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ISSN : 2277-2480
Price : 500
\$ 70

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द्रष्टा रिसर्च
जर्नल
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Drashta
Research Journal

वर्ष : 3, अंक : 12 (सितम्बर 2014-नवम्बर 2014)

(Art, Literature, Humanity, Social Science, Commerce, Management & Science Subjects)
(Indexed & Listed at : Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, ProQuest. U.S.A.)
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'द्रष्टा' रिसर्च जर्नल (ISSN : 2277-2480)

वर्ष 13, अंक 12 (सितम्बर-नवम्बर 2014) (पृ.सं. 221-226)

Yogabhyasa in Brhmapuraana

Dr. Shree Krishna. H. Kakhandaki

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Abstract

The scholars have explained yoga and Yogabhyasa, the nature, kind and power of yoga, its psychology and development etc, exhaustively, but it is impossible here to give an adequate idea within the limited space and restricted canvas at our disposal of the various kinds and beauty of these cameos of thought and feeling. The Puranas from the thesis on various subjects, including Yogabhyasa, and hence an aspects of it is the theme of this paper.

Key-Words : Encyclopedia, Hindu Philosophy, Meditation, Supreme Brahman,

पुरा नवं भवति इति पुराणम्. Puraanaas being the ancient Indian writings in Sanskrit verses, giving legendary accounts on religious themes, the origin of which is traced back to the Vedic times, share much material with the two great epics, the Mahabharata and Ramayana and with the law books i.e. Dharmashastra. 'Purana' means 'ancient' and traditionally a genuine Purana is supposed to possess certain lakshana, 'Marks' or characteristics that distinguish this class of writing from all others.[1]

सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वसोमन्वन्तराणि च ।
वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणचलक्षणम् ॥

Thus, the Puranas being popular encyclopedia of useful knowledge, have been called 'the Veda of the common folk' since they present much traditional and orthodox material through myth and legend, story and symbol. It is obviously stated in 'Padma Purana' that listening to the Puranas is as good as of listening to the Vedas themselves.[2] The eighteen known Mahapuranas, divided into three categories i.e. Sattva = Purity, Rajasa = Passion, and Tamasa = Gloom, each one containing six Puranas, are said to consist altogether 400,000 couplets. Their scope, therefore, being encyclopedia cover a number of subjects among which 'yoga' and 'Yogabhyasa' is one of them.

'द्रष्टा' त्रैमासिक रिसर्च जर्नल (सितम्बर-नवम्बर 2014) अंक : 12

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RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION



ISSN 0975-3486 (Print), E-ISSN- 2320-5482 RNI RAJBIL 2009/30097

IMPACT FACTOR 0.403GIF

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VOL. V, Issue : 53-54
Feb-March, 2014

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Ruyyaka and The Nature of Poetic ; A New Perspective

* Dr. Shri Krishna. H. Kakhandaiki.

* Asst. Prof, Dept of Sanskrit, SECAB'S ARS Inamdar College for Women, Bijapur, Karnataka.

Early Indian rhetoricians like Bhaamasa were concerned more with definitions and divisions of particular figures of speech or excellences in poetry than with an investigation of the general principle of beauty underlying the alankaras or Gunas. Their scattered hints, however, served as a starting point for philosophical enquiry in the succeeding period. 9th and 11th century which saw the birth of great classics of Sanskrit literary criticism like the Dhwanisaloka and the Vakroktijeevita. The sheet-anchor of the New Criticism was the recognition of the primary importance of Rasa as the life-infusing principle of poetry, and even great critics of the Dhvani school- Bhatta Naayaka and Mahimabhatta, for instance-were agreed on this crucial fact. They differed only in their methods of logically explaining rasa or aesthetics experience.

It would appear that these philosophical critics themselves regarded their activity as supplementing the analytical work of the Old school. Though they point out that the ancients were lacking in a philosophical approach, they at the same time recognize the utility of Alankaras and Gunas. Some of the chapters in the 'kaavya prakasha' appear to hang loose, without any strong connecting link. And this is true also of the 'Saahitya Darpana', a later text-book by Vishvanatha. But Ruyyaka the immediate successor of Mammata in the field of Sanskrit poetics, is free from the above charge and deserves to be studied for the sake of his approach, which does not mix up the Old and the New schools, and treats both separately acknowledging his debt to both. He keeps the two attitudes apart and distinct in his work, and so the schools also, The 'Alankara Sarvaswa', and is faith full to the spirit of both the schools in his treatment of figures. He could achieve a measure of precision and clarity, rare in Sanskrit poetics, by deliberately limiting his field to the treatment of figures exclusively. Ruyyaka starts his works by surveying the various schools of Sanskrit poetics, and unmistakably shows how the authorities on the subject of Figures of Speech are the Old Critics - Chirantanas and how the ideas of the Dhvani school provide the best logical explanation of the 'essence' or 'Soul' of poetry, the soul which is the veritable 'Alankarya'. He next addresses himself to the task of

expounding the 'Alankaras' systematically and gives the Arthalankaras under the following heads:-

- A) Bhedaabhedatulya - where both difference and identity are manifest between the things compared, e.g. simile.
- B) Abheda pradhaana - where identity between the two is super-imposed, e.g. metaphor.
- C) Adhyavasaaya moola - [saadhye] where yoke fancy is prominent e.g. utpreksha.
- D) Adhyavasaaya moola - [siddha] where yoke fancy involves exclusive mention of the imagined object, e.g. Atishayukti.
- E) Gamya maana - aupama - where likeness is suggested through words e.g. Deepaka.
- i) through sentence as a whole, e.g. Prativastoopama.
- F) Bhedapradhaana - where difference is prominent e.g. Vyatireka.
- G) Vyangya moola - where beauty is due to the suggestive element of epithets, as in Samasiddhi and of puns, as in Shlesha.
- H) Virodhamoola - where contrast is the principal of beauty. e.g. Virodha. Asangati.
- I) Shrunthalabandha - where serial arrangement is striking. e.g. Saaraa. Ekavali.
- J) Tarkanyaaya moola - where the logical mode of reasoning is poetically utilized. e.g. Kaaryalapa.
- K) Vaakyanyaay amoola - where the rules of syntax are poetically utilized. e.g. Yathasankhyu.
- L) Lokanyaaya moola - where common experience is poetically utilized, e.g. Vakrokti.

Here, for the first time, the total number of sixty and odd figures of speech is brought under an intelligible scheme. It emerges from Ruyyaka's treatment that the sources of poetic beauty are mostly imagery, based on likeness or contrast, explicit or implicit, and though expressions which are themselves ordered or patterned either after the manner of the laws of rhythm, logic and syntax, or by conscious addition of the graces of speech in daily usage, such as wit and humour, irony and paradox. The element of oddity in worldly experience is also utilized to advantage by the poet in figures like 'Pratyareka'. It is clear throughout that the very measure of poetic

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Year : 3
Issue : 11
Jan-March 2014
www.chinlanresarchjournal.com

(Art, Literature, Humanity, Social Science, Commerce, Management, Law & Science Subjects)
(Indexed & Listed at : Ulrich's Periodicals Directory®), ProQuest, U.S.A.)

(Indexed & Listed at : Copernicus, Poland)
(Indexed & Listed at : Research Bib, Japan)

(International Refereed)

Pramāna

Research Journal



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Pramāna Research Journal (ISSN : 2249-2976)

Year : 3, Issue : 11 (January-March 2014) (Page No. 537-542)



Religious Rites of Women

Dr. Shrikritana H Kakhandaki
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Abstract

Most of the population living in urban area, hardly remembers the Shaka Or Samvatsara era or the Hindu months. No question, therefore, arises of remembering further, the change of tithis etc. Consequently, in urban areas a bashful virgin is hardly seen worshipping Haratalika and a newly wedded bride scarcely found observing Vatapaurnami, or Vatasavitri. The religious rites including Mangalagauri are mostly celebrated in the form of festivals, not considering the motive behind it. Consequently, the age old ritual fabric is facing acid test. The Vratas themselves are undergoing ordeals with the advent of the new era of Industrialization, and now Globalization.

Key-Words : Religious rites, Smritis, Domestic Duties, Meemansaka

Even a cursory look over the Sanskrit literature on the religious rites. viz, Vrataarka, Vratakaumudi, Vrata Chandrika etc., Makes one realize that practically all months of an year, and all tithis of a month and all days of a week are, without exception, associated with some religious rites. However, presently very few of them are found practiced and that too in rural areas. Most of the population living in urban area, hardly remembers the Shaka Or Samvatsara era or the Hindu months. No question, therefore, arises of remembering further, the change of tithis etc. Consequently, in urban areas a bashful virgin is hardly seen worshipping Haratalika and a newly wedded bride scarcely found observing Vatapaurnami, or Vatasavitri. The religious rites including Mangalagauri are mostly celebrated in the form of festivals, not considering the motive behind it. Consequently, the age old ritual fabric is facing acid test. The Vratas themselves are undergoing ordeals with the advent of the new era of Industrialization, and now Globalization

In such state of affairs, there is ray of hope for the survival of the living tradition of Vratas, religious rites or rituals from the corner of religious minded women from rural area, though that ray also sometimes becomes very weak and meek, may be, due to the powerful movement of women liberation.

Vratarka refers to the yearly vratas, to be exclusively observed by women. They are a) Udyanika b) shivapavitraka, c) Meghapuja d) Durvashtami e) Phalavirudhaka f) Jagara. Out of these last vrata viz Jagara probably referring to 'kojagari' is celebrated. Prominently by male, drinking a cup of coffee instead of that of milk, during night in pleasant moon light, in case the sky

Pramāna Quarterly Research Journal • January-March 2014

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Kakhandaki

ISSN 0974-2832

Issue-61,62 (Combined), Vol-V, Feb-March-2014

Impact Factor - 1.0060 LIT

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SHODH, SAMIKSHA AUR MUIYANKAN

ISSN 0974-2832 (Print), E-ISSN- 2320-5474, RNI RAJBIH, 2009/29954



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**VOL.V, Issue :61-62
Feb-March , 2014**

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The Atharvaveda belongs to the sage Atharva. The word *Atharva* means action like setting or stable-minded yoga. Hence the main theme of the Atharvaveda is the practice of the yoga. The significance of the life breath (*prana*) has been emphasized by the Vedas. Śaṅkara, the Rishabhācārya and the Aranyaka Upaniśads have presented a detailed analysis of the same. On account of giving more importance to the practice of yoga, comparatively more discussion has been done about the life-breath (*prana*) in the śamhitā of the Atharvaveda. It is in this Śamhitā (1.1-4) we come across the famous hymns, and a Maundakya Upaniśad is devoted to the life-breath (*prana*). In the fifteenth section (Vedānda) of the śamhitā three identical verses (1.5-17) are important from the view-point of explaining the life-breath (*prana*), the vital air going upwards (*pranapana*) and the vital air circulating through the body (*yama*). In the entire Śamhitā there are other references to the life-breath (*prana*) and the vital air referred to as downwards (*pranapana*) which are found scattered in the hymns of the different deities or connected with other subjects. The Atharvaveda has recognized the power of *prana* as the most important of all the vital airs. As the vital air rules over in the universe, so does it in the individual. If the gods depend on the vital air in the nature, so are the sense organs under its control in the body. *prāṇo vācāntī jātātā nādānāṁ* [Prāṇa Sarvam Vataśchitānam] is the proclamation of the seer Maitareya, the son of Bhruvala. It is the vital air which keeps a man alive and active.

The nature and importance of the element of Fire have been discussed in great detail in twenty six verses of the hymn to the prana sukta of the Atharvaveda. This also describes the method of the worship of the prana. The mantra to the prana is an excellent example of Atharva's scientific teachings about the prana. The nature of prana, according to the Atharvaved, can be understood well by presenting a few of the said mantras thus everything depends on the life breath. The life breath is supreme. This life breath pervades through the earth, the atmosphere and the heavens covers the earth through the sun rays, the life breath of the atmosphere reaches the earth through the

of rains and on the earth the prana prevails in the form of life breath. All beings live upon the life breath pervading through the atmosphere and the heavens. All living beings rejoice with the life breath. The same breath changes in the body of a human being in the form of life breath [prana] and the vital breath going downwards [apana]. It is the life breath which remains active in every organ and sense of the body. It is the life breath which is the remedy of all the remedies. It is on account of the life breath that all the evils disappear from the body. It is the Prana which gives one longevity. The life breath is all pervading. It is the father and protector of every body. Death, illness and strength all depend on the life breath. All the sense-organs gather strength in the life breath. All the sense-organs gather strength in association with the life breath. The good person acquires strength by controlling the life breath.

It is the life-breath which always plays in the Mamas Sanyasa of the heart. As soon as it goes out, nothing is known. The life-breath resides in different forms in the eight circles (cakras) of the body. In the mind and in the midst of the heart. It holds the body with its physical strength and keeps its secret relation with the soul with its minute power. There is neither laziness nor weariness related to the Brahman or the soul.² Hence this Sūtra describes the life-breath in detail. The life-formness³ of the Deity Vayu-

There is an eternal relationship between the inner Prana and external air (vayu). Whether the life breath is there in the atmosphere it is held by the megha, and when it passes it on to the plants and herbs by means of the rainfall, by which is strengthened the life breath of the living beings.⁸ Hence the pranavāya of the air of god vajradraśa is well known. From the description of the life breath and air in core and the same verse it is evident that the Akṣaraveda does not recognize the life breath and the air as identical, virmoḥeṣam eṣaṁ śreṇīd āstvad eṣaṁ || sūc. 6-10||[Pranāvayamairakṣaya
varābhavo varāyave abhāgavye svadabā] but gener- ally the same air is taken as the life breath. Hence, the term Vāta or Marāishva is used verily for it, virmoḥeṣam eṣaṁ śreṇīd āstvad eṣaṁ || [Pranāvayamairakṣaya
varābhavo varāyave abhāgavye svadabā] [sv
burnatāishvamān vāto ha Prana vedyam] || sūc
11.4.15||in the mantra dedicated to Śambhaśaśa
and the vital air going down again on the Arman have

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SnO₂-Surfactant Composite Films for Superior Gas Sensitivity

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Abstract— Porous Tin Oxide (SnO₂) thin films have been prepared using Chemical Spray Pyrolysis technique in conjunction with surfactant Triton X-100. The effect of surfactant on the gas sensing properties of SnO₂ have been investigated using characterization techniques, XRD, SEM, EDAX, UV-Visible spectroscopy. SnO₂-Surfactant composite films were deposited by adding Triton X-100 in step of 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, and 6% to the precursor solution of SnCl₄ in Ethanol. The results reveal the successful enhancement of gas sensitivity of SnO₂-Triton X-100 composite thin films as compared with pristine SnO₂. Films of SnO₂ with 4% Triton X-100 have exhibited maximum sensitivity for H₂S gas, whereas the films with less and more than 4% Triton X-100 has shown less sensitivity. Thus, the percentage of Triton X-100 has been optimized to achieve maximum sensitivity.

Keywords — SnO₂, -Triton X100, Gas Sensor, Spray Pyrolysis, Composite Films,

1. INTRODUCTION

The conductometric semiconducting metal oxide gas sensors constitute one of the most investigated groups of gas sensors. These sensors have attracted much attention in the field of gas sensing due to their low cost and flexibility in production and simplicity in their use. Numerous researchers have shown that the reversible interaction of the gas with the surface of the material is a characteristic of conductometric semiconducting metal oxide gas sensors. The interaction can be influenced by the natural properties of base material, surface area and micro structure of sensing layers, surface additives, and temperature. Although a good amount of work is done on metal oxide gas sensors [1], sensitivity has been attracting more attention and many efforts have been made to enhance the sensitivity and selectivity of gas sensors.

On the other hand, the composite Zn-SnO₂ sensors exhibit higher sensitivity than sensors constructed using tin oxide or zinc oxide separately, when tested under identical experimental conditions [2]. Sensors based on the two components mixed together are more

sensitive than the individual components alone suggesting a synergistic effect between the two components. In addition to the synergistic effect, heterojunction interface between two or more components also contributes to the enhancement of the composite gas sensor performance [3]. Enhancement in the sensitivity of metal oxide gas sensors have also been achieved using surface modification by noble metal particles. Noble metals are highly effective oxidation catalysts and this ability has been used to enhance the reaction on gas sensor surfaces. A wide diversity of methods, including impregnation, so-gel, sputtering and thermal evaporation have been used for introducing noble metal additives into oxide semiconductors. There have been reports for enhancement of sensitivity modified by noble metals such as Pt, Au, Pd, Ag, etc. [4,5].

In recent years there are many attempts made to stabilize and regulate the size of the nanoparticles by adding surfactants to the precursor solution. For the fast diffusion of the gases porous materials are highly beneficial. Preparation of mesoporous materials for gas sensitivity enhancement is being investigated [6]. Synthesis of mesoporous SnO₂ using an anionic surfactants as synthetic template has been reported [7]. Intrigued by the above observations and in an attempt to develop new materials for gas sensors, herein we report the synthesis of SnO₂ thin films with surfactant, Triton X-100 (TX100) and the gas sensing behavior of the deposited films has been studied for H₂S gas.

II. EXPERIMENTAL TECHNIQUES

2.1 Materials and Methods

All the chemicals used for the synthesis of SnO₂ thin films were of analytical grade and were used without further purification. Stannous chloride (SnCl₄.5H₂O) used as the precursor that was obtained from Thomas Beker, India. TX-100 [C₁₄H₂₂O(C₂H₅O)₈] is procured from Himedia Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai. Our home made chemical spray pyrolysis setup is adopted for the synthesis of SnO₂ films, the details of which is reported [8]. Here the spraying system consists of

Cost Effective Experimental Setup for Gas Sensing Applications

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Abstract: In this communication, a simple, cost effective, high temperature gas sensor setup has been designed to measure the gas sensing response of metal oxide thin films. The setup is used to measure gas sensing response of metal oxide thin films at different temperatures ranging from room temperature to about 450 °C. Importance of prepared setup lies in its easy design, compact, reliability, easy way to inject probing gas into the chamber and to carryout temperature dependent gas sensing measurements. It is tested using tin oxide thin films deposited on glass substrate using chemical spray pyrolysis technique and H₂S as the probing gas. It was found to be very sensitive even for a small amount of gas and the recorded gas response to electrical resistance change are quite reproducible. Hence here in it is proposed that the present setup is an innovative design to achieve low cost and high temperature gas sensing device.

Key words: Metal oxide, design and fabrication of gas sensor, tin oxide film, temperature dependent gas response.

I. Introduction

The major applications of gas sensors are domestic or industrial security, environmental and emission monitoring, medical and agribusiness controls, air conditioning in aero planes etc., [1]. Gas detection has become a concern after the effects of harmful gases on human health were discovered. Many analytical techniques have been developed for sensing different gases. The techniques include electrochemical sensors [3], catalytic sensors [4], Infrared sensor or IR detectors [5], FTIR based sensor [6] Gas sensors using metal oxides that have several advantageous features such as simplicity in device structure, low cost for fabrication, robustness in practical applications and adaptability to wide variety of reductive or oxidative gases. Fairly extensive studies have been carried out on this group of gas sensors. Sensors in the form of thin and thick films based on metal oxide semiconductors like tin oxide are very attractive because of its small size, simple construction, low weight, low power consumption and low cost. Tin oxide (SnO₂) has been extensively studied as gas sensing material for almost half a century. It is found to be sensitive to many gases including reducing gases and oxidizing gases. Gas sensing characteristic of SnO₂ material was proposed by Seiyama et al [7]

The working mechanism of metal oxide sensors is, when metal oxide semiconductors are exposed to oxidizing or reducing gases their resistance vary giving rise to a large and reversible signal. The detection process is known to be based on the reversible adsorption/desorption phenomena at the surface. This change in electrical conductivity is due to the adsorption of gaseous species on the surface atoms of film by a chemical reaction. The metal oxide causes the gas to dissociate into charged ions or complexes on the surface, which results in the transfer of electrons from film to gas molecules or vice versa. This property has been exploited for the detection of toxic gases.

At present the research on these gas sensors is aimed at obtaining new materials to achieve high sensitivity, a good stability and a long operating life [10]. In the present communication an innovative gas sensor setup has been designed and fabricated as low cost, reliable and method to carry out the gas sensing measurements at high temperature. The present setup is tested well for tin oxide (SnO₂) films with respect to Hydrogen Sulphide (H₂S) gas

II. Experimental technique

All the chemicals used for the synthesis of SnO₂ thin films were of analytical grade and were used without further purification. Stannous chloride SnCl₄.5H₂O used as the precursor that was obtained from Thomas Beker, India. Ethanol (C₂H₅OH) was used as the solvent for all the synthesis and is obtained from sd-fine chemicals, India. Our home made chemical spray pyrolysis setup is used for the synthesis of SnO₂ films. Here the spraying system consists of spray nozzle, air compressor and mechanical arrangement for one dimensional motion. And heating unit consists of a hot plate, thermocouple, temperature indicator and variac. Spray nozzle and hot plate with glass substrate are housed in a metallic box and the out let of the box is fitted with an exhaust fan to remove the toxic gases produced during the decomposition of spray solution. In a typical synthesis of these films, SnCl₄.5H₂O was dissolved in ethanol and stirred well for a long time and filtered using filter paper to get a clear solution. Here 0.2 M solution of SnCl₄.5H₂O was prepared in 20 ml of ethanol. The

Design and Fabrication of Low Cost and Miniaturized Setup for Gas sensor

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Abstract: In this communication, a simple and low cost gas sensor setup has been design and fabricated to measure the gas sensing response of metal oxide thin films. The setup is also extended for temperature dependent gas response by designing a micro furnace using a small resistive heating element that is easily available. Importance of prepared setup lies in its easy design, portability, reliability and low cost to carry out gas sensing measurements both at laboratory and field applications. It is tested using tin oxide thin films deposited on glass substrate using chemical spray pyrolysis. It was found to be very sensitive even for a small amount of gas and the recorded gas response to electrical resistance change are quite reproducible. Hence here in it is proposed that the present set is an innovative design to achieve low cost and portable gas sensing device.

Key words: Metal oxide, design and fabrication of gas sensor, tin oxide film, temperature dependent gas response.

I. Introduction

Gas sensors have a great influence in many important areas viz., environmental monitoring, domestic safety, air conditioning in aero planes, space crafts, gas leak detection in various domains [1]. Gas detection methods became a concern after the effects of harmful gases on human health were discovered. Chemical gas sensor is a device, which upon exposure to gaseous species or molecules alters one or more of its physical properties, such as mass, electrical conductivity, dielectric response and optoelectronic properties in a way that is possible to measure and quantify [2]. These changes deliver an electrical signal with a magnitude that is proportional to the concentration of gas under the test, which is measured as quantity of gas to which the measuring sensor is exposed.

Presently many analytical techniques are used for sensing different gases that are critically important due to various reasons. The techniques include electrochemical sensors; they function via electrodes signal when a gas is chemically absorbed on electrode surface [3], catalytic sensors; these works via catalytic oxidation/reduction [4], Infrared sensor or IR detectors; these work on the basis of absorption and emission of a small amount of energy by chemical bond due to the resonance phenomena [5], FTIR based sensor; if a gas is present in the optical path, it will interfere with the power of the light transmission between transmitter and receiver. The altered state of light helps to quantify the amount of gas present in a given volume [6]. Metal oxide film chemical sensors; here the change in the physical properties of the film upon gas exposure is measured [7]. Sensing behavior is the most important and well-known property of the metal-oxide materials. Metal oxides demonstrate high sensitivity to their chemical environment [8]. Further, these are basically wide band gap semiconductors and are more stable and hence operate in harsh chemical environments, they surpass other chemical sensors in their sensitivity, reliability, durability and ease of synthesis [9].

The working mechanism of metal oxide sensors is the variation of surface electrical conductance in the presence of a gaseous environment. This induced the change in electrical conductivity by the adsorption of gaseous species on the dangling bond at the surface film by a chemical reaction. The metal oxide causes the gas to dissociate into charged ions or complexes on the surface, which results in the transfer of electrons from film to gas molecules or vice versa. This property has been exploited and used for the detection of toxic gases. At present the research on these gas sensors is aimed at obtaining new materials to achieve high sensitivity, a good stability and a long operating life [10]. In the present communication an innovative gas sensor setup has been designed and fabricated as low cost, reliable and portable method to carry out the gas sensing measurements. The present setup tested well for tin oxide (SnO_2) films with respect to Hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) gas

II. Experimental technique

All the chemicals used for the synthesis of SnO_2 thin films were of analytical grade and were used without further purification. Stannous chloride $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ used as the precursor that was obtained from Thomas Baker, India. Ethanol ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$) was used as the solvent for all the synthesis is obtained from adfine chemicals, India. Our home made chemical spray pyrolysis setup is adopted for the synthesis of SnO_2 films.

