

The Women Claims Their Indenty In The Plays Of Tendulkar: A Study Through Feminine Perspective (With special reference to SILENCE! THE COURT IS IN SESSION)

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The present research paper aims to investigate the treatment given to the women characters and their struggle for their own identity in the plays of Vijay Tendulkar, who is one of the greatest Indian playwrights of twentieth century. The purpose of the paper is to show the realities of women in modern Indian society. Benare (from *SILENCE! THE COURT IS IN SESSION*) is a young economically independent woman who wants to live a life of her own but she was not allowed to do that. Moreover her private matters of life is disgracefully discussed publicly and society uses every ploy to make her 'own life' crushed thus she claims her own identity and visibility. This paper's pure purpose is to show the feminine perspective in the play *Silence! The Court Is In Session*, in this play a shocking revelation comes out in a crucial moment and this poses a very important question regarding the actual position of a woman and her share of respect in family and society dominated by men. The scope of emancipation envisaged by Tendulkar in the women characters of his plays is also discussed here with their obvious limitations in a patriarchal social structure. The struggle for freedom by women characters of the plays of Tendulkar is to be the subject matter of discussion and analyzing here through this paper.

Effect Of Medicinal Plants Extracts To Control Seed Moulds Of Spices

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ABSTRACT

The effect of leaf extracts of 10, 25 and 50% concentration were tested against the four dominant fungi which were isolated from seeds of different spices. The tested leaf extract found beneficial to control the fungi.

Key words:

Leaf extract, Fungi, Spices.

Toxicity Evaluation Of Copper Acetate to the Freshwater Fish, *Cirrhinus Mrigala* And Effect Of Sub Lethal Concentration Of Copper Acetate At 96 Hours LC_{50} On The Histology Of Gill.

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Abstract

Water pollution has become a global problem as various pollutants like heavy metals and toxic chemicals are discharged without prior treatment into the water bodies get polluted with pesticides, heavy metals etc. Among from heavy metals pose a serious health risk on human population and aquatic organisms. The present paper is focused on the toxicity evaluation of copper acetate to the fresh water fish, *Cirrhinusmrigala*. Acute toxicity tests were carried out in the laboratory conditions. The LC_{50} values of Copper acetate for 24, 48, and 96 hours exposure to freshwater fish, *Cirrhinusmrigala* were calculated. The acute toxicity test was performed according to the standard methods in APHA and the value was calculated by Probit analysis by Finney, D.J. (1971). The results showed that in bioassay test LC_{50} of Copper acetate were analyzed values for 24, 48 72 and 96 hours were 2.27, 2.07, 1.37 and 1.58 ppm respectively. The work of determination of toxicity of Copper acetate, toxicity also clears that LC_{50} values decrease with increase in exposure period suggesting that with increase in duration of exposure the copper acetate become toxic even at low concentration to the fish. The gill of fish exposed to Copper acetate at 96 hr. LC_{50} is 1.58 ppm and the gills exhibited histopathological changes partial degeneration of epithelium of secondary gill lamellae, vacuolation, and fusion, degeneration of gill lamellae, shortening and fusion of secondary gill lamellae resulting in reduction of respiratory surface and vacuolization was also observed.

Key Words:

Copper acetate, Acute toxicity (LC_{50}), *Cirrhinusmrigala*, gill histopathology.

**Ethanobotanical Studies On *Andrographis Paniculata* (Burm. F.) Wall. Ex Nees
Among The Folk Peoples Of Nizamabad District, Telangana State.**

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ABSTRACT:

The study documents indigenous *Andrographis paniculata* used for folk and tribal medicine in Nizamabad district medicinal system. We have to take the survey among the village peoples and tribal peoples in concern district. The plant is commonly used for certain diseases like Skin disease, Diabetes, Viral fever, Malaria, Cough, Asthma, Menorrhagia, Jaundice and Intestinal worms in Veterinary.

