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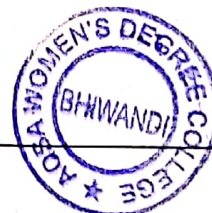
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CONTENTS

1. Phytochemical Analysis Of <i>Aegiceras Corniculatum</i>	Penbelli Ayesha Iqbal & Bahaduri Manqabat Sajid	05
2. Calculation Of GWP (Global Warming Potential) Of CO_2	Momin Nadera Moh. Salim	08
3. Comparative Study Of Bottled Water, Under Ground And Ro-Filter Water With Reference To Bhiwandi District Thane	Saiyada Shaikh & Nisar Shaikh	13
4. Domestic Violence In Vijay Tendulkar's <i>Kanyadaan</i>	Sayyed Zainab Sadaf	15
5. Domestic Violence	Dr. Shilpa Shah	18
6. Early Marriage And Its Relation To Women Health	Ms Don Sana Irfan	20
7. Effect Of Temperature On Stability Constants Of Transition Metal Complexes	Ansari S. B. I. A.	24
8. Herbal Soap Momin	Fareha Mohd Sabir	26
9. Impact of Demonetisation: A Sectoral Analysis	Sayyed S. K. M.	28
10. Effects Of Gst On Society	Shaikh Eram Aslam	33
11. Role Of Social And Traditional Determinants In Maternal Mortality	Faria Oneza Tanveer	36
12. Traumatic Experience Of Child Abuse In Toni Morrison's <i>The Bluest Eye And God Help The Child</i>	Dr. Ambreen Kharbe	40
13. Qualitative Analysis Of Soft Drinks	Momin Fareha Moh. Sabir	43
14. Environment And Its Effect On Society	Moallim Shaima Mohsin & Farid Oneza Tanveer	45
15. Zooplankton Diversity And Distribution In Kamwadi River Of Bhiwandi, Dist-Thane, Maharashtra	Vinchu Shifa Jahangir Nisar Shaikh	49
16. Contemporary Women's Health Issues: Anemia A Major Concern	Mrs. FaridOnezaTanveer Mrs. Don Sana Irfan	52
17. Wetland And Vectors Of Diseases	Vinchu Shifa Ayesha Shaikh	56
18. Vijay Tendulkar's <i>GhashiramKotwal</i> : A Critique of State Sanctioned Violence	Ms. Maya Sitaram Salve	58



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 for a disease outbreak 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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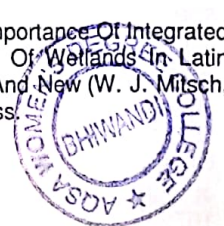
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EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

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ABSTRACT

Educated unemployment is a worldwide phenomenon and it is one of the menacing problems of India over a number of decades. Young men and women after finishing their education, find it very difficult to get a suitable employment for them. It is an economic malady and social curse. In this paper we look at the issue of education, skill formation and unemployment among youth in India, focusing specially on educated unemployment. We study the reasons for this situation which has reached an extreme level and also see the impact of it suggesting some probable measures for improvement. We find that the current education system in India has some blame to take in focusing more on the theoretical aspects as also the lack of vocational training. This problem can be eradicated when the youth are trained right from the schooling level for practical application of their skills. Improvising the industrialization so as to benefit the citizens assertively will also reduce this phenomenon faster.

Keywords: Unemployment, education, youth, society, money, economy.

INTRODUCTION

Human being is the most important resource for any economy. When the people of a country work and put their skills to use in the most efficient way, the economy grows towards development. Today, India has about **600 million** young people under the age of 25 becoming the country with the most number of young population in the world. This immensely strong youth could make India a developed nation very soon. But they are helpless due to the increasing trend of unemployment. To save themselves from this muddle, they spend twelve to fifteen years of their life procuring education, with the hope of getting a

AZKA QURESHI

1 Page



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7. Government should allow more foreign companies to open their unit in India, so that more employment opportunities will be available.

CONCLUSION

Educated youth is the pillar of a nation's future destiny. A nation, whose educated young men walk pillar to post in search of a petty clerk's job, cannot make progress in the substantial sense of the term. India's is a newly-born independence. We have to build her up from very scratch.