DOI: 10.9790/4861-07233945

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Polyaniline-Copper Oxide Nano-Composites: Synthesis and Characterization

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ABSTRACT:

The polyaniline can be synthesized by oxidative polymerization of aniline. The PANI-based nano-composites can be synthesized by the method of polymerization. The oxides of copper are intrinsic p-type semiconductors with relatively small band gaps and show many attractive properties that can be utilized in a diversity of applications. This paper includes synthesis of CuO nano-particles, and the polyaniline-CuO nano-composites with five different percentages of CuO nano particles. These samples were characterized by XRD and SEM.

KEYWORDS: Polyaniline; CuO nano-materials; PANI-CuO nanocomposites

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Introduction

Materials have been very important in the history of human endeavors. One of the more important groups of materials in our lives today is *composite material*. The man made composite material, is a three-dimensional combination of at least two chemically distinct materials, with a distinct interface separating the components, created to obtain properties that cannot be achieved by any of the components acting alone¹. Nanocomposites are composites in which at least one of the phases shows dimensions in the nanometer range². These materials have been emerged as suitable alternatives to overcome limitations of micro composites and monolithic. The polymers having poly-conjugated structures and possess poor electrical conductivity but the oxidized polymers exhibit appreciable electrical conductivity³⁻⁶. Among conjugated polymers Polyaniline (PANI) is unique among the conducting and the most researched organic conducting polymer which is easy to synthesize, having fair good chemical stability and widely studied for electronic and optical applications. A number of metal and metal oxide particles have been encapsulated into the conductive polymer to form nano-composites. In the last 20 years, there has been a strong emphasis on the development of the PANI-based nanocomposites. These nano-composites exhibit the electrolytic and gas sensing properties⁷.

The oxides of copper are intrinsic p-type semiconductors with relatively small band gaps and show many attractive properties that can be utilized in a diversity of applications⁸. The PANI-CuO nano-composites exhibit unexpected hybrid properties synergistically derived from both components. In this paper, we describe the synthesis of PANI and CuO nano-composite materials by polymerization method. The prepared samples were characterized using X-ray diffraction (XRD) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM)⁹.

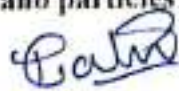
Materials and Methods

The chemicals used such as copper (II) nitrate, aniline, ammonium persulfate, ammonia solution, acetone, ethanol, and concentrated HCl were of analytical grade. The double distilled was used for the experimental work.

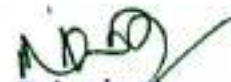
Synthesis of Polyaniline

Here we adopted oxidative polymerization of aniline. The solution of 0.5 M aniline and 0.5M ammonium persulphate was prepared in 0.5M HCl in two separate flasks. These two were mixed slowly under magnetic stirring, the colourless solution slowly turned to green. It was left for few hours without stirring to settle the powder, and then it was filtered using Bysner funnel. The dark green coloured residue in the form of paste was obtained. Finally the paste was washed with acetone to remove short chain molecules of aniline that were soluble in acetone and the paste was allowed to dry completely. The dried material was grinded to fine powder using Passel motor and the powder is known as the conducting PANI and it was kept sealed for further process.

Synthesis of CuO nano particles


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ISSN 2277-2227

THE INDIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH

(A Quarterly Review of Arts and Social Sciences)



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ISSN 2277-2227

THE INDIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH

Quarterly Review of Arts and Social Sciences)

2015
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June 2015, Vol.4, No.2

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April-June 2015,

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EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN, CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AND MEDIA IN INDIA

Gangadhar Bhat

Abstract

Empowerment of women became an important issue in recent years. Women constituting nearly 50% of population are wealth of India and contributed in almost every field. They are leading the country, making milestones, source of inspiration for many. But another reality is that though the status of women in India historically and socially a respectable one, they are struggling for their own identity. There is a systematic discrimination, exploitation and neglect of women in India. Women are subjected to various kinds of inequality, indignity and exploitation like inadequate nutrition; denial or limited access to education, property right, employment opportunity; domestic violence; dowry; sexual violence; rapes; female infanticide and feticide; crimes against women etc. In fact for empowering women the Indian constitution grants equality to women and also empowers state to adopt measures of protective discrimination in favor of women the principles of gender equality is guaranteed in preamble, fundamental rights, Directives principles and fundamental duties. Even Media is a mirror of society and plays an important role in women's empowerment. Media can create an inspiration and its reports are reflection of happenings in the society. Media has immense power to influence the masses and the revolution in information technology and communication increased further its importance. With the growing dominance of internet, blog, chat social sites, television, mobiles, the empowerment of women through providing information is not so difficult. But Indian media needs to be sensitized to gender issues and now must focus on women issues to make women empowered. The paper deals with women's issues, constitutional provisions and role of media.

Key Words- Empowerment, Media, Constitution

Introduction

In the 21st century, India is fast emerging as a global power but for half of its population, the women across the country, struggle to live life with dignity. Women are facing problems in every sphere of life whether employment, access to health care or property rights. The attention required is still not being paid to the issues that concern this section of population. Women empowerment in India is still a distant dream. There still exists a

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ISSN: 2277-9302

IJMR



Vol. IV, Issue 1 (I), April 2015

2015-3-21

International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research

NAB
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Culture For Women,



Jai Hind Education Society

MUHAMMAD ADIL SHAH RELATION WITH NAYAKS OF GINJI, THANJAVUR AND MADURA

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Introduction:

Following the partition treaty between Bijapur and Golkonda for the conquest of the Karnataka, the grand success the former had achieved in the enterprise induced Muhammad Adil Shah to effect the conquest of the Coromandel coast. This coast besides the Madras Karnataka was divided among the three Nayaks of Ginji, Thanjavur and Madura. Until 1644 these Nayaks were the vassals of Sri Ranga III of the Arvidu dynasty. For Adil Shah to implement his desire of territorial aggrandizement the opportunity came in 1645 when Sri Ranga sought Bijapur's help against the rebellion of the three Nayaks of Ginji, Thanjavur and Madura. Adil Shah immediately complied with the request and dispatched an army. When the Bijapuri army under the Mustafa Khan reached Bangalore to the help of Sri Ranga, the three Nayaks offered to Mustafa Khan their submission. This diplomacy changed the whole course of the campaign. The Nayak of Ginji sent an envoy to Mustafa Khan soliciting help against Sri Ranga. He further diverted the attention of Mustafa Khan from the invasion of Ginji by persuading him to invade Vellore for rich booty. Mustafa Khan, attacked and captured Vellore. After this dual success of the Nayak and the Khan, former further persuaded the latter to effect more conquest of the Sri Ranga's country and not to abandon the campaign abruptly. He was prevailed upon to besiege Penukonda. For this purpose the Nayak of Ginji promised to pay the Khan a sum of 20 lakhs of pagodas to meet the expenditure. The Khan readily accepted the proposal and marched to Kolar to take possession of Kokantiwara.¹ Mustafa Khan who had marched to help Sri Ranga, successfully organized the confederacy of Nayaks of Ginji, Thanjavur, Madura, Harpanhalli and Ikkeri against the determined efforts of Sri Ranga. When Ginji was invested by Mir Jumla of Golkonda, in 1648 Tirumala Nayak of Madura sought help from Muhammad Adil Shah. Mustafa Khan and Mir Jumla came to an understanding, and the latter allowed the former to take possession of Ginji. Being unaware of the Bijapur-Golkonda alliance, the Nayak of Ginji sought the assistance of Golkonda against Bijapur.² At the same time, he played dual diplomacy and offered his submission to Bijapur as well. While the investment of Ginji was in progress, the Bijapuri general, Shahji found that his troops instead of helping Tirumala Nayak of Madura, who had repented for his short-sighted policy and sought an alliance with the Bijapuris for the defence of Ginji, were actually in league with the Golkonda forces. But when Mustafa Khan and Mir Jumla came to an understanding, Tirumala could not effectively help the defence of Ginji. The demise of Mustafa Khan on 9th November 1648 and the dissensions among the Bijapuri generals prolonged the campaign against Ginji for a year. Rup Nayaks of Ginji was forced to surrender the fort to the Bijapuri general Khan Muhammad on 28th December 1649. This brought to Bijapur a vast amount of accumulated riches of the rulers of Ginji amounting to four crores of huns.³ The Bijapuri took possession of Ginji and also Tegenapatan near Cuddalore. After capturing Tegenapatan Shahji occupied Porto Novo. Flushed with the conquest of Ginji Khan Muhammad advanced into the territories of Madura and Thanjavur. Both the weak minded Nayaks of these places took shelter in the forests and allowed the Bijapuris to plunder their country. Ultimately they opened negotiations early in 1649 and submitted to Adil Shah's suzerainty. The Khan collected huge ransom from the Nayaks.⁴

Bijapur-Madura Alliance against Mysore :

In 1654 Khan Muhammad demanded tribute from Tirumala Nayak of Madura. The latter negotiated with the former an alliance against Mysore. The Nayak urged the Khan to declare war against the ruler of Mysore Kanthirava who had invaded his dominions. In compliance with this request, the Khan marched out of Vellore for Mysore. On his way he pillaged and burnt the territory of Mysore. The Bijapuris routed the Mysoreans in a battle.⁵ After this victory and considerable gain of power the Khan did not spare his own ally-

Monthly "Sabras" Hyderabad- July 2016.

Article Name Dr. Syed Sajjad Urdu Ka
Nabaga Rozgas Adeeb.

حیدرآباد فرخندہ بنیاد سے شائع ہونے والا قدیم متوازن علمی و ادبی ماہ نامہ



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ڈاکٹر سید سجاد: اردو کا نابغہ روزگار ادیب

و تدریس کو خیر باد کہا پنجاب کے اسپینٹ کیشنر کے عہدے کے لئے منتخب ہوئے لیکن انہوں نے اس عہدے پر انجمن ترقی اردو اورنگ آباد کے اسپینٹ سیکریٹری کی ملازمت کو ترجیح دی اور اورنگ آباد منتقل ہو گئے۔ لیکن ابھی درس و تدریس کے پیشے کو چھوڑے چار سال کا عرصہ گزرا بھی نہ تھا کہ دوبارہ اس پیشے سے وابستگی اختیار کی اور ۱۹۲۲ء میں عثمانیہ یونیورسٹی حیدرآباد میں اردو کے مددگار پروفیسر کی حیثیت سے منتخب کر لئے گئے۔

ڈاکٹر سید سجاد کو اپنے ملازمت کے دوران اردو کی خدمت کا ایک سہرا موقع ہاتھ آیا۔ اور انہوں نے اس موقع سے فائدہ اٹھاتے ہوئے اردو کی کافی خدمت کی ۱۹۲۵ء میں ڈاکٹر عبدالستار صدیقی کو وظیفہ حسن پر سبکدوشی کے بعد سید سجاد کا تقرر بحیثیت پروفیسر عمل میں آیا۔ پھر ۱۹۲۸ء میں پروفیسر وحید الدین سلیم کے انتقال کے بعد صدر شعبہ اردو مقرر کئے گئے۔ لیکن چند دنوں بعد مولوی عبدالحق صدر شعبہ اردو مقرر ہوئے۔ ۱۹۳۹ء میں ڈاکٹر مولوی عبدالحق کے سبکدوش ہو جانے پر دوبارہ صدر شعبہ اردو مقرر ہوئے اور ۱۹۴۸ء تک اسی عہدے پر مامور رہے جامعہ عثمانیہ میں زائد از چوبیس سال تک اپنے پیش و بہادر گراں قدر خدمات انجام دیں۔ اسی دوران دارالترجمہ کی مجلس وضع اصطلاحات کے رکن بھی رہے۔ ڈاکٹر سید سجاد کو ۱۹۳۶ء میں حکومت ہند نے کابل یونیورسٹی کے لئے لسانیات کا پروفیسر منتخب کیا لیکن ناموافق سیاسی حالات کی وجہ سے وہ کابل نہیں گئے۔

۱۹۴۸ء میں پاکستان جانے کا قصد کیا اور جامعہ عثمانیہ کی ملازمت سے استعفیٰ دیکر دہلی پہنچے۔ مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد نے جوان دنوں ہندوستان کے وزیر تعلیم تھے انہیں پاکستان جانے سے

ہماری تاریخ شاہد ہے کہ دنیا بھر میں ہر زمانے میں ایسی شخصیتیں وجود میں آتی رہی ہیں جنہوں نے اپنے کارناموں سے ادب کی دنیا میں ایک مقام بنایا اور اس زبان کے فروغ میں کارہائے نمایاں انجام دیئے۔ ان میں ایسی ہی ایک شخصیت ڈاکٹر سید سجاد ہے۔ جنہوں نے اپنی زندگی کے بچپن ۵۵ سال اردو کے بے لوث اور خاموش خدمت میں گزارے۔

ڈاکٹر سید سجاد نہ صرف ماہر لسانیات تھے بلکہ ایک صاحب طرز ادیب ایک بہترین ترجمہ نگار و مکتوب نگار بھی تھے ان کا شمار اعلیٰ اقدار کے محققین میں ہوتا ہے۔

ڈاکٹر سید سجاد کے والد کا نام خواجہ سید محمد اسماعیل دہلوی تھا۔ ان کے گھر ۱۸۹۵ء کو کوئٹہ (بلوچستان) میں ایک لڑکا تولد ہوا جس کا نام سید سجاد رکھا گیا۔ سید سجاد کی ابتدائی تعلیم و تربیت ان کے آبائی وطن دہلی میں ہوئی ۱۹۱۰ء میں سینٹ اسٹیفنس ہائی اسکول سے میٹرک کامیاب کیا۔ ۱۹۱۲ء میں اندور کالج سے انٹرمیڈیٹ میں کامیابی حاصل کی ۱۹۱۳ء میں سینٹ جانس کالج آگرے سے بی۔ اے کیا بی اے میں انہوں نے فلسفہ اور عربی بحیثیت اختیاری مضمون کے اختیار کیا۔ ۱۹۱۸ء میں الہ آباد یونیورسٹی سے فارسی میں ایم اے کیا اور بالآخر ۱۹۳۵ء میں لندن یونیورسٹی سے ”ہند آریائی فلاسفی Indo Aryan Philosophy“ کے موضوع پر مقالہ لکھ کر ڈاکٹر آف فلاسفی (Ph.D) کی ڈگری حاصل کی۔

سید سجاد نے بحیثیت مدرس اپنی ملازمت کا آغاز مسلم ہائی اسکول کانپور سے کیا کچھ عرصہ بعد اسلامیہ ہائی اسکول لکھنؤ کے ہیڈ ماسٹر متعین کئے گئے۔ ۱۹۱۸ء میں ایم اے کرنے کے بعد درس

ISSN 0973-7480

Annual Subscription Rs. 2,000/-

ORIENT
JOURNAL OF LAW AND
SOCIAL SCIENCES
(A MONTHLY JOURNAL)

VOLUME - X, ISSUE - 4

MARCH 2016

Edited, Printed and Published by
Dr. A. M. ABDUL RUB

Owned by
Dr. ABDUL RAYEES KHAN

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From :
R. K. PRINTING PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS CENTRE
12-13-103, Street No. 3, Tarnaka, Secunderabad - 500 017
Telangana State - INDIA.

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SLUM WOMEN ASSOCIATED PROBLEMS: A CASE STUDY OF VIJAYAPUR CITY IN KARNATAKA

By

Dr. Gangadhar Bhat*
Dr. Chidanand N.**

Introduction

Friedlander points out that social welfare is deeply concerned with adequate housing, only, next to food and clothing. Housing is one of the basic necessities of man, particularly for the maintenance of the family.

The article deals with influence of urbanization and population growing on the slum community of Vijayapur city of Karnataka. The slum life has not only affected developing cities of country but also developed ones. The slum community (Infrastructure) areas are substandard, high density, overcrowding, dingy houses, insanitary conditions, absence of basic amenities like water supply, drainage unrepared roads etc.

Infrastructure in terms of the basic needs such as housing, water, bathing place and toilet etc. are important factors that determine status of women in slums.

Housing:

Housing constitutes one of the basic needs of man in society. Housing standards reflects their attitudes, values and ideology of the society and nation towards human habitation.

The Harappa and Mohenzodaro civilizations have been considered as the oldest and also the highest civilizations mainly because of the kind housing they had:

Housing acquires such a significant value in human society because it is a place where man's birth, growth and death take place. It is a place where his physical personality is transformed into a social being. Housing is the place where people in general fulfill their basic domestic and personal needs of life. Physical and mental health, working efficiency, emotional security and social status are likely to be influenced by housing conditions. "Provision of good housing exercises a profound influence on the health, efficiency and social well-being of people. The need for an adequate number of dwellings which satisfy reasonable standards of comfort and hygiene and contain the essential utilities, services and amenities of community life cannot therefore be overemphasized". (Vegale 1968:416)

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ISSN Number: 2454-5813

Volume 2 Issue 4 2016

Indexed Journal

Refereed Journal

Peer Reviewed Journal



International Journal of Kannada Research



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International Journal of Kannada Research

www.kannadajournal.com

ISSN: 2454-5813
IJSIR 2016; 2(4): 79-81
© 2016 IJKS
www.kannadajournal.com
Received: 11-08-2016
Accepted: 12-09-2016

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ಪ್ರಲಯದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ

Dr. S.H. Kakhundali

ವೀರಕೆ

ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯವೇ ಹಾಗೆ. ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ? ಎಲ್ಲವೂ 'ಮೆಂಟು ಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಆತ: ಮಹಾಭಾರತದ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯವನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುವಾಗ " ಯುದ್ಧ ಹೃದ್ರ ತದನ್ಯತ್ರ, ಯುಧೇಶ್ವಾ ನ ಶುಕ್ರತೇತಾ" ಎಂಬ ವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ಉದಾಹರಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ನೋಡುವವನೂ, ಅನುಭವಿಸುವವನೂ ಅದಲ್ಲ ಈ ಮಹಾಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಣಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಹಾಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ್ದು ಈ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಾಣಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ವಿಮಾನ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ವಿಗೋಳಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಭೂಗರ್ಭಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಗಂಧು ಗರ್ಭಧರಿಸುವಿಕೆ, ಜೀವ, ಪಳೆಯುಳಿಕೆ, ಪ್ರಸಾರಣ ಹೀಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲವಿವರಿಯಲೇ ವರ್ಣನೆ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ ಪ್ರಲಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂದಹಾಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಸಮ ದಿನಾಂಕ, ತಿಂಗಳು, ವರ್ಷ ಬಂದಾಗ ಬಾಯಿಗೆ ಬಂದಂತೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದವರು ಕೆಲವರಾದರೆ, ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರು ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿಕ್ರಮಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆಯೊಂದಿಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸವಿಕರವಾಗಿ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ, ವಿಷಯದ ನಿಖರತೆ, ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ, ಖಚಿತ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ನಾವು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ ಹೋಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಕೆಂದರೆ 'ಹಿತ್ತಲ ಗದ ಮುದ್ದಲ್ಲ'. ಭಾಷಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಮಾತು ಮೌಢ್ಯ, ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಬೇಕು, ವಿವೇಚನೆಯ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ವಿಚ್ಛೇದನೆಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾಧಾರಿತ. ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಸಂಬಂಧಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಹ ಎಂಬ ಅಂಶವಿತ್ತಾದರಿದ್ದು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಲಯದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಏನು ? ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ? ಮುಂಚಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಹುಡುಕುತ್ತ ಹೋದರೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳ ವಿಚಾರನೆಯೇ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮನುಷ್ಯ, ಮಹಾಭಾರತ, ಭಾಗವತ, ವಿಷ್ಣುಪುರಾಣ, ಹರಿವಂಶ ಪುರಾಣ, ಅನೇಕ ದಾಸಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಮೂಲ, ಪದ ಪದ್ಯಗಳು ಈ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿರುವ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳ ಸಾರವೇ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ - ಪ್ರಲಯದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ" ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಲಯ ಪದದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ -ಪ್ರಲಯ ಎಂಬ ಪದವು ಪ್ರ ಉಪನಿಷದದ ಕೂಡಿದ ರೀತಿ ಶ್ವೇತೇ ಎಂಬ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಆತ್ಮ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯ ಬಂದು 'ಪ್ರಲಯ'ಎಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಅರ್ಥ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ನಾಶದ ಕಾಲ, ಕಲ್ಪದ ಕೊನೆಯ ಕಾಲ.

ಕಲ್ಪವೆಂದರೆ ಚತುರ್ಮುಖ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮದೇವರ ಒಂದು ಹಗಲಿನ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ 'ಕಲ್ಪ'ವೆಂದು ಹೆಸರು. ಚಾಂದ್ರಮಾನದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮನುವುಗೆ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಾದರೆ, ಪಿತೃದೇವತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಅಹೋರಾತ್ರ (24 ತಾಸು) ಅಮಾವಾಸ್ಯೆ ಪಿತೃದೇವತೆಗಳ ಹಗಲು. ಮನುಷ್ಯ ರಾತ್ರಿ, ಸೌರಮಾನದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮನುವುಗೆ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷವಾದರೆ ದೇವತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಅಹೋರಾತ್ರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. (ಒಂದುದಿನ) ಉತ್ತರಾಯಣ ದೇವತೆಗಳ ಹಗಲು. ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಯಣದೇ ರಾತ್ರಿ, ಇಂತಹ ದೇವಮಾನದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ವರ್ಷಗಳು (12,000) ಮುಗಿಯುವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ದೇವಯುಗ ಅಥವಾ ಮನುವುಗೆ ಒಂದು ಚತುರ್ಮುಖವಾಗುವುದು.

ಒಂದು ಚತುರ್ಮುಖಕ್ಕೆ 43, 20, 000 ಸೌರ ವರ್ಷಗಳು. ಇವು ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ಬಾರಿ ತಿರುಗಿದಾಗ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹಗಲು. ರಾತ್ರಿಯೂ ಇವು ಪ್ರಮಾಣವುಳ್ಳದ್ದು. ಹಗಲೂ ರಾತ್ರಿಯೂ ಸೇರಿ 864, 10, 10, 000 ಸೌರ ವರ್ಷಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ ಒಂದೊಂದು ರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಲಯ ನಡೆಯುವುದು.

ಚತುರ್ಮುಖ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ ಒಂದು ಹಗಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪದಿಪಾಲ್ಪ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಂದ್ರಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪದಿಪಾಲ್ಪ ಮುಂದೆ ಮನುಗಳೂ ರಾಕ್ಷಸರೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ

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ISSN: 2455-2186
Impact Factor (RIIF): 5.32

International Journal of English Research

Volume 2

Issue 5

Sep-Oct

2016

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International Journal of English Research

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Vol 2 Issue 5 2016

www.englishresearchjournal.com



Kamadhenu Mahatvam: (Importance of Panchagavyas)

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Abstract

The Cow is the Centre of our Attention. Our Mother Cow is treated as mother in India as it bestows life milk to the public and inevitable aid in essential agricultural operations. Apart from that cow is a pious symbol of great Indian religious culture that has gained universal fame. During the Vedic age, truth and wisdom were the two fundamental concepts of Dharma. Devotion to the cow is but a part of attaining these. Maharshi Bharadwaja has this to say about the Gosukta in Rigveda: *Cows are our wealth. To me, cows are like Indra and other gods. The cow is the first gulp of Somarasa. I love with all my heart and mind, the cow, Indra's representative.*

The literal and spiritual meanings of the cow are contained together in the mantra. In literature of the later day, the puranas, the smritis, and the dharmastras, devotion to the cow has been explicitly demonstrated. Killing a cow was seen as a great sin. In the first mantra of Gosukta in Atharvaveda, in ancient literature of India, in the Astadhyayi of Panini, land for the cows to move about was mentioned along with agricultural land. Cattle used to be the measure of estimating the prosperity of any nation. During the age of Smritis, panchagavya was very much in vogue. It was deemed to be a holy prasada. The life history of Gopalakrishna made an indelible impact on Indian values. In Sikh, Jain and Buddhist works, mercy and nonviolence to all living creation, have been advocated. Rishabhadeva is no other than Adinatha, the parabrahman. On the coins obtained from Indus valley and Harappa, we find the image of Rishabha. The Samaveda says "sada gavalah suchayo viswadhayasa" 'sarve janah sukhino bhavanthu' (all must live happily, in good health, and good cheer) would be beyond their comprehension.

