

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Qualitative and quantitative analysis of various phytoconstituents in *Hyptis suaveolens* L. in different solvents

Nishi Yadav and Renu Mishra

© The Indian Botanical Society

Abstract: Plants represent the reservoir of secondary metabolites, responsible for its medicinal and aromatic properties. This study is aimed to analyze leaf extract of *Hyptis suaveolens* qualitatively and quantitatively in terms of their phytoconstituents. The extracts were screened for the presence of various phytoconstituents using preliminary chemical tests for qualitative analysis. For quantitative analysis, total phenolic content was determined by Folin-Ciocalteu method, total flavonoid content by aluminum chloride assay and total alkaloid content was determined by spectrophotometric assay based on bromo cresol green reaction. The analysis revealed the presence of bioactive compounds such as alkaloids, glycosides, proteins, saponins, flavonoids, tannins and phenols in aqueous fraction. The ethanolic fraction contained glycoside, alkaloid, flavonoid, tannin, phenol, steroid and fats. In the methanolic fraction only alkaloid, steroid, saponin and proteins were present, whereas acetone extract contained glycoside, steroid, fats and resins. Maximum phytoconstituents were observed in the aqueous and ethanolic extract of the plant. In quantitative analysis among the extracts tested, ethanol extract of *H. suaveolens* leaves showed maximum amount of flavonoid content (2.98 ± 0.52 mg/100mg), phenolic content (2.28 ± 0.41 mg/100mg) and alkaloid content (0.77 ± 0.33 mg/100mg) as compared to aqueous extract. In methanol extract only, alkaloid content (0.21 ± 0.12 mg/100mg) was determined. Bioactive compounds contained in the leaf extracts included flavonoids, tannins, phenols, alkaloids and glycosides which suggests that constituents of the plant extracts could serve as a source of drugs useful in the treatment of various diseases.

Key words: Atropine, gallic acid, *Hyptis suaveolens*, phytochemicals, quercetin

Introduction

Plants have been utilized in conventional medication for a few thousand years. From the time immemorial, human developments have been investigating and utilizing different plants and plant products to treat dangerous diseases. Various plants species and their uses as prescription are significantly outstanding to indigenous communities in different parts of the world. The intelligence about the utilization of traditional herbal medicines steadily perishes, while few traditional tribal social sections believed in the utilisation of natural drugs, and are still exercising the ability of herbal healing effectively (Shah *et al* 2015).

Phytochemicals are the concoctions secreted by different parts (bark, leaves, flower, roots and seeds) of a plant. Plants are an excellent resource of an extensive range of compounds, for example,

phenols, terpenoids, nitrogen containing mixes, vitamins, and secondary metabolites. These bioactive constituents of plants have different actions, for example, antibacterial, antifungal, haemolytic, antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, antitumor, antimutagenic, anticarcinogenic and diuretic activities (Khare *et al* 2011).

The present study is carried out with a plant, *Hyptis suaveolens* Linn. commonly known as wilayti tulsi. This plant belongs to family Lamiaceae. The plant is easily available in roadsides and unused lands. This dicot plant, a resident to tropical America, is a yearly herb. Various parts of the plant have been utilized by customary healers in the treatment of different sicknesses and illness conditions. In the northern piece of Nigeria, an extract of the leaves is utilized for treating boils, skin inflammation and diabetes mellitus (Danmalam *et al*. 2009). The plant has been accounted for to have antifertility, anti-

✉ Nishi Yadav
nishiyadavsis18@gmail.com

Sri Sathya Sai College for Women, Bhopal (M.P.)

Received: 11 May 2022

Accepted: 01 June 2022

Published online: 03 October 2022



PRINCIPAL
Sri Sathya Sai College
For Women, Bhopal (M.P.)

Polymer Blend: An experimental injection moulding approach

Jyotsana Galgale¹, Kiran Rohit², Deepti Trivedi³

Sri Sathya Sai College for Women, Bhopal¹

Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, MANIT, Bhopal²

Research Scholar, Barkatullah University, Bhopal³

Abstract- All across the world, demand for HDPE products is steadily growing. Green technology research is being done to develop metakaolin alternatives that use metakaolin combined with a polymer to create a material that is more affordable, performs better, and is termite resistant. Additionally, they are inexpensive, low density, highly specific, biodegradable, and do not abrade the materials being processed. High density polyethylene is employed as a matrix and is combined with metakaolin in this investigation. An injection moulding technique was used to create each sample. The mechanical characteristics of the prepared samples were characterised. The specimens were created based on the mass ratio of metakaolin to polymer. Tensile and flexural, tests revealed that increasing the amount of metakaolin content improves mechanical characteristics. The findings imply that metakaolin/HDPE polymer composites could be utilised in the building sector.

Keywords: - High density Polyethylene (HDPE), Metakaolin, polymer composite, reinforced, Injection Molding.



PRINCIPAL
Sri Sathya Sai College
For Women, Bhopal (M.P.)

Mechanical behaviour of bamboo powder and glass fiber composite

Jyotsana Galgale¹, Savita Dixit², Deepti Trivedi³

Professor, Sri Sathya Sai College for Women, Bhopal¹

Professor, Department of Chemistry, Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal²

Ph.D. Scholar, Barkatullah university, Bhopal³

ABSTRACT- A bamboo as a green engineering material powder-reinforced polyethylene (PE) composite was prepared and its mechanical properties were tested. To enhance the adhesion between the bamboo powder and the polyethylene matrix, maleic anhydride-grafted polyethylene (MAPE) used as a compatibilizer for the composite. The demand for HDPE products is rising significantly over the globe. Research in green technology is being done to generate bamboo powder and glass fiber composite. Additionally, They are inexpensive, low density, highly specific, biodegradable. High density polyethylene is employed as a matrix and is combined with bamboo powder and glass fiber in this investigation. A compression moulding technique was used to create each sample. The mechanical characteristics of the prepared samples were characterised. The specimens were created based on the mass ratio of bamboo powder and glass fiber to polymer. Flexural and Compressive, tests revealed that increasing the amount of Bamboo powder and glass fiber content improves mechanical characteristics. The findings imply that BP/GF/HDPE polymer composites could be utilised in the stress bearing restorations sheets, films and pipes.

Key words: HDPE, bamboo powder, polymer composite, reinforced, tensile strength, flexural strength, impact strength, compressive strength.

1. INTRODUCTION-

A composite material is one that has been combined from two or more materials, each of which has unique physical and chemical properties, yet the finished product still clearly distinguishes the individual components. Strengthened by fiber Incorporating high strength fibres like glass, basalt, aramid, etc. into a polymer matrix creates polymer, a composite material. Vinyl ester, polyethylene, epoxy, and polyester resins are the most common polymers.[1]. A noteworthy advancement in material science technology has been the development of natural fiber reinforced composites, as there is a growing need for high-quality engineered products made from natural resources. From 2015 to 2020, the market for natural fiber composites is anticipated to expand at a compound yearly growth rate of 8.2%. [2]. bamboo fibers are commonly used reinforced natural fibers with many well-established applications. Bamboo fibers are known as "nature's glass fiber" because of their superior microfibrillar angle with the fiber axis, strong, stiff structure, and thicker cell wall.[3] Bamboo and glass fibers have been hybridized, according to studies.[4,5]The interlayer method is the simplest and cheapest way for producing a hybrid composites. However, the layering sequences will have great influential on the final performance



Generating a Classification and Prediction Model for Water Quality of River Narmada using Artificial Neural Network

Sanjeev Gour¹, Anil Gupta², Vaishali Kadway³, Rajesh Mathur⁴, Prateet Gour⁵, Chhaya Makhijani⁶

3075

¹Career College, Bhopal, sunj129@gmail.com

²BUIT, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, akgupta_bu@yahoo.co.in

³Research Scholar, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, vaishali2498@gmail.com

⁴Research Scholar, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, rajeshmathur001@gmail.com

⁵Research Scholar, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, gour.prateet@gmail.com

⁶Research Scholar, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, chhayamakhijani16@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Data mining is one of classical technique to find the useful insights from large dataset nowadays. This technique is also used in Water Quality Management worldwide. Artificial Neural Network is one of powerful computational analysis technique of data mining or data science. Water quality is one of the major concerns for many countries. The Water quality of River Narmada, known as lifeline of Madhya Pradesh, India getting poor with time. Many factors or causes may be involved into this. The analysis of quality of water for these factors can be useful to make better policy to improve the quality of this river. With this objective, author, in this experimental study has collect large dataset about various water quality parameters of river Narmada at Harda district and generate the classification and prediction model using Artificial Neural Network technique. This supervised learning classifies and predict some water quality variables with respect to defined target variable i.e. water pollutant class. The generated model extracted various hidden and useful insights about water quality parameters.

Keyword- Data Mining, Narmada River, Water Quality Management, Artificial Neural Network.

Number: 10.14704/nq.2022.20.7.NQ33386

Neuro Quantology 2022; 20(7):3075-3081

INTRODUCTION

Many Data mining techniques like Classification and Prediction using Artificial Neural Network and Decision Tree, Fuzzy and GIS modelling have been successfully implemented in the Water Quality domain [1]. These techniques have generated various analysis model to classify, predict and associations of different water quality parameters. The quality of water nowadays is main concern of policy maker of government of a developing country as the quality of river water get decreasing due to various factors like industrial waste, sewage system of city and many other human and natural actions. The Rivers are main source of drinking and irrigation so it is urgent need to discover and extract the factors and causes due to quality of river water get decreased. Today there are many machine learning algorithms are used by both private and government organizations to analyses their big data generated every day to find the hidden information and knowledge so

that they can use these useful insights to make better decision policy about their productions or implementations [2]. Centre Water Commission of India also uses data science techniques to analyses vast dataset about water quality parameters of Rivers and found interesting insight to make better policy for Water Quality Management. This experimental study also uses one of machine learning or we can say deep learning algorithm to build the classification and prediction model for various water quality parameters of River Narmada of Handia of District Harda, Madhya Pradesh, India. For this experiment author has used most commonly mining tool called WEKA.