Keywords: *Andrographis paniculata*, Ethnobotany, Medicinal plants

Importance of Financial Institutions for Sustainable Development

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Abstract:

Banks play an important and pivotal role in the financial system. They lend directly to companies; they undertake longer-term funding and investment through securitization and cover bond issuance; they use their securities affiliates to participate in under writing debt securities issued by companies, using the banks balance sheet; and they participate in derivatives markets including swaps and CDS which affect the cost of capital. A dysfunctional banking system reverberates through all of these channels and may be associated with deleveraging and high risk premium. In particular, the shift from – originate and hold “to an –originate and distribute” approach may have endangered the fundamentals of sound bank business models. Where interbank lending freezes up, securities market activities (including underwriting and derivatives transactions) become more difficult, and uncertainty and the cost of capital rise. This affect projects that need longer-term financing, such as infrastructure. The business models of banks, as the recent crisis has shown, are at the very heart of these issues.

Recruitment Process of ACC Cement

Prof. Sarika Nande

This paper presents on recruitment process of ACC Cement. Now a day in recruiting right people in right place is the biggest issue of the organization, to find the solution of this problem its need to know the exact requirement of the industry and search right person for that right place. To know future requirement of the people.

Recruitment is a positive process of searching for prospective employees and stimulating them to apply for the jobs in the organisation. When more persons apply for jobs then there will be a scope for recruiting better persons.

The job-seekers too, on the other hand, are in search of organisations offering them employment. Recruitment is a linkage activity bringing together those with jobs and those seeking jobs.

Recruitment is concerned with reaching out, attracting, and ensuring a supply of qualified personnel and making out selection of requisite manpower both in their quantitative and qualitative aspect. It is the development and maintenance of adequate man- power resources. This is the first stage of the process of selection and is completed with placement.

Recruitment means to estimate the available vacancies and to make suitable arrangements for their selection and appointment. Recruitment is understood as the process of searching for and obtaining applicants for the jobs, from among whom the right people can be selected. (Francis)

This paper is present to know the exact processes of recruitment in ACC Cement, Which kind of job are available in ACC Cement Industry,

Need for Recruitment

The need for recruitment may be due to the following reasons/situation:

- Vacancies due to promotions, transfer, retirement, termination, permanent disability, death and labor turnover.
- Creation of new vacancies due to the growth, expansion and diversification of business activities of an enterprise. In addition, new vacancies are possible due to job specification.

Purpose and Importance of Recruitment


1. Determine the present and future requirements of the organization on conjunction with its personnel planning and job analysis activities.
2. Increase the pool of job candidates at minimum cost.

3. Help increase the success rate of the selection process by reducing the number of visibly under qualified or overqualified job applicants.
4. Help reduce the probability that job applicants, once recruited and selected, will leave the organization only after a short period of time.
5. Meet the organization's legal and social obligations regarding the composition of its work force.
6. Begin identifying and preparing potential job applicants who will be appropriate candidates.
7. Increase organizational and individual effectiveness in the short term and long term.
8. Evaluate the effectiveness of various recruiting techniques and sources for all types of job applicants.



Steps Involved in Recruitment Process

The recruitment process consists of following steps:

1. Recruitment process generally starts when the personnel department receives requisition for recruitment from any department the company.
 2. Locating and developing the sources for recruitment.
 3. Identifying the perspective candidate.
 4. Communicating the information about the organization and job.
 5. Encouraging the identified candidate to apply for the position offered.
 6. Evaluating the effectiveness of the recruitment process.
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Dairy farmers Perception and Attitude towards Flooding of Uttarakhand, India