Conclusion: Today's society ignores the cow-mother who showers wealth and prosperity. Governments do not bother. The greedy indulge in cow slaughter as a political game. Rivers of blood of the cow mother flow in a glorious country where once rivers of milk flowed. She takes pity on the ignorance and folly of her own people who mock at her. Still, the mother is not angry. Cow's urine described in Charaka, Susruta Samhita and many ancient works is very useful in treating and curing diseases. So we should describe the cow as a mobile hospital.

Allopathy may be resorted to in cases of emergency. Treatment with cow's urine is however comprehensive in its ability to treat diseases. Such a treatment is complete treatment. The molecular and microscopic effects on the cell are yet to be investigated into. Many more clinical studies have to be made. Go rakshati rakshita

Keywords: go ksheera, go dadhi, go takra, go ghruta, go mootra, go mayam, etc.

Introduction

While we live in an age dominated by economic concerns, issues based on geography, caste, language, politics and society are also very significant in strengthening the country. Not only that. Religious and cultural unity gains even a greater degree of importance. In this monograph, it would be appropriate to examine, though briefly, the religious and cultural values of the cow, while elaborating the efficacy of the cow from a financial point of view. Though the modern man spends a utilitarian life, at one stage or the other in his life, at the outset, the middle or the end, there is a possibility that he might respond to the effect of religion and culture. Cow is treated as mother in India as it bestows life milk to the public and inevitable aid in essential agricultural operations. Apart from that cow is a pious symbol of great Indian religious culture that has gained universal fame.

The Cow is the Centre of our Attention, our Mother
During the Vedic age, truth and wisdom were the two fundamental concepts of Dharma. Devotion to the cow is but a

part of attaining these. Maharshi Bharadwaja has this to say about the Gosukta in Rigveda:

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Int 2016 3.3.3
Volume - V, Issue - VIII
October - December, 2016

ISSN : 2278 - 4497

QIF : 6.89 (CARS)

<http://www.researchjournals.in>

Thomson Reuters Researcher ID: B-9682-2016

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Quest International Multidisciplinary Research Journal
ISSN: 2278 - 4497
Vol - V, Issue - VIII, Oct - Dec, 2016
Available Online at <http://www.researchjournals.in>
Quality Impact Factor: 6.89 (CARS)
Thomson Reuters Researcher ID: B-9682-2016

PURUSHARTHA'S IN DVAITA VEDANTA.

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Purusartha

Purusartha is the supreme value or ideal to be pursued and realized by the finite self. Dvaita conceives of moksa, liberation as the ultimate perfection of life, the final goal to be attained. It advocates the renunciation of lower ends such as kama, artha and even dharma. Moksa signifies emancipation from all the afflictions of life.

Dvaita upholds the continuance of conscious individuality as necessary for the attainment of supreme self-consummation that moksa is. According to it, moksa must be the fulfillment of conscious individuality in the attainment of the positive experience of eternal joy. All the schools of Vedanta contend that joy, infinite and eternal, is to be found only in the Brahman. To make possible this positive aspect of moksa, the finite self must integrate with the Brahman, the sole repository of bliss. In a way this integration is there as an eternal metaphysical fact, but the finite self must attune itself in its consciousness and life to the Brahman. What is required is integration in consciousness. For Dvaita, the integration cannot mean the merger of the individual self into the universal self, shedding its specific personality. It can only mean its absorption in the experience of the Brahman with full recognition of its utter dependence on that Soul of souls. It is union without self-extinction, by way of experience, conformity in will and a life of blissful sub-ordination. Ultimate surrender to the Supreme is the highest exultation and the pinnacle of joy. It is an enfoldment of the inherent nature of the individual in the commanding presence of God, and that constitutes the ananda of the summum bonum.

The main aspects of moksa, the state of its attainment is mukti, are, therefore, a total and final cessation of afflictions; an emancipation from the blending and binding imprisonment in matter brought about by karma; an enfoldment of what constitutes the essence of the individual self, a self-finding rather than a self-annihilation; an enfoldment in and through the joyful presence and vision of God; and a rapturous exercise of the rightful role of dependence and subservience to Him. These aspects are common to all theistic and bhakti schools of Vedanta including Dvaita. Madhva recognizes the four kinds of mukti, namely, Salokya, Sarupya, Samipya and Sayujya. Madhva uses this classification of attaining mukti as one of the many arguments in favor of his thesis of gradation of intrinsic bliss, anandataratamya among souls in moksa.

As Dvaita conforms to the doctrine of inherent hierarchy of souls corresponding to different grades of natural capacity, it contends that their fulfillment of the means of moksa is bound to be of varied levels. As such, the end attained by them in moksa by way of comprehension and joy is bound to be of corresponding grades and levels. There is a natural continuity and consistency between intrinsic

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Research Journal of Samskritam and Samskriti

Volume 3 | Issue 3 | April, 2016

ISSN: 2348-1102

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Vamachararthha Apitva
श्रुतिशोभा - २०१६ Lokahitaiya

अथर्ववेदीयमन्त्राः न वामाचारार्थे, अपितु लोकहितायैव।

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अदुःखमितरत्सर्वं जीवा एवतु दुःखिनः।

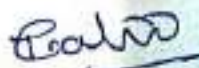
तेषां दुःखप्रहाणाय श्रुतिरेषा प्रवर्तते॥

संस्कृतसाहित्ये वेदानां स्थानं सर्वोपरि वर्तते। भारते धर्मव्यवस्था
वेदायत्तैव। वेदो धर्मनिरूपणे स्वतन्त्रभावेन प्रमाणम्। स्मृत्यादयस्तु
तन्मूलकतया। श्रुतिस्मृत्योर्विरोधे श्रुतिरेव गरीयसी। न केवलं धर्ममूलतयैव
वेदाः समादृताः अपि तु विश्वस्मिन् सर्वप्राचीनग्रन्थतयापि। प्राचीनानि
धर्मसमाजव्यवहारप्रभृतीनि वस्तुजातानि बोधयितुं श्रुतय एव क्षमन्ते।

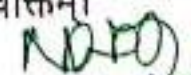
विद्यन्ते धर्मादयः पुरुषार्था येस्ते वेदाः इति बृहत्प्रातिशाख्यम्।
सायणस्तु अपौरुषेयं वाक्यं वेद इत्याह। इष्टप्रात्यनिष्टपरिहारयोः
अलोकिकमुपायं यो वेदयति स वेद इति भाष्यभूमिकायामुक्तम्।

प्रत्यक्षेणानुमित्या वा यस्तूपायो न विद्यते।

एनं विदन्ति वेदेन तस्माद् वेदस्य वेदता॥ एवं प्रमाणमपि तत्रैवोक्तम्।


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ISSN Number: 2454-5813

Volume 2 Issue 4 2016

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ISSN: 2454-5813
IJSR 2016; 2(4): 01-05
© 2016 IJSR
www.kannadajournal.com
Received: 01-06-2016
Accepted: 02-09-2016

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ಸುಭಾಷಿತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನ ದರ್ಶನ.

Dr Shreekrishna. H Kakhandaki

" ಪೃಥಿವ್ಯಾಂ ತ್ರಿಣಿ ರತ್ನಾನಿ ಜಲಂ ಅನ್ನಂ ಸುಭಾಷಿತಂ |
ಮೂಢಾಃ ಪಾಪಾಣಿ ಖಂಡೇಷು ರತ್ನ ಸಂಜ್ಞಾ ವಿಧೀಯತೆ" ಮತ್ತು
ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಾ ಮೂನ ಮುಖೇ ಜಾತಾ ರಕ್ತರಾ ಜ ದಿವಂ ಗತಾ -

ಈ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಅತ್ಯದ್ಭುತ ರತ್ನಗಳೆಂದರೆ ನೀರು, ಅನ್ನ ಸುಭಾಷಿತ. ಸುಭಾಷಿತದ ಮುಂದೆ ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸತ್ಕರಣೆಯೇ ತಲೆಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ಎಂಬ ಸುಡುಗಳು ಈ ಸುಭಾಷಿತದ ಮಹಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸುಭಾಷಿತಗಳು ಇಂದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ವೈದಿಕವಾದ್ಯದಿಂದ ದಾರಿದ್ರ್ಯದಿಂದ ದೂರವಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಗುರಿ ಮಾನವನನ್ನು ಸರಿ ಪಥಕ್ಕೆ ಹಚ್ಚಿ ಪುರುಷಾರ್ಥ ಸಾಧಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ದಿನನಿತ್ಯದ ಸುಲಭ ದೃಷ್ಟಾಂತಗಳೇ ಈ ಸುಭಾಷಿತಗಳಾಗಿ ಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಮನ ಮುಟ್ಟುತ್ತವೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿಯೇ ರವೀಂದ್ರನಾಥ ಟ್ಯಾಗೋರರು 'ವಿಷಮ' ಪಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿವೇಕದ ಗುಳಿಗೆಗಳು ಎಂದಿರುವುದು ಸಮಂಜಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿಷವಿಹಾರಗಳು ಬದಲಾದರೂ ಹಿತವಾದ ನೀರಿನಿರೂಪಿಸುವ ಗುರಿ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿಲ್ಲ.

ಪ್ರತಿಯು 'ಅನೋ ಭವ್ಯಾ ಕೃತವೋ ಯಿತು ವಿಶ್ವತಃ = ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆಯಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ನಮಗೆ ಬರಲಿ. ಭದ್ರಂ ನೋ ಅಪಿ ವಾತಾಯಿ ನಮಃ ನಮ್ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಚಿಂತಿಸಲಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳು ನಾಂದಿಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ಮಾದರಿಯ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು 'ಕಾಂತಾಸಮ್ಮಿತ' ಎನ್ನ ಬಹುದು. ವಿಕೇಂದರ ನಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪಿಸುಮಾತಿನಂತೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವಪೂರ್ಣವೂ ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸುರೂಪವೂ ಆಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ, ಹೃದಯಾಂತ ರಾಳಕ್ಕೆ ತಟ್ಟುತ್ತದೆ.

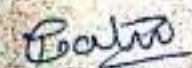
ಈ ಪದದ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯವನ್ನು "ಸುಷ್ಪು ಅಥವಾ ಶೋಭನಂ ಭಾಷಿತಂ ಸುಭಾಷಿತಂ" ಎಂದು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಈ ಸುಭಾಷಿತಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುದುಸ್ತಿ ಕರ್ಣಾಮೃತ, ಸುಭಾನಿಧಿ, ಶಾರ್ಙ್ಗಧರಪದ್ಯತಿ, ರತ್ನಭಂಡಾಗಾರ, ಎಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ತ್ರಿಶತೀ ರಚಿಸಿದ ಭತ್ಯಾಪರಿಯಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಮಾಪ್ತಿಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ತ್ರಿಶತೀ ಎಂದರೆ ತೃಂಗಾರ, ಪೈರಾಗ್ಯ, ನೀತಿ ಗಳ ನೂರಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಶ್ಲೋಕಸಂಗ್ರಹಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ - "ವಿದ್ಯೆಯಿಲ್ಲದವನು ಹದ್ದಿಗಿಂತ ಕೆಡೆ" ಎಂಬ ಗಾದೆಮಾತು 'ವಿದ್ಯಾವಿಹೀನಃ ಪಶುಃ ಸಮಾನಃ' ಎಂಬ ಮಾತಿನಿಂದ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತೊಂದೆಡೆ - ಕಲೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಸಂಗೀತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಯಿಲ್ಲದವನ ಬದುಕು ಪಶುವಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಕೆಡೆ.

"ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಗೀತ ಕಲಾವಿಹೀನಃ ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ ಪಶುಃ ಪುಚ್ಛವಿಷಾಣ ಹೀನಃ
ತ್ಯಾಂ ನ ಪಾದನ್ಯಪಿ ಜೀವಮಾನಃ ತದ್ಭಾಗದೇಯಂ ಪರಮಂ ಪಶೂನಾಮ್" |

ಪಶುವಂತಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಹುಲ್ಲು ತಿನ್ನುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದೇ ನಿಜವಾದ ಪಶುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಧಾನವಂತೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಯಾರು ವಿದ್ಯೆ, ತಪಸ್ಸು, ದಾನ, ಜ್ಞಾನ, ಶೀಲ, ಧರ್ಮ, ಗುಣ ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅವರು ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಭಾರ, ಅನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ದಂಡರಾಗಿ, ನಾಡಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೃಗಗಳಂತೆ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾನೆ ಭತ್ಯಾಪರಿ.

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ISSN Number: 2454-5817

Volume 2 Issue 3 2016

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International Journal of Kannada Research



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Dr. NH Kakhandak

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ഭൂമിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടെ എല്ലാ ജീവിജാലങ്ങളും സമൃദ്ധമായി കണ്ടു
പോകുന്നതിനായി നിലവിലുള്ള സാമ്പത്തിക-സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യകൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ച്
അവയെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുക.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪರಂಪರೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು

செய்து, மறு கொள்வனவு செய்யப்படுகிறது. (11.11.11)

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ಹಾಗೆ ಸಹ, ಅನುಭವದಿಂದಲೂ ಮನಗಾಣಿಸಿ ನಿರ್ದೋಷವಿಲ್ಲದ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯವು, ಅಮರವು, ಅನಿರ್ಮಲವು, ಸರ್ವವಿಧವುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಆ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಅಪೂರ್ವ ಒಂದುಮನದಿಂದ ಹೀಗೂ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಬಹುದು. ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮುಕ್ತವಾದಂತೆ-ಮೂಲ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ-ಹೀಗೆ ಒಂದುಮನದಿಂದಲೂ, ಮನಗಾಣಿಸಬಹುದು.

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ISSN Number: 2454-5813

Volume 2 Issue 4 2016

Indexed Journal

Refereed Journal

Peer Reviewed Journal

International Journal of Kannada Research



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Vol 2 Issue 4 2016

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International Journal of Kannada Research

www.kannadajournal.com

ISSN: 2454-5813
IJSR 2016; 2(4): 162-164
© 2016 IJSR
www.kannadajournal.com
Received: 28-08-2016
Accepted: 29-09-2016

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Dr. SII Kakhandaki

ಮೀರಿಕೆ

ಒಂದು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸವನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿದಾಗ ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಘಟ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹನ್ನೆರಡನೆ ಶತಮಾನದ ಶಿವರಾಯರ "ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಯುಗ" ಒಂದಾದರೆ, ಮತ್ತೊಂದು "ದಾಸಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಯುಗ". ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಹದಿನೈದನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಿಂದ ಹರಿದು ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ದಾಸ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಯುಗ ಸುವರ್ಣಯುಗವೆಂದರೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಗಬಹುದು. ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಕವಾದ ಜೀವನ ತತ್ವವನ್ನು, ಅದರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಶಿಲುಪಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿದವರು ಶರಣರು ಮತ್ತು ದಾಸರು. ಈ ದಾಸ ಪಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ "ಕನಕದಾಸರ" ಹೆಸರು ವೈಷ್ಣವ ಭಕ್ತಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪುಷ್ಟಗೊಳಿಸಿದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ರಗಣ್ಯರಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕನಕದಾಸರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕೇವಲ ಭಕ್ತಪಂಥವನ್ನಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ನಡುಗನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು, ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಭಕ್ತಿಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಾಗಲಿ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದಾಗಲಿ ಅವಲೋಕನಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಿತ್ರವಿದೆ. ಕೀರ್ತನೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಪರಿಭಕ್ತಿಯ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಸಾರವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೀರ್ತನೆಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವಾಗ ಕನಕದಾಸರು ಕಾವ್ಯಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಿಡುವ ಗಮನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರೂ ಕಾವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ವಳಗದ ಕೈ ಅವರದಾದುದರಿಂದ ಅವರ ಕೀರ್ತನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾವ್ಯಗುಣ ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿಯೇ ಅಧಿಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರ ಕೀರ್ತನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರಾಳವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವ ಪುರಾಣ ಕಥನ ದಶಾವತಾರದ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಕನಕದಾಸರನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ ಅಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಒಂದಂಶವನ್ನು ಪೂರಾಣದ ಚಿತ್ರಣಗಳೇ ನೆರವಾಗಿ ಪೋಷಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವೆ. ದೈನ್ಯ, ಅಕ್ಷೇಪ, ನಿಂದಾಸ್ತುತಿ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರೇ ಹೀಗೆ ಕೀರ್ತನೆಯ ಮುಖವನ್ನು ಬೇರಾರೂ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಹವ್ಯಾಸದಿಂದಲೇ ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಭಾಷೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಕನಕ ದಾಸರ ಕೀರ್ತನೆಗಳು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿವೆ. ಪ್ರೌಢಕಾವ್ಯ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಕಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಒಡ್ಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಎನ್ನೋ ಕನಕದಾಸರ ಕೀರ್ತನೆಗಳ ಭಾಷೆ ಅನೇಕವೇಳೆ ಗ್ರಾಂಥಿಕ ಜಗುವಿನಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಂಟಪ ಸರಳವಾಗಿ ಇರಬೇಕಾದ ಉಪದೇಶ ವರದಾದ ಕೀರ್ತನೆಯ ಭಾಷೆಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದುಂಟು. ಉದಾ-

* ಭರ್ಮೇಂದ್ರಿಯಕ್ಕೆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಸಿಪಡಲೊಲ್ಲೆ ದು |
ಭರ್ಮೇಂದ್ರಿಯಕೆ ಕಾಲ ಕೆದುರುಕಿಹೆ ಮರುಳೆ".

ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುವ ನೀತಿ ಬೋಧಕವಾದ ಕೀರ್ತನೆಯ ಪದ್ಯ ಹೀಗಿದೆ -

ಕತಕಹತ್ತ ಲಕ್ಷ ಮಾರೆಯ ಗೋ
ಪ್ರಕರದ ಬೆಳಗಲುಮುಕ ನಿಳಯದಿ ಭಾಗ
ವಕ ಗೀತನ್ನತ್ತಗಳ ಕೇಳದೇಕಾದಕಿ
ಪ್ರತ ಮಾಗದದಿ ನೀ ನಿಮ ನಿತ್ತಗಿವೆ
ಕೃತಕಮಯ ಮಣ್ಣಾಗನೆಯರರ್ಥಗೆ ಮನೋ
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ISSN Number: 2454-5813

Volume 2 Issue 3 2016

Indexed Journal

Refereed Journal

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3-3-2016

International Journal of Kannada Research




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International Journal of Kannada Research

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Vol 2 Issue 3 2016

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www.kannadajournal.com



ISSN: 2455-5813
USR 2016; 2(3): 168-170
© 2016 IJKR
www.kannadajournal.com
Received: 29-05-2016
Accepted: 30-06-2016

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International Journal of Kannada Research

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ವೈದಿಕ ವಾಙ್ಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯದ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ

Dr Shreekrishna, H Kakhandaki



ಹೀರಿಕೆ - "ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆ ದೈ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ: ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಸ್ತಥಾ" ಎಂಬ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖವು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಭಾಷೆ ಭರತೀಯರ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ಸಂಕೇತವಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು ಪುರುಷಾರ್ಥಸಾಧನೆಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿವೆ. ಧರ್ಮವು ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಾರ ಭೂತವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸಕಲ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒತ್ತಪ್ಪಣೆತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೋಕ್ಷವು ಜೀವನದ ಪರಮ ಧೈಯವಾಗಿದೆ, ಮಧ್ಯವರ್ತಿಯವ ಅರ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಮಗಳು ನ್ಯಾಯಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಧರ್ಮದ ತಳಪದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒದುಕು ನಡೆಸಿ, ಅದರಿಂದ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದ ಅರ್ಥ= ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಕಾಮ=ಸಂಕಲ್ಪ= ಬಯಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡಬೇಕೆಂದಾಗ ಮೋಕ್ಷವು ಸುಲಭ ಸಾಧನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಧರ್ಮಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗಲು ಯಾವುದೂ ದರೂ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ದ್ರವ್ಯವೇ ಅರ್ಥ. ಈ ಅರ್ಥವು ಧನ, ಭಾಸ್ಕ, ಭೂಮಿ, ಪದ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯವು ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯವೆಂದರೆ - ಕ್ರಯ ವಿಕ್ರಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ. ಕೃಷಿ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ, ಬದ್ಧಿವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಕವಾಗಿವೆ.

ಕೃಷಿವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆಂದು ಪಾಡುಪಾಲ್ಕುಂ ಖಸಿದಂ ಚ || ವಾಸಿಷ್ಠ ಧರ್ಮಸೂತ್ರ 4/57/8.

ವೈದಿಕ ವಾಙ್ಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ - ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸವು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನವಾದುದು. ದ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ, ಸ್ವತ್ತಿಗಳಿಂದಾರಂಭಿಸಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಕೃತಿಗಳವರೆಗೂ ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಭೂಯಿಸಾ ವಸ್ತುಮುಚರತ ಕನೀಯೋಽವಿಕ್ರೀತೋ ಅಕಾನಿಷಂ ಪುನರ್ಯುಜ ||
ಸ ಭೂಯಿಸಾ ಕನೀಯೋ ದಿನಾ ದಕ್ಷಾ ವಿರುದ್ಧಿ ಚ ವಾಣಿಮ್ || ಮಗ್ಗೇದ 4/3/12.

ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುವವನು ತನ್ನ ಆಕುರದಿಂದಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಆಪ್ತನಿಂದಾಗಲಿ, ಬಹಳ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಪದಾರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಪಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಮಾರಿ, ನಂತರ ತಿರುವಳಿಕೆ ಬಂದು ಮೀರಿಸಿದವನ ಬಳಗಿಬಂದು ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನು ಆಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಾಗ, ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ನಿಷ್ಕರ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ವಿಕೇಂದರ ಕೊಂಡವನು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯವನ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಪಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟನು? ಮಗ್ಗೇದದ ಈ ಮಂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಕ್ರಯದ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖವಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದೆ ಅಭಿವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಮಂತ್ರವು ಹೀಗೆ ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತದೆ -

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ಇದು ದಶಧರ್ಮಮೇಂದ್ರ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಕೆ ಧನುಃ ||
ಯದಾ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಂ ಏಂಘನದರ್ಶನಂ ತು ಪುನರ್ದರತಾ ಮಗ್ಗೇದ 4/3/4
ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿ ಇಂದ್ರವೆಂಬ ಬಹುಮೂಲ್ಯದ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ಹತ್ತು ಗೌಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡರೂ, ಆ ವಸ್ತುವಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಪಮೌಲ್ಯವೇ ಸರಿ. ವಾಮದೇವ ಕೊಂಡವನಿಗೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ -ಈ ಇಂದ್ರವೆಂಬ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಈ ಮೊದಲೇ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಈಗ ವೃತ್ತ ವರ್ಧನದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ಎಂದು. ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಲ್ಲ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಯುವ ಸಂಗತಿಯಿಂದ ವಸ್ತು ವಿವಿಧವಾಗಿವೆ

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EDITORIAL

"The greatest enemy of knowledge is not ignorance; it is the illusion of knowledge" - Stephen Hawking

Knowledge is given great importance in our society from ancient period. Knowledgeable person was considered godly and enjoyed a special place in the society. Discoveries and inventions had made man to explore tools to code and preserve the experiences for coming generations. Man had depended from rock to bone, from leaf to paper, and microfiche to drives to store the knowledge that he acquired over a long period of time. We had lost tremendous volume of traditional knowledge by the time we developed latest technologies to preserve the information. Moreover, medieval warfare to conquer territories had also lead to the burning of treasure trove of valuable books and manuscripts.

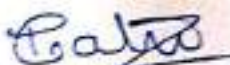
Knowledge Management (KM) is one of the widely used management methods of the present time to code and decode intangible knowledge asset and ignorance, and lack of understanding remain major issues in utilizing the techniques to convert knowledge into wealth. Lack of trained people, for efficient mining and tapping of the experience or tacit knowledge, is still the curse of the industry. Further, congenital nature of fear of losing importance makes the job of knowledge tapping worker harder and harder.