TECHNIQUE USED FOR STUDY

Artificial Neural Network (ANN) is most effective data mining technique for transformation of raw data to useful information as it process the data as similar as the human brain does. The ability of



**ANALYSIS AND PREDICTION OF CROP PRODUCTION USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES: A REVIEW****Vaishali Kadway**

Research Scholar, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, India.

Sanjeev Gour

Associate Professor, Career College, Bhopal, India.

Swati Namdev

Assistant Professor, Career College, Bhopal, India.

Corresponding email-id: sunj129@gmail.com

Abstract

As the population growth rate is increasing in India, the demand for food is also increasing. In order to fulfill the food requirement, it is necessary to increase crop production. The historical crop yield data can be analyzed and useful knowledge can be extracted from the datasets, which will be helpful to farmers and the people engaged in agribusiness and accelerating the economic growth of the country in the agricultural sector. There are various factors like soil, rainfall, weather, temperature, fertilizers, pesticides etc. influencing on production and sustainability of crop yield. Data mining techniques can be adopted for analysis and visualization of crop yield data. This paper is focused on studying impact of various influencing factors on crop production and sustainability by recently used machine learning techniques.

Keywords: - Data Mining, Influencing Factors, Clustering, Classification, Regression.

Introduction

As Agriculture contributes 16% to 18% of GDP in Indian economy and indirectly more than 50% of population of county runs their lives on agribusiness. Agriculture having great impact on Indian economy. [1] Various recent studies states that population of the country is increasing rapidly but our ability to produce crop yield is declining [2] due to various influencing factors. As the population of the country is very large to fulfill the food requirement, the precision agriculture is necessary. In India, prediction of crop production is a challenging task because the agribusiness and crop production are influenced by a number of factors like weather, rainfall, soil, pesticides, fertilizers, irrigation etc. and many datasets are required. Large amount of agricultural historical data can be analyzed to draw useful information for agricultural sector. Various Data Mining techniques like clustering and classification are there, which can be used to process agricultural data. Machine learning is a branch of Artificial Intelligence, which can be determine patterns, correlations and discovers knowledge from datasets. Predictive model is built using several features which is to be trained using datasets, where outcomes are represented on the basis of past experiences. Dataset is divided into two parts i.e., training data and

**ENCOMPASSING VALUES IN LIFE : A STUDY OF PANCHTANTRA AND AESOP'S FABLES****DR. MEGHA SINGH,**Asstt Prof. English,
Sri Sathya Sai College for Women ,
Bhopal**ABSTRACT**

Our world is amazingly and completely adult-centered. The environment, education, games, books, advertisements and even comics, movies and tele-serials are out and out adult-centered. Our worldly coating is so strong that it becomes impossible for most of us to see things from the eyes of the children. We, the teacher-critics, enjoy in writing about man-woman relationship, themes of alienation, diaspora, rootlessness, and related areas of absurdism and nihilism. These are fashionable topics. The adventurous tread on zones like feminism, post colonialism etc. To think of those who cannot effectively voice their concerns can be safely taken as a parameter of development of civilization. Development of sensitivity towards categories other than one's own is an appealing and noble idea. There is quite a lot of mental chaos over childhood-adulthood phenomena. Growing up an unduly, undeservedly stressed. Every child is exasperatingly told, 'Grow up! When will you grow up! Whereas the ideal situation would be where every adult is encouraged to be a child, at least in some measures. The whole problem is that all of us are so hopelessly grown up. We are ever so scared of making childlike mistake, of behaving like a child, of not being grown up. In short, a mature person is nothing less than sugar coated poison, a deadly flower, a cup of murdering nectar. To rectify this imbalance in our perception, discussion on children's literature, and children in literature is required. Classic fables are not only highly entertaining, they also play an important role in highlighting and demonstrating character traits. For centuries, fables served the crucial role of communicating a shared history, reinforcing a culture's values and calling attention to important traditions. A fable fascinates and excites the reader of any category. It occupies a prominent place in the world of literature. As soon as it is narrated, the reader enters into an exciting and thrilling world where only improbable things happen. The young and the old, the cultured and illiterate, everyone succumbs to the spell cast by the fable. Books influence the mind of the children and help the growth of their personalities. How do the fables act on the mind of the reader? What is their purpose? From where have they come down to us? These questions deserve answers. This study focuses on the works of the hoary past, namely the Panchatantra and the Aesop's fables and makes an attempt to prove by comparing them that fables is an important form of literature and it's impact on the mind of the readers of all age groups is immense. All those for whom moral values reign supreme, the Panchatantra and Aesop's fables still have no match

Special Issue

374

30th & 31st March, 2023Website: www.langlit.org

Contact No. : +919890290602

A Two-Day National Hybrid Conference on "Comparing Indian Classics with Classics in World Literature"

organized by Research Department of English, Sri S. Ramasamy Naidu Memorial College,
Sattur, Virudhunagar District, Tamil Nadu in association with Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi

Indexed: ICI, Google Scholar, Research Gate, Academia.edu, IBI, IIFC, DRJI, The CiteFactor, COSMOS

PRINCIPALSri Sathya Sai College
For Women, Bhopal (M.P.)



Mycodiversity in *Phyllanthus Emblica* L. fruits

Varsha Vairale, Dr Renu Mishra
Sri Sathya Sai (Autonomous) College for Women, Bhopal

Abstract

Phyllanthus emblica fruit is an important herb with the richest natural source of Vitamin C and antioxidant properties. This is a rasayan used as therapeutic agents for prevention of diseases and ailments as mentioned in Charak samhita. A variety of relationship exists between the endophytic fungi and the host plants, ranging from mutuality or symbiotic to antagonistic or slightly pathogenic because of what appears to be their contribution to the host. Total 19 different fungi of two divisions Ascomycota and Zygomycota followed by four classes viz. Dothideomycetes, Eurotiomycetes, Sordariomycetes, Mucoromycetes and six families i.e. Pleosporaceae, Davidiellaceae, Trichocomaceae, Hypocreaceae, Nectriaceae, Mucoraceae were identified in amla fruits sampled from Bitthal sabji market, Govindpura sabji market, Vindhya Harbal Garden, Mangalwara Market Mandideep, Piplani Hatt, Sunday Market TT Nagar, Bangrasia Sunday Market and Sehore Bajar during fruit harvesting season.

Keywords: - *Phyllanthus emblica*, endophytes, mycodiversity, ailments, immunity.

Introduction:

Emblica officinalis (*Phyllanthus emblica* L.) is also known as Amla/aola/ Indian gooseberry is an important herb with richest natural source of high content of vitamin C, constitute of phyllembin, gallic acid, ascorbic acid, tannins etc (Ghoshal *et al.*, 1996). This can rejuvenate the organ system of body and provide strength and wellness for improvisation of immunity. This has been useful in amelioration of cold, cough, influenza, diabetes, lungs, heart, and many chronic infections. Amla is also used as a tonic to build up lost energy and vigor, blood purifier, cardio-protective, diuretic, laxative. Ayurvedic practitioners believed regular takes of amla with other product or alone can prevent from many diseases. This is much useful in treating diabetes, asthma, jaundice, cough, inflammation etc. and highly valued in Indian traditional medicines (Scartezzini *et al.*, 2006). A variety of relationship exists between the endophytic fungi and the host plants, ranging from



***In-Vivo* Acute Oral Toxicity Study As Per Oecd 423, By Alengium Salvifolium Flower Extract On Winstar Albino Mices For Determination Of Ld50/Noael:- A Research Study**

Pragya dubey¹, Dr. Neena Arora², Dr. Sadhana goyal³

¹Govt. M.V.M. Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

²Associate Professor and Head Department of chemistry, Sri Sathya sai College for women Bhopal

³Professor and Head Department of Chemistry, Govt. M.V.M. Bhopal

ABSTRACT

The objectives of large-scale toxicity testing are to obtain information on the biologic activity of chemicals and gain an understanding of how it works. The highly toxic system data tested is used to identify risks and risk management in the context of the production, management and use of chemicals. The amount of LD₅₀, defined as a statistically significant dose that, when tested in a highly toxic test, is expected to cause 50% of animal deaths over a period of time, is currently the basis for the toxic chemical decay. In previous LD₅₀ studies, lab mice and mice were the most preferred species. The result of extensive discussions on the importance of LD₅₀ value and the concurrent development of various processes is that authorities today do not require older LD₅₀ tests involving large numbers of animals. Limitations, consistent dosage process, toxic class method, and up and down routes all point to some simple methods using only a few animals. Efforts have also been made to develop in vitro systems; e.g., it has been suggested that acute systemic toxins can be broken down into multiple bio kinetic chemicals, cells, and molecules, each of which can be identified and calculated by appropriate models. Different elements can be used in different combinations to model large numbers of toxic events to predict risk and classify compounds. In vitro toxicity testing can be used in a limited testing scheme to reduce animal populations, the suffering used and the reduction of animals. Such a method is natural for the development of recent efforts to improve the testing of large toxins using a series of methods, such as toxic procedures and advanced procedures. In addition, in vitro testing can be used in conjunction with other in vivo tests to increase the initial selection volume: in these in vivo tests, the use of the lowest number of potential animals depends on the appropriate selection dose. This option can be improved by performing appropriate in vitro tests prior to any animal tests that were present when considered necessary. Numerous studies have shown a positive correlation between in vitro cyto toxicity data obtained by unrelated cell lines and LD₅₀ data. However, the best toxic system can be caused by a variety of processes. Methods should be found taking toxic kinetic parameters to account where in vivo predictions are based on in vitro data.