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Flooding has the potential to cause social, economic and environmental damage. Thus flooding is capable of disrupting sustainable development initiatives. In Himalayan region of India, flooding events are influenced by a range of factors including: the overflow of the numerous rivers that transverse the region, unprecedented rainfall amounts and intensity, dam breaks and levee failure, the unavailability and/or insufficient drainage systems and the underutilization of dams in some parts of the country. In some locations, illegal dumping of refuse along water ways and drainages has influenced flooding events in urban cities. Flooding can easily be tagged as the most extensive and expensive natural disaster in India. The flooding events during the week of 20th to 26th June 2013 has been in excess by 37 per cent of normal rainfall. During this period, the Uttarakhand state received 73.3 centimeters of rain while the normal rainfall is usually 53.6 centimeters. The heavy rains in the region have led to extensive flooding, landslides and destruction to property and lives. With changing climatic conditions, such flooding events are not only likely to reoccur but with impacts and damages that are more devastating. Thus there is need for systems efficiency and perception studies. This study is based on both secondary and primary data collected via a survey of 228 farming households. The study used a questionnaire that was piloted on a small number of people in the Uttarakhand prior to commencement. The questionnaires were administered in the form of a semi-structured interview which took about 15-20 minutes on the average. The detailed questionnaire collected socio-economic and demographic characteristics of respondents, their perception of flooding impacts and adjustment systems. This included data on awareness of impending flooding, assessment of government agencies in dealing with the flooding, communication processes, and available adjustment systems (insurance). The results show that flooding destroys livelihood, limits development and perceived impacts vary from sector to sector but are largely seen as 'severe impacts'. Of the six sectors evaluated, agriculture, housing and economic activities are perceived as worst hit in relation to health, transport and water. A notable driver for this differential perception is the value system in the region, thus this makes a case for adaptation prioritization. Decisions to stay in the area despite acknowledging possible reoccurrence is influenced their occupation; strong connection with the area and no better relocation option. With provision of relief materials by government agencies largely perceived as insufficient and unjustly distributed, new lines of communal divide can arise and ultimately complicate challenges faced by victims-the destruction of existing community cohesion and support systems. Financial adjustment systems such as insurance are non-existent among households in the survey communities. Thus to make adjustments, households use their savings, dispose assets or raise funds from informal sectors. Finally, findings from this study implies that poor communication, weak institutional support system, household-based adjustment exacerbates impacts of flooding in rural communities and there need to be a comprehensive national flood disaster action plan specially for agriculture and animal husbandry sector.

Ecological and Literatic Status of Grus Antigone Antigone (sarus crane).

with special reference to Indian Vedic Literature

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Abstract-

Sarus crane is the tallest flying bird belongs to the family of large birds. It lives in wetland areas in many parts of the world but the population of it becoming less and less day by day. In India its population is confined to Rajasthan, Uttarpradesh, Gujrat, Haryana, Bihar and eastern part known as Vidarbha of Maharashtra specifically in Gondia and Chandrapur Districts. Being included in the Red list of IUCN, there is a urgent need to conserve this bird and it's habitat.

Sarus always to be found in pairs usually accompanied by the last hatched young . Sarus cranes are essentially birds of well watered open plains and avoid hills, forest country and desert lands. Their flight is powerful but rise slowly and seldom fly at any great height from the ground. The call of Sarus is a fine trumpet uttered morning and evening.

The word Sarus is to be derived from the word **Sarasa** meaning 'the lake'. This word found in *Rigveda*. Sarus is also known as **Krsaunch**. It also in Indian Vedic literature specially in *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* and also in Sanskrit Literature. The bird is ecological important as it is the best indicator of balanced ecosystem of the habitat where it is found. The paper deals with such type of aspects in details.

CHANGING CONCEPT OF CONTRACT-RECENT PROBLEMS AND ISSUES

Dr. Anusuya Yadav

Abstract:- Man's contract making activities increase with the increasing trade, commerce and industry. In a way of living in a modern society would be impossible if the law did not recognize this contract making power of a person. This prompted Roscoe Pound to make his celebrated observation: "Wealth, in a commercial age, is made up largely of promises." In this sense India is also a "Promissory" Society. The conferment and protection by the law of this contract making power of persons gives them a considerable leeway to strike best bargain for the contract making persons. In a way they are permitted to regulate and define their relations in a best possible manner they choose. However, the contours of contractual relations in a feudal, colonial and capitalist society of pre-independence India cannot necessarily be the same in an independent and developing Indian society. Whatever may be the nature of a given society, the contractual relations, as are obtained in that society, are governed by certain principles which are more or less of a general and basic nature. In India these general principles are enacted in the form of the Indian Contract Act 1872. The importance of law as an enabling tool for drafting a clear contract to facilitate a smooth transactional relationship between corporate and farmers cannot be underestimated. Over the past few decades, and in particular in the past twenty years, there have been major changes that necessitate a novel approach to study of the field of contract law. The law and regulations governing business and contract law is very complex and now affect all kind industries and every type of commercial agreement; from entering into a contract, to validity of purchase condition. As far as India is concerned, traditionally, the Indian Contract Act, 1872, is still the governing, foundational law in terms of regulation of all forms of contract, whether the making and breaking of contracts and its legal consequences within the national jurisdiction. Every man in his day-to-day life from dawn to dusk makes a variety of contracts.