Globally, economic system is falling apart and the year 2015 had witnessed the melting down of many of the national economies. Bureaucratic claim of our country to be one of the largest stable and booming economies in the world is being highly criticized for the volume and magnitude of country's output, comparing to the output of other developed nations. Nevertheless, we can overcome this global financial recession and economic collapse with the help of the tapped and coded implicit knowledge, converting knowledge into wealth.

The journal has received numerous articles from almost all parts of the country for the present issue of Journal of Knowledge & Communication Management (JKCM) Vol.6 No.1. Among all the received papers, seven papers have been selected after judicious scrutiny.

The article titled '*Web-Based Information Retrieval Pattern of Doctoral Students in Universities in Kerala*' tries to understand the web-based information retrieval pattern of the doctoral students in universities in Kerala. The study brings out that E-mail, WWW and Wikis are the most widely used Internet services by the students in Kerala. However, the study lists out certain constraints in information retrieval like Lack of full-text e-resources, lack of full-fledged Internet connection and lack of awareness on advanced search methods and techniques, etc.

The article titled '*Indo-Pak Relations in the Backdrop of a 'Friendly Gesture' and an Attack: Framing Analysis of Indian and Pakistani Press Coverage*' analyses the news coverage of Modi's stop-over in Pakistan and the attack on the Pathankot airbase in India. This article attempts to ascertain the dominant frames and the difference in framing of the same issue in 'Times of India' and 'The News International'. Possible explanations for the likely highlighting of certain frames by a newspaper have been specified, and consequences of differences in framing of the same issue have also been discussed here.



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Journal of Knowledge and Communication Management (JKCM)

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Study of Collection Development and Services in Women's College Libraries Affiliated to Karnataka State Women's University, Vijayapur

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the usage of collection development and services in Women's College Libraries affiliated to Karnataka State Women's University, Vijayapur, Karnataka, India. Here 85 questionnaires were distributed to the suitably selected librarians from the women's college libraries. Out of these, 58 (68.24%) questionnaires were returned and used for this study. The present study demonstrates and elaborates the various aspects of collection development and its services by women colleges libraries, statement showing the document collections, i.e., books, journals and journals subscription, non-book materials, opinion considered by the college while purchase of books, gifted books to the libraries, library automation software, and its services, and library and information networks. The article also highlights user's awareness about different types of services. Findings and suggestions of the study are given at the end of the article.

Keywords: Collection development, Organisations, Services, Women's Colleges' Libraries, Karnataka State Women's University, Vijayapur, India

INTRODUCTION

Library is a collection of materials organised to provide physical, bibliographic and intellectual access to a target group, with a staff that is trained to provide sciences and programs related to the information needs of the target group (Heartsill, 1983). The Library of today is more than a building or a room in which books are kept. The contents of a modern library are diverse and

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Polyaniline-Tin Oxide Nanocomposites : Synthesis and Characterization

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Abstract: Tin Oxide (SnO_2) nanoparticles have been synthesized by co-precipitation method. Aniline polymerized in the suspension of SnO_2 . Ammonium per sulphate was used as oxidizing reagent to form organic - Inorganic nanocomposite materials. By this way SnO_2 nanoparticles were embedded in PANI matrix. XRD analysis was used to study the structure and estimate the size of the particles in the as synthesized powders. Scanning electron microscopy was used to study the morphology of composite materials. SEM images reveal that the as synthesized powders contain spherical particles and SnO_2 was uniformly mixed within PANI matrix. As synthesized PANI - SnO_2 nanocomposites have been tested for Gas sensing applications

Keywords: Co-precipitation, Tin Oxide nanoparticles, SnO_2 -PANI nanocomposites.

I. Introduction

Recently conducting polymers have attracted much attention due to high electrical conductivity, ease of preparation, good environmental stability, and wide variety of applications. Most widely studied conducting polymers are polyaniline, polypyrrole, polythiophene etc. Polyaniline composites with inorganic fillers have found a wide applications in electronics and electrical engineering due to their properties. Organic and inorganic hybrid material nanocomposites are particularly in demand in micro electronics[1-3]. They possess sensitivity to light and various gases and exhibit catalytic activity[4-5]. Polyaniline nanocomposite materials containing tin oxide are catalysts for oxidation of methanol[6] and have been used as gas sensors[7]. They have also been used in nonlinear optics and electro chemistry[8,9]. No sufficient work has been done in the synthesis of nanocomposites material of PANI- SnO_2 . There is a need for the development of methods to synthesize PANI- SnO_2 nanocomposites, particularly polymerization of aniline in the suspension of target size filler powders[10].

The fundamental process of doping depends upon geometric parameters such as bond length and bond angle. The charge is localized over the several repeating units. Conducting polymers have been found suitable for micro electronic device fabrication due to their excellent electric characteristics and ease of processability. Among these polymers polyaniline has emerged as promising candidate with great potential for practical uses such as light emitting diode, transparent electrodes, corrosion protection of metals, gas sensors and humidity sensors etc., Polyaniline exists in a variety of protonation and oxidation forms. The most important form of polyaniline is green protonated emeraldine, produced by oxidation polymerization of aniline in aqueous acids. It is electrically conducting due the presence of cation radicals in its structure. The positive charge on aniline units is balanced by negatively charged chloride anions[11].

Tin oxide is widely used and studied n-type semiconductor with wide band gap and crystalline structure. Studies have been carried out on tin oxide based gas sensors, dye sensitized solar cells optical devices, optoelectronic devices and hybrid microelectronic devices. The compound has lately also been identified as possible electrode material for lithium cells and photo catalysis. With properties such as transparency in semi conductivity it is an oxide of great interest from the technological point of view for white pigment for conducting coatings. Tin oxide nanoparticles are synthesized through different chemical routes such as co-precipitation, hydrothermal, sol gel, sonochemical polymer, precursor method among others.

However PANI is not as sensitive as metal oxides towards gas species and poor solvability in organic solvents limits its applications, but it is suitable as a matrix for preparation of conducting polymers nanocomposites[12,13]. Therefore there has been increase in the interest of researchers for the preparation of nanocomposites based on PANI. The literature review on conducting polymer nanocomposites shows that PANI has been successfully utilized for the preparation of nanocomposites [14,15].

II. Experimental Techniques

Materials and Methods

2.1 Materials

All the chemicals used were of analytical grade. Aniline purchased from Central drug house (P) Ltd., New Delhi India, Ammonium persulphate from Qualigens fine Chemicals Mumbai, India and hydrated stannic

DOI: 10.9790/5736-090205561

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Synthesis and Characterization of Tin Oxide Nanoparticles by Co-precipitation Method

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Abstract: Present study shows synthesis of Tin Oxide (SnO_2) nanoparticles by simple precipitation method at room temperature. SnO_2 nanoparticles were synthesized by using hydrated stannic chloride ($\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$) as precursor and sodium carbonate as precipitating reagent. Triton X-100 and Lauryl alcohol were used as surfactants. The precipitate was calcinated at 325°C for one hour. The size of the as prepared particles of SnO_2 with and without surfactants was estimated using X-ray diffraction (XRD). The particle sizes with surfactants are found to be less than that without surfactants.

Keywords: Co-precipitation Tin Oxide nanoparticles, SnO_2 with surfactant.

I. Introduction

In recent years nanostructure metal oxides have attracted a lot of attention due to their technological applications and outstanding properties. The magnetic, optical, catalytic and electronic properties of nonmaterial depend strongly on size, structure and shape of nanoparticles. Another reason for attraction of scientists' attention towards nano size particles is that, they behave differently from bulk materials. With decreasing particle size the band structure of the semiconductors changes. The band gap increases and band edges splits into decrease energy levels.

Recently the research on tin oxide semiconductor has been growing due to the wide range of applications including gas sensors, transistors, electrodes, liquid crystal displays, catalysts, photovoltaic devices, photo sensors, antistatic coating etc. [1-5]. Tin oxide is one of the most important material [6] due to its high degree of transparency in the visible spectrum, strong physical and chemical interaction with adsorbed species, low operating temperature and strong thermal stability in air up to 500°C . Tin occurs in two oxidation states +2 and +4, therefore two types of oxides are possible i.e. stannous oxide (SnO) and stannic oxide (SnO_2). Among these two oxides, SnO_2 is more stable than SnO .

Literature reveals that SnO_2 nanoparticles have been synthesized by various methods like Sol Gel [7] Micro Wave technique [8] Solvo-thermal [9], Hydro thermal [10] Sonochemical [11] Mechanochemical [12], Co-precipitation [13] etc.,. In the present work pure and highly crystalline nanoparticles of SnO_2 have been synthesized using Co-precipitation method. Co-precipitation method has been employed because it is simple, inexpensive and does not require high temperature and pressure. In this method the size and shape of the particle can be controlled by altering pH of the medium, concentration of the precursor and precipitating reagents. Impurities in the precipitate are easily eliminated by filtration and repeated washing.

After some time the particles undergo aggregation. The degree of aggregation depends on the nature of the particles and the conditions during their synthesis. To avoid aggregation of the particles and to reduce the size of the particles, some organic surfactants are used during the precipitation. Use of surfactants will help in tailoring the size and shape of the nanoparticles and to hinder the aggregation. Using Co-precipitation method and using surfactants SnO_2 nanoparticles of size ranging between 5nm and 23nm have been synthesized.

II. Experimental procedure

2.1 Materials

All the chemicals used were of analytical grade. Hydrated stannic chloride ($\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$) used was obtained from Thomas Baker Mumbai, India, sodium carbonate anhydrous was obtained from Qualigens Fine Chemicals Mumbai, India and demineralised water from Nice Chemicals (p) Ltd. Kochi, Kerala, India, and Triton X-100 from Himedia Laboratories pvt. Ltd. Mumbai and lauryl alcohol from Central Drug House New Delhi, India, are used directly without any further purification for the synthesis of SnO_2 nanoparticles. The as prepared SnO_2 nanoparticles were used for further characterization. X-ray diffractometer (Ultima IV Japan) with $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 1.5405 \text{ \AA}$) at 40 mA and 40 kV at a scanning rate of 0.02° per second was used to study the crystals.

2.2 Synthesis of tin oxide nanoparticles

Solution of hydrated stannic chloride in demineralised water and solution of anhydrous sodium carbonate in demineralised water were prepared. The concentration of hydrated stannic chloride solution and

DOI: 10.9790/5736-09210104

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ISSN - 2321-0818

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INDIAN CHRONICLE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

Indexed with International
ISSN Directory, Paris

VOLUME : 3 • ISSUE : 6 • JUNE 2016

Chief-Editor : Dr. B. O. Satyanarayana Reddy

Editor-in-Chief : Dr. U. S. Patil



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ISSN 2321-0818

An interpretation of Shankar Mokashi Punekar's:



An interpretation of Shankar Mokashi Punekar's : An Epistle to Professor David McCutcheon

Chidambar. L. Patil., Dr. D. T. Angadi.

Indian English Poetry had its establishment in the Pre-Independence period and passed through the phase of rich harvest of poetry. This tradition has continued in the Post-Independence period. It was begun by Henry Derozio and was continued by Kashiprasad Ghose, M. M. Dutt, Toru Dutt, Manmohan Ghose, Rabindranath Tagore, Sri Aurobindo, Sarojini Naidu and many others in the Pre-Independence period. And in the Post-Independence period Nissim Ezekiel, Kamala Das, A.K. Ramanujan, S. K. Kumar, Jayant Mahapatra, O. P. Bhatnagar and a host of poets carried forward the tradition of the Pre-Independence Indian English poets. Compared to poetry, fiction has received much flowering, recognition and appraisal. But one cannot deny the fact that Indian English poetry is not only interesting but also known for the use of Indian subject, Indian idiom, Indian mythology, themes, technique and style. However, it is to be accepted that the influence of English poets is visible in their poetry.

It is regretting to note that there are many a number of Indian English poets who have dived into the presentation of values with their aesthetic and poetic creativity. Yet they are neglected by the writers of history of Indian English literature as well as by the critics both within and abroad. Incredible to say that only a few poets are being mentioned, discussed and interpreted in such a way that the readers have felt that it is only these poets who have enriched Indian English poetry. However, if one goes through the contributions of SMP to Indian English literature, then he is a poet, prose writer, novelist, critic and translator also.

This essay contains an interpretation of the poetical work of Shankar Mokashi Punekar, "An Epistle to Professor David McCutcheon" which has failed to get due recognition though it was published in 70s, more than three decades ago. It lays stress on the powerful satire on Prof David McCutcheon who was a leading Anglo-Indian critic. If a thorough reading is made the Restoration poet John Dryden, Neo-Classical poet Pope and their satires; in particularly the personal satires will come to the mind. It is for this poem that SMP should have got admiration for his poetic and ironical genius. His satirical

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Indian Chronicle of English Literature Vol. III. • Issue VI. • June 2016

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Since 2010

ISSN (P) : 0976-7444 (e) 2395-7274

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ISSN (P) • 0076-5255 (e) 2454-339X

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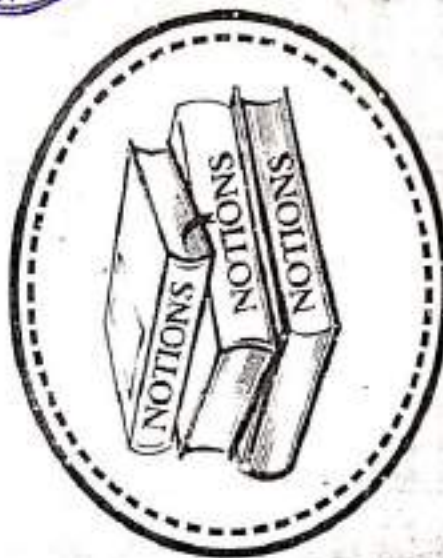
ISSN (P) : 0976-5247
(e) : 2395-7239

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Journal Anu Books, Meerut

NOTIONS

2016

NOTIONS

is an International Journal published by Journal Anu Books, Meerut, India. The Journal publishes high quality of Articles from Academic in English Literature. Special Issues are published on particular theme from time to time.

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Published by Mithal K., Journal Anu Books Meerut
Printed by Bhagwati Printers, Meerut.

India	Subscription	2400.00 Annual
Foreign	Subscription	\$ 2500.00 Annual

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Against my own man?
How?
So I take shelter in silence
Wear it like a mask
When alone, I stumble

Into a flood of incoherencies. (15-22)

Meena obviously presents the pain of Dalit woman. She suffers from men who belong to both the castes namely upper caste and lower caste. Hence the Dalit woman undergoes the double marginalization. Men from the Dalit community do not care for much about their women and they too involve in the deeds against their own women. Meena vividly depicts the sufferings of the Dalit women in the poem. They are not in the position to express their sorrows hence the poet says that they take shelter in silence and they wear silence as their mask. Their suffering is indescribable and they are living in a pathetic state. They just think of their sad position when they are lonely and they speak to themselves. Meena Kandasamy has brought out successfully the voice of such voiceless people in the poem.

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'Sindi Oberio, The Nowhere Man': In Arun Joshi's Novel "The Foreigner"

4

Prof. Chidambar. L. Patil

In the Post-Independence era, the growth of Indian English literature has been fast. It has been accepted all over the world and has been drawing the attention of critics both in native and abroad. It has given rise to number of writers who have been successfully winning acclaim in the world literature. As Viney Kripal point out, "If international acclaim is any measure of literary merit, then it is fascinating to note that almost every second novel of the 80's has been awarded a prize or has been shortlisted for it."¹

The one's identity finds its ancestry in the culture in which one lives and hence estrangement from the culture leads to the loss of one's socio-cultural identity. It is in a true sense that the perception constitutes individual identity through reminiscences. But even here it is important how one projects oneself and one's self-image in search of an identity or else one becomes 'nowhere man'. Arun Joshi one of the prominent novelists of the Post-Independence era brings out such a new perspective in his first novel "The Foreigner". The novel speaks about modern mans plight. The most common problem that modern man faces these days is the problem of the inner feeling of seclusion as he is nowhere in this world—no identity of his own, very much detached from the surrounding society, be in any part of the world. Such a feeling generally bothers man because there is hardly any idea of purpose in life that supports him to make his living and existence meaningful. And such thing is possible when there is no meaningful relationship with other human beings. As Erich Fromm says, "The danger of the past was that men became slaves. The danger of the future is that men may become robots, who will destroy their world and themselves because they cannot stand.....a meaningless

2016

ISSN (P) : 0976-5247
(e) : 2395-7239
Impact Factor : 3.9531

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No. - 4



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NOTIONS

is an International Journal published by Journal Anu Books, Meerut, India. The Journal publishes high quality of Articles from Academic in English Literature. Special Issues are published on particular theme from time to time.

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Published by Mithal K., Journal Anu Books, Meerut

Printed by D.K. Fine Art Printers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

Subscription

India	600.00 Each	2400.00 Annual
Foreign	\$60.00	\$ 250.00 Annual

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Translation As A Genre: A Brief Interpretation of "The Cycle of Season" (Ritusamharam) By Shankar Mokashi Puneekar

Chidambai. L. Patil.*

Dr. D. T. Angadi**

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Today, the world of translation studies is focusing its interest on a whole range of speculative issues that engage scholars in the academic circles. Translators have been playing active role in different phases, but have failed to get due attention.

Translating a text means, it can be taken as one of the most reliable indicator of the indigenous cultural transactions that take place between various cultural communities. This relationship can be traced back to the first formal contact between the English and the Indians—particularly the Sanskrit literature which had its influence on all other Indian languages and literatures. Within a few years of English entering into India interaction between the two languages Sanskrit and English began in the form of translation. And the interface between the two languages and literary traditions has continued through translations even today after the end of the colonial rule 65 years ago. Almost many of the Sanskrit classics have been translated into English and other various languages. Thus, translation today has become a genre in literature.

There may be problems and difficulties in translating of the texts but a translator has to overcome the translation and interpret the source language into target language. In a true sense he has to be a professional then only he can produce a clear and pleasant text. Most important, apart from the surface meaning the translator must not lose the deeper suggestive meaning. Indian literature and Indian English literature has been passing through the phases of translation since the

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advent of British in India. Most of the Indian English writers are bilingual and have been translating native language literary works into English. And particularly many of the Indian writers in English have successfully completed the task of translating great works of Sanskrit into English to explore the greatness of Sanskrit writers and the richness of the language.

Today, many of the Universities in Indian and abroad offer a course in **Indian Literature In Translation** as a specialization. Hence, translation in English from various Indian vernaculars started gaining special significance. And particularly the translations from Sanskrit literature such as: Bharatamuni's "*Natyasastra*", Somadeva's "*Kathasarithsagar*", Kalidasa's "*Abijnan Shakuntalam*" etc. One such translation from Sanskrit into English was done by scholar critic and poet Shankar Mokashi Puneekar—the great Sanskrit poet Kalidasa's classical work "*Ritusamharam*" as "*The Cycle of Seasons*".

Shankar Mokashi Puneekar (SMP) is a serious Indian English poet most neglected by Indian critics and scholars. He has contributed to Indian English literature in many ways as poet, critic, research scholar and translator. The present article makes a few interpretations of his translated work "*Ritusamharam*" or "*The Cycle of Seasons*". A great poetical work by Kalidasa. Speaking of Kalidasa's "*Ritusamharam*" Sri Aurobindo says, "Ritusamhara must have come upon his contemporaries like the dawning of a new sun in the skies". K. M. Munshi says, "His (Shankar Mokashi Puneekar) translation of "*Ritusamhara*" into parallel stanzas is a noteworthy achievement". This translation brings out the scholarship and brilliance of Shankar Mokashi Puneekar as a poet and translator. We not only find cultural values being presented but also there is Botany, anthropology, Mythology etc. it is the cyclicity of life that becomes the basis of classical emotions. When one reads the translation one feels that one has been passing through the phase of real human experience which is both subjective and objective. Shankar Mokashi Puneekar speaks about the following Indian seasons: "The Summer", "The Rainy Season", "The Autumn", "The Cold Season", "The Spring Season", "The Winter" and "The Spring Season".

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ISSN - 2321-0818

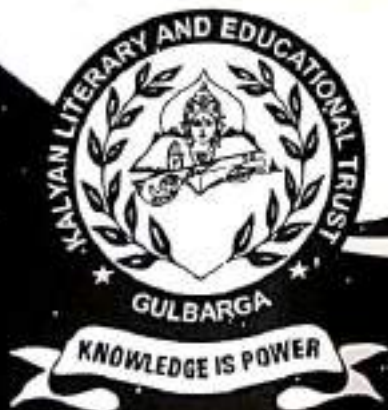
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INDIAN CHRONICLE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

Indexed with International
ISSN Directory, Paris

VOLUME : 3 • ISSUE : 5 • DEC 2015

Editor : Dr. B.O. Satyanarayana Reddy

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Shankar Mokashi Punekar: A Few Comments on his Three Novels



Chidambar. L. Patil
Dr.D. T. Angadi

One cannot deny the statement of M. K. Naik: "Indian English literature began as an interesting by-product of an eventful encounter in the late 18th century between enterprising Britain and stagnant and chaotic India." Since then the history of Indian English literature made its beginning. Indian English literature began "as an attempt of a reawakened national spirit to find a new impulse of self-expression which shall give the spiritual force for a great reshaping and rebuilding."² The augment of Indian English literature in a true sense was the rediscovery of the past. Since then the Indian English writers have established themselves and have been drawing the attention of the critics wide over the world. And among these Indian English writers there are some who are regularly studied and analysed and some who are ignored and neglected. Contributions have been made in all forms of literature: prose, poetry, novel, drama etc. when we look into the growth of Indian English literature it has just a history of more than a century and a half. And Indian English literature has its tradition particularly the aesthetic tradition which can be seen in Indian literatures: Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and other Indian languages.

Indian English novel has seen its growth not only with original contributions and creations but also through translations both by the author himself and by translators. Translated novels have played a significant role in the development of the structure of the novel whether it is in indigenous language or English. Many of the Indian English novelists are bi-lingual. Some highly appreciated and some ignored and neglected. One such ignored and most neglected writer is Shankar Mokashi Punekar, who was a professor of English, eminent poet, novelist, critic and a recognised writer of great originality both in Kannada and English literature. In his illustrious career as a teacher and writer he has inspired number of students, who now occupy positions of eminence all over the country and abroad. And a few of them have established themselves as writers both in Kannada and English literature.

Shankar Mokashi Punekar as a bi-lingual writer is known for his great contribution to Kannada and English literatures. His remarkable contributions can be seen in

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Vol-2, Issue-3, November 2016 ISSN 2249 - 9350

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VIJAYAPUR-586109.

Mughal Zenanas

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Introduction :

Mughal Zenanas were the places in the palaces reserved exclusively for the Royal women. The Zenana was the centre of perpetual competition in adornment, dress, and holding singing and dancing performances. Each princess had her own musicians and dancing girls, and they vied to outdo the artistes of the other princesses. In their respective harems, the ladies were allocated ceremonial robes, or Sarapas, and jewels, and they perennially admired and disparaged each other's attire, fashion, beauty treatments, jewellery, and suchlike.

Organisation of the Zenanas :

Each princess ruled over her section of the palace. Under her was a Mahaldar who supervised her servants and slaves with an iron hand and also spied for the emperor. The princess would patronize various noble ladies and wives of Omrahs. She would choose the names of her slaves, usually according to their function, appearance, or talents- 'Gulah' (rose), 'Gul Anar' (pomegranate flower), 'Chambeli' (jasmine), 'Hira' (diamond), 'Moti' (pearl), or 'Pista' (pistachio). Eunuchs watched zealously over the princess, helped by the guards of the zenana, who were strong and sturdy slave women from Kashmir or Uzbekistan, armed with bows and arrows.

Usually the emperor chose the eunuchs for this great responsibility himself, since he had to have confidence in them. They also acted as spies, and were supposed to ensure that nothing illegal occurred in the harem. Their chief, or Nazir, guarded the personal treasure of the princess and took care of her wardrobe and expenses. All the slaves had to blindly obey him. A scribe recorded all visitors to the Zenana and kept a check on all the activities. Anything of note he passed on to the vizier, who would immediately report to the emperor.