It is the educated young men and women, on whose shoulder lies the great responsibility of making India an ideally socialist state. Our young men, on their own part, must make it a principle that they should not run after the outwardly shine of urban life, rather they should settle in villages, thereby contributing their quota of services in the build-up of our villages.

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6 Page

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The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Muslim Konkani Community of Thane District and Their Resilience.

Dr. Oneza Farid¹, Ms. Don Sana Irfan²

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Abstract:

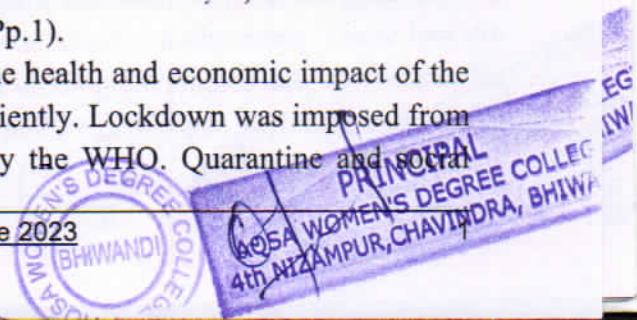
This welt of Covid-19 is likely to be felt for years to come. This paper focuses on the devastating effect of COVID-19 on the Muslim Konkani community of Thane Dist. and their grief and struggle. Social life eventually restarts and communal activities resume but the scar remains. This paper focuses on the human sufferings the pandemic and lockdown brought with it. Despite the fact that the crisis was world-wide, the impacts were territorially diverse. Detailed case studies and sufferings of people during pandemic and lockdown situation with many cumulative effects on economy and society. The mental health impacts such as anxiety and depression. How these people coped up to the increasing medical expenses and hospitalization. The struggle of people and their recovery from such situation, their survival and endurance. This study is important to understand about the healthcare facilities and community participation. It is based on in-depth case studies of people who have lost their family members/earning members to the deadly disease, few community workers and healthcare workers using snowball sampling method. The primary objective of this ethnographic study is to identify the impact of the crisis on households who lost a family member, and the vulnerable and precarious situation. However, when the recovery from COVID-19 aroused the resilience of a place is often determined by the existing strength of the local community. The living situations, financial conditions, religious obligations, and social distancing of Muslims during the COVID-19 pandemic and while vaccination course.

Key words: Covid-19, sufferings, Konkani community, lockdown

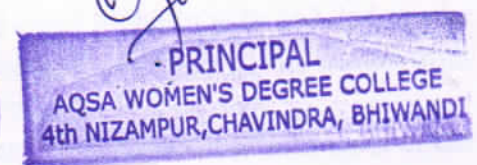
Introduction:

The outbreak of COVID-19 was declared as pandemic not only in India but all over the world. COVID-19 has impacted all most every sector in the country. The impact of pandemic was so massive that it turned into a global economic crisis, putting at risk the health, jobs and incomes of millions of people around the world. "As of May 2020, a total of 5,939,234 confirmed cases globally with 367,255 deaths have been reported by WHO. India reported 190,622 confirmed cases and more than 5,408 deaths from covid-19 since its first case in January 30, 2020" (Basu et al, 2021. Pp.1).

The critical aspects was the capacity of governments to safeguard the health and economic impact of the pandemic, its ability to line up and assign its scarce resources proficiently. Lockdown was imposed from March 2020 after the declaration of COVID-19 as a pandemic by the WHO. Quarantine and social



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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



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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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 unmovable 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

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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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



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POSTPARTUM CARE: ASSESSING THE TRADITIONAL MYTH RELATED TO CHILDBIRTH AND UNDERSTANDING POSTPARTUM HEALTH AND NUTRITION