KEYWORDS-

Contractual Law, Legislation, National Jurisdiction, Legal Problems, Company Law

**STUDY OF PRESENT STATUS OF SOLID WASTE DUMPING SITES AND
AEROBIOLOGICAL STUDY FOR BIOAEROSOLS NEAR AND AROUND THE
LANDFILL SITES IN DELHI**

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Abstract:

With the ever-increasing population, there is rise in amount of solid waste generation. Such unscientific solid waste dumping sites lead to environmental pollution of air, water and land leading to health risks. Delhi is the largest urban area and capital of India. The population of Delhi is increasing and concomitantly the city is facing the problem of solid waste generation and disposal. Present aerobiological study have been carried out in the vicinity of solid waste dumping sites in Delhi, which are now surrounded by residential areas.

The solid waste landfill sites selected for study from Delhi area were at Gazipur, Bhalswa, Okhla and Jaitpur. The sampling sites were selected with reference to prevailing wind direction that is 500-mU/w to landfill site, 0-m D/w(D/w) to landfill site, and 500-mD/w(D/w) to landfill site. Andersen sampler was operated at 25 litres/min for 20 seconds using vacuum pump powered by electricity. After exposure, plates were incubated without further treatment. Numbers of colonies isolated on all plates were counted and expressed per m³ of the air.

The study indicates the presence of pathogens and pathogen indicator species such as *Staphylococcus aureus*, actinomycetes and fungal species in solid waste dumping site. Fungal species were the dominants among the bioaerosols. However, the people can reside safely beyond 500 m from the border of the landfill site.

Keywords: Solid waste, Dumping sites, Aerobiological study, microorganisms, Bioaerosols, landfill sites

बुद्धवाद : नक्षलवादाच्या समस्येवर सर्वोत्तम उपाय

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महाराष्ट्राच्या पुर्व टोकावर वसलेला गडचिरोली जिल्हा नक्षलवादाच्या अभिशापाने ग्रस्त आहे. आजतगायत 406 पोलीस नक्षली चकमक घडल्या असुन नक्षल्यांनी 497 वेळा जाळपोळ केली आहे. या पोलीस-नक्षली रणकंदनात 98 नक्षली तर 132 पोलीस मारले गेले आहेत. पोलीसांचे खबरे असल्यांच्या संशयावरुन नक्षलवादयांनी 347 नागरिकांची निर्घृण हत्या केली आहे. शासनाने नक्षल विरोधी मोहीमेसाठी आजवर करोडोंचा निधी खर्च केला असुन शस्त्र सज्ज मनुष्यबळांची संख्या कित्येक पटींनी वाढविली आहे. मात्र नक्षलवादाची समस्या कमी होण्याऐवजी या समस्येची तिब्रता आणखीनच वाढल्याचे निदर्शनास आले आहे.