Each Princess had her own private collection of gems and they rivaled each other in brilliance. Often they would wear pearls in great profusion, covering their wrists, chests, and ankles. Jewellers were constantly being commissioned by members of the royal household to produce gold ornaments and to mount pearls in the form of the moon, a crescent, or a star, as well as making special items of other gems. It has been noted by some historians that there has been mention of trays filled with rubies which had only been polished and roughly shaped in the form of fruit, then pierced and hung from a gold string. Each princess had several sets of precious stones, to match their various dresses. They changed four or five times a day, according to the ceremonies of the court. The costumes were sumptuous and scented with rose essence, which were previously imported from Persia till Nur Jahan developed the technique to


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Volume - V, Issue - III

May - 2017

ISSN : 2347 - 3592

Quality Impact Factor : 5.56



Global Academic Research Journal

An International Refereed Research Journal

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Global Academic Research Journal

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वेदो हि धर्म मूलं तथा ज्ञानमूल, और विज्ञानमूल है। प्राचिन काल से ही वेद को सम्झने के प्रयास होते रहे हैं। कभी यह प्रयास संहिताकरण के रूप में, कभी पदपाठपद्धति के रूप में कभी ब्राह्मणग्रन्थों के रूप में, कभी निघण्टु और निरुक्त परम्परा की प्रतिष्ठा के रूप में और कभी भाष्य नाम से प्रचलित व्याख्यान पद्धति के रूप में होते रहे हैं।

साक्षात्कृतधर्माण ऋषयो बभूवुः । तेऽबरेभ्योऽसाक्षात्कृतधर्मस्य उपदेशेन मन्त्रान् सम्प्रादुः ।
उपदेशाय ग्लान्यन्तोऽवरे बिल्मग्रहणायेमं ग्रन्थं समाम्नासिपुः ॥ वेदं च वेदाङ्गानि च ॥ निरु १/२०.

वेदज्ञान को सुरक्षित रखा जाये ? इस समस्या के निदान के रूप में निघण्टु और निरुक्त सदृश ग्रन्थों का प्रणयन प्रारम्भ हुआ। निष्कर्ष रूप में कह सकते हैं कि वेद ज्ञानरूप हैं और इस ज्ञान का अर्थ के बिना समझा जा नहीं सकता। इसलिए प्राचीन काल से अर्थ को अन्वित करने का उपक्रम होना रहा है। इसको सम्झने का प्रारम्भ ब्राह्मणग्रन्थों से लेकर शिक्षा, छन्द, ज्योतिष, कल्प, व्याकरण, निघण्टु और निरुक्त सदृश विधाओं के आविर्भाव के रूप में प्रस्फुटित हुआ।

स्थाणुरयं भारहारः किलाभूदधीत्य वेदं न विजानाति योऽर्थम् ।
योऽर्थज्ञ इत्सकलं भद्रमश्नुते नाकमेति ज्ञानविधूतपाप्मा ॥

जो वेद को पढ़कर उसके अर्थ को नहीं जानता, वह भारवाहक के समान है। जो अर्थ को जानने वाला है वही सम्पूर्ण कल्याण को प्राप्त करता है। और अन्त में ज्ञान से निर्मल चरित्रवाला होकर वह मोक्ष को उपलब्ध होता है। अतः निरुक्त के विविध आचार्यों कि मत में जानना आवश्यक है।

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Volume - V, Issue - II

April - 2017

ISSN : 2320 - 236X

QIF : 5.79 (CARS)

<http://www.researchjournals.in>

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Volume – V, Issue – II April, 2017

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डा. श्रीकृष्ण, हे.च. काखण्डकि,
सहाय्याध्यापक, सिव्याच संस्था,
ए आर एस आय महिलाविद्यालय, और रत्नतकोत्तर अध्ययन विभाग,
जलनगर, बिजयपुर ५८६१०९.

"भारतस्य प्रतिष्ठे हे संस्कृतिः संस्कृतस्यार्था" इत्युक्तिः नः जागरयति यत् सनातनीयविद्या अस्मदीया इति । तत्र प्रथमकारणं तावत् संस्कृतिः । रक्षयन् सम्मानयन् अस्ति इति तु सर्वेषां विदितविषयः । इयं संस्कृतिः संस्कृतभाषायां निबद्धमस्ति । अस्याः मूलं भुक्तिरेव । वेदो हि धर्म, ज्ञान, विज्ञानमूलं । वेदानुसारीणी पुराणेतिहासकाव्यस्मृत्यादयः संस्कृतिविषयांशान् प्रकटीकुर्वन्तः सन्ति । आचारेण वा आवसन्तात् अस्माकं उत्सवाणां सतिः पारम्पर्ये । चूतवर्ष, दूर्वा, शमी, औदुम्बर, अपागार्ग, बिल्व, आमलकी, तुलसीत्यादयः सस्यान् सेवन्त एव अर्पयामः । सस्यानां विषये अस्माकं प्राचीनाः विज्ञानिनः एव । अतः सम्प्रदायाचरणपद्धत्या संरक्षणेन सह तेषां महत्त्वं प्रतिपादयन्तः एव नैमित्तिकाचरणेषु उपर्युजानः आसन् । तेषां अर्वाचीनानां भावं अनेकेषु ग्रन्थेषु निबद्धमस्ति । सम्प्रति पश्चिमीक्षेत्ररूपेण किञ्चित् ज्ञातुं प्रयत्ने । अर्वाचीनग्रन्थेषु भागवतं पद्मपुराणसत्त्ववतीतनयेन कृष्णदेवायनेन वेदव्यासनामक भगवता विष्णुना आक्रिस्तात् पंचसहस्रवर्षात् पूर्वमेव लिखितमस्ति । तत्र तृतीयस्कन्धे भैरवे विदुरयोः सूत्रविषयकवर्णनं संवादे सप्तमसर्गविषये एवं उल्लिखितम् -

सप्तमो मुख्यसर्गस्तु षड्विधस्त्वस्युपां च यः ।

वनस्पत्योपधिलतात्वक्सावरीरुधो द्रुमाः ।

उत्थोतसस्तामः प्राण अन्तःस्पर्शाः विशेषिणः । भाग३/१०/१८,१९.

अत्र मुख्यसर्गः, उत्थोतसः, अन्तःस्पर्शाः, विशेषिणः पदैषु अवधानं दातव्यम् । रशियादेशस्य प्रख्यातः विज्ञानी लिखति - सस्यानि परिसरं अवगच्छन्ति । अयं अंशः आ सूत्रे ज्ञातं सत्यम् । संवेदनेन विना तानि यथा सन्निवेशं परिसरानुसरणं व्यवहारं न कुर्युः इति । (रिपोर्ट आफ् अकाडेमि आफ् सैन्स १९५९) इतः पूर्वादेव सस्येषु जैविकसंवेदनं जतमे प्रायोगिकविधानैः दृढीकृतं आसीत् । "ब्याक्स्टर्" नामकः अन्यः सस्यशास्त्रज्ञः अस्मिन् क्षेत्रे अधिकप्रसिद्धिं यतः वर्तते । सः प्रयोगमुखेन सस्यानां विविधानां प्रतिक्रियाणां अध्ययनं कृत्वा अभिप्रेतवान् यत् तानि मनुष्याणां मनः

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ISSN:2320-2416

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Hydrogen Sulphide gas sensing characteristics of mixed metal oxide thin films grown by spray Pyrolysis technique

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Abstract: Gas sensing behavior of NiO and SnO₂ thin films, synthesized by conventional spray pyrolysis technique have been investigated for H₂S gas. X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern revealed the polycrystalline nature of the film with a mixed phase comprising of NiO and SnO₂. The surface morphology studied by scanning electron microscopy (SEM), the granular, tubular, uniformly covering entire substrate surface observed in synthesized thin films. The gas sensing studies performed in dry air at constant temperature 100°C indicated better sensing characteristic for H₂S gas. And also influence of variation of Ni and Sn concentrations on the sensor performance have been investigated for the same gas. H₂S gas exhibits reducing behavior for n-type semiconductor and oxidizing behavior for p-type semiconductor.

Key words: NiO, SnO₂, Spray pyrolysis, gas sensing, XRD and SEM.

1. INTRODUCTION

Over a period of four decades mixed metal oxide semiconductor based sensors have been under extensive investigations, due to their applications in industries and domestic sectors [1-3]. Amongst the large number of metal oxides, SnO₂, ZnO, TiO₂, NiO, CuO and WO₃ have been the materials of particular choice in most of these investigations. It has been widely accepted that, the gas-sensing mechanism consists of "receptor" and "transducer" functions. The receptor function deals with the surface chemical/catalytic property, whereas the transducer function is due to surface semiconducting property and grain size of the base oxide used. The receptor function can be tailored by dispersing foreign species on the metal oxide grains. H₂S is one of the most toxic gas, present in the emissions of a number of industrial enterprises in various industries. The sensor based on thick and thin films of metal oxide semiconductors with the addition of number of catalysts including Pt, Pd, Au, and Ag are used [4-7].

Applications of nano-crystalline mixed metal oxide, in gas sensors, have attracted much attention due to their high sensitivity, fast response and low operating temperature [8, 9]. The working principle of mixed metal oxide gas sensors is associated with the change of electrical conductivity due to its adsorption/desorption of target gas in a given ambience. NiO is an interesting p-type semiconductor; SnO₂ is a most promising n-type semiconductor. Mixed metal oxides have a wide range of applications, such as super capacitor, chemical gas sensors, fuel cell electrodes etc. It is known that the gas sensing behaviour of mixed metal oxide gas sensors (MMOXs) is related to the microstructure of thin films. Several approaches have been studied to improve the "sensitivity" and "selectivity" of different mixed metal oxides. It is known that MMOXs are mostly non-selective for different gases. Various techniques have been used to improve the sensitivity and selectivity of sensor device, such as using filters and catalysts [10]. Moreover in real applications, humidity has an adverse effect on the gas sensing property of the device. Though numerous investigations have been carried out, there is only limited information is given about the sensitivity, selectivity and reliability issues of the gas sensors. The samples were characterised for structural, electrical and optical properties, moreover the effects of operating temperature, humidity, thickness, grain size and porosity. In the H₂S gas the sensor characteristics which include the above said characteristics along with response time and recovery time are largely determined by two factors, the reactivity of the active centres of the sensors and the diffusion of the gas to these centres.

In this study mixed metal oxide thin films (NiO-SnO₂) were fabricated using low cost chemical spray pyrolysis technique. These films were uniform and grain size was in the range of µm-mm on the glass substrate. In order to enhance the sensing characteristics of these mixed metal oxide thin films, the doping concentration is increased with constant temperature.

2. MATERIALS AND EXPERIMENTAL TECHNIQUES

All the chemicals used for the synthesis of NiO and SnO₂ thin films were of high purity. Stannous Chloride (SnCl₄·5H₂O) which was used as precursor was obtained from Thomas Baker, India. Ethanol used as the solvent, for synthesis of all thin films, was obtained from SD fine Chem., India.

The NiO thin film is prepared by using nickel chloride (NiCl₂·6H₂O) dissolved in Ethanol solution with fixed concentration of 0.05 M. The SnO₂ thin film is prepared by using Stannous Chloride dissolved in Ethanol of fixed concentration of 0.2 M.

The spraying system consists of spray nozzle, air compressor and mechanical arrangement for one dimensional motion. Heating unit consists of a preheater, thermocouple, temperature indicator and valve. The spray nozzle and hot plate with glass substrate are housed in a box. The inlet of the box is fitted with an exhaust fan to remove the toxic gases produced.

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Cu-catalyzed Rapid Synthesis of Novel Fluorinated Indole Derivatives Under Microwave Irradiation

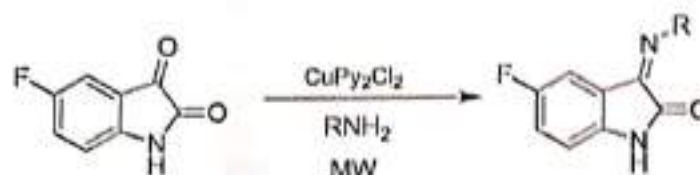
Irfan N. Shaikh¹ · Umar Farooq Bagwan¹ · Shirajahammad M. Hunagund² · Inran N. Shaikh³ · Mohammed Afzal⁴

Received: 25 January 2018 / Accepted: 1 August 2018
© Springer Nature Switzerland AG 2018

Abstract

Fluorinated indoles have received considerable attention because incorporation of fluorine into target molecule can influence reactivity, selectivity and biological activity. Herein, a simple microwave-assisted synthesis of novel fluorinated indole derivatives have been developed by the reaction of 5-fluoroindoline-2,3-dione with various anilines. The reaction could be conducted using readily available substrates within short periods of 9–15 min under microwave irradiation with good to excellent yields of the product (64–92%). This approach exploits the synthetic potential of microwave irradiation and copper dipyrindine dichloride (CuPy_2Cl_2) combination and offers many advantages such as full reaction control, excellent product yields, shorter reaction time, eco-friendly procedure and rapid feedback.

Graphical Abstract



Keywords Microwave irradiation · Indoles · Fluorine · Copper dipyrindine dichloride catalyst

1 Introduction

In the recent years, microwave irradiation have proved to be well established and rapidly growing area in synthetic organic chemistry. Many organic reactions proceed much faster and with higher yields under microwave irradiation when compared to conventional heating [1–3]. In this

sense, the microwave-assisted synthesis has demonstrated to be an extremely powerful tool because several synthetic transformations and bond-forming steps can be carried out in a single pot [4, 5]. Thereby, minimal chemical waste, time saving, and operational simplicity are suited to the increased demands of industry [6]. Moreover, the pharmaceutical industry requires the production of a higher number of novel chemical entities, which requires chemists to employ a number of resources to reduce the time for the production of compounds. By taking advantage of the phenomenon some of the liquids and solids transform electromagnetic radiation into heat, the heating rate under microwave irradiation is several-fold higher than heating with traditional equipment [7, 8]. The coupling of a microwave heating mode with the use of solid support has allowed the synthesis of several organic compounds with higher selectivity, yield and purity [9]. Formation of fluoro compounds with usual methods is tedious and expensive, therefore, we can consider the application of

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Published online: 08 August 2018

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SYNTHESIS OF BARIUM TITANATE NANOMATERIAL BY CO-PRECIIPITATION METHOD AND CHARACTERIZATION

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Abstract: Barium titanate (BaTiO_3) nanoparticles have been synthesized by co-precipitation method. XRD analysis was used to study the structure and estimate the size of the particles. Scanning electron microscopy was used to study the morphology of the material. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) of BaTiO_3 particles.

Index Terms: Barium titanate, co-precipitation, nanomaterial, TGA.

I. INTRODUCTION

A material is a chemical substance or mixture of substances may be natural or man-made constitute foundation of technology [1]. Materials Science deals with the study of relationship between, processing structure, and properties of the materials. Nanotechnology is science, engineering, and technology conducted at the nanoscale, which is about 1 to 100nm combines knowledge from the fields of Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Medicine, Informatics, and Engineering. Barium titanate is the inorganic compound having oxides of barium and titanate with the chemical formula BaTiO_3 exist in the form of white powder and transparent as larger crystals. It is an dielectric materials due to its high dielectric constant, positive temperature coefficient, and nonlinear optical properties [2-3]. It has five phases as a solid, listing from high temperature to low temperature: hexagonal, cubic, tetragonal, orthorhombic, and rhombohedral crystal structure. All of the structures exhibit the ferroelectric effect except cubic. It is insoluble in water and soluble in concentrated sulfuric acid [4-6].

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The analytical grade materials were used to synthesize the required samples.

Synthesis of BaTiO_3 : The co-precipitation method was adopted to prepare BT nanoparticles. 0.1M Titanium tetrachloride (TiCl_4) solution and 0.1M $\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ solutions were prepared in distilled water and both of these solutions were mixed and stirred for 5 minutes. 0.1M solution of oxalic acid taken in 1000ml beaker and stirred for 2 minutes and a mixture solution of TiCl_4 and BaCl_2 was added slowly drop wise from the burette with continuous vigorous stirring for 2 hours. The precipitation was allowed to settle down and dried at room temperature and grinded with mortar and pestle for 10 minutes and calcinated for 2 hours at 450°C [7].

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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psychology

The International Journal of Indian Psychology

ISSN 2348-5396 (e) | ISSN: 2349-3429 (p)

Volume 6, Issue 2, DIP: 18.01.206/20180602

DOI: 10.25215/0602.206

http://www.ijip.in | April - June, 2018



The International Journal of

INDIAN PSYCHOLOGY

Research Paper

The Effect of Socio-Economic Status and Emotional Intelligence on Mental Health of Adolescents

Dr. Mallikarjun H. Krishnakar *, Sunil Jabagoudar , **Yadahalli Hanamant**

Krishtappa , Dr. Shivakumar S.Chengti

ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study is to examine the influence of socio-economic status and emotional intelligence on mental health of adolescents selected from Kalaburagi (Gulbarga) district, Karnataka state. The sample consists of 180 students. The objectives of the study include: (a) To Study the effect of SES on mental of adolescents sample, (b) To Study the effect of emotional intelligence on mental of adolescents sample, (c) To study gender difference in mental health. It was hypothesized that there would be effect of SES and EI on mental health of adolescents and there would be gender difference in mental health. The sample was administered with socio-economic status scale (Bhardwaj, et.al.1984), Mangal Emotional Intelligence inventory (Dr. S.K. Mangal and Mrs. Shubhra Mangal 2009) and mental health inventory (Jagdish and Srivastava 1988). And the data were subjected statistical analysis. The results revealed that socio-economic status and emotional intelligence produces significant gender differences in mental health of adolescents and there is a significant effect of SES and EI on mental health sample.

Keywords: Socio-Economic Status, Emotional Intelligence, Mental Health And Students.

The socio economic condition of a family obviously refers to the social and economic status of its members. It has been observed that in most democratic societies, families differ from one another not only in terms of income but also in terms of occupation, education, type of dwelling, life style, and culture. While the core socio economic factors appears to be the same, the relative importance of these factors differ from country to country and from society to society, depending upon local conditions.

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Volume XVIII

2018

KARNATAKA JOURNAL OF POLITICS

Volume XVIII

5

December - 2018

KARNATAKA JOURNAL OF POLITICS



2018



Published By
Prasanna

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it is prevailing in America and some other countries. 5. Voting should be made compulsory to all citizens who have attained the age of 18 years. 6. Voters must think and vote rather not doing it on the basis of caste, party and money etc. 7. Two party system should be introduced. 8. The last is the government should bear the election expenditure of the parties as it was prevailing in some western countries to avoid corruption and to raise party funds by illegal means.

Conclusion

Free and fair Election process is a foundation for healthy democracy. The Democratic future depends upon healthy political environment. Weak electoral system is a biggest threat to the national integration and also to the Democratic Consolidation of India. In this background the election commission of India is exercising its power within the constitutional and statutory framework. It is discharging its duties judiciously and impartially. Nevertheless its role in bringing about election reforms has been phenomenal and valuable. The commission has played a crucial role in the successful functioning of India's democracy. Electoral Reforms can save this glorious nation from political deterioration. Sanctity and purity of Elections must be protected and the future of India depends on it. Over the years, the election commission has introduced a number of laudable electoral reforms to strengthen democracy and to enhance the fairness of election. In spite of these hurdles democracy becomes popular in India. The rate of political consciousness among Indians is increasing and the voter turnout is also correspondingly increasing from election to election. The average turnout in recent elections is more than 70%. This indicates the popularity and development of democracy in India. In order to win the elections Political parties and candidates follow corrupt practices. These corrupt practices encourage anti-social elements to enter the electoral fight. In order to avoid this kind of tendencies, there is a need to strengthen the election commission and it must be given more legal and institutional powers.

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ELECTORAL REFORMS IN INDIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Gangadhar Bhat

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India has the distinction of being the largest democracy of the world. Elections are the most important and integral part of politics in a democratic system of governance. While politics is the art and practice of dealing with political power, election is a process of legitimization of such power. Democracy can indeed function only upon this faith that elections are free and fair and not rigged and manipulated, that they are effective instruments of ascertaining popular will both in reality and in form and are not mere rituals calculated to generate illusion of difference to mass opinion, it cannot survive without free and fair elections. The election at present are not being held in ideal conditions because of the enormous amount of money required to be spent and large muscle power needed for winning the elections. While the first three general elections (1952-62) in our country were by and large free and fair, a discernible decline in standards began with the fourth general election in 1967.

Reforms since 2000

Restriction on cap poll; Ceiling on election expenditure; Appellate authority; Voting through postal ballot; Voting rights to citizens of India living abroad; Awareness Creation etc; other reforms are: 1. Creation of a fully computerized database of electors, comprehensive photo electoral roll; de-duplication technologies to eliminate bogus and duplicate entries. 2. Video recording of the polling and counting procedures. The Commission developed a system of online communication (COMET) that made it possible to monitor every polling booth on the day of election. Real time monitoring of polling booths using GPS and a web-enabled facility through the Google search engine. 3. The Model Code of Conduct for the guidance of political parties and candidates (1990). 4. Requirement of staff for election duty from other government institutions to compensate manpower and fair conduct of elections. 5. Facility to vote through Proxy (armed forces people). 6. Reduction of effective campaigning period to check malpractices. 7. Free supply of electoral rolls to the candidates of the recognized political parties for the Lok Sabha and Assembly elections. 8. Allocation of time on electronic media to address public, based on past performances of the recognized political party; exemption of travelling expenditures during elections. 9. Declaring of criminal antecedents, assets etc. by the candidates and declaring false information in the affidavit is now an electoral offence punishable with imprisonment up to 6 months or fine or both etc.

ISSUES IN ELECTORAL POLITICS OF INDIA :

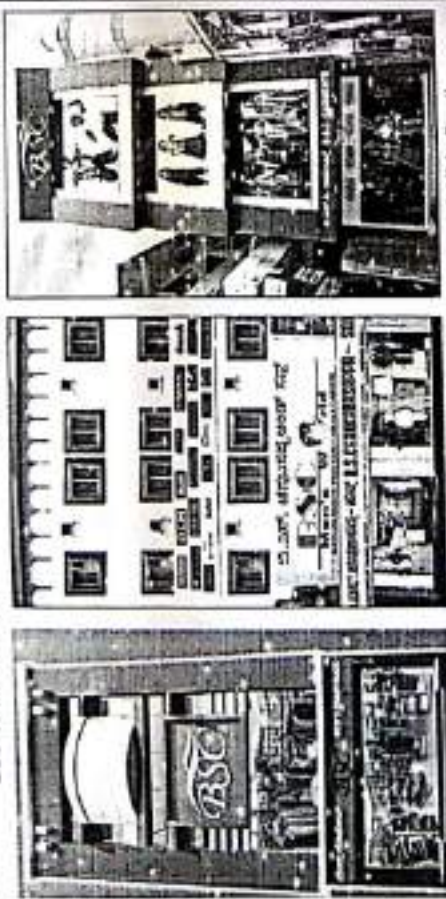
The election at present are not being held in ideal conditions because of the enormous amount of money required to be spent and large muscle power needed for winning the elections. The major defects which come in the path of electoral system in India are money power, muscle power, criminalization of politics, poll violence, booth capturing, communalism, classism, non-serious and independent candidates etc. Money Power: Electioneering is an expensive affair in every democratic polity which plays a more vital role in India.

