compromises the health of the people, especially women and children. Women are caught up in the vicious cycle of lack of food, nutrition leading to anaemia. Poor women crying for jobs that can supplement their family income so that a little more can be put for child care and for their own wellbeing.

3. Pregnancy and malnutrition being a deadly combination makes susceptible many lives and causing maternal deaths.

4. Economic causes masked in social ethos and cultural practices and vice versa. Which one takes priority over the other is hard to say. Poverty and lack of economic ability to buy food or access food leads to a variety of results unfavourably impacting on the health of people particularly women and the girl child.

All these factors work simultaneously and thus the unbroken chain of reasons originating from the socio-economic determinants cannot be over ruled.

Structural Factors

Several system-induced susceptibilities could be seen in the narratives. Policies and programmes of the government meant to improve health outcomes, actually affect the most vulnerable most adversely. The impact of the family planning programme and the two child norm on front-line workers affects maternal health.

Education and Awareness:

Eliminating gender difference in mortality rates would help reduce child and infant mortality rates.

Encourage women to avail all health services for safe pregnancy, delivery and child survival and curbing infanticide practices. Prominence should be given to government benefit schemes for women and girl child. Connecting adolescent girls groups and PRI groups for health issues related to body mapping, reproductive health, family welfare, girl child protection, institutional delivery, to eliminate sex determination tests and work for gender equality. To start operation theatres in PHCs to facilitate family planning services and medical termination of pregnancies.

To educate the mother of the merits of antenatal care, institutional delivery, importance of exclusive breast feeding, immunization, home care for diarrhoea; all these are meant to create awareness among family members to provide support to women during pregnancies and deliveries

Conclusion:

In India, economic status, gender, and social status are all diligently interconnected when influencing use of and access to maternal and reproductive health care. Appropriate care and attention should be given to how these societal factors interplay in making and sustaining injustice when designing policies and programs to reach justifiable progress toward improved maternal and reproductive health. In the primary care setting, even though time may be a scarce resource, it is important to be mindful of social and cultural factors that can negatively impact on patient well-being.

There is a usual difference between discrimination and inequality in the study of health outcomes. Discrimination mirrors the totality of differences between persons, regardless of the source of these differences and, in particular, regardless of whether or not these sources stem from actions within a person's control. Unfairness reflects that part of inequality that is produced by factors outside a person's control. Hence, while inequality may not be seen as "biased", unfairness is properly regarded as being discriminating.

A Countrywide provision for modus operandi and updated technology is a must. A storehouse of awareness and knowledge, is out there awaiting the attention of our people. Let new science, new technology and new management be

henceforth our escort. Ones this transition takes place India to get rid of Maternal Mortality.

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15.

**ZOOPLANKTON DIVERSITY AND DISTRIBUTION IN
KAMWADI RIVER OF BHIWANDI, DIST-THANE, MAHARASHTRA.****Vinchu Shifa Jahangir and Nisar Shaikh.**

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Abstract: Zooplankton is an essential community in aquatic ecosystems due to its association between primary producers and secondary consumers. It also plays a vital role in cycling of organic materials. The diversity of various types of zooplankton was studied in Kamwadi River, Bhiwandi, Dist. Thane, Maharashtra. The planktonic forms were collected from the surface of the river water with plankton net of 120 μ mesh size nylon cloth and were preserved for laboratory analysis. Zooplankton were identified using standard references. The result revealed that the zooplankton were represented by various phyla like, Protozoa, Helminthes, Rotifera, Annelida, Arthropoda etc. Zooplankton diversity in the river was monitored during summer, winter and monsoon seasons, from two sites in Kamwadi River. The study indicates that species abundance was lower in summer as compared to winter season which may be due to variation in environmental characteristics of the river water.

Keywords: Zooplanktons Diversity, Kamwadi River.

Introduction:

Zooplankton are feeble organisms, form primary and secondary links in the food webs of all aquatic ecosystems. They feed on phytoplankton which directly provide food source for larval vertebrates and invertebrates as well as related to the growth of juvenile and larger fish (Boyd CE 1982). They are also important component in the transfer of energy from primary producers of phytoplankton to higher trophic levels such as fish. Since times immemorial, fresh water has always been of vital importance to man. Early habitations were within easy reach of lakes and rivers. Man's primary concern with water was thought to be for drinking, cooking food and as means of cleaning. But with the passing of time, man realized the inherent mysteries of aquatic phenomenon and that water is the basis of all life activities.

The rise in human population exploits more natural resources and its demands are met through the growth of industries. The industries and the urban sprawl discharge their waste in to the rivers. The deforestation process itself aggravates the sedimentation transport into the streams. The use of chemicals in agriculture for better production contaminates water through percolation. All these sporadic degrading activities have led to gradual deterioration in the quality of surface and sub-surface water.

Management of lentic water bodies and their ecosystems has become a necessity for mankind's endeavor to have a better quality of life. With the current development phase, every ecosystem is changing very fast and any such change exerts immense influence on the flora and fauna, hence physicochemical and biological properties of a water body need to be monitored. The present study is aimed to study zooplankton diversity of Kamwadi River and its impact on the pollution status of the river.