नक्षलवादाचा उमग हाच समुदायाला तुमचे 'तुमचे जीवन दुःखमय आहे' असा सांगून झाला ते खरेही होते. मग त्याला विविध तत्कालीन कारणे असतीलही पण मग 'या दुःखमय जीवनातनु सुटकेचा मार्ग नाही. ही दुःख तुम्हालाच सोडवावी लागतील व त्यासाठी हाती शस्त्र घ्यावे लागेल.' असा माओवादी विचार रुजवुन नक्षलवादयांनी आपले पाळेमुळे घट्ट केले. समस्याग्रस्त व्यक्ती हा नक्षल्यांचा अशिल आहे. समस्याग्रस्त समुदाय ही नक्षल्यांची कार्यशाळा आहे. त्यामुळे अज्ञानी, गरीब, वंचित, गांजले, पिडीत, बेठबिगार, या दुःखमय जीवनाची प्रत्येकक्षण प्रचिती घेणारा समाज नक्षल्यांसाठी कुरण बनले. 'तृष्णा' हे दुःखाचे मुळ आहे. या तृष्णेतुनच जन्म, मरण, शोक, पीडा, चिंता, आक्रोश अशी शृंखला वाढत जाते. त्यातुन अतृप्ती येते. अतृप्ती निराशेचे कारण बनते. आणि निराशा राग, क्रोध, व्देश, मत्सर इत्यादी विकारांना जन्म देते. म्हणुन दुःखचे मुळ असणाऱ्या तृष्णेपासुन पुर्ण वैराग्य प्राप्त करणारे, तिच्या विषयी अनासक्ती निर्माण करणारे तत्त्वज्ञान अष्टांगिक मार्गाच्या रुपाने बौद्ध धम्मात सांगितले आहे.

नक्षल-पोलीसांच्या या धुमश्चकित जे पोलीस जवान शहीद झाले, जे नक्षली मारले गेले किंवा जे पोलीस खबरी म्हणुन कत्तल झाले या सर्वांकडे बौद्ध धम्माच्या मानविय दृष्टीकोणातुन पाहिले तर मनुष्यबळांची झालेली हाणी ही तृष्णेतुनच झालेली जाणवते. अकारणपणे हे सर्व बळी गेल्याचेही लक्षात येते. राग, व्देश आणि मत्सर हे या धुमश्चकियेचे कारण आहेच. पोलीसांना भेटतील तेथे संपविने हे नक्षलवादयांना कमप्राप्तच आहे. नाहीतर पोलीस नक्षलवादयांना टिपुन मारतील. आजतरी नक्षलवादयांकडुन चर्चेची तयारी दिसत नाही. मात्र शासनाने त्यासाठी आणखी दोन पावले पुढे यायची गरज आहे. पालि-त्रिपिटकात सांगितले आहे 'रागक्ख्यो, दोसक्ख्यो, मोहक्ख्यो, इदं वुच्यती निब्बाणं । म्हणजे रागक्षय, व्देशक्षय आणि मोहक्षय याचा निर्वाण म्हणतात.

नक्षलवादी आणि अतिरेकी यात अनेक गोष्टीत विभिन्नता असल्याने या स्वकीय बंडखोरांची मानसिकता बदलविण्यासाठी प्राधान्याने प्रयत्न करणे अधिक गरजेचे आहे. हा मानसिक बदल बौद्ध धम्माच्या चिंतनातुनच अधिक प्रकर्षाने घडु शकतो यासाठी इतिहास साक्षी असल्याने तथागतांनी सांगितलेली 'वैर जिंकावे प्रेमाने, युध्दाने वाढते युध्द' ही उक्ती शासकीय यंत्रणेने समजुन घेणे काळाची गरज आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांना देखिल या देशाच्या लोकशाहीत रक्तरंजित क्रांती शिवाय स्थित्यंतरे होणे अपेक्षित होते आणि म्हणुनच चार आर्यतत्वे, दहा पारोमिता आणि अष्टांगिक मार्गातुन 'निब्बाणं परमं सुखं', 'नत्थि संतपरं सुखं' । असे सांगणारे बौद्ध धम्माचे तत्वाज्ञान नक्षलवादी प्रवृत्तीच्या शमनासाठी अतिशय प्रभावी ठरू शकते.

कठिण शब्दांचा अर्थ

तृष्णा : एखादया गोष्टी बदलची अनिवार ओढ
क्षय : पातळी खालावणे
निब्बाण : निर्वाण- आनंदाची परमोच्च पातळी

EMERGING TRENDS IN INSURANCE – A STUDY IN INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

Indian Life insurance sector is growing at a faster rate. This sun rising industry has given a platform for economic growth and employment. The great extent of importance realized after it has opened to the private players in the post liberalization period. With many players in business, the insurance regulatory and development authority came with innovative and constructive guidelines for both products and services.