Key words:-acute oral toxicity, oral administration, toxins, cytotoxic

INTRODUCTION

Acute oral toxicity (OECD 423)

The acute toxic class technique / the critical toxicological approach set out in this Guideline is a stepwise procedure or slow moving process through the use of 3 single sex animal per step. Depending on the death and / or moribund condition of animals, on usual 2-4 steps may be required to allow for result of toxicity of the test material. This material is delivered orally to a set of investigational animals in one of the define doses. The substance/object is tested using a stepwise procedure, each step using three same sex animals. lack or occurrence of compound-related mortality of the animals dose on single step will find out the next step, i.e.; no further testing is required, dose of three extra animals, with the same dose and, dosing of three additional animals at the next higher or the next lower dose level.

Type:-Wistar Albino rat

Sex:-Male

Qualitative and quantitative phytochemical analysis of *Alangium salvifolium* and *Delonix regia*; Research study.

Pragya dubey¹,
Govt.M.V.M. Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
Dr. Neena arora²,
Sri Sathya sai women college Bhopal
Dr. Sadhana goyal³, Govt.M.V.M. Bhopal

ABSTRACT

Now a day's new era of medicine, moves towards herbal remedies for treatment of various ailments. Plants have the ability to synthesize a wide variety of chemical compounds that are used to perform important biological functions [10]. In India, medicinal plants are widely used by people as folk remedies and pharmaceutical preparations. A wide range of chemical compounds including alkaloids, steroids, terpenoids, Flavonoids, and saponins have been isolated from the species [12]. Its extracts have been found to possess various pharmacological activities. Detailed qualitative phytochemical analysis was performed to identify presence or absence of different phytoconstituents [13].

INTRODUCTION:- *Alangium salvifolium* is a deciduous shrub belongs to family Alangiaceae with a long history of traditional medicinal uses in many countries, especially in India, China and Philippines. The herb exhibits a broad range of therapeutic effects as an effective natural remedy for rheumatism, leprosy, hemorrhoid, burning sensation, constipation and antidote for several poisons [17]. *D. regia* has a superficial root system and competes successfully with the neighboring shrubs and flowering plants, rendering bare the ground under its canopy. It should therefore be planted away from other plants in the gardens. Trees are deciduous only where the dry season is long and pronounced [11] (Orwa et al., 2009) activities. The color intensity or the precipitate formation was used as analytical responses to these tests. Following standard procedures were used [8] (Kokate et al., 2006)

Keywords: *Alangium salvifolium*, *Delonix regia*, Pharmacological profile, Chemical constituents.

PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ACTIVE COMPONENT OF
SPATHODEA CAMPANULATA (RAKTURA) FOR THEIR ANTI-ARTHRITIC ACTIVITY

Kiran Shandilya¹, Neena Arora*², Sadhna Goyal³

¹Research Scholar, Sri Sathya Sai College (Autonomous) for Women, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

²Dept. of Chemistry, Sri Sathya Sai College (Autonomous) for Women, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

³Dept. of Chemistry, Govt. Motilal Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

*Corresponding author: aroraneena10@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

S. campanulata, widely distributed in India is traditionally used as astringent, aphrodisiac, purgative, anthelmintic, depurative, febrifuge and expectorant. The plant is also used in rheumatism, dropsy, urinary diseases and jaundice. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the anti-arthritis activity of the methanolic extract of the flower of *S. campanulata* in experimental animal models. The powdered drug was subjected to successive solvent extraction, with solvents in increasing order of polarity to obtain the methanolic extract of the aerial parts of the plant. Isolation and characterization of plant extract were performed through UV, IR, NMR and Mass spectroscopy. Characterization approximately conformed the isolated compound was kaempferol. *S. campanulata* was evaluated for anti-arthritis action by Freund's adjuvant induced arthritis test in adult Albino rats (150-200 gm). Rats were injected 0.1 ml of complete Freund's adjuvant into the planter region of the left hind paw. Statistical analysis was performed using One way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Bonferonni test. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. The methanolic extract of in doses of 200 and 400 mg/kg showed 75.50% and 68.33% protection against increase in paw edema, respectively. *S. campanulata* showed dose-dependent action in all the experimental models.

Keywords: *S. campanulata*, Anti-arthritis, Freund's adjuvant induced, Paw edema.

1. INTRODUCTION



The goal of treatment for rheumatoid arthritis patient is to eliminate symptoms, slow disease progression, and optimize quality-of-life [1]. Therefore, before starting the treatment of RA certain goals must be kept in mind such as relief of analgesia, reduction of inflammation, protection of articular structure, maintenance of function, and control of systemic involvement [2]. Presently for the treatment of RA, strategies have changed from traditionally used non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) or disease modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs) to novel biological agents, like TNF monoclonal antibody. Clinically, the treatment of RA includes five strategies. The foremost approach is the use of NSAIDs followed by mild doses of glucocorticoids to minimize the signs of inflammation as well as progression of disease. In chronic patients, the use of DMARDs such as methotrexate, sulfasalazine, gold salts or D-penicillamine can be included in the treatment. In certain cases, TNF- α neutralizing agents like infliximab, etanercept etc; IL-1 neutralizing agents like


52 anakinra; and the drugs which interfere with T-cell activation such as abatacept can also be included in treatment of chronic cases. Finally, immunosuppressive and cytotoxic drugs such as cyclosporine, azathioprine, and cyclophosphamide are used for the treatment of chronic patients [3-5]. The above-mentioned therapeutic agents reduce the inflammation and joint destruction but their long-term risks are still unknown. However, long-term risks of drugs includes gastrointestinal ulcers, cardiovascular complications, hematologic toxicity, nephrotoxicity, pulmonary toxicity, myelosuppression, hepatic fibrosis, stomatitis, cirrhosis, diarrhea, immune reactions; and local injection-site reactions. Moreover, higher costs and side effects which include high risks of infections and malignancies requires continuous monitoring [6].



S. campanulata is a monotypic genus in the flowering plant family Bignoniaceae. The single species it contains, *S. campanulata*, is commonly known as the African tulip tree, fountain tree, pichkari or Nandi flame. The tree grows between 7-25 m (23-82 ft) tall and





Female obesity: Association with endocrine disruption and reproductive dysfunction

Kirti Baraskar^a, Pratibha Thakur^a  , Renu Shrivastava^b, Vinoy K. Shrivastava^a

Show more 

 Share  Cite

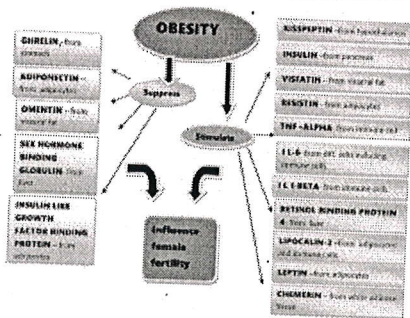
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.obmed.2021.100375> 

Get rights and content 

Abstract


Obesity affects female fertility and fecundity through a complex set of mechanisms involving an imbalance of hormones; changes in the adipose tissue, reproductive-system, adipokines, cytokines, metabolic perturbation, dysbiosis, and ovulatory and embryonic malfunction. Obesity is an important factor for hyperandrogenism, hyperinsulinemia, and the development of polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS). PCOS impairs the functioning of gut microbes which in turn interrupts inflammatory signaling in the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal (HPG) axis and oocyte development. It causes abnormalities in the reproductive cycle, an increase in the body mass index (BMI), and alters the outcome of assisted reproductive treatment. Furthermore, kisspeptin-dependent leptin pathways augment the regulation of gonadal releasing hormone (GnRH) secretion to maintain ovarian function. The level of ghrelin and leptin is associated with the onset of puberty and inflammatory factors, mainly tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α and interleukin (IL)-6. These affect the fertility of females by exacerbating oocyte development, insulin resistance, and PCOS. This article highlights the effect of obesity on the female reproductive system with the involvement of the interaction of various hormones, binding protein, inflammatory agents, metabolic perturbation, dysbiosis, obesity-induced alteration in the hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian (HPO) axis and sustainable goals to manage obesity.

Graphical abstract



Download : Download high-res image (298KB)

Download : Download full-size image


PRINCIPAL
Sri Sathya Sai College
For Women, Bhopal (M.P.)

**TRANSLATION THEORIES AND PRACTICE IN THE INDIAN
CONTEXT: A CRITIQUE**

DR. MEGHA SINGH,
Assistant Professor in English,
Sri Sathya Sai College for Women,
Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India.

ABSTRACT

Translation is a form of communication between two languages-the source language and the target language. At the spoken level, it is an interpretation of the source language for the listener in the target language. But at the writing level, translation is always considered as rewriting of the original text. In other words, translation is a text about a text and hence, it is a meta-text. It reproduces what the author in the original language (i.e. the Source Language (SL)) says what he means. Translation has variously been described as an "Art", " Craft" and "Science". But it is more than all these. It is a process of analysis, interpretation and creation which leads to a replacement of one set of linguistic resources and values for another. Translation comes after the original and is dependent on it. Hence, it is secondary to the original. To translate is to put an original text to a process of decoding and find out an equivalent of it in the target language through the process of recording. In the West, translation used to be considered as secondary and inferior to the original. But this is not the case in India. Translation is rather taken as new writing in India. The present paper highlights and endeavours to explore translation theories and practice in the context of India and literature in India.

Keywords : Communication, Meta-Text, Source Language

"Translation Theory" is and is not a new field; though it has existed only since 1983 as a separate entity in the Modern Language Association International Bibliography, it is as old as the tower of Babel (Gentzler 1993:1). The credit of formulating a systematic theory of translation goes to the French humanist Etienne Dolet who published a short outline of the principles of translation titled, *La maniere de bien traduire d'une langue en aultre* (How to Translate well from one Language to Another) in 1540. Dolet's principles ranked as they are in a precise order stress the importance of understanding the Source Language (SL) text as a primary requisite. The translator is far more than a competent linguist, and translation involves both a scholarly and sensitive appraisal of the SL text and an awareness of the place the translation is intended to occupy in the TL system (Bassnett-McGuire 1991:54). George Chapman, the great translator of Homer in his dedication of Seven Books (1598) echoed Dolet's views of translation, in his prescription for the translator to avoid word for word translation and to make an attempt to catch the spirit of the original. The act of the Renaissance aimed at nativising European languages and that is why, The Bible and the works of Homer received the attention of the translators.