Material and methods

The water samples were collected seasonally (summer, monsoon and winter) from the Kamwadi river over a period of one year from September 2017 to August 2018. The sample were collected from two site. The zooplanktons were collected using plankton net of mesh size 120 μ m. The zooplankton were collected by filtering 50 liter surface water through plankton net then sample water is collected in polythene bags. Immediately after collection of the sample, the zooplankton were preserved by adding lugol's iodine solution and were then brought to laboratory for further studies. For identification of zooplankton, a drop of sample was taken on a slide and observed under a light microscope initially under 10x followed by 40X. Zooplanktons were then identified by using plankton identification keys by Sharma and Sharma (2008).

Results and Discussion

Fresh waters bodies compose of an enormously diverse group of organisms represented by almost by all phyla of invertebrates. They mainly comprise of zooplankton such as Protozoans, Rotifers, Cladocerans and Copepods which float on the surface of water and are flow along with the water current. The physical and chemical characteristics of water affect the abundance, species composition, stability and productivity of the indigenous population of aquatic organisms. The presence and dominance of zooplankton species plays an important role in the functioning of fresh water ecosystem. They occupy an intermediate position between the autotrophs and the carnivores in the food web. They also constitute an important component of secondary production in aquatic system and plays a vital role in the energy allocation at different trophic levels.

Table: Distribution pattern of zooplankton species (organism /liter) at two sites in Kamwadi River during September 2017 to August 2018

Zooplankton	Site 1			Site 2		
	Winter	Summer	Rainy	Winter	Summer	Rainy
Tabilaria	0	5	2	1	6	3
Coccinodiasis	8	9	3	7	3	1
Keratellacochlearis	15	13	9	18	10	5
Gastrotricha	6	5	2	9	7	2
Cypris	22	23	24	25	21	19
Cyclops	21	15	18	16	11	5
Planaria	0	1	0	0	0	0
Daphnia	30	29	26	35	31	28
Braculus	16	25	29	18	22	26
Dragonfly larva	10	11	15	13	15	23
Paramoecium	20	12	4	28	21	13
Diaptomus	12	25	11	13	16	21

Fig. 1: Distribution pattern of zooplankton species (organism /liter) at two sites in Kamwadi River at Site I during September 2017 to August 2018

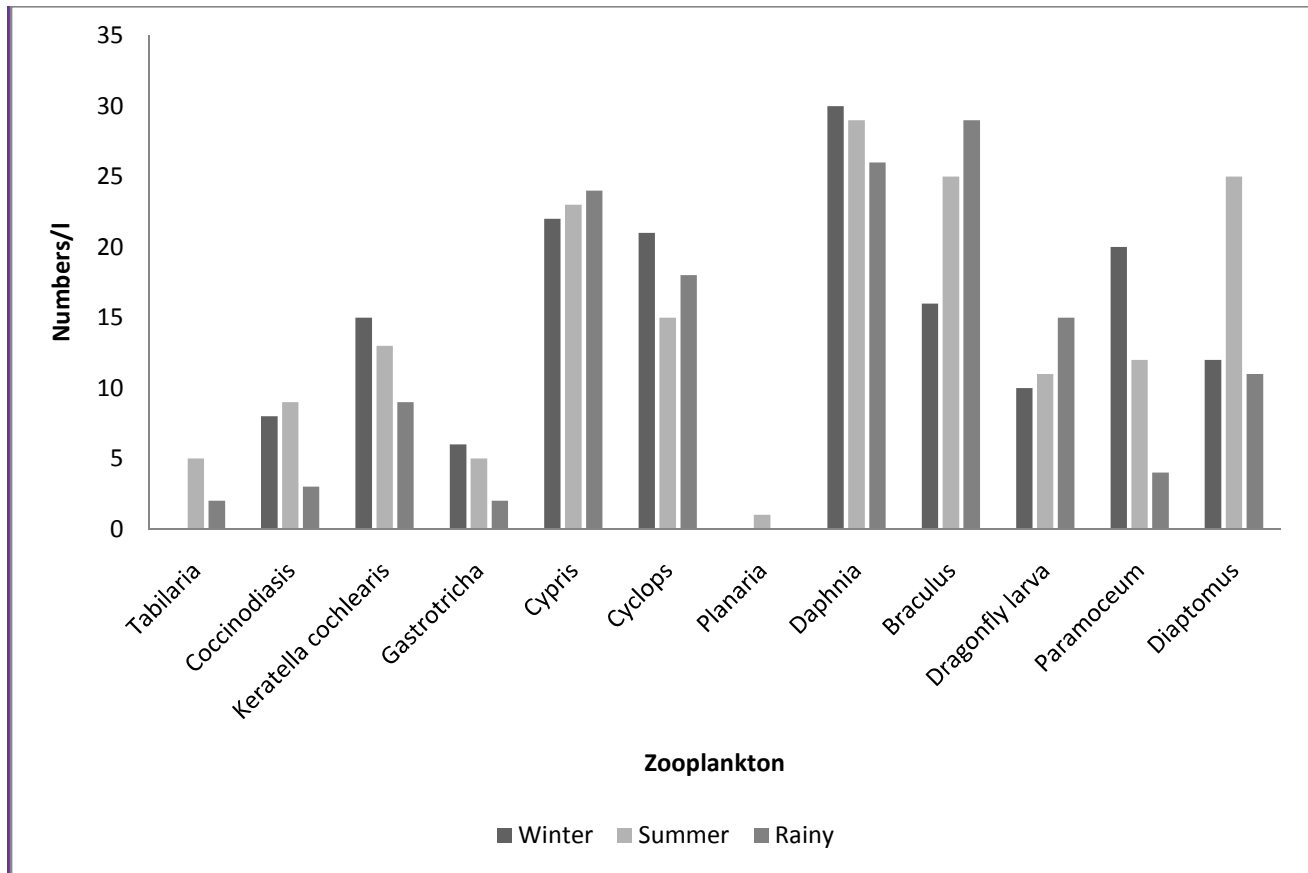
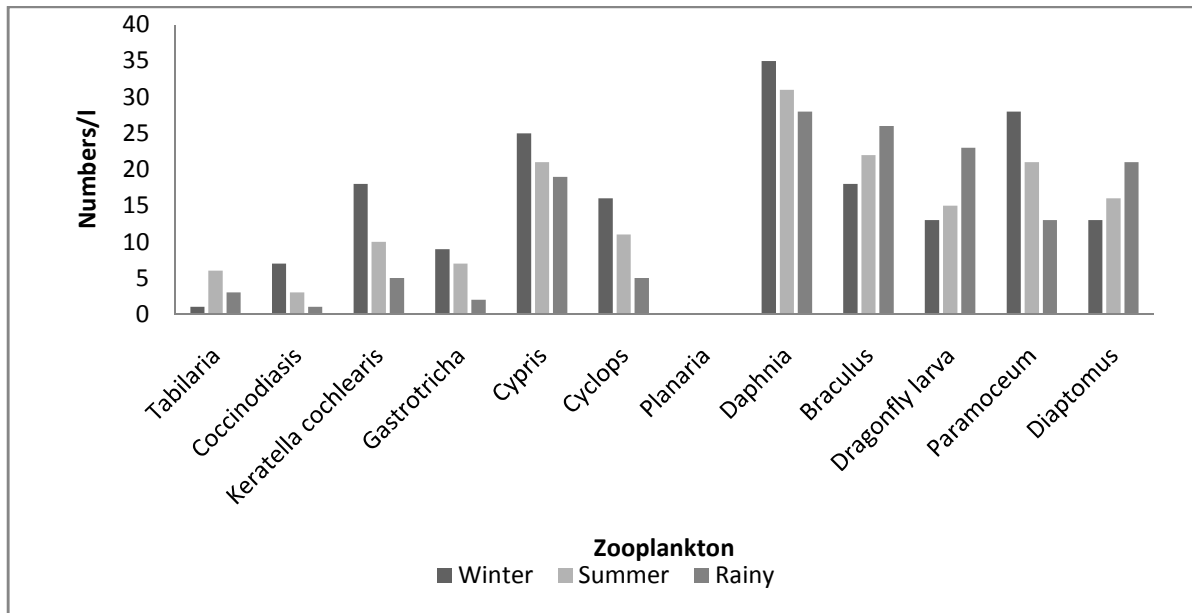