It was a period where companies were getting major revenue out of their flagship Unit linked policies. During that time, both technology and investment knowledge were the key to success. Not only it was tough to convert from traditional to Unit linked products but also it was a challenge to keep the profitability. Customer preference, stiff competition and regulatory control are acting as catalyst for innovative products and services. When the policy is procured through advisors, internal marketing and motivation to them cannot be avoided. Also claim management along with new policies procurement need a viable and robust system.

Internet and online policy purchase is a new trend that has inspired the players to be more focused in their business. High in volume and low in margin is going to be the ways towards policy procuring. Rural, social and Micro insurance is a new avenue to be thought of.

This paper discusses the new trends and challenges that the present industry is facing. Our study is only limited to life insurance sector. The suggestion and recommendation will help both academicians and industry personnel to re-engineer their thought in insurance sector.

Keywords: Life Insurance; Regulator; Plan; Insurance Industry

Antioxidant Phenolic High Performance Engineered Woods with Killer MERS From Brewers' spent grain

Pinkamol Reangdet

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Abstract

Brewer's spent grain (BSG) is the most abundant by-product generated from the beer-brewing process, representing approximately 85% of the total by-products obtained. Antioxidant phenolic compounds extracted from BSG could be used as a natural and inexpensive alternative to synthetic antioxidants. A cellulose-rich pulp (904 g kg⁻¹) with low hemicellulose and extractive contents (79 and 34 g kg⁻¹ respectively) was obtained by soda pulping of acid-pre-treated BSG. Subsequently, the pulp was bleached by a totally chlorine-free sequence carried out in three stages, using 5% (v/v) hydrogen peroxide in the first two stages and 0.25 mol L⁻¹ NaOH solution in the last stage. Using this procedure, a bleached pulp can be presenting a kappa number of 11.21, viscosity of 3.12 cP, brightness of 71.3% for the Antioxidant Phenolic High Performance Engineered woods with Killer MERS From Brewers' spent grain. Acetone : water mixtures, especially at 60% v/v, were highly efficient to extract these Antioxidant compounds. The antioxidant capacity of the produced extract was strongly correlated to the content of flavonoids. The total phenolic contents (TPC) and total anthocyanin contents (ACC) of the after TiO₂ Coating(R=0.99) is higher than Before Coating (0.97) are higher than the berry extracts (Using Acetone). Electron from Photocatalyst (TiO₂) can stimulate more efficiency the antioxidant activity with the phenolic from Brewers' spent grain. The electronic (e⁻) on the valence band can be excited transition to the conduction band and brought a corresponding hole (h⁺) on the valence band, generating active oxygen and hydroxyl radical with high oxidation which can make harmful organics, pollutants odor, bacteria virus, Escherichia coli and Volatile Organic Compounds. The filler added thermal stability in the advance composite plastic materials for a spacecraft at the heat up to 600 degrees Celsius, the chemical composition and physical characteristics of the precipitated ash by the synthesis of zeolites with alkaline ash. The study optimal conditions for the synthesis of zeolite powder and ashes from the reaction temperature to 80 degrees Celsius concentration Spent alkaline 3.0 M and 2.5 M, respectively. The 4 days duration of the reaction which will provide the ability to exchange calcium ions at 473.74 cmol / kg and 286.68 cmol / kg.

Keywords: High Performance Engineered woods, Antioxidant, Photocatalyst

Adaptation of Social Entrepreneurship For Sustainable Development

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Abstract :

Entrepreneurship is a part of economy which is demanded in modern open economies. Structural changes in the society are needed for creation of entrepreneurship. Social entrepreneurship is a phenomenon that has resisted attempts to establish a clear definition. Social entrepreneurship are moulded towards environment became Eco-friendly entrepreneurs now a day's the emerging trend is towards Eco-friendly entrepreneurs. It also helps to bring about potentially transformative societal change. Social entrepreneurship is a tool for facilitating sustainable development in the world. The research paper emphasis to express social entrepreneurship an approach towards attainment of social goals and to assure sustainable development.