*Dr. Farid Oneza Tanveer And **Ms. Don Sana Infor

* Assistant Professor Sociology, I/C Principal Aqsa Women's Degree College

** Assistant Professor Food and Nutrition Department, Aqsa Women's Degree College

This paper intends to offer an insight into the myths of motherhood with reference to postpartum nutrition and health issues exploring traditional beliefs around childbirth. Further looking into women's health and nutrition and postpartum depression. It prompts the need to explore further into cultural myths and wrong beliefs present in communities surrounding pregnancy and childbirth leading to harmful consequences. The most reported false belief all over is the eating behaviour such as avoiding certain nutritious foods and traditions related to it. Most of the customs are related to social expectations of what a particular society expects women to do (or not to do) during pregnancy, birth and/or the postnatal period. A qualitative and quantitative study comprising of data from 50 mothers, 6 in-depth face-to-face interviews and few interviews with gynaecologists and health service providers. Women and children are two very vulnerable groups, therefore debunking myths and eliminating harmful practices is very important. This paper stresses that cultural practices, taboos and beliefs during pregnancy and around childbirth found in India act as barriers to good health.

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Introduction :

In India giving birth is a time of change and community involvement in many societies. Women's adjustments of cultural responsibilities and movement from birth to childrearing is influenced by traditions, economy, religion, kinship system and customs. While there is a continuum between traditional and contemporary care, with some householder operating at the traditional end. Indian culture is highly influenced by traditional beliefs and practices surrounding childrearing. Some traditional practices are beneficial to the mother and baby, whereas other practices are not. Traditionally, a woman remains at home during this period. During this time, her behaviour in relation to diet, activity and hygiene is determined by tradition. Women's health is directly related to being well-informed about traditional practices concerning pregnancy, birth, and the postpartum period. The problem is many customs and traditions became part of the local culture without any scientific reasoning or connection.



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Original Research Article

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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

Department of Zoology, G. M. Momin Women's College, Bhiwandi.

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 citratus*, *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 (Saha 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.

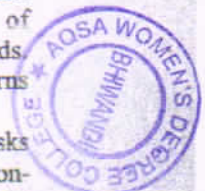
Introduction:

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.



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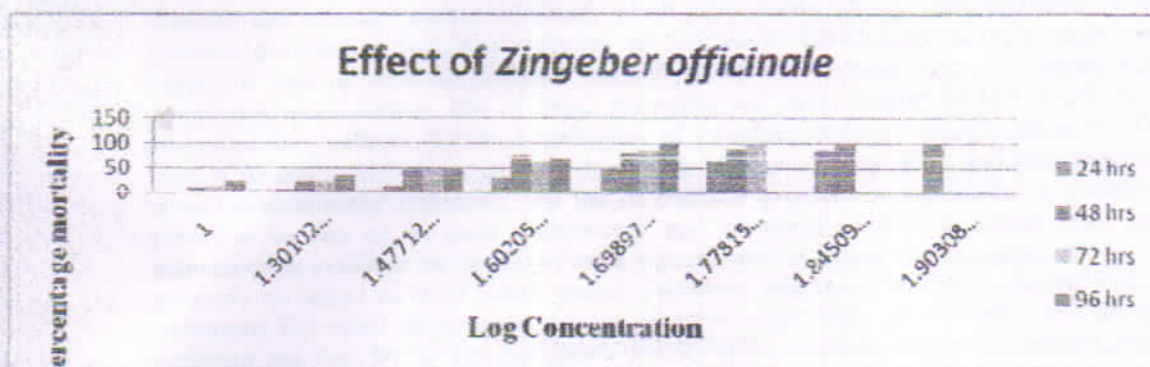


Fig. 2 - percentage mortality of insect when exposed to different concentration of ethanolic extract of *Zingiber officinale* in mg/100gm.

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 citratus* 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 citratus* 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 officinale* 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 citratus* and *Zingiber Officinale* decreases as the period of exposure increases. The LC50 value range from 38.09 to 20.89 for *Cymbopogon citratus* 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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Accurate and reliable knowledge can influence attitudes and practices over time, therefore individuals and organizations involved in women health have to intervene and improve awareness among young girls. Traditional beliefs, taboos, misconceptions, and restrictions should be removed. There is a need to empower mothers and teachers to function as primary sources of information on menstruation.

An up-to-date continuous awareness agenda for girls needs to be introduced to diminish stigma about menstruation. Bizarre hygiene practices such as being instructed to not have bath or not being allowed to cook were also still followed by some in the sample community.