Fig. 2: Distribution pattern of zooplankton species (organism /liter) at two sites in Kamwadi River at Site Ilduring September 2017 to August 2018



Planktons are the diverse collection of [organisms](#) that live in [large bodies of water](#) and are unable to swim against a current. The quality of water bodies is very much necessary for the regulation of biotic and abiotic factors of the water body. The present investigation reveals the presence of seasonal variations in zooplankton (Numbers/l) of water samples of two stations of Kamwadi River.

The zooplankton analysis showed that, the total Zooplankton density was high in summer season. The peak is due to favourable climatic condition, temperature which is good for growth of phytoplankton. Abundance of phytoplankton provides sufficient food for zooplankton and low in winter season. Composition of zooplankton communities revealed that rotifera was the most dominant group followed by copepoda in summer, while rotifera was the most dominant group followed by cladocera in autumn season

Discussion and Conclusion

Zooplanktons have long been used as indicator of eutrophication (Vandysh, 2004; Webber *et al.*, 2005). Presence of high density of Rotifer in the water body is an indication of pollution. During the entire study period it has been observed that high human activities such as discharge of sewage, effluents from textile industries, bathing of animals, cleaning of vehicles, etc. are the leading source of pollution. Zooplanktons are good indicators of changes in water quality, because they are strongly affected by environmental conditions and responds quickly to change in environmental quality. Hence, qualitative and quantitative study of zooplanktons is of great importance.

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16.

CONTEMPORARY WOMEN'S HEALTH ISSUES: ANEMIA A MAJOR CONCERN**Mrs. Farid Oneza Tanveer¹**I/C Principal and Asst. Professor in Sociology at Aqsa Women's Degree College, Bhiwandi.
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Abstract: In India as many as 59% women are found to be anaemic with almost 45% women were found to be severely lacking adequate haemoglobin levels in blood. Anemia is one of the most prevalent nutritional deficiency disorder in women in India today. Iron deficiency is the most common nutritional disorder in the world. The highest prevalence of anaemia exist today in India due to multifactorial causes. National familial health survey reveals that every second Indian women is anaemic and one in five maternal death is due to anaemia. This paper will look into the causes and consequences of anaemia and how we can create awareness among today's women. In today's 21st century where India GDP is increasing our female mortality rate is increasing at very high. Majority of adolescent Indian girls are at a greater risk of iron losses, the major causes being early marriage, early initiation on sexual activity, repeated child bearing and continuous lactating.