Keywords :

Entrepreneurship, Social entrepreneurship, Sustainable development.

A Research Paper on
PRODUCTION OF PECTIN FROM ORANGE PEELS AND ITS
INDUSTRIAL USES.

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Abstract

The present paper addresses to the development of the part of the process needed for the extraction of value added products like orange oil and pectin from orange peel, which is the waste of orange juice processing industry highlighting two methods namely simple distillation & leaching explored for separation of oil from peels. The remains of cake in this part are further treated for isolation of pectin. It is found from the experimental observations that the peel source, for extraction of pectin, when taken after extracting orange oil through simple distillation gives higher yield than leaching residue. It is concluded that the process in which orange oil is first extracted using technique of simple distillation followed by acid extraction of pectin is most suitable for industrial production for isolation of pectin. These results demonstrate the successful extraction of orange oil and pectin, providing potential benefits for industrial extraction of pectin from an economic and environmental point of view.

KEYWORDS: orange peel, pectin extraction, orange essential oil.

Pessimism in Anita Desai 'Cry, The Peacock'

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Abstract

Anita Desai is renowned feminist writer. Her style of writing is completely different from contemporary writers. Throughout her novels, she throws light on feminine psyche and agonies in Indian woman life. She tries to present the agony which goes unheard in traditional wall of Hindu family. The present paper aims to present pessimism, alienation, and marital discord in the married life of Maya.

Keywords

agitation intimidation illusion detached deficiency

“Effect of changing Climate pattern on Agriculture and Aquatic Bio-Diversity”

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Abstract

Research paper explores impact of climate change on agriculture and ocean biodiversity. Human activities are mainly responsible for climate change. Now days, rapid climate change is challenge for servivalance for life on earth. Major changes in food chain, watersources, medicinalplants, pure oxygen demands and temperatureimpactson climate changeof oceanbiodiversity i.e. in aquatic animal life. Similarly, these effects are also reflected on agriculture field. The average surface temperature is increasing by various factors which cause less productivity. Mainfactorssuch asirregularrainfall, increased surface temperature and increased concentration of CO₂in atmosphere. Similarly due to such effects nutritional value of food and productivity is decreased.

EUTHANASIA: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS UNDER DIFFERENT LEGAL SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT:

The word Euthanasia has its origin millennia ago in Ancient Greece and is derived from the the word “euthanatos” meaning “good death”. Webster’s dictionary defines euthanasia as “the act or practice of killing or permitting the death of hopelessly sick or injured individuals (as persons or domestic animals) in a relatively painless way for reasons of mercy.” It can also be defined as the act of painlessly ending the life of a being that is suffering from a terminal illness or other painful or incurable condition. That is, the term euthanasia normally implies that the act must be initiated by the person who wishes to commit suicide. According to the Oxford English Dictionary Euthanasia means ‘the painless killing of a patient suffering from an incurable and painful disease’. As we know Euthanasia is illegal in the United Kingdom. Any person found to be assisting suicide is breaking the law and can be convicted of assisting suicide or attempting to do so (e.g. if a doctor gives a patient in great pain a bottle of morphine to take (to commit suicide) when the pain gets too great). Between 2003 and 2006 Lord Joffe made four attempts to introduce bills that would have legalized voluntary euthanasia - all were rejected by the UK Parliament. Currently, Dr Nigel Cox is the only British doctor to have been convicted of attempted euthanasia. He was given a 12 month suspended sentence in 1992. In 1957 Judge Devlin in the trial of Dr John Bodkin Adams ruled that causing death through the administration of lethal drugs to a patient, if the intention is solely to alleviate pain, is not considered murder even if death is a potential or even likely outcome. But in India it comes under abetment of suicide (Section 306 Indian Penal Code) and attempt to suicide (Section 309 of Indian Penal Code) are both criminal offences. This is in contrast to many countries such as USA where attempt to suicide is not a crime.