Reassuring pubertal settings to help shape healthy menstrual attitudes engaging with girls on these issues, including menstruation is vital. Educational Institutions should take initiatives to create awareness. Consciousness regarding menstrual hygiene management are critical to girl's empowerment. Menstrual hygiene needs to be spoken systematically, to give girls the confidence and removal of related myths for improved menstrual hygiene.

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7th National Conference

on

'Diversity and Development'

at



Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Deonar, Mumbai -400088

On 2 & 3 March 2020

Research on determinants of 'development' have largely neglected the cultural factors and focussed on economic and political variables. The cultural diversities like ethnic, religious, linguistic, etc, had been regarded as hindrance to development. In this context, Vernon Ruttan (1991) wrote, "Cultural considerations have been cast into the 'underworld' of developmental thought and practice. It would be hard to find a leading scholar in the field of developmental economics who would commit herself or himself in print to the proposition that in terms of explaining different patterns of political and economic development . . . a central variable is culture" (p.276). For a long time, we have been beguiled into the Aristotelian argument that "diverse states are more susceptible to development inhibiting strife" (Lian and Oneal 1997: 61). Many also argue that cultural diversity is associated with political instability and that retards the economic growth and development at large. The arguments have also been extended that diversity in democratic countries will lead to multiparty system and polarization compromising the efficiency of democracy through gridlocks. However, these views have no universal acceptance. In fact, many argue that the diversity will lead to flexibility, learning, adaptation, development of labour diversity and specialization, innovation and socio-economic sustainability, which may also positively influence and shape the ecological sustainability.

In recent years, the studies have highlighted the positive impact of diversity on economic development and cultural change. Diverse set of cultures, communities and people offer the possibilities of learnings and improving from one another and various ways of doing things helps in innovations. Among others, the diversity leads to the economic growth through diversification of industries, labour specializations, and sustained demands of different goods and services by different communities. The temporality of demand of goods and services are also catered to by diversity- as the communities have their cultural, religious and other related



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CHRONICLE OF HUMAN CULTURAL STUDIES

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The World Environment, Humans and Society

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Title:

Role of Social and traditional determinants in Maternal Mortality

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.



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Environment and Its Effects on Society

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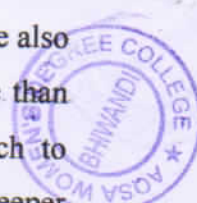
Contact No: 9867555135

Abstract

The paper shows that environment is one of the basic public assets of a human system, and it must be therefore specially protected. According to our present knowledge, the sustainability is necessary for all human systems and it is necessary to invoke the sustainable development principles in all human system assets. Undoubtedly, pro-environmental attitude is an indispensable element of environmental sustainability and hence sustainable development. Therefore, countries should make sure that their society has positive sensitivity to environment. Otherwise, necessary measures should be taken accordingly.

In India. Using extensive secondary research, the paper summarizes the protection of ecological balance; increasing population density; understanding of environmental problems and air pollution; the necessity of international organizations for fighting against environment problems; and the necessity of the civil initiative in environmental problems.

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 wellbeing. In order to face these challenges, today we need more than superficial knowledge or awareness of disconnected environmental issues. An approach to research work can build upon the strengths of a wide range of fields of study, providing a deeper



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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




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

Ayesha Shaikh and Dr.Nisar Shaikh

Department of Zoology, G. M. Momin Women's College, Bhiwandi.

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

12. Women's Empowerment: Challenges and Prospects

Moallim Shaima Mohsin

AQSA Women's Degree College, Bhiwandi.

Abstract

Women's Empowerment has been an issue of immense discussions and contemplation 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. Empower of women has become a significant topic of discussion in regards to development and economics. Empowering women is an important end in itself and as women acquire the same status, opportunities and social, economic and legal rights as men, as they acquire the right to health and gender based violence, human well-being will be enhanced. Gender norms by women are still prevailing in the 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, business 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 when




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My work shows how girls after eating junk food remain not being obese due to the physical activity done unknowingly. Skipping breakfast in a hurry to reach long distanced colleges also plays its part in no weight gain inspite of consumption of junk food outside home. The subjects did this activity without being aware of the actual exercise which is done by them unknowingly. As a result majority of girls remain to be underweight in this whole process.