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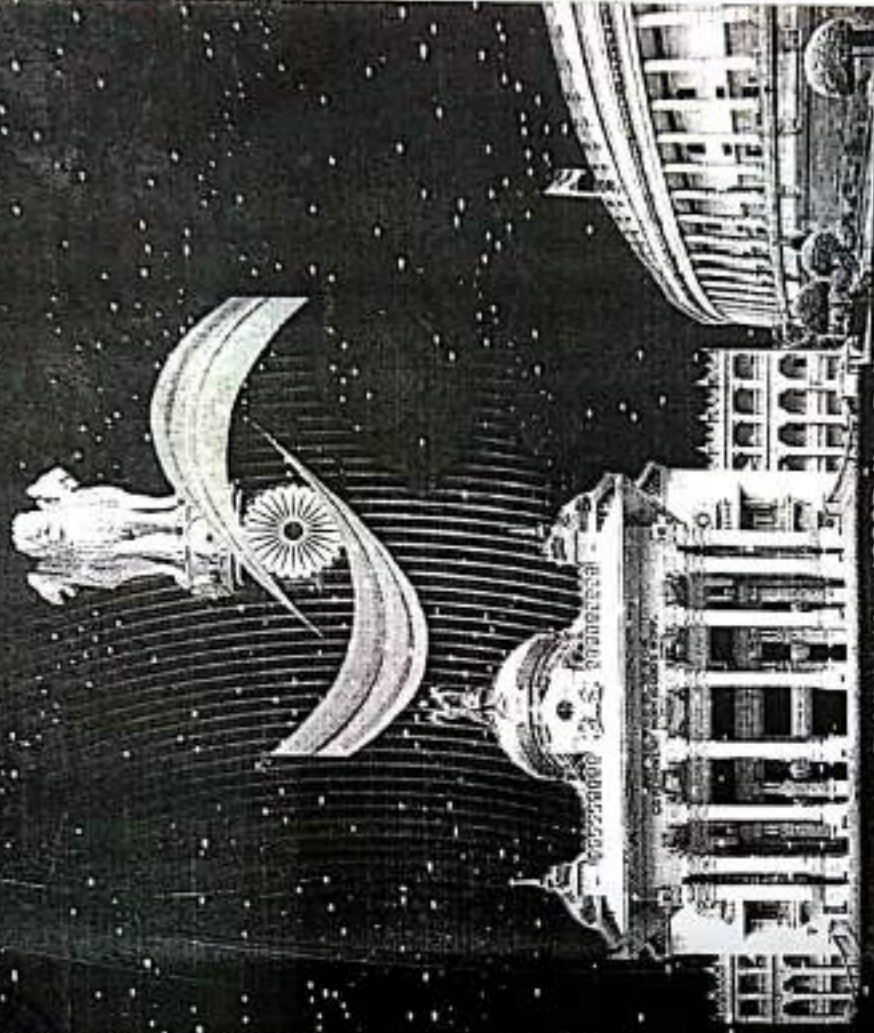
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Volume-XVII February-2018

KARNATAKA JOURNAL OF POLITICS



Published by : JCSSR-New Delhi,

Davangere University Colleges' Political Science Teachers' Forum,

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Chief Editor : Prof. S.A. Javeed
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Page No. : VIII + 224

February 2018

ISBN No. : 978-81-925462-2-3

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Editors Note

It gives me pleasure to place in the hands of readers and subscribers the XVII volume of Karnataka Journal of Politics published by Karnataka State Political Science Teachers Association, Bangalore in association with the Davangere University Political Science Teachers Association.

The Karnataka Journal of Politics is a preferred Annual Journal which maintains scholarly standards. I am glad to inform our readers that this journal is dedicated to publish research articles in Political Science subject with a interdisciplinary approach. Though the journal is a Annual one, it is fully devoted to promote and encourage understanding of politics, administration, governance, International relations and so on.

On this occasion I recall the establishment of the American Political Science Association in 1903 in New Orleans by a political scientist, Frank J. Goodnow. Since then it became a platform to discuss the subject of political science, its issues, its development so on. Subsequently, it was realized that mere discussions and deliberations will not be of much help in the development of the subject, rather, along with discussions there should be a outlet for the writings and research articles in the form of publication. Hence in 1906 came into existence the American Political Science Review a academic journal which enthused students, teachers and researchers to publish research articles and so started the journey of academic research in political science. It is said this Journal played a major role in the birth of the Behavioural Revolution in political science.

In the similar manner the Karnataka Journal of Politics is also on the ascending mode. I feel the Journal, year after year, has become a major vent for academic and scholarly research articles. This journal has built a bridge between the researchers and the readers.

In response to the call for papers to be published in the XVII issue of Karnataka Journal of Politics there has been a overwhelming response and we have received a large number of articles. The review committee has shortlisted and resolved to publish 47 articles. This resolution has been in view of multiple factors in consideration. The articles published fall in line with the theme of the conference and related sub areas enlisted.

I thank the review and editorial committee members for the support and time spared in giving a meaningful shape to the journal. I wish in the days to come the Karnataka Journal of Politics will receive much more Research articles for publication. I also wish the conference slated for 17th and 18th at Davangere a grand success.

Dr. S. A. Javeed
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17TH STATE LEVEL POLITICAL SCIENCE TEACHERS' CONFERENCE, DAVANGERE

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Sub Themes :

I. Civil Society: Realisation of Democratic Project (Vision).

- 1) Civil society engagement in the democratic process.
- 2) Political culture and constructive political participation.
- 3) Role of Quality education and the teachers in creating enlightened society.
- 4) Freedom of expression and space for intellectual discourse.
- 5) Plural and secular dimensions of "Nationalism".

II. Challenges before Indian Democracy.

- 1) Caste system: The politics of Caste.
- 2) Communalism and rising radicalism.
- 3) Corruption and criminalisation of politics.
- 4) Laxity in the system of rule of law.
- 5) Feudal and dynastic mind-set of politicians.
- 6) Declining standards in parliamentary debates.

III. Reinforcing Indian Democracy.

- 1) Rectification of gap between political democracy and social and economic democracy.
- 2) Effective democratic decentralisation.
- 3) Good governance.
- 4) Integrity in civil service.
- 5) Judicial activism.
- 6) Inclusive growth: Health, Education and development dimensions.
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EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND MEDIA IN INDIA

*Gangadhar Bhat

Introduction:

In the 21st century, India is fast emerging as a global power but for half of its population, the women across the country, struggle to live with dignity. The attention required is still not being paid to the issues that concern this section of population. Women empowerment in India is still a distant dream. There still exists a wide gap between the goals enunciated in the constitution, legislation, policies, plans, programs and related mechanisms on the one hand and the situational reality of the status of women in India, on the other hand. India is fast developing but women in India continue to be discriminated. They are victims of crime directed specifically at them, rape, kidnapping and abduction, dowry-related crimes, molestation, sexual harassment, eve-teasing, etc. Around 40 per cent of married women in India are victims of domestic violence. The crimes against women in India are growing at a rampant speed. Women, irrespective of their class, caste and educational status, are not safe.

Women Empowerment:

According to Cambridge English Dictionary 'empowerment' means 'to authorize'. In the context of the people, they have to be authorized to have control over their own lives. When applied in the context of development of the particular segment of population, the women have to be 'empowered' to have control over their own lives to better their socio-economic and political conditions. Thus, women empowerment can be interpreted as totality of empowerment including political, social, cultural, and other dimension of human life as also the physical, moral and intellectual. Empowerment of women unlocks the door for modernization of any society. Participation and control over resources of power are critical indicators in the process of development. Thus, the question remains that who will empower them and how to empower them. Ideally speaking no one empowers any one and the best way is 'self empowerment'. However, this segment of population is handicapped both structurally and culturally to empower themselves without any outside help and affirmative action by the state and others.

Women Issues in India: Current Perspective:

Women are the wealth of India and they have contributed in almost every field and made country feel proud at every occasion. They are in front, leading the country, making mile stones and source of inspiration for many. However this is the one face of coin and on the other side of coin is the hard truth of the Indian society. There is systematic discrimination and neglect from early childhood of women in India, which could be in terms of many. There is an urgent need to pay attention to the issues like Education, Health and Nutrition Crimes against Women, Domestic Violence, Female Infanticide and Feticide Dowry Rape. Media is the new way to pay the attention.

The resurgence of women's issues resulted in U.N. declaration of 1975 as women's

year and the period of 1975-1985 as women's decade due to the international recognition of the problems faced by women all over the world. The appointment of the national committee on the status of women in India in 1972 and the publication of the report highlighted that despite constitutional guarantees the roles, rights and participation of women in all sphere of life were limited. In spite of constitutional and legal safeguards, the women in India continue to suffer, due to lack of awareness of their rights, illiteracy and oppressive practices and customs. A steep decline is evident in the male-female ratio in India over the last century. It declined from 972 females for every 1000 males in 1961 to 927 per thousand in 1991 and 921:1000 (921 females for 1000 males) according to the census of 2001. The northern states in India show even poorer ratios than the national average. From cradle to grave there is a systematic discrimination against women. Son preference is expressed in deep rooted cultural mores, blessings and rituals at a marriage, foods prescribed for pregnant women, condolence at the birth of a girl child. Some problems such as dowry, domestic violence, sex selective abortion, female infanticide are still prevalent.

Television, music on the radio, the books, magazines and newspapers educate people about the current issues and influences the public opinion. The common people rely on media to know about happenings in the society. Media is often considered as the 4th pillar of the society and democratic medium of information. But, there are many instances of mistreatment of women by Indian media and not much has changed regarding portrayal of women. Interviews of men in newspapers usually focus on their work and hardly ever mention their marital status or their dress sense. By contrast, women achievers are subject to irrelevant and distasteful queries. Take for example the interview of banker Tarjani Vakil by a leading daily. The interview treated the reader to colorful details about her appearance, personal life such as her penchant for beautiful saris, her decision to stay single and her living in an extended joint family with emphasis on her feminine qualities like her soft voice. Another example is the television interview of the senior police officer Kiran Bedi in which she was asked if she likes to cook. The media does try to establish a woman feminist, especially if she is a successful woman. Other examples of media biasness are also there. When the issue of reservation of seats for women in panchayats was discussed on television, it was men who did the talking while women sat as silent spectators. When women were shown leading dharnas against the Dunkel Draft, not even woman parliamentarian like Margaret Alva was approached for her views.

Media Coverage of Women Issues:

Media implicitly rank the importance of the public issues according to the amount of press coverage devoted to an issue. Lack of appropriate media coverage of an issue leads to the implication that the topic is not important. Public awareness is significantly lessened if a story is not reported. Violence against women is a global pandemic and the consequences of media ignorance and bias are horrific. In India, the amount of coverage in mainstream media is inversely proportional to the actual prevalence of the kinds of violence and gives a false impression. Most disturbing is the disproportionate coverage of sensationalized violence. Invariably, rape stories get far more coverage than domestic violence stories. They usually show only those handpicked stories which sells and increase their TRPs.

*Gangadhar Bhat

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آفاقی شخصیات کی ادبی خدمات کا تحقیقی و تنقیدی جائزہ

Kalam-e-Iqbal mein Aman Ka پیام

کلام اقبال میں امن کا پیام

یقین محکم ، عمل پیہم ، محبت فاتحہ عالم
جہاد زندگانی میں ہیں یہ مردوں کی شمشیریں

علامہ اقبال کی شاعری اصلاح معاشرہ کی بہترین مثال ہے وہ اپنا پیام اتنے حسین پیرائے میں بیان کرتے ہیں کہ ان کا کلام انسان کے دل و دماغ میں گھر کر جاتا ہے اور وہ اقبال کے کلام کو عملی جامہ پہنانے کی کوشش کرتا ہے۔ علامہ اقبال کا مقصد یہی ہے کہ سارے عالم میں چین و سکون اور امن کا ماحول قائم رہے۔ ان کا کلام سناری انسانیت کے لئے مشعل راہ ہے جس پر عمل کرنے سے انسان کو یقیناً کامیابی حاصل ہوگی۔ اقبال کی اسی سوچ و فکر کے بارے میں سید یوسف رضا گیلانی لکھتے ہیں:

”آج کے دور کا ایک نہایت اہم مسئلہ Afghan issue ہے جس پر علامہ اقبال کا نقطہ نظر بہت ہی حقیقت پسندانہ اور عملیت پسندی پر مبنی ہے۔ انہوں نے اپنے اشعار میں افغانستان کو Region میں امن کی کلید کا درجہ دیا۔“

بقول علامہ اقبال:

آسیا یک پیکر آب و گل است
ملت افغان در آن پیکر دل است
اُردو ترجمہ: ایشیا پانی اور مٹی کا ایک جسم ہے اور افغانستان کی قوم اس جسم میں دل کی مانند ہے۔

از فساد او فساد
از کشاد او کشاد

اُردو ترجمہ: اس (افغانستان) کی بدامنی سے ایشیا میں بدامنی اور اس کے امن میں ایشیا کا امن ہے۔
آج کے واقعات اس بات کی گواہی دے رہے ہیں کہ علامہ اقبال کا نقطہ نظر آج سے کم از کم پون صدی پہلے اس ریجن کی ترقی اور امن و سلامتی کے بارے میں مبنی بر حقیقت تھا اور آج کے حالات کے بھی عین مطابق ہے۔“ (اقبال اور عصر حاضر۔ سید یوسف رضا گیلانی، روزنامہ پاکستان، چیف ایڈیٹر، مجیب الرحمن شاہی، تاریخ 05/12/2012)

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Magazine Samma Zuban Hyderabad,
Published: Telangana State Urdu Academy

Internet aur Urdu

8



اکتوبر 2018
15/- روپے

ISSN 2321-4627

2018

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oOo

اسٹنٹ پروفیسر شعبہ اُردو،
سیکیاب اے۔ آر۔ ایس۔ انعامدار مگر کی کالج برائے خواتین
دبئی پور، کرناٹک

Internet aur urdu



انٹرنیٹ اور اُردو

کمپیوٹر (سائنس) کبھی بند نہیں ہوتے اور نہ ہی ان کا رابطہ
دوسرے کمپیوٹرز سے منقطع ہوتا ہے۔“

(مکمل کمپیوٹر ٹیکنالوجی گائیڈ - شفقت علی ص - 341)

انٹرنیٹ نہ کوئی پروگرام ہے نہ کوئی ہارڈ ویئر
(Hardware) ہے اور نہ کوئی وہ سافٹ ویئر
(Software) ہے نہ کمپیوٹر ہے بلکہ یہ کمپیوٹر کے ساتھ رابطہ
ہے جس کے ذریعہ کئی افراد معلومات کا تبادلہ کرتے ہیں۔

انٹرنیٹ پر دنیا کی تمام معلومات میسر ہیں اور یہ تمام
معلومات انٹرنیٹ سے منسلک کسی بھی کمپیوٹر میں محفوظ ہوتی
ہیں۔ ان معلومات میں سائنسی تحقیق حکومتی دستاویزات، اُردو
دنیا کی کارکردگیاں، کاروباری اداروں کا تعارف و خدمات کی
تفصیل وغیرہ شامل ہو سکتی ہیں۔ غرض کہ ساری دنیا کی صنعت و
حرفت سماجی و سیاسی، معاشی، اقتصادی، اور زندگی کے تمام
شعبہ جات کی معلومات انٹرنیٹ پر موجود ہیں۔

کسی قوم کی ترقی اور تنزل کو ناپنے کا ایک طریقہ یہ
ہے کہ اس قوم و ملک میں سائنس ٹیکنالوجی، تحقیق و ایجادات
کے شعبوں کی فعالیت کا کیا حال ہے۔ اور کس حد تک جدید
ٹیکنالوجی سے وہ لوگ منسلک ہیں۔ لہذا ہر قوم و ملک کو چاہیے کہ

سائنس اور ٹیکنالوجی کی ترقی نے پوری دنیا کو حیرت
و استعجاب میں ڈال دیا ہے جس کا لوگ خواب و خیال میں بھی
تصور نہیں کرتے تھے۔ کیونکہ لوگ ایسے قصبے ایسے کہانیاں
دستاویزوں میں پڑھا کرتے تھے لیکن سائنس اور ٹیکنالوجی کی
ترقی نے ان تمام چیزوں کو حقیقت میں تبدیل کر دیا۔ اکیسویں
صدی انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی کی صدی ہے۔ کمپیوٹر اور انٹرنیٹ نے
ساری دنیا کو سمیٹ کر ایک گلوبل ویلج، یعنی چھوٹے سے گاؤں
میں بدل دیا ہے۔ کمپیوٹر کی ایجاد کے بعد انٹرنیٹ نے دنیا میں
ایک تہلکہ مچا دیا اور دنیا کو نت نئے طرز بیان طور طریقوں اور
معلومات سے روشناس کر دیا ہے۔ انٹرنیٹ کی بہترین تعریف
شفقت علی یوں کرتے ہیں:

”انٹرنیٹ کی باقاعدہ سے تعریف آپ یوں کر سکتے
ہیں کہ انٹرنیٹ کمپیوٹروں کا ایسا بین الاقوامی جال
(Network) ہے جو کہ آپس میں ٹیلی فون لائنوں کے
ذریعہ ایک مخصوص طریقہ کار (TCP/IP) کے تحت جڑے
ہوئے ہیں۔ یہ جال لوگوں کو انٹرنیٹ کے کمپیوٹرز کے اندر
محفوظ معلومات تک رسائی فراہم کرتا ہے۔ انٹرنیٹ سے مستقل
منسلک رہنے والے کمپیوٹر کو سائٹس (Sites) کہتے ہیں۔ یہ

International Journal
Published by: NC PUK, New Delhi

3.3.4
Urdu

دسمبر 2018 قمری 15

ISSN: 2249-0639

Ibrahim Nami meib Bijapur



Monthly URDU DUNIYA, New Delhi



2018



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اداریہ

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ISSN 2319-8648

Impact Factor - 7.139

Indexed (SJIF)



February 2020 Special Issue-22 Vol.7

Current Global Reviewer

Peer Reviewed Multidisciplinary International Research Journal
PEER REVIEWED & INDEXED JOURNAL

2019-20

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The Role of Muslim Women's in freedom struggle Movement: With special reference to Abadi Bano Begum (Bi Amman) and Hazra, Matangini

Dr. Mustak Ahmed

Head Dept of History, SECAB, ARSI College for Women, Vijayapur, Karnataka State

The history of Indian Freedom Struggle would be incomplete without mentioning the contributions of women. The sacrifice made by the women of India will occupy the foremost place. They fought with true spirit and undiminished courage and faced various tortures, exploitations and hardships to earn us freedom. When most of the men freedom fighters were in prison the women came forward and took charge of the struggle. The list of great women whose names have gone down in history for their dedication and undying devotion to the service of India is a long one.

Woman's participation in India's freedom struggle began as early as in 1817. Bhima Bai Holkar fought bravely against the British colonel Malcolm and defeated him in guerilla warfare. Many women including Rani Chammam of Kittur, Rani Begum Hazrat Mahal of Avadh fought against British East India company in the 19th century. 30 years before the "First War of Independence 1857"

Abadi Bano Begum (Bi Amman) (1850-1924)

Abadi Bano Begum, popularly known as 'Bi Amma' set an exemplary precedent for all women in general and Muslim women in particular as she shattered the stereotypes associated with a traditional 'orthodox' Muslim woman. She is a lesser-known freedom fighter who left no stone unturned as she took part in the nation's freedom struggle, continued to ensure Hindu-Muslim unity, and participated in the Khilafat movement. She was also the mother of the great freedom fighters Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Shaukat Ali popularly known as Ali Brothers.

Bi Amma was born in 1850 into a nationalist family of Rampur. She suffered the trauma of 1857 revolt which ignited a strong desire within her to see her country be free of the British rule. Bi Amma was a courageous and intelligent woman. Widowed at a young age, she shouldered the responsibility of raising her children with utmost sincerity and dignity. In the book, *Eight Lives: A Study of the Hindu-Muslim Encounter*, Rajmohan Gandhi writes how the young widow dressed her children in humble material and raised them on simple food and the Prophet's sayings. But she ensured the kids attended English-medium schools. When their uncle refused to shell money for their education stating that he would have no part in turning the boys into infidels, Bi Amma pawned her jewellery with the help of her neighbour's maid. Despite having no formal education, Bi Amma fought valiantly for her sons' modern English education. Maan Muhammad Ali, after completing his graduation from *Aligarh Muslim University*, went to *Lincoln College Oxford*, England, in 1898 to study Modern History. On his return, he joined the Baroda Civil Service and served there for seven years.

Her Role In The Freedom Struggle

She played an important part in fundraising for the Khilafat movement and the Indian independence movement. When both her sons were put in jail, she addressed a large gathering on their behalf and gave a moving speech. It was in fact the first time that a Muslim woman was recorded to have addressed a political gathering wearing a burqa. This bold woman toured the country and addressed large gatherings of people.

In 1917, she joined the agitation to help release Annie Besant and her two sons from prison. It was at this time that Mahatma Gandhi spoke to her about gathering the support of women in the freedom movement. Considering Gandhi's advice, Bi Amma took active part in Khilafat movement and the freedom movement and encouraged many women to play greater participatory role in the freedom movement.

Once when the rumour spread that Muhammad Ali would be released from jail after amnesty, she said, "Muhammad Ali can't even think about begging forgiveness from the British. If he does so then my old hands have enough strength to strangle him." Even as the struggle for independence continued, the words that she once spoke to her son, Maulana Muhammad Ali, which he later penned, continued to resound across India.

*"Boleen Amma Muhammad Ali se
Jaan Baita Khilafat Pai De do"
(So spoke the mother of Muhammad Ali
My son, lay down your life for the sake of Khilafat)*

Her Role In Khadi And Swadeshi

During the Khilafat and Non-cooperation movement, Bi Amma collected funds and organised meetings of Indian women to tell them about the struggle and the importance of shunning the foreign goods. Along with Begum Hazrat Mahani, the wife of Maulana Hasrat Mahani, Sarala Devi Chaudhurani, Basanti Devi, and Sarojini Naidu as her main companions she continued contributing to the campaign. She addressed gatherings and encouraged people to donate for *Tilak Swaraj Fund* which was set up by Bal Gangadhar Tilak for the Indian freedom struggle. Bi Amma once cautioned, "Countrymen! Give up the way of life of these foreigners. Stick to the traditional way of life of your ancestors. Serve not these foreigners, nor accept honours from them because these people are very crafty and fraudulent."

National Seminar	The New Miraj Education Society's Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj (Maharashtra)	Special Issue 1 st February, 2020
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VIDYAVARTA Peer Reviewed International Refereed Research Journal
ISSN 2319 9318

Impact Factor: 7.041(IJIF)

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BEGUM HAZRAT MAHAL: A REVOLUTIONARY QUEEN**Dr. Mustak Ahammad**

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An unprecedented chain of events marked the struggle of India's independence. Written in the blood of thousands of lives, it is a story of the heroic deeds of individuals, of which some were recorded, while others were lost forever. The struggle for independence was not just about ousting British rule, but also about challenging norms and transforming from within, especially when it came to old customs and beliefs that increased the divide among Indians. Women and the societal challenges they faced too underwent a change. Women took to streets, picketing, leading armies and being active participants in the struggle for independence. The Revolt of 1857 shook the British. It began as a mutiny of sepoys of the East India Company in Meerut and soon spread across India. Among the leaders of this revolt were women such as Begum Hazrat Mahal and Rani Lakshmi Bai who led the people of Awadh and Jhansi against the British.

Mahal's name was Muhammadi Khanum, and she was born at Faizabad, Awadh, India. She was a courtesan by profession and had been taken into the royal harem as a *khawasin* after being sold by her parents, then to Royal agents, and later promoted to a *pari*, and was known as Mahak Pari. She became a *begum* after being accepted as a royal concubine of the King of Awadh, and the title 'Hazrat Mahal' was bestowed on her after the birth of their son, Birjis Qadra. She was a junior wife of the last Tajdaar-e-Awadh, Wajid Ali Shah. The British had annexed Awadh in 1856 and Wajid Ali Shah was exiled to Calcutta. After her husband was exiled to Calcutta, she took charge of the affairs of the state of Awadh despite her divorce from the Nawab, which then was a large part of the current state of Uttar Pradesh, India.

Begum Hazrat Mahal, also known as the 'Begum of Awadh', was one of the earliest female freedom fighters during the First Indian War of Independence. She was the first wife of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah and possessed the courage and leadership to rebel against the British East India Company during the Indian Rebellion of 1857. After the British annexed their territory and the King of Awadh, Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was sent away in exile to Calcutta, she took the responsibility of managing the affairs of the state in her own hands. Later, in association with the revolutionary forces, she seized control of Lucknow and declared her son as the new King of Awadh. She played a pivotal role in the first war of Indian independence and fought the British forces along with other revolutionaries. But the British troops attacked Awadh again and after a long siege were able to re-capture it, forcing her to retreat. She refused to accept any kind of favors and allowances offered by the British rulers. Finally she sought asylum in Nepal, where she died after some time. She was the only major leader never to surrender to the British, and she maintained her opposition through twenty years of exile in Nepal until her death.

The British East India Company and Awadh

In 1856, by the means of the *Doctrine of Lapse* introduced by Lord Dalhousie, the *East India Company* annexed the kingdom of Awadh. Awadh as a territory was a great resource for cotton and indigo. They appropriated Awadh on the basis of debauchery and gross mismanagement of revenue

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PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION OF SOLOCHROME BLACK UNDER UV LIGHT ON COBALT DOPED TITANIUM DIOXIDE PHOTOCATALYSTS

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Abstract - In the present investigation well-crystalline cobalt doped TiO₂ nanoparticles (NPs) were prepared by hydrothermal process. The structural, morphological, optical and compositional properties of as prepared samples have been characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM), UV-Vis spectrophotometry and energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS). XRD analysis reveals that the prepared samples were nanocrystalline and had anatase phase. The average size of crystallites using Scherrer's formula was found to be 7.07nm and 5.73nm for TiO₂ and Co-TiO₂ NPs respectively. FESEM analysis shows the NPs were spherical shape with an average size of about 10nm to 20nm. EDS analysis confirms the chemical compositions of the NPs having Ti and O elements. UV-Vis measurement shows increase in optical band gap due to cobalt doping. The photocatalytic activity was evaluated by monitoring the degradation of Solochrome Black [Eriochrome Black T (EBT)] under UV-light illumination. The photocatalytic degradation results for Solochrome dye were 61.4 % and 78.3 % for TiO₂ NPs and Co-TiO₂ NPs respectively under UV irradiation for 110 minutes. Thus increase in photocatalytic degradation when doped with Co.