Special Issue

Website: www.langlit.org

73

October 2021

Contact No. : +91-9890290602

International Conference on "Emerging Trends in Literature and Language" organised by English Departments of Hislop College, Nagpur, J.M. Patel Arts, Commerce and Science College, Bhandara & Smt. Binzani Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur

Indexed: ICI, Google Scholar, Research Gate, Academia.edu, IBI, IIFC, DRJI



Novel non-hydroxyl synthesis and fabrication of advanced hybrid inorganic-organic geopolymeric coating material for corrosion protection

Rainy Gupta^{*}, Pooja Bhardwaj, Deepti Mishra, Sunil Kumar Sanghi, Sudhir Sitaram Amritphale

Materials for Radiation Shielding and Cement Free Concrete Division, CSIR-AMPRI (Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute), Hoshangabad Road, Bhopal, M.P., 462064, India

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Geopolymeric gel
Fly ash
Rice husk
Hybrid
And microstructures

ABSTRACT

The objective of this paper was to fabricate advanced geopolymeric coating materials having advanced hybrid inorganic-organic characters (using novel solid state geopolymerization processes), which can effectively protect mild steel substrates from the damaging effects of corrosion. To achieve this objective, different geopolymeric mix designs were formulated using fly ash as an amorphous silicoaluminous source and rice husk as a source of organic components and other raw materials. The developed materials were coated on the substrate via a paint brush technique. In order to understand and correlate coating performance, fabricated hybrid geopolymeric coatings were first tested for adhesive strength and then for water resistance and corrosion resistance properties. A geopolymer-epoxy composite was also prepared using epoxy resin as yet another hybrid organic additive and results indicated the superiority of this composite in terms of adhesion and other studied properties. The microstructures, thickness and elemental composition of different geopolymeric coating compositions were studied using FESEM and EDX spectral analysis. Results revealed that rice husk addition to geopolymeric matrix not only enhanced gelation but also contributed to good adhesion and excellent corrosion protection for the underlying substrate. A geopolymer-epoxy composite on other hand, owing to its high crosslinking structure, performed extremely well for all parameters. Fabricated hybrid geopolymeric coating material find its application as corrosion protective coating for different industries to ensure metal durability and reduction in unwanted maintenance cost.

1. Introduction

Directly, corrosion affects the performance of metal based structures and indirectly affects the producers and suppliers of goods comprising such structures. In general, the lives of metal based structures or equipments are greatly reduced due to corrosion. The loss varies from industry to industry and country to country depending upon several working and climatic conditions. Generally, localized corrosion is a great risk issue for different engineering structures where corrosion can occur at isolated sites and propagate at occluded sites [a pit, a crevice or a crack]. Indeed, from a practical point of view, it is impossible to eliminate corrosion effects entirely. However, determining methods by which decrease in the corrosion rate will take place seems to be a more realistic option [1–3]. The corrosion of mild steel in aggressive environments and during its working life not only affects its durability and performance but can also be associated with operational and usage hazards. In an effort to mitigate corrosion, the primary strategy has

always been to isolate exposed surfaces from a corrosive environment. Isolation of these aggressive environments from mild steel is found to be the most economic method to address corrosion problems. Different organic and inorganic protective coatings have been developed to protect mild steel from corrosion. These coatings impart passivation towards corrosion for the underlying substrate and produce a physical barrier to restrain ingress of deleterious species [4–6]. Although functional protective coatings are able to perform this function they can impose a considerable extra economic burden on industries. Also, industrial synthesis of such coating materials, especially organic coatings, can have a marked adverse effect on the environment due to the release of toxic chemicals as by-products during their synthesis. With the increase in concerns for the environment among scientists and researchers, the development of greener methods which involve less environmental hazards, are comparatively economic and provide end products with improved properties, are given extreme importance now-a-days.

^{*} Corresponding author.

E-mail address: rainygupta.1487@gmail.com (R. Gupta).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijadhadh.2021.102951>

Received 12 December 2019; Accepted 7 June 2021

Available online 7 July 2021

0143-7496/© 2021 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.



Impact of Macroeconomic Factors of Money Supply

Dr. Seema Soni

Asst. Professor, Sri Sathya Sai College for Women, Bhopal (M.P) India

Abstract:- This paper audits the impact and ramifications of those Macroeconomic factors on Cash supply (M2), utilizing got optional information gotten from the Central Bank measurable Bulleting (2013). Combined with the use of econometric method for example, O.L.S., causality test and Co-mix of time arrangement information to appraise the long and short run relationship and causality of utilized factors. The outcomes uncovered that all factors were fixed at different slacks and there exists a since quite a while ago run connections between factors utilized and it was found that separated from swelling having a backwards importance with Money supply (M2) and Exchange Rate (EXR), any remaining factors like Gross Domestic Product (GDP) were found to have a positive effect on Money Supply. It was hence suggested that India Banks ought to be focused on the mission of value strength just as improving the administrative and administrative structures to get a solid monetary area for proficient intermediation in other to evade the inflationary effects government should control the exorbitant development in expansive cash supply in India.

Key words:- cash supply, swelling, GDP, Exchange Rate

I. Introduction

The purpose of the endeavor is to appreciate the overall worth market, to turn out to be more familiar with the trading, clearing and settlement some portion of the worth market. In light of everything, it will help me with understanding the overall working of the worth market and its importance to the economy of the India. A titanic proportion of money streams and countless offers exchange turns a singular market day. This exchange of offers enables the movement of money all through a firm. The association whose offers are recorded and the public position who accepts a basic part through the courses of action outlined keeping watch, makes them raise long stretch funds which can be used for the bit of leeway and the improvement of the associations and also offer back some piece of their advantage to the monetary sponsor as benefits.

Different declaration has been making light of the situation of cash in an economy, also, have compelled the Stance of cash to that of a way to monetary turn of events without seeing it naturally as an end in itself which could respond to instability in financial factors, while some concurred that variety in the amount of cash is the most significant determinant of financial factors like swelling and monetary development, and that nations that commit more opportunity to contemplating the conduct of total cash supply seldom experience a lot of variety in their financial exercises (Harding also, Pagan 2001). Others are doubtful about the job of cash or gross public pay. Monetary business sectors begin developing as the economy moves toward the middle phase of development measure and grow once the economy gets developed (Kuttner 2001). This suggests that monetary development invigorate expanded monetary turns of events. Indeed an investigation of this nature is routinely required by the presence and continuation of certain issue. In the country, it very well may be noticed that he breakdown of the oil cost has cause harmed the degree of monetary yield and caused financial unbending nature, the unpredictable ascent in expansion rate in the country and the Output of the economy as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has caused an awkwardness in the financial base of the country (Owolabi and Adegbite, 2014) The economy is described by primary rigidities and bottleneck. The greater part of our fares and imports are described by inelasticity either on the interest supply side or both. The Nigerian economy is import subordinate, subsequently tension on forex request will unavoidably make the elective market, subsequently various rates. Non-oil send out is under-announced and continues are barely localized into the nation, accordingly intensifying the stockpile and yield inflexibility. The rules of the CBN on the acquisition of unfamiliar cash are frequently bulky, causing some disappointed potential unfamiliar trade clients to disparage the equal market causing spillages which subsequently considers the expansion rate by bringing it up and proceed to a frail conversion scale for the country, this and others comprise an issue to the money related base

Investment opportunity in stock market with special reference to banking sector

Dr. Seema Soni

Asst. Professor, Sri Sathya Sai College for Women, Bhopal (M.P) India

Abstract:- The capital market (protections markets) is the market for protections, where organizations and the public authority can raise long haul reserves. The capital market incorporates the financial exchange and the security market. A securities exchange is a business opportunity for the exchanging of organization stock and subsidiaries.

Key words:- protections markets

1. Introduction

The point of the venture is to comprehend the general value market, to become more acquainted with the exchanging, clearing and settlement part of the value market. All things considered, it will assist me with understanding the general working of the value market and its significance to the economy of the India. A colossal measure of cash streams and a huge number of offers trade turns in a solitary market day. This trade of offers empowers the progression of cash in and out of a firm. The organization whose offers are recorded and the public authority who assumes a critical part through the arrangements framed on the lookout, causes them to raise long haul finances which can be utilized for the advantage and the development of the organizations and additionally offer back some piece of their benefit to the financial backer as profits.

Assortment of needs and shortage of intends to fulfill these limitless needs has kept on being the central of monetary issue. Cash assets are needed to move actual assets. Preparation of assets for financial improvement was and keeps on being the serious issue with all creating and created countries. The capital may be from inside the country or outside the country. In any case, probably the best test of countries today is making conditions favorable for capital arrangement as additionally for pulling in capital from different nations. A developing economy with dynamic capital and currency market with rules and guidelines set up is an of capital arrangement Prerequisite for pulling in capital. Securities exchange assumes a critical part in the whole array of monetary framework.

Having extensively talked about the turns of events and the essential issues included, we will presently attempt to audit the Indian Financial System. India has made considerable progress during the most recent decade of the twentieth Century. With the way breaking financial plan of 91-92 introduced by Dr. Man Mohan Sign a period of globalization, progression, decontrol and de-guideline was followed in. From that point forward a great deal of water has flown from under the scaffold and part of Development has occurred. The concentrate from the start has been to quicker financial turn of events

2. Objectives behind this Study

The objectives of my internship are as follows:

- Understanding the various activities in an E- Broking firm.
- To get acquainted with all the workings of online trading.
- To gain practical knowledge in share trading
- To analyze the financial market & the share movements in order to study the prospects of investing in a particular

Stock or sector

The scope of this project is limited to only one sector i.e. oil sector. This project is concerned with only one sector in the stock market. The project does not extend its scope to any other sector of companies.

Source of information for this project is only secondary data. The data about the oil sector, the government policies with respect to the sector, and the Information about the companies is all gathered from secondary sources, available on the websites, annual reports, business magazines.