Photo: Sana Don (2011)



Sana Don



My love towards health and its concern and my passion towards eating right and staying healthy have led me to do the various researches on staying fit. I love sharing it with people around me.



978-3-330-34961-2

Association of Dietary Diversity of Energy Dense Foods with Body Mass



Date

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1. A Perspective on Social Change and Adolescent Development

Qureshi Nazia Md. Shoeb

Assistant Lecturer of AQSA Women's Degree College, Bhiwandi.

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

Awareness Of Low Cost Weaning To Combat Malnutrition: One Of The Major Aspect Of Poverty in India

Ms Don Sana Irfan

Assistant Professor Food and Nutrition Department, Aqsa Women's Degree College.

Ms FaridOnezaTanveer

(IC Principal,)

Aqsa Women's Degree College.

Introduction- India is undergoing a rapid economic boom since globalization and beginning of a knowledge-based economy. However, this growth has not transformed into well-being among the country's young children. The occurrence of malnourished (a widely used indicator, of under nutrition) among children under age five in India is one of the highest in the world—43% in 2006. India is home to 55 million of the world's underweight children under age five—about one-third of the global burden of underweight in this age group. During the prosperous 1990s, the average rate of decline in prevalence of underweight has been around 0.9% per year among Indian children aged below five years.

The nutritional status of young children is a significant pointer of health and development. Children under age three are particularly vulnerable to malnutrition, and because the growth rate in this period is greater than any other age period, it increases the risk of growth retardation. Also, malnutrition among young children captures the extent of development in a society and is thus a marker for the overall wellbeing of a population. It is well established that socioeconomic factors such as lower levels of household wealth and maternal education are important causes of childhood malnutrition.

Children's health is of fundamental importance. Good nutrition is a basic requirement for good health. Malnutrition is a silent problem. Malnutrition is under nutrition ranging from severe nutrient deficiencies to extreme obesity. Globally, more than one third of child deaths are attributable to under nutrition. Nutrition plays a key role in physical, mental and emotional development of children and much emphasis has been given to provide good nutrition to growing populations especially in the formative years of life.

Eighty percent of the world's undernourished children live in 20 countries, with India being home to nearly 60 million children who are underweight. The 2017 Global Hunger Index (GHI) Report ranked India 97th out of 118 countries with a serious hunger situation. At present in India 48% children below 5 years of age are chronically malnourished and 43% are underweight (NFHS-3). More than half (54 percent) of all deaths before age five years in India are related to malnutrition. Because of its extensive occurrence in

India, mild to moderate malnutrition contributes to more deaths (43 percent) than severe malnutrition (11 percent).

Malnutrition hampers body's metabolism and retards utilization of immunity. Malnourished children are more likely to develop severe infections because of the deficiencies in immune competence. It affects vital functions like blood circulation, respiration and maintenance of body temperature. Family income, mothers education sex and birth order of children are some of the most important determinants of malnutrition in India. (Rayhan, Khan, 2006).

The impact of malnutrition is multifarious. It has an all prevalent impact on the physical health and socio-economic condition of a nation.

A recent study, among children aged between 3 months and 3 years of age conducted in 130 districts through Demographic and Health Surveys in 53 countries over a period from 1986 to 2006 found that—variance in mild under-weight has a larger and more robust correlation with child mortality than the variance in severe under-weight. The study concluded that the prevalence of mild under-weight deserves greater attention as a useful signal of changing public health conditions among preschool children in developing countries. Therefore, it is important for the health system to detect malnutrition at an early stage for planning and implementing timely interventions at the community level.

The fact that the occurrence of under-weight children in India is among the highest in the world, and is nearly double that of Sub-Saharan Africa. Each year approximately 2.3 million deaths among 6-60 months aged children in developing countries are associated with malnutrition, which is about 41% of the total deaths in this age group. It is also observed that the undernourishment problem in India is intense that is, a relatively small number of states, districts, and villages account for a large share of the malnutrition.

The burden of under-nutrition among under-five children has not changed much even though various intervention programs are in operation in India. Current changing dietary patterns are also affecting the nutrition status of under-five children resulting in increased prevalence of adult non communicable diseases such as



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON CHILDREN'S GROWTH:

Mrs Farid 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 women and 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.



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).




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