KEYWORKDS-

EUTHANASIA, COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS, DEATH, OUTRAGEOUS DEATH

Contribution of Livestock towards Sustainable Livelihood among the Tribes

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Abstract

The research study was conducted in Jharkhand to analyse the contributions of livestock towards the sustainable livelihood among the tribes. The livestock sector is socially and economically very significant due to its multi-functional outputs and contribution to socio-cultural and livelihood security of India. The research work was assessed through personal interviews of the selected respondents in the villages. The respondents selected by random sampling technique, personal observations and participatory rural appraisal techniques like transect walk, social mapping, key informant interview and focus group discussion. DFID- Sustainable Livelihood framework (1999) was followed for the selection of factors and indicators as it provides excellent scope to capture the multidimensional impact of Livestock Production System (LPS) on the respondent's livelihoods and weightage of these indicators were assigned by using Principal Component analysis (PCA). The primary outcome of the study was that Cattle+ Goat+ Pig (C+G+P) are the LPS that contribute maximum towards the sustainable livelihood of the respondents (Sustainable Livelihood index value- 28.02), closely followed by Cattle+ Buffalo +Goat (25.53) and Cattle + Goat (24.61). Overall, it was concluded that compared to other sustainable livelihood components, human capital had minimum sustainable livelihood index value in all production systems. Thus, the livelihoods promotion among tribal people needs a paradigm shift focusing on sustainable LPS to keep pace with food security and future challenges in the area.

Keywords:

Sustainable Livelihood, Livestock Production, Principal Component Analysis

The political factors that influence Africa's difficulty in overcoming its economic and socioeconomic deficiencies.

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Abstract

In this journal, I will be investigating the various politically connected factors that cause Africa to undergo extreme poverty and subsequently major economic deficiency. Africa is a continent that contains one of the largest populations in the world. However, Africa has always had a problem advancing substantially in the global scale of economics, despite its mammoth size as a continent and its wealth of resources. Consequently this has had a profound effect on its citizens' social welfare as well as its overall growth as a developing nation. Africa hosts some of the world's poorest nations. In 2006, 34 of the 50 nations on the UN list of least developed countries were in Africa. Around 70% of the continent's poor people live in rural areas and depend on agriculture for food and livelihood. Therefore, I will mostly explore these regions of Africa that are incessantly trapped in the vicious poverty cycle. I will look at the three main reasons, in my opinion that causes Africa's inability to perform economically and socioeconomically. These reasons are history of colonization in Africa, political corruption and wars and political unrest. In this journal, I will explain on how each of the specific factors has played a role in contributing to Africa's economic turmoil. I have conducted my study based on the journals and studies of previous researchers. I will research each of the factors individually and come up with a conclusion. By the end of the journal, I will show that the three main political factors have influenced Africa's difficulty in overcoming its economic and socioeconomic deficiencies. Also, once I have figured out the problems causing Africa's poverty, I hope to establish some steps that can be taken to improve Africa's current situation.

English Language Teaching in Primary Schools: A Pedagogical overview

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Abstract:

Qualitative primary education is considered as one of the foundational aspects of any nation's development. Formal language education is the crucial part of the primary education. Languages form the basis of imparting knowledge of every subject. In most of the states of India, three languages, namely, English, Hindi and regional language of the particular state are taught at the primary level. Out of these three, Hindi has the status of national language and English serves the associate official language. Today English plays the role of a second language in India. It has been adopted as the compulsory subject in all the primary schools. It is considered as a gateway to better career opportunities and a tool for advanced knowledge and better communication with the world. But the poor standard of English language teaching and learning, particularly in rural areas is a major concern for all the stakeholders related with education. Ineffective and monotonous pedagogies of teaching English and inefficiency of teachers to deal with them are one of the major causes of students' poor standard of learning English at the primary level. If the new effective pedagogies are evolved to cater the linguistic needs of the students and teachers are trained to implement those in classrooms, the standard of teaching and learning of English will be definitely improved. The present paper attempts to deal with the present pedagogies of English being employed in the classrooms of primary schools in India and need to evolve new ones.