Key words: anemia, health, mortality, awareness.

Introduction: Today's urban women are liberated, independent and have redefined gender roles, have more freedom and power than early years, but in this whole phenomenon of preparing a place for themselves its usually their health that takes a toll. In contrast to this the rural women still have to struggle for their healthy living, education and good status. Iron deficiency is the most common nutritional disorder in the world. "Forgoing study has identified a number of potential causes of anemia in the Indian setting, such as low iron intake, limited vitamin C. Amongst females, recurrent reproduction, lactation, and poor access to nutritional food during pregnancy may cause or further aggravate anemia. Furthermore, parasitic infections, such as hookworm and malaria, are also important causes of anemia. Such issues highlight the various sociocultural problems that impact anemia status, including poverty, micronutrient deficiencies, cultural and religious practices, access to health services, and poor awareness of the condition and preventive measures. Thus, the etiology of anemia in India is multifactorial and population-specific (Little et al, 2018).

Anemia is an ailment characterized by a reduced number of red blood cells and has serious implications for the health, cognitive development, and productivity of adults and children globally.

Anemia affects an estimated 50% of the population of India. The problem becomes more severe as more women are affected with it as compared to men. One of the major causes of maternal deaths in India is anemia. According to 'India Spend Analysis' of the last two global burden of disease (GBD) surveys, iron deficiency anemia is one of the major cause of disability in India for the last 10 years. One in every two Indian women suffer from anemia and it remains to be major cause of maternal mortality and low birth weight in India.

Worldwide, anemia affects 1.62 billion people, and generally the women. The highest commonness is in preschool-age children, and the lowest prevalence is in men. In India, anemia is a common, yet widely neglected problem, with major consequences for the health of pregnant women, children, and adolescent girls. Over 55% of women and 70% of children in India suffer from anemia and it is considered an

indirect or direct cause of 40% of maternal deaths. However, the population group with the greatest number of individuals affected is pregnant women lactating women and adolescent girls and infants with low birth weight. In females, anemia may become the primary cause of maternal mortality and prenatal mortality. Nearly 50 per cent of women of reproductive ages are weak and suffer from anemia. Early marriage, early initiation of sexual activity, recurrent early child bearing causes are chief causes for anemia among Indian girls.

A considerable group of Indian adolescent girls are susceptible and are at a greater risk of death and illness as this is the stage when major physical, psychological, hormonal; and behavioral changes takes place. These girls are more likely to suffer from iron deficiency due to an increase demand of iron for hemoglobin, myoglobin as in this age loss of blood due to menstruation is higher and their diet is very low. Anemia begins in childhood, worsens during adolescence in girls and gets aggravated during pregnancy. Currently 27% of Indian girls aged 15 to 19 years are married and Studies show that married adolescent Indian girls tend to consume diets high in phytates, low in vitamin C and iron and expectedly, have high prevalence of iron deficiency anemia. 20% maternal deaths are attributable due to anemia in India.

Defining Anemia:

"Anemia is defined as, "a condition in which the hemoglobin concentration in the blood is below a defined level, resulting in a reduced oxygen carrying capacity of red blood cells." The most common type of anemia is due to nutritional factors and is also found especially among women of childbearing age group (15-49 years), pregnant, and lactating mothers. Nutritional anemia is a worldwide problem, with the highest prevalence in developing countries. Iron deficiency is the most common nutritional disorder in the world" (Ganapathi and Kumar, 2016; pg. 524) Anemia is defined as the hemoglobin of less than 12 g/dl in females. Mild anemia is defined as hemoglobin level of 10-11.9 g/dl, moderate anemia as hemoglobin level of 7-9.9 g/dl and severe anemia was defined as hemoglobin level of less than 7g/dl among females

Anemia is a common condition and can occur in both men and women of any age and from any ethnic group. Some people may be at a greater risk for iron deficiency anemia than others. Anemia is the most common nutritional deficiency disorder in the world. It is a condition that occurs when the red blood cells do not carry enough oxygen to the tissues of the body. WHO defines Anemia as a condition in which the

Causes of Anemia:

The leading causes of anemia in India are-

- inadequate supply of nutrients like iron, folic acid and vitamin B12, proteins, amino acids, vitamins A, C, and other vitamins of B-complex group i.e.,
- Poverty, caste factors and poor sanitation.
- Frequent occurrences of Malaria and Worms infestations result in high incidence of anemia.
- Iron deficiency due to monotonous diet is one of the causes
- Anemia can also be due to excessive blood loss, such as gastrointestinal infections associated with diarrhea.
- Malnutrition and water-borne or water-related infections.
- A vegetarian diet is also linked with iron deficiency.
- Tuberculosis, HIV and cancers remain as major contributors to anemia.
- The use of aspirin or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medications (NSAIDs),

Social Causes:

High occurrence of anemia existed among illiterate women when compared to literate women as seen in studies in India (illiterate 56% and literate 40%). This discloses that women's educational status plays a significant role in the occurrence of anemia in the reproductive age group, which can be credited to improved information of well-educated women on the importance of taking iron rich diet and the importance of own cleanliness and environmental hygiene. Increased loss of iron is the main cause of anemia in women with excessive menstrual bleeding and undernourishment and already existing anemia is the main cause for anemia in women with scanty menstruation.