Keywords- Hydrothermal synthesis, Photocatalytic degradation, TiO₂ NPs, Co-TiO₂ NPs.

INTRODUCTION

Natural colors is one of the significant gatherings of poisons broadly utilized in material, plastic, medication and numerous different businesses, while the unsafe impacts of natural colors in waste water have been a significant concern and now a significant danger in the earth because of the considerable contamination issues brought about by them. These

businesses depleted enormous amount of high substance shading effluents, which are commonly increasingly harmful and impervious to devastation by traditional techniques. An essential basis in the utilization of these colors is that they should be profoundly collected in water and stable in light during washing. The gathering of these colors in the water bodies causes eutrophication, decreases the reoxygenation limit and makes serious harm to the aquatic living beings by impeding the invasion of daylight [1]. They must also be resistant to microbial attack. Therefore, they are not readily degradable and are typically not removed from water by wastewater treatment systems and conventional methods like adsorption, ultra filtration, chemical and electrochemical methods [2]. The predominance of photocatalytic degradation by nanoparticles in wastewater treatment is because of its favourable circumstances over the regular techniques, for example, snappy oxidation, no development of polycyclic items and oxidation of toxins. It is a compelling and quick strategy in the expulsion of contaminations from waste water [3]. In the recent years, numerous metal oxides including TiO₂ [4], ZnO [5], and other oxides have attracted growing attentions for photodegradation of organic dyes; TiO₂ is of specific interests because of its ease and high strength. In any case, TiO₂ has been increased momentous consideration as a photocatalyst in corruption of natural poisons. Because of the properties of hostile to oxidation long haul strength, non-harmfulness, solid redox capacity, it has been broadly utilized in the field of photocatalysis. TiO₂ being a semiconductor with a huge band gap i.e., 3.2, 3.02 and 2.96eV for anatase, rutile and brookite phases individually. As TiO₂ particles, get lighted by photons with vitality more noteworthy than the band width of TiO₂, the valence band electrons will be travelled to the band of conduction which leave gaps in the valence band.

EFFECTIVE SOLOCHROME DYE DEGRADATION USING SYNTHESIZED COPPER DOPED TITANIUM DIOXIDE NANOPARTICLES

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ABSTRACT

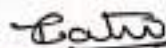
A simple hydrothermal route was used for the synthesis of pristine and Cu-doped TiO₂ nanoparticles (NPs) using EDTA (di-sodium salt dehydrate) as the capping and reducing agent. In order to study the optical, functional, surface morphology, structure and elemental analysis of synthesized nanoparticles were subjected to UV-Vis spectrophotometer, FESEM, XRD and EDS. From these results UV-Vis characterization reveals that synthesized particles are having absorption maxima is around 341 and 250.23 nm and using Tauc's plot the estimated E_g values were found to be 3.07 eV and 2.84 eV respectively. FESEM of particles reveal that they are having the spherical cluster with average size of about 10 nm to 20 nm. EDS spectrum confirms the presence of elements Ti and O. From the XRD pattern it confirms that they are having anatase phase, tetragonal and cubic crystal structure for TiO₂ and Cu-TiO₂ respectively. Further, the photocatalytic degradation of solochrome dye was performed under UV irradiation using these synthesized nanoparticles. Interestingly, it was observed that the relative absorption intensity continuously decreased as the UV illumination exposure time increased, significantly indicating that solochrome dye degraded effectively on the surface of bare and Cu doped TiO₂ photocatalyst.

Keywords: Copper doped titanium dioxide, Hydrothermal, Dye degradation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Organic dyes is one of the major groups of pollutants widely used in textile, plastic, medicine and many other industries, while the hazardous effects of organic dyes in waste water have been a major concern and now a major threat in the environment due to the substantial pollution problems caused by them. These industries exhausted large quantity of high content color effluents, which are generally more toxic and resistant to destruction by conventional methods. A necessary criterion in the use of these dyes is that they must be highly accumulated in water and stable in light during washing. The accumulation of these dyes in the water bodies causes eutrophication, reduces the reoxygenation capacity and makes severe damage to the aquatic organisms by hindering the infiltration of sunlight [1]. They must also be resistant to microbial attack. Therefore, they are not readily degradable and are typically not removed from water by wastewater treatment systems and conventional methods like adsorption, ultra filtration, chemical and

electrochemical methods [2]. The superiority of photocatalytic degradation by nanoparticles in wastewater treatment is due to its advantages over the conventional methods, such as quick oxidation, no formation of polycyclic products and oxidation of pollutants. It is an effective and rapid technique in the removal of pollutants from wastewater [3]. In the recent years, numerous metal oxides including TiO₂ [4], ZnO [5], and other oxides have attracted growing attentions for photodegradation of organic dyes; TiO₂ is of particular interests due to its low cost and high stability. Nonetheless, TiO₂ has been gained remarkable attention as a photocatalyst in degradation of organic pollutants. Due to the properties of anti-oxidation long term stability, non-toxicity, strong redox ability, it has been widely used in the field of photocatalysis. TiO₂ being a semi conductor with a large band gap i.e. 3.2, 3.02 and 2.96 eV for anatase, rutile and brookite phases respectively. As TiO₂ particles, get irradiated by photons with energy greater than the band width of TiO₂, the valence band electrons will be transited to the



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Journal of Advanced Scientific Research, 2020; 11 (3) Suppl 7: Oct.-2020



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band of conduction which leave holes in the valence band. Now electron hole pairs could participate into all kinds of chemical reactions on TiO_2 surface and that ultimately degrades all the pollutants in the solution. This reaction leads to recombination of electrons and holes quickly; eventually TiO_2 's photocatalytic activity greatly decreases. To obtain higher photocatalytic activity, one commonly used method is doping metal and/or non metal ions into the TiO_2 's crystal lattice. Sahoo and Gupta [6-10] synthesized Ag and Fe ions doping micro crystalline TiO_2 followed by a liquid impregnation technology. They found that Ag doped with TiO_2 could be degraded up to 99% of the pollutants under the UV light. For the visible light Fe doped with TiO_2 could be degraded more than 96% and 90% for methylene blue and methyl blue respectively. Vu et al. [11-15] synthesizing highly active photocatalytic TiO_2 nano tubes by hydrothermal treatment in the base medium using the commercial powder of TiO_2 as Ti source. The non-metal doped with TiO_2 samples were made using urea, ammonium fluoride, thiourea and ethylene glycol by post synthesis as N, S, F and C source. Degradation of Rhodamine B indicated, a non metal being doped TiO_2 samples, exhibited very high photocatalytic activity under visible light compare to that with non doped TiO_2 samples. Choi et al [16-19] successfully prepared TiO_2 nanoparticles doped with 21 different metal ions by sol-gel method and found that metal ions significantly influenced the photo reactivity, charge carrier recombination and interfacial electron transfer rates. Anatase phase is active for photocatalytic phenomena based on the chemical and dynamic properties of organic compounds degradation. Observing all the potential of TiO_2 , here in, we have synthesized TiO_2 and Cu doped TiO_2 nano particles and analysed their photocatalytic solochrome dye degradation under the UV light.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

2.1. Chemicals

Titanium (IV) n butoxide (TNB) wt 99% liquid analytical grade, Copper nitrate hexahydrate [$\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$] and EDTA (di-sodium salt dehydrate) were purchased from Alfa Aesar Chemicals, India. De-ionized water (DW) was used in the preparation of all solutions.

2.2. Synthesis of TiO_2 and Cu doped nanoparticles

Titanium dioxide Nano particles were synthesized via hydrothermal route [20]. Here 30ml of 0.1M of E. D.

T.A ($\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{Na}_2\text{O}_8 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) was prepared by dispersing 0.56gm in 15ml of de-ionised water (DW) with a continuous stirring with the aid of magnetic stirrer for 10 minutes, later added 15ml of DW and 5ml of 0.1M $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, then 1ml of Titanium (IV) n-butoxide was added drop wise with continuous stirring for 30 minutes. The colloidal solution was then transferred to a 50ml Teflon-lined stainless steel autoclave, the autoclave was sealed and placed in an oven heated up to 180°C for 3 hours, then the autoclave was cooled down to room temperature. Under ambient conditions, the reactant mixture was centrifuged to collect the product; the product was washed continuously with DW several times to remove the organic molecules bonded to the surface of the product. The final product was dried in an oven at 100°C for one hour and the same procedure, as adopted in Cu- TiO_2 (CTO NPs) was used to synthesize TiO_2 (TO NPs) without adding dopant and the sample was then used for Photodegradation application.

2.3. Photocatalytic experiments

The photocatalytic reactor is a Pyrex-glass cell with 1.0 L capacity. A 10 W Lamp (Philips) as the light source (365 nm) was placed in a quartz lamp holder which immersed in the photo reactor cell. Before illumination, the solution was allowed to stir in dark for 60 minutes to achieve adsorption-desorption equilibrium between the dye and photocatalyst. The cell was filled with 1mg/L of dye solution and 1×10^{-5} M of the photocatalyst. Magnetic stirrer was used to introduce fresh air bubbles into the suspension using a pump. Dye degradation was examined by taking 4 mL of the suspension at 10 minutes irradiation time intervals. Finally, the rate of degradation was determined from the change in absorbance of Dye solution. Before the measurement, the solution was centrifuged for 10min at 5000 rpm to remove any turbidity. All kinetic data were evaluated using Microsoft Excel 2010 program.

2.4. Characterization techniques

2.4.1. UV-Vis spectroscopy

UV-Vis absorbance spectra in the wavelength range 200-800nm was measured using UV-Vis spectrophotometer (model: SPECORD 200+ Analytik-jena).

Synthesis and Characterization of Cu and Co Doped TiO₂ Nanoparticles via Hydrothermal Route.

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ABSTRACT

In the present investigation copper and cobalt co-doped TiO₂ nanoparticles (NPs) have been synthesized via hydrothermal method. The structural, optical, morphological and compositional properties of all the prepared samples have been characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS), field emission scanning electron microscope (FESEM) and UV-Vis spectrophotometry. XRD analysis have revealed that all prepared nano powders were nanocrystalline and had TiO₂ rutile structure. The FESEM analysis shows the NPs were of spherical shape with an average size of 10 nm to 20 nm. EDS analysis confirms the chemical composition of the NPs having Ti and O elements. UV-Vis measurement shows variation in indirect band gap of 3.07eV, 2.84eV, 3.95eV and 4.01eV for TiO₂ NPs, Cu-TiO₂ NPs, Co-TiO₂ NPs and (Cu-Co)TiO₂ NPs respectively. Zeta potential measurements show a stable dispersion without particle settlement in DMSO solvent.

KEY WORDS

Hydrothermal, TiO₂, Cu doped TiO₂ NPs, Co doped TiO₂ NPs, (Cu-Co) doped TiO₂ NPs.

1.INTRODUCTION

Commercial production of titanium dioxide or titania (TiO₂) was started in 1923. It is derived from a variety of ores. The bulk material of TiO₂ mainly exists in three phases: Rutile, Anatase and Brookite. Most of the TiO₂ exists in rutile and anatase phases because both have tetragonal structures. As rutile is a high temperature stable phase and has an optical energy bandgap of 3.0 eV (451nm), whereas anatase is formed at a lower temperature with an optical energy bandgap of 3.2eV(380nm) and refractive index [1]. Among these polymorphs, rutile and anatase are studied widely, whereas brookite is studied rarely due to its complicated structure and difficulty in sample preparation [2]. These three phases can be represented as constituted by arrangements of the same building block Ti-O₆ octahedron in which Ti atom is surrounded by six oxygen atoms situated at the corners of distorted octahedron. Even though the similarities in building blocks of Ti-O₆ octahedral for these polymorphs, the electronic structure are significantly different[3]. Photocatalysis using TiO₂ as a catalyst has been widely reported as a most promising technology for the removal of various organic and inorganic pollutants from contaminated water and air because of its stability, low cost, and non-toxicity [4].

Nanosized transition metal oxides including doped and undoped TiO₂ are the areas of sustained scientific concern due to their potential applications in sensing, catalyses, opto-electronic devices, biomedical field, cosmetics and magnetism [5-7]. CuO has a narrow band gap (1.2eV) and is a p-type semiconductor with photochemical and photoconductive properties and has found applications in gas sensing [8,9], in catalysis [10-13], as antimicrobial agent[14-18], in batteries [19], magnetic devices [20-22], super capacitors [23] and field emission [24]. TiO₂ is an n-type semiconductor with wide band gap ranging from 3.2eV to 3.6eV. It has numerous applications such as medical devices coating, cosmetics and gas sensors [25-27]. The presence of cobalt ions in TiO₂ structure causes a significant absorption shift towards the visible region compared to the pure TiO₂ powder [28,29]. A significant advantage of TiO₂ is the formation of a heterojunction on reaction with another material [30,31]. In these applications an important parameter is the specific surface area, which is strongly related to the morphology. The properties of nanoscale materials are significantly different from those of the bulk material of same chemical composition. The physical and chemical properties of doped and undoped TiO₂ depend on their microstructure such as morphology, the size and the orientation

of the constituent grains. To improve and extend the functions of these inorganic nano materials, one or more components are often combined to form nanocomposites for various applications in photocatalysis, electronics and gas sensors [32, 33].

The exclusive properties of composite nano materials originate from their ability to combine the most desirable physiochemical properties of their constituents. Synthesis of high quality nano crystals of desired size is essential for investigating and utilizing their size dependent properties. Several approaches such as chemical precipitation [15], sol-gel method [16, 34, 35], hydrothermal method [11,36], microwave assisted method [37], sonochemical synthesis [38], and solvothermal synthesis [39] have been reported for the synthesis of uniform sized metal oxide nanocomposites with varied morphologies.

In spite of all the progress made, the synthesis of Cu doped TiO_2 , Co doped TiO_2 and Cu-Co doped TiO_2 nanoparticles of controlled size and shape still a challenge. Size and shape needs to be tailored by an appropriate choice of the synthesis methods and conditions. Fine-tuning of the morphology is of key importance, since the electronic structure, the surface energy, bonding and the chemical reactivity of nanomaterials are all directly related to surface morphology [40]. The purity and stoichiometry depends on the synthesis route. In this paper we report on the synthesis of TiO_2 , Cu doped TiO_2 , Co doped TiO_2 , Cu-Co doped TiO_2 nanoparticles by hydrothermal process via a precursor solution of titanium(IV) n butoxide and copper nitrate hexahydrate, cobalt nitrate hexahydrate as dopants. The influence of amount of dopant on; crystal structure, composition, surface morphology and optical properties of Cu and Co co-doped TiO_2 nanoparticles were characterized by means of XRD, FESEM, EDS and UV-Vis spectrometer respectively.

II. MATERIALS AND METHOD

2.1 Chemicals: Titanium (IV) n butoxide (TNB) wt 99% liquid analytical grade, Copper nitrate hexahydrate [$\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$], [$\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$] and EDTA (di-sodium salt dehydrate) were procured from Alfa Aesar Chemicals, India. De-ionized water (DW) was used in the preparation of all solutions.

2.2 Synthesis of Cu- TiO_2 , Co- TiO_2 and TiO_2 Nanoparticles

Copper doped Titanium dioxide Nano particles were synthesized via hydrothermal route. 30ml of 0.1M E. D. T.A($\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{Na}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) was prepared by dispersing 0.56gm in 15ml of de-ionised water (DW) with continuous stirring with the aid of magnetic stirrer for 10 minutes by adding 15ml of DW. Then 5ml of 0.1M $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 1ml of Titanium(IV) n butoxide were added drop wise with continuous stirring for 30 minutes. The colloidal solution was then transferred to a 50ml Teflon-lined stainless steel autoclave, the autoclave was sealed and placed in an oven heated up to 180°C for 3 hours, then the autoclave was cooled down to room temperature. Under ambient conditions, the reactant mixture was centrifuged to collect the product; the product was washed continuously with DW several times to remove the organic molecules bonded to the surface of the product. The final product was dried in an oven at 100°C for one hour and the same procedure, as adopted in Cu- TiO_2 was used to synthesize Co- TiO_2 , CuCo- TiO_2 and TiO_2 .

2.3 Characterization techniques

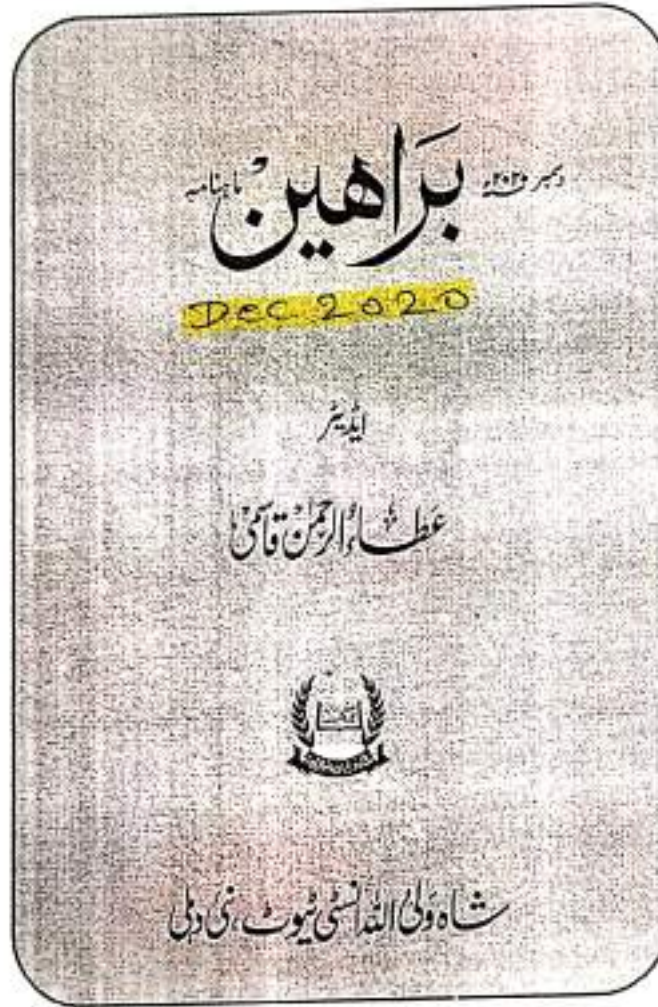
2.3.1 UV-vis spectroscopy: UV-Vis absorbance spectra in the wavelength range 200-800nm were measured using UV-Vis spectrophotometer (model: SPECORD 200+ Analytikjena) at SECAB college, Vijayapur.

2.3.2 XRD: The crystal structure of the powder sample at a scanning rate of 0.02° per second in the range of 20° to 80° with the use of Cu K_α radiation of wavelength $1.54060\text{\AA}$ were analysed by XRD (model: Rigaku pro analytical) at MIT Manipal. Peak analysis was carried out using PCPDFWIN software.

2.3.3 FESEM: The surface morphology and nanonature of the samples at an operating voltage 5kV were examined using FESEM (model: xford -EDX system IE 250 X Max 80) At Mangalore university, Mangalore.

2.3.4 EDS: Elemental compositions were analysed using EDS (model: FEI Quanta 200 F) at Mangalore university, Mangalore.

2.3.5 Zeta potential: The zeta potential was based on the surface charge of the particles relative to the local environment of the prepared particle. This electrostatic potential of shear plane of the particle was carried out in ultrasonicated dispersion of 0.01 g/100 mL in DMSO in room temperature using the Horiba SZ-100 nanoparticles analyzer.



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Monthly BARAHEEN New Delhi

ISSN: 0971-1701/2020/20541

OL: 31170476-2018-20

REGN: 1795-3640

Date of Dispatch: Dec-2020

Printed at: Light House, H.O. New Delhi

Price Rs. 25/- Annual Rs. 300/-

Vol. 13

Issue No. 151

Pages: 24

DECEMBER-2020

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Printer, Publisher & Editor: Ala-ur-Rahman Qasbi Printed at NCR Press, 352/21, Main Dhanwari Road, Luzern Vihar, Gurgaon, Haryana. Published by him from Shah Waliullah Institute, Kaka Nagar, New Delhi-110003

بَراہین و ایتامہ

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۱۴	ڈاکٹر محمد سعید احمد	یوسف علی شاہ کا مذہبی عقیدہ
۲۱	ڈاکٹر بی بی شہناز احمد	عالم ادبی کی فکر کا تجربہ و نئی مطالعہ

Baraheen Bank Details
Account Number : 50687765067
IFSC Code- SBIN0006079
Bank Name - State Bank of India, Zahir Nagar, New Delhi

اشتراک تعاون

الحمد لله رب العالمين: في شهر 25 ربيع الثاني 1430هـ الموافق 30/1/2009م

خط و کتابت اور مرثلی کا پتہ۔

بَراہین

دفتر مسجد کا کھنڈر (نزدیکی میں ڈی ایم سی پرانمیری اسکول) کا کھنڈر، فی رولہ۔ 110003

تلفون: 014-26963430 موبائل: 9917740991 Email: bambocincoothly@gmail.com

Printer, Published Editor Akbar-Rahman Qasbi Printed at NCR Press, 21221, Main Chowkpur Road, Luzman Vihar, Gurgaon, Haryana. Published by Nan Iron, Shah Wokulash Institute, Kala Nagar, New Delhi 110001

• Yusuf Adil Shah ka mazhab aur Aqida

یوسف عادل شاہ کا مذہبی عقیدہ

ڈاکٹر محمد سمیع الدین

تاریخ اس بات کی گواہ ہے کہ کنڑ علاقے میں جس شخص نے عادل شاہی حکومت کی بنیاد ڈالی اور حکومت کا دھندہ سنبھالا اور اپنے نام کا سکہ جاری کیا وہ یوسف بیگ سادی تھا جو یوسف عادل شاہ کے نام سے شہرت پائی۔ یوسف عادل شاہ کے نسب نامے میں مورخین کے نزدیک اختلافات پائے جاتے ہیں۔ مگر حقیقت یہی ہے جو بعض مورخین نے لکھا ہے کہ: ”وہ روم کے شہزادوں میں سے تھا جس کا خلاصہ یہ ہے کہ جب روم کا بادشاہ مرادخان ۸۵۴ھ مطابق ۱۳۵۱ء میں انتقال کیا تو سلطان محمد والد کی وصیت کے مطابق تخت نشین ہوا۔ یوسف نامی اس کا ایک چھوٹا بھائی تھا جو حسن و جمال میں یوسف ثانی تھا۔ جسے بادشاہ بہت عزیز رکھتا تھا۔ اور پدارتھ شفقت کے ساتھ اس کی پرورش کر رہا تھا۔ اسے کبھی اپنے سے جدا ہونے نہ دیتا تھا“

(بساطین السلطین - حضرت محمد ابراہیم زبیری، اردو ترجمہ مولانا محبوب الرحمن عمری مدنی ص ۳۷)

سلطان محمود بہمنی کے دور اقتدار میں یوسف عادل شاہ روز گاری کی تلاش میں تھے یوسف نہایت چالاک، ہشیار، قوی، بیگل جوان اور کشتی میں مہارت رکھتا تھا۔ خدا کا کرنا ایسا ہوا کہ انہیں دنوں ایک مشہور پہلوان دہلی سے دکن پہنچا جو کشتی میں بڑی مہارت رکھتا تھا اپنے زمانے کے سبھی پہلوانوں کے ساتھ بیدار کو وارد ہوا۔ پہلوانی میں اس کو سردار جیسے خطابات سے نوازا گیا تھا۔ گویا اس زمانے میں اس کے مقابل کا کوئی پہلوان نظر نہیں آ رہا تھا۔ ان پہلوانوں کی صلاحیتوں ان کی کرب بازی کو دیکھ کر بادشاہ بے شمار انعامات سے نوازتے تھے۔ آخر کار اللہ تعالیٰ نے یوسف کو اپنی صلاحیتیں پیش کرنے کا موقع عطا کیا۔ یوسف نے بادشاہ وقت سے درخواست کی کہ میں اس پہلوان سے کشتی لڑوں گا، بادشاہ نے اجازت دے دی۔ جب دہلی کا پہلوان یوسف کی شان وضع قطع دیکھا تو اسے مقابلے کا انجام معلوم ہو گیا۔ بادشاہ نے اس پہلوان کو حکم دیا کہ تم اس شخص سے کشتی لڑو لیکن اس نے عذر پیش کیا کہا کہ ابھی میں لڑ کر تھک چکا ہوں اگر حکم ہو تو میرا کوئی شاگرد اس سے کشتی لڑے گا۔ آخر کار یوسف نے ایک کے بعد دیگر پہلوانوں کو شکست دی۔ بادشاہ نے حکم دیا کہ اب یوسف بھی تمہارے برابر کے پہلوان ہو گئے