3. Trade with limited funds - Equity Intraday Trading

Trade with limited funds - Equity Intraday Trading Stock Market is one of the most sought-after platforms for people looking out form investing their money. It offers variety of investment options depending on the investment horizon and goal of the investor including equity cash, equity options and equity futures market.

Apart from investments, there are various traders who practice equity intraday trading in the market. It is one of the most practiced and risky forms of trading in stocks which involves buying and selling on the same market day, but

Impact Factor:

PRINCIPAL
Sri Sathya Sai College
For Women, Bhopal (M.P.)

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF ALANGIUM SALVIFOLIUM

Pragya Dubey¹, dubey.pragya22@gmail.com

Govt. M.V.M. Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

Neena Arora², aroraneena10@gmail.com

Sathya Sai Women College, Bhopal.

Abstract

Now a day's new era of medicine moves towards herbal remedies for treatment of various ailments. Plants have the ability to synthesize a wide variety of chemical compounds that are used to perform important biological functions. In India, medicinal plants are widely used by people as folk remedies and pharmaceutical preparations. *Alangium salvifolium* is a deciduous shrub belongs to family Alangiaceae with a long history of traditional medicinal uses in many countries, especially in India, China and Phillipines. The herb exhibits a broad range of therapeutic effects as an effective natural remedy for rheumatism, leprosy, hemorrhoid, burning sensation, constipation and antidote for several poisons. A wide range of chemical compounds including alkaloids, steroids, terpenoids, flavonoids, and saponins have been isolated from the species. Its extracts have been found to possess various pharmacological activities. In this paper, we give a comprehensive review of its habitat, taxonomy, distribution, identification ethnomedical uses, chemical constituents, and pharmacological profile of this medicinal plant.

Keywords: *Alangium salvifolium*, Pharmacological profile, Chemical constituent

Introduction

Plants have the ability to synthesize a wide variety of chemical compounds that are used to perform important biological functions, and to defend against attack from predators such as insects, fungi and herbivorous mammals. The use of plants as medicine predates written human history. *Alangium salvifolium* belongs to genus *Alangium*, family Alangiaceae. This family consists of twenty-two species out of which *Alangium salvifolium* is mainly used as medicine in India, China and Phillipines. It is a deciduous rambling shrub or tall thorny tree and commonly known as Sage Leaved *Alangium*, stone mango, hill sack tree and ancolah1.

Alangium salvifolium is the most versatile medicinal plants having a wide spectrum of biological activity. *Alangium salviifolium* showed potent antidiabetic, anticancer, diuretic, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, laxative, astringent, emollient, anthelmintic and antiepileptic activities. The plant was also reported for its anti fungal activity, anti microbial activity, cardiac activity and anti fertility activity²⁻⁵.

In Ayurveda almost all parts of the tree use for medicinal purposes. The roots and the fruits are used for the treatment of rheumatism, leprosy and hemorrhoid. Externally, it is used for the treatment of bites by rabbits, rats, and dogs. Root bark is an antidote for several poisons. Fruits are sweet, cooling and purgative and used as a poultice for treating burning sensation and haemorrhage⁶. However, there were not enough scientific investigations on the antiinflammatory and analgesic activities conferred to these plants.

Taxonomical classification of *Alangium salvifolium*

Botanical Name : *Alangium salvifolium*

Synonyms : *Alangium lamarckii*

Class : Dicotyledons

Sub-class : Polypetalae

PRINCIPAL

Sri Sathya Sai College

For Women, Bhopal-462024

DETERMINATION OF ANTI-ARTHRITIC ACTIVITY OF *NYCTANTHES ABORTRISTIS* FLOWER EXTRACT USING COMPLETE FREUND'S ADJUVANT (CFA)-INDUCED ARTHRITIS MODEL

Kiran Shandilya¹, Neena Arora^{*2}, Sadhna Goyal³

¹Research Scholar, Sri Sathya Sai College (Autonomous) for Women, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

²Dept. of Chemistry, Sri Sathya Sai College (Autonomous) for Women, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

³Dept. of Chemistry, Govt. Motilal Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

*Corresponding author: arorancena10@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Nyctanthes abortristis belongs to the family Oleaceae having various medicinal values. Different parts of plants such as stem, bark, leaves and flowers have been reported already for their pharmacological properties. The present study is focused on the anti-arthritis potential of *Nyctanthes abortristis* flowers extracted from different solvents. Qualitative and quantitative estimation of isolated compounds and antioxidant activity has been studied using various antioxidant assays. Methanolic extract was used to determine the anti-arthritis activity in Complete Freund's adjuvant (CFA) induced arthritis rats by oral administration of crude extract at 200mg/kg and 400mg/kg dose concentrations. Paw volume analysis and haematological parameter were analysed on 28th day of treatment. The results exhibited significant anti-arthritis activity for *N. abortristis* flower extract.

Keywords: *Nyctanthes abortristis*, Anti-arthritis, Freund's adjuvant.

1. INTRODUCTION

Generally, arthritis is known as an inflammatory disease of joints that affects peoples of any age group. According to the WHO report (2003), prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders are most frequent cause of disability in the modern world in which Rheumatoid Arthritis [1] is epidemic autoimmune disorder by developing the chronic inflammation in joints of the body [2]. Rheumatoid arthritis affects to human life by severe debility, arrival comorbidities [3-7] and monetarily too [5]. About 1% of the world's population is afflicted by rheumatoid arthritis while women are more prone [7]. As rheumatoid arthritis is a chronic disorder, it needs an unceasing treatment for the affected individual [8]. The conventional medication known for this disorder is disease modifying anti-rheumatoid drugs (DMARDs), nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), and corticosteroids [8]. Due to the adverse effect and failure to respond in about 30 % of the patients [9], people are very likely to seek alternative treatments to cure disease in order to complementary and alternative medicine (CAM). Researches indicate that 60-80 % of the arthritic patients rely on herbal therapies for the safety and efficacy [10].

Hence, the synthetic drugs have their own massive effects, so our medical world is turning towards the *Ayurvedic* science. Ethnobotany plays an important role to understand the relationship between plants and human in context of their vital role to maintain health and curing disease [11]. Medicinal plants contain various phytochemicals with significant properties. Phytochemicals produced definite functional activity against various diseases to prevent health of individuals and communities [12]. In manner of continuous search of new biological active compounds scientists studied the chemical constituents of different ornamental plants as well as for their medicinal values.

Nyctanthes arbor-tristis Linn (Nyctanthaceae) commonly called as night jasmine or coral jasmine is mainly characterized by the presence of phynylethanoid derivatives and iridoids glycosides [13]. It is a hardy large shrub or small tree widely distributed in outer Himalayan ranges from Chenab to Nepal, Assam, Burma, Bengal, Central India to Godavari, and in many parts of India. It has long been medicinally used in traditional systems of medicine [14]. Different parts of *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* are known to own for dealing with various ailments such as leaves are used extensively for the treatment of various diseases such as malaria,


Human Journals


Research Article

February 2020 Vol.:17, Issue:3

© All rights are reserved by Nishi Yadav et al.

Phytochemical Analysis of Leaves of *Coleus aromaticus* Benth. and it's Antibacterial Activity against *Staphylococcus aureus*

 **IJPPR**
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACY & PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH
An official Publication of Human Journals

 **HUMAN**

Nishi Yadav*, Renu Mishra

Department of Microbiology, Sri Sathya Sai College for
Women, Bhopal, (M.P.) India 462024

Submission: 20 January 2020
Accepted: 28 January 2020
Published: 29 February 2020



HUMAN JOURNALS

www.ijppr.humanjournals.com

Keywords: *Staphylococcus aureus*, Lamiaceae, Antibacterial activity, Phytochemical, *Coleus aromaticus*, Saponin, Flavonoid

ABSTRACT

The expanding bacterial resistance to antibiotics has become a growing concern worldwide. Increasing bacterial resistance limits therapeutic options and hence attention has turned towards plants as alternative therapy against resistant strains. The search for antibiotic resistance modulators in plants represents a new dimension to addressing the problem of antibiotic resistance. Medicinal plants are promising and offer considerable potential for the development of new agents effective against infections currently difficult to treat. Medicinal plants, since time immemorial, have been used as a source of medicine in most parts of the world. Leaves of plant *Coleus aromaticus* Benth. were taken for herbal drug potential studies belonging to family Lamiaceae. In India, the plant is commonly known as Patharchur. In the present study phytochemical analysis of leaves was done in acetone, aqueous, ethanol and methanol solvents. Results showed that leaves have flavonoids, saponin, phenolic compound, diterpenes and carbohydrates. The antibacterial activity of *Coleus aromaticus* was evaluated against human pathogenic bacteria *Staphylococcus aureus* by well diffusion method. A *staphylococcus aureus* bacterium was isolated from the sputum samples of T.B. negative patients. It has been observed that all solvent extract exhibit antibacterial activity. The alcoholic extract showed maximum activity followed by aqueous extract while acetonic extract exhibit minimum antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus*. From this study, it is concluded that leaves of *Coleus* are effective in the inhibition of *Staphylococcus aureus* growth *in vitro* conditions.


PRINCIPAL

Sri Sathya Sai College
For Women, Bhopal-462024

A REPORT OF MYCODIVERSITY IN FOREST SOIL OF BHOPAL

Namita Chouksey and Renu Mishra
Sri Satya Sai Women College, Bhopal

Abstract:

Different clusters of microorganisms are present in soil. They make their habitat in soil and found most diverse on the Earth. Soil fungal communities are essential for ecosystem functioning. Fungus communities are reliant on soil physicochemical conditions, nutritional and plant community compositions. In this study soil samples were collected from forest area of Bhopal and fungi were isolated. Total 475 fungi colonies were isolated and identified 14 different fungi. A number of fungi found in agricultural soils were involved in decomposition and soil fertility improver. Reported isolated may used to make inoculums for biofertilizer.