In India due to patriarchal nature of our society women are discriminated from birth. Neglecting girls and women in their nutritional food and diet requirement as compared to men right from childhood which results in various nutritional deficiencies.

- Discriminatory social beliefs and food restrictions.
- Many a time, the girl child is not only breastfed for a less duration but food supplementation to her is also delayed.
- The lack of self-esteem makes women offer their husbands the best of everything available in the household including food.
- Most girls are not groomed to make decisions regarding their life, health, education or marriage.

Signs and symptoms:

- Fatigue or lack of energy
- Headaches
- Shortness of breath
- Pale complexion
- Heart palpitations
- In severe cases spoon shaped nails (Koilonychia)

- Numbness of hands and feet
- Low body temperature.
- Dementia
- Soreness of mouth with cracks in corners.
- Sore tongue
- Brittle nails, concave nails
- Unusual food cravings (called pica)
- decreased appetite (especially in children)
- Low haematocrit and haemoglobin in a RBC
- Low serum ferritin (serum iron) level

Effects and consequences of anemia:

An initial indication of anaemia is tiredness, fatigue and reduced ability to work. Anaemia can be connected with an increased risk of death and cognitive loss in those who survive. Maternal anaemia is associated with 20% of maternal deaths, with greater evidence that anaemia may cause increased blood loss at delivery and put women at risk of postpartum haemorrhage. Anaemic mothers are at greater risk of delivering premature and low-birth-weight babies who have an increased risk of dying. Children younger than two years of age with severe anaemia, caused by malaria and iron deficiency, are at increased risk of mortality, and less milder forms, even if corrected, cause permanent cognitive damage by decreasing attention span and shortening memory. Children with anaemia have, on average, IQs that are two points lower per every 10 g/L decrease in haemoglobin than other children. The concerns of anemia for women include increased risk of low birth weight or prematurity, perinatal and neonatal mortality, inadequate iron stores for the new-born, increased risk of maternal morbidity and mortality, and lowered physical activity, mental concentration. Women with even mild anemia may experience fatigue and have reduced work capacity

Severe anaemia can cause tissues and organs to be completely starved of blood and oxygen. When this happens, cells rapidly die in a process called *ischemia*.

- Increased maternal and prenatal mortality.
- Increased number of pre-term birth and LBW infants.
- Depressed Cognition.
- Inferior school performance.
- Reduced future earnings & productivity.
- Depressed immunity.
- Repeated infections

Types of anemia:

- Anaemia of B12 deficiency
- anaemia of chronic disease
- anaemia of folate deficiency
- drug-induced immune haemolytic anaemia
- haemolytic anaemia
- haemolytic anaemia due to g6pd deficiency
- idiopathic aplastic anaemia
- idiopathic autoimmune haemolytic anaemia
- immune haemolytic anaemia
- iron deficiency anaemia
- pernicious anaemia
- secondary aplastic anaemia
- sickle cell anaemia

Malnutrition causing intergenerational anemia:

This means that the nutritional status of a mother has an effect on that of her children, and even her grandchildren. If a mother is in a healthy condition then her child is healthy as well and the cycle goes on. In order to improve nutrition, people at all stages of the life

cycle must be able to have better access to food, health and care. Women and girls are especially affected by malnutrition during the life cycle, and from one generation to the next, because of process of reproduction. As the primary care givers of the entire family, girls and women also need to be in good health and nutritional status to properly perform these roles. Therefore a good start in life for a new born infant is dependent on the health and nutrition of his/her mother, and on her development and well-being when she was a girl. Programmes to fight malnutrition must link the nutritional status of the infant, the adolescent, the mother, and the grandmother.

Preventive measures:

In India male female ratio is still alarming, the issue becomes more serious as females are deprived of almost everything from their birth and being affected at the nutritional front is not uncommon. Need is to change the view point and bring women's health at priority not at family level but at state level as maternal iron deficiency and anemia makes the offspring weak for developing iron deficiency and anemia right from infancy.

There is a crucial need for improving overall nutritional status of adolescents through nutrition education, public awareness and supplementation programs. The necessity for regular blood tests to check hemoglobin levels. Nutrition component needs to be incorporated in the school curriculum.

Importance is needed for corrective measures of anemia and iron deficiency in girls before they enter into adolescent age group.

60 mg/day of elemental iron helps to prevent IDA in both adolescent and adult pregnancies. Besides, among 12 women who developed IDA during the second trimester and received therapeutic supplementation with 180 mg of elemental iron daily, 9 of 12 (75%) had resolved the IDA by the end of their pregnancies. Given that the side effects often attributed to iron supplements are similar to those of normal pregnancy, it is hoped that increased adherence in taking iron supplements will allow further success in the treatment of IDA during pregnancy.