یوسف عادل شاہ تخت نشینی سنبھالنے کے بعد انہیں چین سے بیٹھنے کا موقع تک نہ ملا۔ دریں اثناء حکومت میں ابھرنے والے لہ نشیب و فراز کا مقابلہ کیا۔ اس بادشاہ کے دور اقتدار میں ایک جنگی واقعہ صلیح کا پیغام دیتا ہے جب قاسم برید سلطان محمود شاہ بہمنی کو ساتھ لے کر شہر سے نکلا اور احمد نظام شاہ اور خواجہ جہاں نے بیدر سے پانچ کوس آگے بڑھ کر یوسف عادل شاہ سے مقابلہ کیا اور بڑی بھاری لڑائی ہوئی جس میں برید یہ لشکر کو ہزیمت فاش ہوئی۔ یوسف شاہ نے اس فتح کے بعد احمد نظام شاہ کی خبر لینے کا ارادہ کیا۔ غضنفر بیگ برادر رضاعی یوسف عادل شاہ نے

حامد اکمل

جہات و جستجو



ڈاکٹر غلام غفران عباسی
پیشوا اور سیاست دان
صاحبِ کلمہ
ڈاکٹر فیاض الحسن خاں

HAMID AKMAL

JEHAT-O-JUSTUJOO

Dec-2020



NAD
Principal

Society U.S. India, New Delhi &
Commerce College for Women,
Kirti Nagar, New Delhi

Compiled by
Dr. Ghazwan Iqbal

Editorial & Publishing Committee
Sadiq Kirmachi
Dr. Bi Bi Raza Khanum
Thakur
Co-ordinator

Printing: Chitra P. & Sons, New Delhi

ASRAQUE PUBLICATION

Sansar Marg, 2/11 B, 1100, Wazirpur, New Delhi



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انتساب

اولیائے اسلام کے فیضانِ تجلی سے سایہ فگن
روح پرور فضا کے آثار و نقوش میں آباد

گلبرگ

کے نام

اے میرے شہر گل و برگ ہوں سودا کی تیرا
غنیہ نو کی طرح آج چٹکنے دے مجھے
حامد اکمل



585104 روزنامہ ”ایقان“ کے سرکاری نمبر

ISBN: 978-93-80395-68-5

HAMID AKMAL

Jehat o Justajoo

Compiled by

Dr. Ghazanfar Iqbal

Editorial & Publishing Committee

Sadiq Kirmani

Dr. Bi Bi Raza Khatoon

1st Edition : 26 Dec 2020, Copies: 500

Pages : 716 Price : Rs. 500/-

حامد اکمل: جہات و جستجو	:	مقام کتاب
ڈاکٹر حفیظہ اقبال	:	مترجم
سابق کرمانی / ڈاکٹر ملیہ رضا خان	:	مجلس ادارت، اشاعت
حسن محمود زرداری	:	کمپوزٹر
محمد یازد اللہ / سید شائق فاروق	:	سرورق
26 / دسمبر 2020	:	سن اشاعت
جلد 500	:	تعداد اشاعت
716 صفحات	:	صفحات
پانچ سو روپے (Rs. 500/-)	:	قیمت
اسباق: بجلی، گیس، پانی	:	زیر اہتمام
روزنامہ ”ایقان“ کے سرکاری نمبر	:	ناشر و تقسیم کار

ہاشم شناسی: ایک تعارف ایک تبصرہ

ڈاکٹر محمد مسیح الدین (بیجاپور)

حاجہ اکمل کا شمار اردو کے مشہور و معروف شعراء و صحافیوں میں کیا جاتا ہے۔ وہ بہترین نثر نگار، صحافی اور رکن مطلق شاعر ہیں۔ ان کی شاعرانہ حیثیت مسلم ہے۔ وہ پچھلے غزل کو عالمی سطح پر اپنی شناخت دینا چاہتے ہیں۔ انھوں نے شاعری میں جو لہجہ و لہجہ نکلائے ہیں۔ وہ ہمارے شعری سرمایہ کا روشن باب ہے۔ ان کی علمی لیاقت و بصیرت کسی سے مخفی نہیں۔ مندرجہ ذیل احساسات و جذبات کی پاکیزگی، بیان کی سادگی ان کی غزلوں کی خصوصیات ہیں۔ اپنے منفرد اسلوب کی وجہ سے انھوں نے جدید غزل گو شعرا کی صف اول میں اپنا مقام بنالیا ہے۔ ان کی شہرت و عظمت نہ صرف شاعری کی وجہ سے بلکہ صحافی کی حیثیت سے بھی ہے۔ نثر میں ان کا اسلوب منفرد ہے۔ بیان کی سادگی، برجستگی اور وضاحت ان کی نثر کا خاص وصف ہے۔ تصنیع ان کے یہاں نام کو بھی نہیں ہے۔ ابہام انھیں پسند نہیں۔ ہر جگہ وضاحت و سہولت نمایاں ہے۔ سیدھے سادے جملے، سیدھے سادے انداز میں پیش کرتے ہیں۔ بلکہ ہر جگہ معیاری لب و لہجہ اور مستند زبان و بیان کی پاس واری ملتی ہے اور یہ چیز ان کے وسعت مطالعہ کا پتہ دیتی ہے۔ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ حاجہ اکمل کا مطالعہ کافی گہرا ہے اور مطالعہ کے بعد ہی قلم اٹھائے ہیں اور پچھلیت صحافی پوری ہے باقی کے ساتھ بغیر کسی خوف و ہراس کے سچائی و صداقت کو پیش کرتے ہیں۔

اردو ادب میں حاجہ اکمل جدید غزل گو شاعر کی حیثیت سے جانے جاتے ہیں۔ اردو شاعری

میں ان کا پایہ خاصا بلند ہے۔ انھوں نے علمی، ادبی، سیاسی شخصیتوں پر بھی مضامین لکھے ہیں جن کی ادبی اور تاریخی لحاظ سے مسلم حیثیت ہے۔ حاجہ اکمل نے صرف ادبی شعور رکھتے ہیں بلکہ سیاسی شعور کے ساتھ موجود صورت حال سے آگاہی رکھتے ہیں اور ان صورت حال پر اپنا قلم اٹھاتے ہیں تاکہ قوم کو موجودہ صورت حال سے واقف کراتے جانے بلکہ وہ اس طرح سے لکھتے ہیں کہ قوم کے اندر مصری شعور بچست ہو جائے نہ اماننا ہے کہ حاجہ اکمل ادب اور صحافت کے ذریعہ سے جو قوم کی خدمات انجام دے رہے ہیں وہ یقیناً قابل ستائش ہیں سر سید احمد خان نے بڑی پیاری بات کہی تھی "میں ایک نثر نگار ہوں، نثر کے ذریعہ قوم کو بیدار کرنے کا کام کروں گا اور کوئی شاعر بھی شاعری کے ذریعہ قوم کو بیدار کرنے کا کام انجام دیں" اور اس کو حافی نے پورا کیا۔ یہ دونوں چیزیں حاجہ اکمل کے ہاں پائی جاتی ہیں بلکہ میں یہ کہہ دوں تو کوئی مبالغہ نہ ہوگا کہ سر سید اور حافی کے مشن کو آگے بڑھانے میں حاجہ اکمل پیش پیش ہیں۔ فرض آپ نے شعر و ادب کے ہر گوشے پر چھاپا مارا ہے۔ غزوفن کے ہر زاویے سے آپ کی آشنائی ہے۔ آج کی وسیع و عریض اردو دنیا میں گلبرگہ کے نام کو روشن کرنے کا سہرا آپ ہی کے سر ہے۔

اردو دنیا کا شاید ہی کوئی اہم نقاد، ادیب یا شاعر ہو جو حاجہ اکمل کو جانتا نہ ہو۔ یہ مقام اگرچہ انھوں نے اپنی جدوجہد سے حاصل کیا ہے مگر کرتا تک کے ادیبوں شاعروں اور اردو دانوں کے لیے باعث فخر ہے کہ ہمارے ایک نمائندے نے اس سرزمین سے آجا کر ہونے والے اردو شعر و ادب کی اہمیت کا لوہا پوری اردو دنیا سے مضبوط کر چھوڑا ہے۔ حاجہ اکمل خلوص و محبت کا پیکر ہیں۔ ان کے یہاں سادگی، عاجزی، ملساری، اخوت بے انتہا پائی جاتی ہے ہر وہ ایک فرد سے خلوص دل سے ملے ہیں۔ یوں تو ان سے میری ملاقات دو ہزار ایک سے ہے ان کا لب و لہجہ گفتگو کا انداز میرے دل کو بہت لہجھا رہا ہے بلکہ ان سے گفتگو کرتے وقت ایسا محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ صرف ہم ان کو سنتے رہیں اور وہ صرف بولتے رہیں۔ جو میں نو ہزار سترہ کو میری ملاقات رنگ مندر بیجاپور میں ہوئی جسے ایک یادگار ملاقات کہہ سکتے ہیں۔ حاجہ اکمل مظہر نجی الدین کی کتاب کی تقریب رسم اجرا کے مہمان خصوصی تھے۔ اس جلسے کی نگہداشت کرنے کا موقع مجھے فراہم ہوا تھا۔ جلسے کے اختتام کے بعد ان سے گفتگو کرنے کا موقع ملا۔ انھوں نے شعر و ادب کے حوالے سے مجھے بے انتہا سودمند مشوروں سے سرفراز کیا، مگر اس قدر معلومات سے نوازا جو آج بھی میرے ذہن میں مقید ہے۔

اردو نگاری میں حیدرآبادی خواتین کا حصہ



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گورنمنٹ ڈگری کالج برائے خواتین حیدرآباد

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SECAB's A.R.S. Inamdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.

Urdu Fiction Nigari Mein Hyderabadi Khawateen ka Hissa

2020



Compiled By
Mohd Waheeduddin



Urdu Fiction Nigari Mein Hyderabad Khawateen ka Hissa

Compiled By

Mohd Waheeduddin

Mob : 9885059195

Year of Edition 2020

ISBN 978-93-5416-855-0

Price Rs 300/-

نام کتاب	:	اردو فکشن نگاری میں حیدرآبادی خواتین کا حصہ
مرتب	:	محمد وحید الدین
پتہ	:	مکان نمبر 19-4-321/3/G، کشن باغ، حیدرآباد-64
سن اشاعت	:	2020ء
تعداد	:	500
قیمت	:	300 روپے
صفحات	:	184
کمپیوٹر کتابت	:	ابوالفہام
مطبع	:	ہولی کراس پرنٹرز، حیدرآباد

Compiled & Published By

Mohd Waheeduddin

19-4-321/3/G, Kishan Bagh, Hyderabad - 64

Mobile No : 9885059195

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ہیں اس وقت منصور کے مقبول سے پورا پورا ٹیکو کوٹ جاتا ہے۔ یہ وہی موقع ہے جس کی آس میں اس نے زندگی کے کئی سال گزار دیے تھے اسے کیا معلوم کی یہ خوشیاں تو کسی اور کے حصے میں جا چکی ہیں۔

روجا کا کردار:

روجا کو ایک مندر کی دیوہی بنا دیا گیا ہے جہاں اس کا مختلف طریقے سے استحصال ہوتا ہے، وہ نہیں چاہتی کہ اس کا بیٹا بھی اسی سکڑے میں پھنسے اس لیے وہ اپنے بچوں کو تعلیم یافتہ بناتی ہے تاکہ سماج کی اس برائی کو ختم کیا جاسکے۔

تاگا کا کردار:

افسانہ لغزش میں تاگا جو ایک لڑکی ہے کی زندگی کو کہانی کا موضوع بنایا ہے۔ مگر اس کی ایک غلطی سے اس کی زندگی خراب ہو جاتی ہے۔

الماس کا کردار:

ایک بہادر لڑکی کی کہانی ہے جو اپنی زندگی کا فیصلہ خود کرتی ہے، اسے اس کی مرضی کے خلاف تعلیم دی جاتی ہے۔ اسے خود فیصلہ لینے کا کوئی حق نہیں رہتا۔ لیکن کب تک انتظار انتظار بس صرف انتظار... اس وقت وہ خود فیصلہ کرتی ہے۔ کیونکہ اس کی بھی اپنی کوئی زندگی ہے، اسے بھی اپنی مرضی سے جینے کا حق ہوتا ہے۔

نفسہ خان صاحب نے خواتین کے بہت سے کردار پیش کیے ہیں لیکن وقت کے مد نظر بھی کا احاطہ نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ بس ہم یہ کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ خواتین کی زندگی کو بہتر کرنے اور ان کے مسائل کو موضوع بنا کر مصنف نے لوگوں کو ان موضوعات پر سوچنے کے لیے مجبور کر دیا ہے۔

☆☆☆☆

رفیعہ منظور الامین کا افسانہ "چادر" ایک جائزہ

دنیا کی ہر شے کی طرح ادب بھی حالات اور زمانے کے تقاضوں کے ساتھ بدلتا رہا ہے۔ زمانے کی کرداروں کے ساتھ نگار نے بھی کئی روپ بدلے۔ داستان اس کے بعد ناول اور اس کے بعد افسانہ نگار کے سفر کے تین پڑاؤ ہیں۔

رفیعہ منظور الامین ہمارے عہد کی بہت مقبول افسانہ نگار ہیں۔ اردو ادب کے علمی و ادبی خزانے کو اپنی بیش بہا تخلیقات سے مالا مال کرنے میں حیدر آباد کی دکن کے خواتین نے بھی اہم کردار ادا کیا ہے۔ حیدر آباد دکن کی خواتین میں رفیعہ منظور الامین کو بلند مقام و مرتبہ حاصل ہے رفیعہ منظور الامین ناول نگار اور افسانہ نویس نگار ہیں۔

رفیعہ منظور الامین نے جب افسانہ نگاری شروع کی تھی اس وقت ترقی پسند تحریک کا زور ختم ہو چکا تھا۔ اور جدیدیت کا آغاز ہو چکا تھا۔ تاہم انہوں نے کسی کا کوئی اثر قبول نہیں کیا۔ بلکہ ان کو ناواقف ہی سب سے زیادہ پسند رہی اور کسی تحریک یا رجحان کا ان پر کوئی اثر نہیں پڑا وہ خود اپنی ایک گفتگو میں فرماتی ہیں۔

”میں اپنی کہانیوں پر کسی تحریک، رجحان اور کسی نظریہ کو اثر انداز نہیں ہونے دیتی ہوں جو کچھ بھی میرا اپنا ہے میں اپنے مشاہدات محسوسات اور تخیلات پر مبنی کہانیاں لکھتی ہوں میں کوشش کرتی ہوں کہ اپنی کہانیوں میں عصری حسیت اور وقت کے تقاضوں کی بھرپور عکاس کر سکوں“

ماہنامہ عالمی شمع، جنوری/فروری 2009ء (صفحہ نمبر 31)



Dr.D.T Angadi is presently serving as Principal at Sharanabasaveshwar College of Arts, Kalaburagi. He has Completed his graduation and Post-graduation from Karnataka University, Dharwad. He has pursued his Master of Philosophy and Doctoral of Philosophy from Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi. He has 18 books and 40 Articles to his credit which are published in various National and International Peer Reviewed Journals. He is the Chief Editor of Deccan Literary Journal and Publisher of Deccan Kannada Literary Plateau. He has Edited/author of 8 books, 3 text book prescribed by Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi for various under-graduation classes. 11 Research scholars are pursuing their PhD under him among which 7 scholars have been awarded their PhD degree from Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi. He has put in 34 years of service and he is the recipient of Best Teachers Award. He has been awarded with "Doctor of Letter" by the South American University, USA. He is also the recipient of "Outstanding Achievement Award for Talented Person" by the Economic for Health and Educational Growth and "Dr.A.P.J Abdul Kalam Sadbhavan" award by All India Business Development Association. He has visited Countries like Malaysia and Bhutan for Educational Purpose and Paper Presentation.



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Published By
KALYAN LITERARY PUBLISHERS

#26 Krishna Krupa,
Shrihari Nagar, Jewargi Road,
Kalaburgi-585102 Karnataka, India
Phone: +91- 9886045485



FOREGROUNDING THE QUINTESSENCE OF LITERATURE Vol - I

Editors

Dr.D.T Angadi
Dr.S. G. Dollegoudar Patil
Prof. Renuka S.

✓
Foregrounding Quintessence of Literature Edited By
Dr.D.T.Angadi, Dr. S. G. Dollegoudar, & Smt.Renuka.S

First Impression: July 2019

Pages: xxxvi+ 447

© Kalyan Literary Publishers

Paper Used : 70 GSM Maplitho

Price : Rs. 600/-

ISBN : 978-81-941626-1-2

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Published by

Kalyan Literary Publishers, kalaburagi

"Krishna Krupa" Plot No 26,

Shrihari Nagar Jewargi Road, kalaburagi 585102

Tel:08472-270110

Cell: 9886045485, 9449133601

E-mail:kalyanliterarypublishers@gmail.com

Printed By

Vishwas Printers, Bangalore

Co-ordinator,

National Quality Assurance Cell

CCAB, Bangalore

Atty. Sec. B. Com. College

Principal

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Commerce College, Kalaburagi

Vijayapur-585109

FOREWORD

It's not an exaggeration if I shower praises on Prof.D.T.Angadi, the Principal Sharanabasaveshwar College of Arts, who, being very intellectually active and dynamic, holds often national and international seminars with the guidance and assistance of his colleagues like, Prof.S.G Dollegoudar, the Principal of Sharanabasaveshwar College of Science, and puts the maximum number of articles in the book form with ISBN no. Already he has published 14 critical books to my surprise and several articles. With his intellectual companion Prof. SGD has travelled far and wide, and met the professors and students of different regions and established a rapport with them. Recently they had been to Bhutan. Here are 25 wonderful articles on the several aspects of literature, culture and language.

In addition to his doctoral degree from Gulbarga University, Dr. Angadi earned a D.Litt., degree from a foreign university for which I never aspired for. He has done what nobody could imagine to do. Already he has received 105 articles for this International Seminar as he told me. How to publish them all is a Herculean task! Perhaps he has to bring, at least, two volumes (HB) in print with 11 size and Times New Roman font. This work expresses his immense love for literature, and the students and teachers of English.

Now I wish- Dr.Angadi would have been my doctoral student. Happier fact was that he became the student of Prof. H.S.Matti who happened to be my doctoral student. In his declining years his intellectual batteries are recharged more powerfully. The intellectual output has grown considerably large. Is this not highly praiseworthy!

Khudos to Prof Angadi and Prof Dollegoudar for holding the International Seminar and bringing out the fine volumes of critical articles!

Prof. V.R.Badiger

Professor of English

Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi

read and interpret literary texts. Various reading practices based on a range of theoretical understandings about how meaning is made have been evolved to facilitate and validate the enterprise of interpretation. These reading practices imply different ways of reading texts. In literary studies, four types of reading practices have been developed. These approaches may be treated as tools for interpretive task: Author-oriented approaches, Text-oriented approaches, Reader-oriented approaches, Context-oriented approaches. In this way there are several research papers included in this book that explore different nuances of literature and language.

Dr.D.T Angadi
Dr. S.G. Dollegoudar Patil
Prof. Renuka S.

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Keynote

Subalternist Agency of Trauma in Saadat Hasan Manto's Partition Stories

Beerendra Pandey,

Saadat Hasan Manto excels as a writer of realistic fiction, as one who refuses to turn his gaze away from the devastatingly shocking violence of his time. He hobnobbed with the Progressives, but he repudiated what Harjeet Singh Gill puts as Progressives' "cheap propagandist path" of "show[ing] good Muslims characters . . . or present[ing] noble Hindus" (xviii). Manto blazes a trail of glory matched in the world only by the likes of Maupassant, Chekov and Gorky with whom he bears affinity. Yet he has received a very rough treatment at the hands of the Establishment in India and Pakistan. He has been called a lunatic, a terrorist, a pornographer and a Satanist. In India, however, there has been a revival of interest in Manto since the late 1980s, coinciding with the rise of the revisionist history of the partition of India. But in Pakistan Manto still remains a demon that must be tabooed.

Manto himself contributed towards his own diabolical image when he wrote his own epitaph five months before his death in 1955 thus: "Here lies Saadat Hasan Manto. In his breast are buried all the secret and nuances of the art of short story writing. Even now, weighed down by earth, he is wondering if he is the great story writer or God!" (qtd. in Leslie Flemming 21-22). Aamir Mufti, invoking Georg Lukács, reads irony in the epitaph—"irony consisting in 'the freedom of the writer in his relationship to God . . .'" (2). Manto looks upon himself as a greater ironist than

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Peer Reviewed Refereed
and UGC Listed Journal
(Journal No. 40776)

ISSN 2277-5738

AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL



AJANTA

Volume - IX, Issue - II
April - June - 2020
English Part - I

Impact Factor / Indexing
2019 - 6.899
www.ajfactor.com

Ajanta Prakashan

ISSN 2277 - 5730
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume - IX

Issue - II

APRIL - JUNE - 2020

ENGLISH PART - I

Peer Reviewed Referred
and UGC Listed Journal

Journal No. 40776



ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING

2019 - 6.399

www.sjifactor.com

❖ EDITOR ❖

Asst. Prof. Vinay Shankarrao Hatole

M.Sc (Maths), M.B.A. (Mktg.), M.B.A. (H.R.),
M.Drama (Acting), M.Drama (Prod. & Dir.), M.Ed.

❖ PUBLISHED BY ❖

Ajanta Prakashan

Aurangabad. (M.S.)

Co-ordinator,

Internal Quality Assurance Cell
SECAB Association's
A.R.S.I. Arts, Sci. & Com. College
for Women, BUAPUR.

Principal,

CAB's A.R.S.I. Inamdar Arts, Science &
Commerce College for Women,
VIJAYAPUR-586109.

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18. Bhagavad Gita on Teacher - Student Relationship

Dr. Shrikrishna H. Kakhandaki

Associate Professor, Secab's A. R. S. Inamdar Arts Science & Commerce College for Women,
Jalanagara, Vijayapura, Karnataka State.

The substance and nourishment of any society or nation is dependent on the quality and efficacy of the existing system of education as it moulds and builds. The character of individuals. True education begets enlightenments leading to freedom from bondage and culminates in attaining the highest state. The solidarity, integrity and prosperity of any nation is in variably dependent on the prevalent educational system. Hence the issue demands our serious attention.

The bhagavad Gita points to the soul truth and it is the grate light to mankind groping in darkness. The giver of the light is none other than the Lord Himself. In the Geeta the Guru is shrikrishna and the Shisya is arjuna. A guru is one who kindles light in his student and destroys the darkness that covers his knowledge. A shisya is one who gets his inner light kindled by the teacher. And the relationship between them is transmission and partaking of light. i.e the knowledge. Therefore, it goes without saying that the process of imparting and receiving knowledge involves active participation from both the end. It is never a monotonous but vibrant and vivid. We see in the BHAGAVAD GEETA the most perfect and hence ideal relationship of a teacher and student.

The student of the Geeta viz, Arjuna is not an ordinary student. But still he is in darkness without light as he is illusioned. In the beginning we see him put forwarding arguments seemed to be rational. As a result of he is being in darkness he could not perceive the things in right perception and becomes an escapist from his duty. To the seemingly logical arguments Shrikrishna's reply is sharp and comes as an outright condemnation of his ignorance and the resultant vices.

कुतस्त्वा कश्मलमिदम् विषमे समुपस्थितम् ।

अनार्यजुष्टमस्वर्ग्यमकीर्तिकरमर्जुन ।

बलैर्बलं न स्म गमः पार्थ नैतत्त्वैर्युपपद्यते ।