Keywords: Fungi, diversity, soil, forest, ecosystem.

Introduction:

Fungi may seen by naked eye, but some are seen by using microscope. It habitats in everywhere even in extreme environments like deserts, high salt areas, ionization radiation, deep sea, space travel suits etc. (Raghu kumar and Raghu kumar, 1998; Sancho *et al.*, 2007. Soil holds an array of biological diversity, which makes soil habitat, is most diverse on the Earth (Tiedje *et al.*, 1999; Tunlid, 1999). Soil fungal communities are vital for ecosystem functioning. It is strongly make abiotic soil conditions (van der Heijden *et al.*, 2008; Aguilera *et al.*, 2017; Cornejo *et al.*, 2017). Fungus communities are reliant on soil physicochemical conditions, nutritional and plant community composition (Lauber *et al.*, 2008). Isolation and identification of fungi was done throughout in year 2015 from January to December in this study.

Materials and Methods:

Forest land in campus of Sri Satya Sai College for Women, Habibganj, Bhopal at GPS location 23.227417, 77.443814, 491m altitude was selected as forest site. This is a college campus where

PRINCIPAL

Sri Satya Sai College
For Women, Bhopal-462024

FUNGAL DIVERSITY IN SOIL OF MANDIDEEP (MP) INDUSTRIAL AREA

Namita Chouksey and Renu Mishra
Sri Satya Sai Women College, Bhopal

Abstract:

Different clusters of microorganisms are present in soil. They make their habitat in soil and found most diverse on the Earth. Soil fungal communities are essential for ecosystem functioning. Fungus communities are reliant on soil physicochemical conditions, nutritional and plant community compositions. In this study soil samples were collected from industrial areas. Total 13 fungi were isolated and carried for identification. Some pathogenic fungus was also reported in industrial soils samples. Reported isolated may used to make inoculums for biofertilizer and other.

Keywords: Fungi, Diversity, Soil, Industrial area, ecology.

Introduction:

A eukaryotic organism like yeasts, moulds and mushrooms are fungi. This is a plural word of fungus. All fungi are hetrotrophs like humans and animals. Fungi may seen by naked eye, but some are seen by using microscope. It habitats in everywhere even in extreme environments like deserts, high salt areas, ionization radiation, deep sea, space travel suits etc. (Raghukumar and Raghukumar, 1998; Sancho *et al.*, 2007; Vaupotic *et al.*, 2008). These are used in food, medicine and other industries to produce, wine, beer, bread, pharmaceutical, antibiotic and other enzymes. Some fungi are toxic. Some fungi are used as probiotics and some are used in plant growth regulators in agriculture (Zanello *et al.*, 2009). Approximately 100,000 species of fungi is known today and it is estimated 6000000 species may survives in the world (Hibbett *et al.*, 2011; Sime-Ngando, 2012; Taylor *et al.*, 2014; Nilson *et al.*, 2016). Soil holds an array of biological diversity, which makesoil habitat, is most diverse on the Earth (Tiedje *et al.*, 1999; Tunlid, 1999). Soil fungal communities are vital for ecosystem functioning. It is strongly make abiotic soil conditions (van der Heijden *et al.*, 2008; Aguilera *et al.*, 2017). Expectation of this was a yearly calendar of soil mycoflora which will be useful for agricultural scientists and farmers

Materials and Methods:

Land behind Bhaskar Industries, Mandideep at GPS location 23.114575, 77.519915, 449m altitude was noted as industrial site. Electrical, paper, mechanical, plastic, rubber and other industries are

Development of Question Hour in Indian Parliament

Shriji Seth

H.OD. Political Science Sri Sathya Sai College for Women, Bhopal, India

Abstract

The development of question procedure in Parliament is intimately associated with the constitutional changes that have taken place from time to time in the composition, functions and powers of the Legislature. With every installment of constitutional reforms which the British Parliament introduced in India, the scope for asking questions widened. The first Legislative Council set up under the Charter Act of 1853 was primarily meant for making laws and regulations. The Charter Act did not define the powers of the Legislative Council, but the Council showed some degree of independence by asking questions as to, and discussing the propriety of the measures of the Executive Government. The Indian Councils Act of 1861, which explicitly circumscribed the functions of the Legislative Council to purely legislative matters, was retrograde in many respects and this led to a demand for reform of the Legislative Council so as to allow its members to elicit information by means of questions. This was conceded under the Indian Councils Act of 1892.

KEYWORDS: - Parliament, Executive Government, Question, legislative Council.

“As a legislator it is the prerogative of the Member to ask questions and to hold the Government to account. Question Hour is a severe test, an ordeal by fire for the Hon’ble Minister”.

Dr Murli Manohar Joshi

A Question is a parliamentary device for seeking information on a matter of public importance within the specific cognizance of the Government. However, more often the members have certain foreknowledge and the real objective behind seeking information is to press for action or highlight delay, inefficiency, waste, malpractice, and acts of omission and commission of the Government. By each question, therefore, hangs a different tale. No other parliamentary tool is as versatile and efficacious in its deployment and reach as a simple, innocuous looking question. It is in recognition of the time tested efficacy of questions and as a potentially powerful tool of oversight and accountability that, unless directed otherwise, the first hour of every sitting of Parliament, known as a Question Hour, is earmarked for asking and answering questions.

The origin and growth of parliamentary question is inextricably intertwined with the evolution of parliamentary institutions introduced half heartedly and reluctantly by the Britishers under the successive doses of constitutional reforms in India. The legislative Council, introduced under the Charter Act of 1853, which transacted its business in the public for the first time and recorded its verbatim proceedings, allowed the Members to discuss the propriety of the measures of the executive government. Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General started the proceedings of the Council” with the certain flourish”. Lord Canning remarked sarcastically on the nature of discussion that the Indian Council”

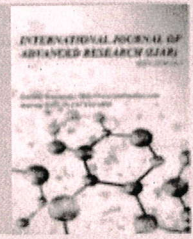
J.R =



Journal Homepage: - www.journalijar.com

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH (IJAR)

Article DOI: 10.21474/IJAR01/10670
DOI URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/10670>



RESEARCH ARTICLE

TYPES OF QUESTIONS IN INDIAN PARLIAMENT

Dr. Shriji Seth

H.O.D. Political Science, Sri Sathya Sai College for Women, Bhopal.

Manuscript Info

Manuscript History

Received: 15 January 2020
Final Accepted: 17 February 2020
Published: March 2020

Key words:-

Parliamentary Device, Accountability, Questions

Abstract

In the context of parliamentary institution, it is an inherent and inalienable right of a member of parliament to elicit information from the government on a matter of public interest in order to enable him to discharge his duty Enjoined by the constitution. It is a unique parliamentary device to exercise surveillance over the administration. It is an important instrument in the hands of the members of parliament to ensure answerability and accountability of the administration for its active commission to the parliament and the people. The entire range of governmental activities comes under the scrutiny of parliament by this procedure. (Rules 32 to 54 and Direction 10 to 18).

Copy Right, IJAR, 2020., All rights reserved.

Introduction:-

Rules 32 Question Hour- Unless the Speaker otherwise direct, the first hour of every sitting shall be available for asking and answering of questions.

Meaning and Scope:

To question means to enquire or to interrogate. Questions are normally addressed to one who is competent or expected to be able to answer. The purpose is to elicit information through response or reply.

Very often, members are able to pinpoint the administrative lapses and extract certain information and assurances or even commitments from the government which may be embarrassing and inconvenient to government.

The right to elicit information from the executive government by means of questions was explicitly conceded to the Indian members of the Imperial legislative council for the first time in 1892 under the Indian council's act of 1892. This right was subject to certain conditions of admissibility of and no discussion was permitted in respect of an answer given to a question. The next stage in the development of the question procedure was released with the framing of rules, under the Indian Council act, 1909 when for the first time provision was made for the the asking of supplementary questions.

Another significant stage in the development of question procedure came with the coming into force of the Montague Chelmsford reforms of 1919, when the first power of the meeting of Council was made for asking questions. The practice continues.

The skillful use of this procedure by vigilant members has led to enquiries by the government into matters concerning the violation of Statutes, malpractice and misuse of public funds.

Corresponding Author:- Dr. Shriji Seth

Address:- H.O.D. Political Science, Sri Sathya Sai College for Women, Bhopal.


PRINCIPAL

Sri Sathya Sai College
For Women, Bhopal-462024

Optimization of keratinase production by physiological loads

Smriti Dubey¹ and Renu Mishra²

¹ Research Student, Microbiology, Sri Satya Sai College for Women, Bhopal-MP

² Prof. & Head, Department of Botany & Microbiology, Sri Satya Sai College for Women, Bhopal-MP

Abstract:

Poultry Industry plays important role to fulfill global demand of dietary animal protein products. The poultry industry produces a large amount of feather and like other forms of keratin as waste. Traditional disposal strategies of chicken feathers are expensive and difficult. These disposal methods are restricted, generate greenhouse gases or pose danger to the environment and causes contamination of air, soil and water. Keratinase enzymes, a group of proteinase enzymes that have high level of activity on insoluble and highly stable keratin actually because of these enzymes keratinous waste like hair, feather, wool etc. are easily degrade. Use of microbial keratinase to degrade or treatment of keratinous waste is an eco-friendly and economical approach. This is a study of optimization of different keratinophilic microorganism for production of keratinase, which can be use to solve the dumping problems of poultry waste and environment.

Keywords: Keratinase Production, pH, Temperature, Time, OD.