- Improved Breast feeding practices
- Ensuring Dietary Diversification
- Supplementation of IFA, Vitamin A and other essential micronutrients
- Control of other factors affecting Iron, Vitamin A Deficiency by biannual deworming and Vitamin A supplementation.
- Iron inhibitors, such as tannin and caffeine, and some essential minerals, prevent iron from being absorbed and should be consumed separately from iron sources.
- Screening for anemia, treatment of anemic women, and availability of food fortification (wheat flour with iron and folic acid), milk sugar and salt with iron to build long term iron stores remains the key to reduce anemia.
- Cooking in cast iron utensils improves iron content in food.
- The anemia control programs needs to be implemented more efficiently.
- Through a preventative, school-based model we can teach girl's about anemia and its detrimental

consequences on health, the importance of iron folic acid supplementation and ways to avert potential side effects, and the importance of overall nutrition in future pregnancies.

- Parasitic infestation is also a great cause for anaemia. The best way to avoid getting intestinal parasites is to wash hands frequently, and always after using the toilet and before eating food, using soap and safe water. Dishes, eating utensils and pots and pans, as well as vegetables and fruits must be thoroughly washed, and cleaned, and if necessary treated with disinfectant, and stored in hygienic conditions. Keeping the environment clean and free from excreta (human and animal) is also important to prevent parasites from acting on our body with different types of diseases.
- Living areas should be swept and washed regularly, and toilets used by all members of the family. Animals should be kept inseparate, preferably fenced areas, to avoid contamination where children are likely to play, especially on or near the ground.

Treatment of mild and severe cases-

Identification of Anemia is most essential treatment. Iron deficiency, especially severe deficiency, is serious and even life-threatening. Usually, it cannot be overcome by increasing dietary intake alone. Iron Supplements, along with improved diet and eating habits, healthier hygiene and sanitation practices, deworming, and other solutions are always required. The best absorption of iron is on an empty stomach, but many people are unable to tolerate this and may need to take the supplement with food. Milk and antacids containing calcium may interfere with absorption of iron and should not be taken at the same time as iron supplements. Taking vitamin C supplements or eating vitamin C-rich foods at the same time as iron supplements can increase absorption and is essential in the production of haemoglobin. Iron supplements are needed during pregnancy and lactation because normal dietary intake cannot supply the required amount for the mother and the growing foetus.

In case for severe anaemia-

Intravenous or intramuscular iron is available for patients when iron taken orally is not tolerated. Severely anaemic persons may require blood transfusions, but even this solution is not without serious risk. After a prolonged period of iron deficiency, a sudden increase in blood iron can cause shock, and even death. In mild and moderate anaemia, there are usually no complications; however nutritional anaemia may recur, so regular follow-up is encouraged. Anemic persons may have an increased susceptibility to infection.

A special contribution from the Government of India

National Nutritional Anaemia Control Program (NNACP) in India have started many strategies to prevent anaemia. The program, implemented through the Primary Health Centres and its sub-centres, aims at decreasing the prevalence and incidence of anaemia in women of reproductive age. It focuses on three vital strategies: promotion of regular consumption of foods rich in iron, provisions from government, iron and folate supplements in the form of tablets to the high risk groups, and identification and treatment of severely anaemic cases. This program appeals the support of various departments in realising the dietary

modification and supplementation measures. Pregnant women are recommended to have one big tablet per day for 100 days after the first trimester of pregnancy; a similar dose applies to lactating women and IUD acceptors. Preschool children (ages 1-5 years) are recommended to take one small tablet per day for 100 days every year. Adult tablets contain 100 mg iron and 500 mg folic acid, while paediatric tablets contain 20 mg iron and 100 mg folic acid. For treatment of severe anaemia, women in the reproductive age group are recommended to take three adult tablets per day for a minimum of 100 days. Drinking tea is discouraged and avoided, as it may inhibit the absorption of iron in the stomach. There are proposed initiatives to improve coverage, quality, and efficiency of the NNACP in the Ninth Plan period.

Conclusion:

Our study contributes to the growing body of research documenting the high occurrence of anaemia in India, while also emphasising related risk factors. Our conclusions confirm and elucidate the multidimensional ethology of anaemia in India. The implications of the research are considerable. Outcomes of this study upkeearlier findings that certain demographics (such as women and older men) are at higher risk of anaemia in the Indian context. The results of our study, which may contribute to a shift of discourse towards a multidimensional focus on socio-cultural, economic, and environmental factors, have important implications for policy design and public health. These results underscore the importance of a balanced and multifaceted policy approach to addressing anaemia. Targeting the most vulnerable populations (women) in food and social welfare programs, developing or maintaining policies and programs directed towards reducing inequities in education, income, and access to services. The concerns of anaemia for women include increased risk of low birth weight or prematurity, perinatal and neonatal mortality, inadequate iron stores for the new-born, increased risk of maternal morbidity and mortality, and lowered physical activity, mental concentration. Women with even mild anemia may experience fatigue and have reduced work capacity. (Bentley & Griffiths, 2003) Finally, while both research on and treatment for anemia should remain context-specific and individualized, interventions that address both age- and gender-specific iron intake and non-dietary factors such as comorbid diseases, gender

inequality, and socioeconomic processes should be further investigated.

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17.

WETLAND AND VECTORS OF DISEASES**Vinchu Shifa & Ayesha Shaikh**

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ABSTRACT: Wetlands are the most diverse and among the most productive ecosystem on earth. Wetlands are a valuable habitat that provides important social, economic and ecological services like pollutant removal, aquatic food chain, flood control, water quality improvement. Wetland provide habitat for many animals and species which are endangered and threatened whereas wetlands also harbors vectors which are responsible for causing nuisance to human health and therefore effects life of neighboring human habitation. Wetlands provides rich and varied habitat for aquatic insects including pest and disease vector species that have been neglected of ecological research. As infections are a serious concern for public health, the recommendations should be adhered in order to protect the health of households and the local communities in general. The high turbidity in water is due to discharge of sewage and garbage from urban area. Hence the provision of pollution control measure at source including soil erosion, identification of vulnerable zones favoring the vector borne diseases will help to control pollution especially from urban area and prevent vector borne diseases. We attempted to identify the significant wetland characteristics related to spread of vector borne diseases such as malaria, chikungunia, dengue fever in wetland. There is a need to ensure that both vector borne diseases and wetland management communicate and integrate to sustain wetland and human health.

Key words: Wetland, vector borne diseases, human habitation, ecosystem.

Introduction: Wetlands are denoted as the area covered with water which includes all rivers, lakes, paddy fields and occasionally flooded lands. As per the definition given at Ramsar Convention (Ramsar, 1996), 'Wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peat land or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing; fresh, brackish, or salty, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed 6m.

What is a wetland disease? For the purposes of this Manual a wetland disease is considered to be one that either occurs in wetlands or is caused by agents that depend on wetlands.

Two third of this world is surrounded by water bodies. Wetlands occupy an estimated amount of 6.4% of the earth's surface (IUCN Environmental Policy and Law paper No.38). Wetlands are among the earth's most diverse and productive ecosystems. Wetland sustains all life and performs some useful functions in the maintenance of overall balance of nature. Wetlands such as tanks, ponds, lakes, and reservoirs have long been providing multiple-use water services which include water for irrigation, domestic needs, fisheries and recreational use like bird watching or sailing, or scientific study, flood control, nutrient recycling, ground water recharge; and silt capture.

There is a historical association between wetlands and infectious disease that has led to the modification of wetlands to prevent disease. The alteration of wetlands or environmental management of wetlands for the control of disease is well documented and continues to be the main method of reducing the risk of disease. In addition, the development of water resources for a wide range of human activities such as energy and agricultural production has increased the need for mitigating the effects caused by such construction. The construction of water development projects will continue long into the future. There are inherent trade-offs in many types of ecosystem changes associated with economic development, where the costs of disease emergence or resurgence must be weighed against a project's benefits to health and well-being. Such trade-offs particularly exist between infectious disease risk and development projects geared to food production, electrical power, and economic gain. Intact ecosystems play an important role in regulating the transmission of many infectious diseases.

The reasons for the emergence or re-emergence of some diseases are unknown, but the main biological mechanisms that have altered the frequency of many infectious diseases include distorted habitat, leading to changes in the number of vector breeding sites or reservoir host distribution; or interspecies host transfers; changes in biodiversity (including loss of predator species and changes in host population density); human-induced genetic changes of disease vectors or pathogens (such as mosquito resistance to pesticides or the emergence of antibiotic resistant bacteria); and environmental contamination of infectious disease agents (high certainty).

Wetland diseases and factors responsible for vector borne diseases: Major tropical diseases, particularly malaria, dengue, encephalitis, trypanosomiasis, filariasis, and diarrheal diseases still infect millions of people throughout the world. Other diseases such as encephalitis are important in more restricted geographical areas.

There are numerous other diseases (such as bovine tuberculosis and some of the tick borne diseases) which, at first consideration, would seem to be unrelated directly to water and wetlands. Yet these habitats are involved in the dynamics of the disease. This may, for example, relate to seasonal rainfalls, heralding temporary wetlands, flushes of vegetation attracting high densities of water birds or grazing ungulates and conditions for hatch-off of large numbers of invertebrate vectors. These seasonal triggers, thus, result in 'seasonal' disease – related to water and wetlands. Considering wetlands, temporary or permanent, as 'meeting places' where wildlife and humans, with their associated livestock, are attracted due to the provision of food and water, allows us to appreciate how density and variety of hosts at wetlands result in diseases being related to these wetland settings. One of the greatest central causes of disease problems in wetlands is the issue of faecal contamination in wastewaters from both humans and livestock. The problem is particularly great where there are intensive animal rearing facilities or high densities of people with poor or little sanitation and sewage treatment. The shared nature of so many infectious diseases across the sectors of humans, livestock and wildlife which can then perpetuate infection cycles and spillback into the original sector.

Preventive measures: Reconsidering the relationship between human well-being and environmental quality is central for the management of wetlands and water resources and for public health itself. We propose an integrated strategy involving some approaches like make assessments of the ecosystem services provided by wetlands more routine, to adopt the “settings” approach, wherein wetlands are one of the settings for human health and provide a context for health policies and core requirements for human health (food and water); health risks from wetland exposures; and broader social determinants of health in wetland settings. Together, these strategies will allow wetland managers to incorporate health impact assessment processes into their decision making and to examine the health consequences of trade-offs that occur in planning, investment, development, and decision making outside their direct influence. Vector borne diseases are a threat to human health. Little attention has been paid to the prevention of these diseases. High/medium turbid coastal lagoons and inland water-logged wetlands with aquatic vegetation have significant effect on the incidence of chikungunya while dengue influenced by high turbid coastal beaches and malaria by medium turbid coastal beaches. The high turbidity in water is due to the urban waste discharge namely sewage and garbage from the densely populated cities and towns. The large extent of wetland is low land area favours the occurrence of vector borne diseases. Hence the provision of pollution control measures at source including soil erosion control measures is vital. The identification of vulnerable zones favouring the vector borne diseases will help the authorities to control pollution especially from urban areas and prevent these vector borne diseases. Future research should cover land use cover changes, climatic factors, seasonal variations in weather and pollution factors favouring the occurrence of vector borne diseases.