Introduction:

Keratin is a protein found in feather, beaks and claws of different birds including poultry birds. This is made up of β -keratin strands hydrogen bonded and β -pleated sheets. These are twisted and cross linked by Disulfide Bridge into structures. Composition of keratin fibres in feather are 41% α -helix, 38% β -pleated sheet and 21% random structures (Barone and Schmidt, 2006). Keratinase is a proteolytic enzyme that digests keratin. It belongs to hydrolyses group is capable to hydrolyze keratin and best as compare to other protease (Vigneshwaran *et al.*, 2010; Kanmani *et al.*, 2011; Agrahari, 2013). It produces peptide and other amino acids viz. serine, cysteine and proline after its biodegradation (Mousavi *et al.*, 2013). It also produces amino acids viz. methionine, threonine, valine, lysine, isoleucine, histidine, leucine and tyrosine (Ali *et al.*, 2011). Keratinase hydrolyses almost keratin substrate produced by any actinomycetes, bacteria and fungi. It is also used for stain removal and aid in detergents (Gupta and Ramnani, 2006), to enhance drug delivery in body (Mohorcic *et al.*, 2007), in production of high nutrition valued proteins (Neklyudov *et al.*, 2000), in leather industries (Prakash *et al.*, 2010), in agriculture industries (Zaghloul *et al.*, 2004), waste management, etc. (Godheja and Shekhar, 2014). pH of keratinase is nearly neutral to alkaline and ranging between pH7-10. But, sometime it can be reached up to pH12. Optimum temperature for reaction

Enzyme activities studies of poultry waste keratinophilic microbes isolates

Smriti Dubey¹ and Renu Mishra²

¹ Research Student, Microbiology, Sri Satya Sai College for Women, Bhopal-MP

² Prof. & Head, Department of Botany & Microbiology, Sri Satya Sai College for Women, Bhopal-MP

not a only on UGC

Abstract:

Poultry products are good for health and fulfill almost demand of the body with enriched proteins, vitamins and others. Waste of these poultry causes a serious environmental problem. In this study poultry waste decomposer were isolated and studied for their enzymatic activities. 50 fungi were obtained from dump soils, which were involved in degradation of poultry waste. Out of which 27 fungi were reported keratinolytic positive. Isolates numbers SDR5, SDR34 and SDR73 were producing highest keratinase, which was confirmed by their highest OD value i.e. 0.413. 0.152 OD was observed in SDR19 and SDR50 whose reported lowest keratinase production. Near to this OD value 0.153 OD was reported in SDR31 and SDR52. Which was produces lowest keratinase. Highest keratinase producer may help to enhance decomposition of poultry waste and reduces environmental problem.

Keywords: Poultry waste, Keratinase, Keratinophilic microbes, Enzyme activities, Enzyme production.

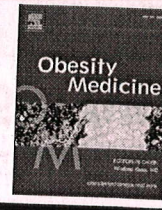
Introduction:

Poultry products are good for health and fulfill almost demand of the body with enriched proteins, vitamins and others. The poultry Industry plays important role to fulfill global demand of dietary animal protein products (Wood *et al.*, 1998; Waldroup, 2001; Mehta *et al.*, 2002). The poultry industry produces a large amount of feather and like other forms of keratin as waste. Chicken feathers are waste products of the poultry industry. Billions of kilograms of waste feathers are generated each year by commercial poultry processing plants as well as by small scale and local vendors, creating a serious solid waste problem in many countries (Cai *et al.*, 2008; Yemane *et al.*, 2016). Feather wastes are generated in large quantities as a byproduct of commercial poultry processing as well as through natural processes. Mature chickens contain 5-7% feathers of their total weight. Feather contains 90% (w/w) pure keratin predominantly in β keratin form. Feathers are made up with protein (keratin), fat and dry matter (Sharpley *et al.*, 1998; Casey *et al.*, 2006; Kaiser *et al.*, 2009; Bolan *et al.*, 2010; Moreki and Chiripasi, 2011). Keratinolytic microorganisms are a group of microorganisms processing the capability of decomposing of keratin. Keratinophilic fungi



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Obesity Medicine

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/obmed

Female obesity: Association with endocrine disruption and reproductive dysfunction

Kirti Baraskar^a, Pratibha Thakur^{a,*}, Renu Shrivastava^b, Vinoy K. Shrivastava^a

^a Endocrinology Unit, Bioscience Department, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, 462026, India

^b Zoology Department, Sri Sathya Sai, College for Women, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, 462024, India

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Fertility
Hypothalamus
GnRH
Inflammation
Insulin resistance
Obesity

ABSTRACT

Obesity affects female fertility and fecundity through a complex set of mechanisms involving an imbalance of hormones, changes in the adipose tissue, reproductive system, adipokines, cytokines, metabolic perturbation, dysbiosis, and ovulatory and embryonic malfunction. Obesity is an important factor for hyperandrogenism, hyperinsulinemia, and the development of polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS). PCOS impairs the functioning of gut microbes which in turn interrupts inflammatory signaling in the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal (HPG) axis and oocyte development. It causes abnormalities in the reproductive cycle, an increase in the body mass index (BMI), and alters the outcome of assisted reproductive treatment. Furthermore, kisspeptin-dependent leptin pathways augment the regulation of gonadal releasing hormone (GnRH) secretion to maintain ovarian function. The level of ghrelin and leptin is associated with the onset of puberty and inflammatory factors, mainly tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- α and interleukin (IL)-6. These affect the fertility of females by exacerbating oocyte development, insulin resistance, and PCOS. This article highlights the effect of obesity on the female reproductive system with the involvement of the interaction of various hormones, binding protein, inflammatory agents, metabolic perturbation, dysbiosis, obesity-induced alteration in the hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian (HPO) axis and sustainable goals to manage obesity.

1. Introduction

1.1. Global obesity

The data from the last few decades revealed the prevalence of obesity in developed and developing countries. The rates are high in western countries and are associated with childhood obesity and abdominal obesity in adults (James, 2004). Recent reports of the World Health Organization (WHO) found 650 million adults, 340 million adolescents, and 38 million children below five years to be obese (Organization, 2020). A recent study showed that one-third of the global population can be categorized as obese or overweight, with a higher prevalence in women and old individuals (Chooi et al., 2019). Based on its worldwide prevalence in the last few decades, obesity is now considered to be the key cause of mortality and comorbidities in developed countries, and the cases of obesity among children are growing rapidly (Pi-Sunyer, 2009). Additionally, obesity is the sixth most important risk factor in the world (Haslam and James, 2005). Obesity is closely associated with different metabolic disorders and severely affects health (Djalalinia et al., 2015). It leads to working disability and various health ailments, and the worldwide impact of obesity occurs as comorbidities like

* Corresponding author. Senior Research Fellow (ICMR) Endocrinology Unit, Department of Biosciences, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, 462026, India.

E-mail address: pratibha000136@gmail.com (P. Thakur).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.obmed.2021.100375>

Received 17 July 2021; Received in revised form 15 October 2021; Accepted 16 November 2021

Available online 19 November 2021

2451-8476/© 2021 Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Please cite this article as: Kirti Baraskar, *Obesity Medicine*, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.obmed.2021.100375>

PRINCIPAL

Sri Sathya Sai College

For Women, Bhopal-462024

Effect of Red Mud on Polypropylene composite

Jyotsana Galgale¹, Savita Dixit², Kiran Rohit³

¹Sri sathya sai college for women, Bhopal1

^{2,3}Department of Chemistry, MANIT, Bhopal2

Abstract- The present paper investigated the mechanical properties of unidirectional PP composite, prepared by blending of recycled PP and Red Mud. The mechanical characteristics were evaluated by varying various volume fractions (0, 5, 10, 15) wt % of Polymer matrix and recycled red mud filler. The results show that 15% volume by weight fraction of polymer matrix and filler Tensile strength and Flexural Strength of the composites show efficient reinforcing effect by waste r(PP) and exhibit higher tensile and flexural properties than 0 % PP. Research in the area of green technology is being done to provide substitutes which make polymer to provide a cost effective, improved performance and termite resistant material. The composite is fabricated using compression molding technique. Prepared samples were characterized for Tensile and Flexural strength.

Key words: PP, Red Mud, Polymer composites, compression moulding.

I. INTRODUCTION

Plastics have become a necessity in life with its use in packaging, Automotive, industrial application and so on. With an increasing number of applications being found, the world's annual consumption of plastics has increased from 5 million tons in 1950s to nearly 100 million tons in 2007 [1]. Majority of these plastics are used in short term applications such as packaging hence the amount of plastics in the landfill is increasing correspondingly. Since plastics in the landfill are often a mixture of numerous blends, it is not economically viable to sort it in its generic form which is seen as a major hindrance for the recycling of mixed plastic solid waste (PSW). One huge market for recycled mixed PSW is the building and construction industry where it can be used as an alternative for timber. However, the majority of plastics found in mixed PSW are immiscible, which means when they are melted and blended, they often have inferior mechanical properties [2]. Many researchers have focused their study on the mechanical behavior of mixed polyolefin as the majority of plastic consumed, around 50-60%. It is made up of HDPE and PP [2]. For instance Dintcheva et al. had investigated the effect of filler type on the tensile properties of the mixed polyolefin. Their studies showed that the mixed polyolefin can have comparable strength but much lower modulus of elasticity than softwood timber which is seen as the main limitation of its usage in civil engineering applications. As a result, researchers (4-7) have investigated the introduction of short fiber reinforcement to enhance its strength and stiffness. While several studies have shown the potential of using glass fiber as reinforcement in recycled mixed plastic composites, limited work has been conducted to comprehensively study the effect of randomly oriented short glass fiber on the tensile, compression, and flexural behaviors (4-7). Previous work by the author dealt with the characterization of the mechanical behavior of mixed plastic solid waste (PSW) containing a mixture of high density polyethylene (HDPE) low density polyethylene (LDPE) and polypropylene (PP) which indicated that consistent material properties can be obtained for mixed PSW with similar composition and product using the same method. As the quantity of each component of mixed PSW is rarely known, it is recommended to use the coupon specimen. This property to predict the behavior of the full-scale specimen. This paper investigates the performance of injection moulded mixed plastic solid waste composite containing 10, 20 and 30 wt.% glass fiber under tension, compression and flexure. In addition, theoretical analyses were conducted to develop simplified equations that can reliably predict the mechanical strength of glass fiber reinforced mixed plastic solid waste composite (GMPC) the existing rule of mixture and fiber model analysis was modified to account for randomness and length of the fiber in the predictive model. Finally, the mechanical properties of GMPS were compared with timber to determine their suitability as a new construction material [8]. The sustainable elimination of composites still remains as a challenge nowadays. On one hand, global production of composite material increases every year, and it is expected to reach 10.3 Mt in 2015, of all these composites about 90% corresponds to thermo stable composite with glass fiber (FGRP). The recycling of this composite is not. At present profitable in economic terms. Because obtained fiber presents lower mechanical properties than the original ones, and cannot be employed in the manufacture of structural material. Therefore, most of the waste glass fiber composites are kept in landfills or buried. This arises serious environmental issues, because of this sort of wastes are typically non-biodegradable and extremely bulky [9]. Recycling composite is tough since they usually contain two more elements (filler, fiber, resin, etc.) recycling thermoset composite could be a specific challenge since, once thermoset matrix molecules are cross-linked, the ensuing material will no longer be remelted or remoulded [10]. Further, the foremost common thermosetting resin like polyester and epoxy resin, can't be depolymerised to their original constituents [11]. There-most composite thus usually end up in landfills, and since the elements are non-perishable, the economic value of such disposal will be terribly high [12]. Mechanical