Specific Responses to Vector-Borne Disease in an Ecosystems Framework This section considers policies and strategies for vector-borne disease management. In particular, it assesses the emerging relevance of integrated vector management, which provides a conceptual approach, along with environmental management and other tools for controlling disease, within an ecosystems framework. A parallel but interrelated track relates to emerging scientific knowledge as well as behavioral and social changes that may contribute to better disease management. Case studies are used to illustrate important features of the different types of responses

- Develop a landscape approach to investigating wetland and disease issues.
- Eliminate political and administrative boundaries in favor of ecosystem boundaries.
- Define the ecological and health impact determinants.
- Incorporate health impact assessment into water development projects, either in parallel or incorporated into environmental impact assessment pre- and post-development.
- Develop integrated infectious disease control strategies that do not demand modification of natural wetlands.
- Conduct economic valuation of wetland resources.

Emergency communications for a disease outbreak Emergency communications are inevitably focused on managing for the worst case scenario. This is where planning will be invaluable. Above all, a communication plan is a resource of information for those that need it and should be integrated into the overall wetland disease management strategy. All relevant wetland stakeholders, disease control authorities, spokespersons and communications professionals should be involved (e.g. wetland users, animal and human health agencies and governmental authorities), key messages should be clear and understood by all, and resources should be shared. In the case of a significant disease outbreak, it is likely that the media will want information. Tactics for dealing with the media should be covered within a communications plan. By being prepared and planning for this scenario, it can be ensured that the attention of the media works to help the situation.

Challenges: The increase in artificial wetlands (i.e., water resource development) and the destruction of natural wetlands to decrease disease risk are the major concerns associated with wetlands and disease today.

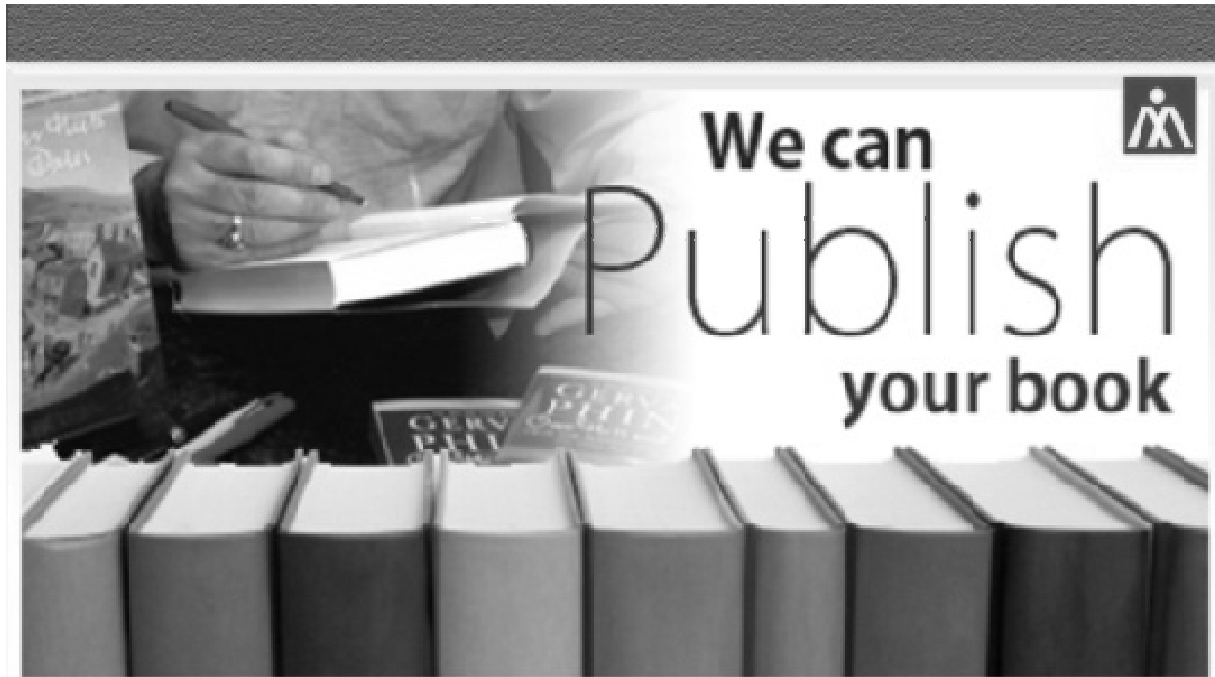
Develop integrated infectious disease control strategies that do not demand modification of natural wetlands.

Rapidly changing climates and habitats may increase opportunities for invasive species to spread because of their adaptability to disturbance. Invasive species control efforts will be essential, including extensive monitoring and targeted control to preclude larger impacts

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