IMPORTANCE OF RIGHT TO INFORMATION FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

*Ms. Suman Tripathy

**Dr. Shriji Seth

ABSTRACT

Transparency and accountability in administration is the sine qua non of participatory democracy. Information is the oxygen that any citizen needs to live in the social structure of the society and maintain its democratic balance. Right to Information (RTI) in India was developed through Judicial pronouncements thereby distinguishing itself as a Fundamental Right under Article 19 (1) a. Good Governance may be termed as a synonym for the work carried out by a Government where the maximum benefit is given to the maximum number of people. India being a huge democracy needs participation from every front to implement the objective of good governance. The scenario often turns that laws of public interest and benefit is mostly used by the elite section of the society. Aristotle said, "If liberty and equality, as is thought by some are chiefly to be found in democracy, they will be best attained when all persons alike share in the government to the utmost." However, this piece of legislation stands as an exception as it reached its extent to the remote corner of the country. The paper will study the implementation and extent of this prominent law to the grass root level of India through the participation and activeness of common people who thrive to promote good governance through their extra ordinary works.

Keywords: Right to Information, Participatory Democracy, grass root level, Fundamental Right Implementation, Good governance, RTI Activists.

INTRODUCTION

Right to Information (RTI) is an index to measure the growth and development of a country. In India, till 2005, the citizens had no access to any information which was dealt by a Public Authority. Matters effecting public interest was not easy for a common man to get accessibility. Thus, without getting relevant information it was difficult for a citizen to participate in any social, political or economical debate concerning the issues or interest of the country. However, with the growing consciousness of participatory democracy, the inbuilt desire to know and participate in the matters concerning the country or own self, reached a new height that paved the way in which it could be ascertained and ensured was through bringing the objective of transparency and accountability in the administration. In the International arena, the need to disseminate information was hugely felt and the first ever RTI law was enacted by Sweden in 1766, largely motivated by the parliament's interest in access to information held by the King. All these judicial pronouncements led the Government to enact The Freedom of Information Act, 2002. But major restrictions in the Act became a hindrance to achieve the objective of transparency and accountability. So, this 2002 Act was repealed by the Right to Information Act, 2005.

The main objectives of the law on RTI are:

- To operationalise the fundamental right to information;
- To set up systems and mechanisms that facilitates people's easy access to information; to promote transparency, and
- To minimize corruption and inefficiency in public offices and to ensure people's participation in governance and decision-making

Corruption is an evil which is eating the vitality of the administrative system in India resulting in various social, political and economical degradations. It is a fact that corruption is a crime that is done under the veil of protection of administration and guidance. RTI Act brings the two most important tools 'transparency and accountability' together for eradicating the evil that becomes hindrance to good governance. RTI thus

P.G. Student (Political Science), Sri Sathya Sai (Autonomous) College for women, Bhopal.
* HOD, (Political Science), Sri Sathya Sai (Autonomous) College for women, Bhopal.

Synthesis of Silver Nanoparticles from Plant Extracts - A Review on Greener Approach

By

Pooja Bhardwaj, Neena Arora, Kiran Shandilya and Varsha Saxena

ISSN 2319-3077 Online/Electronic

ISSN 0970-4973 Print

UGC Approved Journal No. 62923

MCI Validated Journal

Index Copernicus International Value

IC Value of Journal 82.43 Poland, Europe (2016)

Journal Impact Factor: 4.275

Global Impact factor of Journal: 0.876

Scientific Journals Impact Factor: 3.285

InfoBase Impact Factor: 3.66

J. Biol. Chem. Research

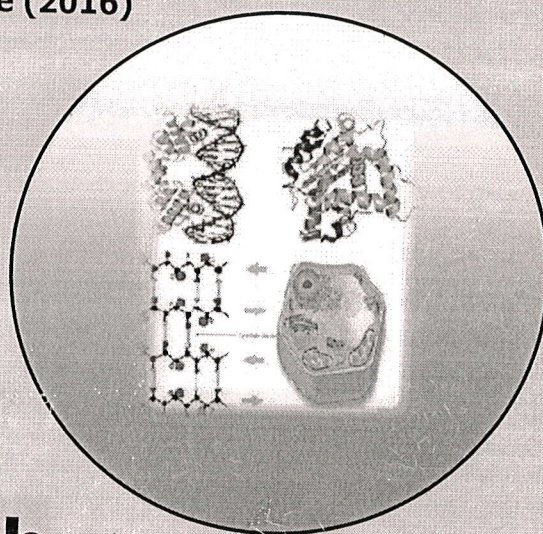
Volume 36 (1) 2019 Pages No.

Journal of Biological and Chemical Research

An International Peer Reviewed / Referred Journal of Life Sciences and Chemistry

Indexed, Abstracted and Cited: Index Copernicus International (Europe), Validated Medical Council of India, World Science Index, Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education (Poland, Europe) Research Bible (Japan), Scientific Journals Impact Factor Master List, Directory of Research Journals Indexing (DRJI), Indian Science. In, Database Electronic Journals Library (Germany), Open J-Gate, J Gate e-Journal Portal, Info Base Index, International Impact Factor Services (IIFS) (Singapore), Scientific Indexing Services (USA), International Institute of Organized Research (I2OR), Cosmos Science Foundation (Germany), Science Library Index (UAE), Eye Source, Swedish Scientific Publication, World Cat, International Innovative Journal Impact Factor, Einstein Institute for Scientific Information {EISI} and Impact Factor.pl - Kompendium wiedzy o czasopismach naukowych, Philadelphia citefactor.org journals indexing Directory Indexing of International Research Journals

Published by Society for Advancement of Sciences®



PRINCIPAL

Impact of Gandhian Thoughts on Indian English Literature and its Relevance

Dr. Megha Singh

Asstt. Prof. English, Sri Sathya Sai College for Women, Bhopal

Abstract :- One of the most popularly discussed and yet many-a-time controversial figure of Indian politics is Mahatma Gandhi. There is hardly any area in the pre or post-independence era that he had left untrampled for the sake of Indian development and independence. He has influenced every aspect of human consciousness and there is hardly any discipline that he has left uncommented. He is an immense source of writing himself and has influenced different disciplines and very many writers from different fields like history, politics, philosophy, literature, sociology and so on, have him as their central themes. While musing on different books on Gandhiji, especially the then Gandhian Indian English Literature, one can easily sense that the then time was grossly occupied by a 'Gandhian consciousness' socially, culturally and politically, especially during the anti-colonial period against the British. There are vicarious studies and research works that Mr. Gandhi has found and is still finding himself into; but reading some of the basic books and going through certain phenomenon, I personally feel that the relationship between Indian English Literature and Gandhiji is still left untold at certain historical, social and cultural ends and so I would like to make a modest attempt in re-inventing Gandhiji in the light of the then Indian English Literature and its impact. Gandhiji was so much part and form of any literary genre of that period that he made appearance in many dramas, novels, stories and in poems. Through this paper, it is my sincere attempt to focus relevance of Gandhi on Indian English Literature and highlight some of the chief exponents under his influence. For this purpose few works of Indian Writings in English are discussed.

Keywords :- anti-colonial, Gandhian consciousness.

"From my background, I gained my regulating Christian ideals. From Gandhi I learned

my operational technique". – Martin Luther King (Norman; 1969 : 14)

If we try to look back the pages of world history, we may realize that the greatness of man must be measured not by the amount of adulation accorded him but by the impact of his life on others. When this yardstick applied to the people of India, Mahatma Gandhi's major place in history is instantly apparent. "When I think of Gandhi, I think of Jesus Christ. He lives his life; he speaks his word; he suffers, strives and will someday nobly die for his Kingdom upon earth." –John H. Holmes (Norman; 1969: 15)

It is well said that Man is mortal but his deed is immortal. No person can achieve a due respect from his Nation and from the world, unless he makes an extra-ordinary contribution for humanity. Mahatma Gandhi is among those great men who spent their lives for the sake of humanity. To know Mahatma Gandhi in few pages is like to judge the elephant, putting cloth on the eyes. Mr. M. K. Naik comments, "Indian Writing in English literature of the Gandhian age was inevitably influenced by these (the then political and social) epoch-making developments in Indian life." He explains that Indian Writing in English (Fiction) in fact "discovered some of its most compelling themes during the Gandhian era." This is a veritable truth and there rises no controversy about the countless eminent references to it. Before discussing the literary aspects of Indian English Literature, some basic principles of Mahatma Gandhi's life needs to be clarified. The intention is that the reader should be aware of some realistic approach to this subject.

Literature is not person oriented. 'Mahatma Gandhi' means not Indian English Literature but the principles which he followed in his life and then his disciples till now are following is the part of Indian English Literature. As a learner of Gandhian study, it is our basic requirement to know what is Gandhism? 'Gandhi'