

GENETIC VARIABILITY INDUCED BY HZ AND MMS IN CHICKPEA

Kouser Parveen^{*}, Ruhul Amin^{**}, Shazia Bi Ansari[†], Roshan Jahan[†]

Abstract

Chick pea production has immensely expanded in the last decade due to its diverse utilization in crude, cooked and processed forms. The variability in seed quality and crop yield is less due to the fertilized nature of crop. Attention has been paid for the advancement of genotypes having high yield and wide adaptability. The present research has been conducted to study the comparative effects of HZ, a base analogue and MMS, an alkylating agent for the improvement of yield attributing traits of chick pea. Dry and healthy seeds of chickpea were treated with different doses of chemical mutagens. Results showed variation in the mean values of bio-physiological parameters in M_1 and quantitative traits in M_2 generation. Different morphological variations such as bushy, tall and dwarf as well as chlorophyll variants were also observed. Tall mutants were found to be in highest frequency followed by dwarf and bushy mutants.

Keywords : Genetic variability, Hydrazine hydrate (HZ), Methyl methane sulphonate (MMS), Chick pea

1. Introduction :

Like many leguminous crops, pulses play a key role in crop rotation due to their ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen. The term "pulse", as used by the "food and agricultural organization", is reserved for those pulses harvested for the dry seed. India is world's largest producer and consumer of pulses. Chickpea, a major crop, commonly known as gram is cultivated as a winter crop in India particularly in North India. Chickpea is considered to have originated in the tract lying between the caucuses and the Himalayas where it spread into south Europe, Iran, Egypt and India. There are two main groups of chickpea: Kabuli (wrinkled seeded) which constitute about 85 percent of the total production and Desi (round seeded) which form the remaining 15 percent of the seed produced. The diploid number of chromosomes in Desi chickpea, in desi type with small brown seed is 14, while in the case of Kabuli type with large white seed is 16. Average yield in India over the past two decades have fluctuated between 550 and 1000 kg/hectares. Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.), is an important source of dietary proteins, an autogamous crop with natural cross pollination ranging between 0-1%, therefore, there is a sufficient natural variation. Induce mutation is efficient tool to create new genetic variability in chickpea. Considering the economic importance and the limited work on induced mutagenesis in chickpea, present study was undertaken to assess the comparative response of chemical mutagens viz., Hydrazine hydrate (HZ) and Methyl methane sulphonate (MMS) on chickpea variety.

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Review Article

Impact of altitudinal stress on secondary metabolite pool in plants

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Abstract

Active substances are the result of the interaction between plants and the environment in the long evolution process, and its production and changes have a strong correlation and association with the environment. Plants are exposed to different biotic and abiotic factors and in response activate their defense systems throughout their life span. Altitude is one of the factors influencing the secondary metabolic pathways in plants. Plants being sessile, have elaborated alternative defense strategies involving the huge variety of secondary metabolites as tools to overcome stress constraints, adapt to the changing environment and survive. This review is an attempt to provide a comprehensive knowledge about altitudinal variation of phytochemicals. Along an altitudinal gradient sampling of populations allows to assess the intraspecific variations and main ecological trends of phytochemical accumulation in plants. So this can facilitate to select elite genotype and reflect the best suited altitude for commercial cultivation of the species as these phytochemicals are considered as the basis for their medicinal activity.

Keywords: Altitude, medicinal plants, phytochemicals, stress.

Introduction

Plants are the largest biochemical and pharmaceutical stores ever known on our planet. These are essential natural resources which constitute one of the potential sources of new products and bioactive compounds which could serve as newer leads and clues for modern drug design [1]. In the past two decades, nearly two thirds of approved new drugs were obtained from natural plant products [2]. Majority of the world's human population relies on medicinal plants for its primary pharmaceutical

care [3]. Today there is a wide spread interest in drugs derived from plants as these plant based products are used to treat even deadly diseases like AIDS and cancer. The so called "Wonder Drugs" of the recent past that revolutionized modern medicinal practices have almost all been first isolated from plants employed for one purpose or another in our primitive or ancient culture. Reserpine, colchicine, podophyllotoxin, vinblastine, strophanthine, steroids and cortisones are some examples [4].

2017

Revamping teacher education For quality teachers

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ABSTRACT

Since the dawn of human civilization on earth the process of learning is continuous. This notion stands true for teacher education too. Teacher education howbeit an 'Applicative' course still lacks a design to have a practical use when it comes to 'Real Classroom Situation.' Teacher education should be much more than educating the trainees about how and what to teach. Teaching should not be thought as a profession which assures us social and economic security but as a 'Responsibility'. A responsibility on the shoulders of aspiring as well as in-service teachers wherein they learn to listen to their students, have an authentic vision for their students, have an unequivocal belief in 'Every' students potential, have a calm persona and be persistent pushers till they believe that they are making a difference. The authors opine that teacher education does not refer to preparing trained robots whose hallmark is the ability to transmit knowledge, information, facts, concepts and theories which in actuality form the 'Odds and Ends.' It needs to infuse an unwavering credence in teacher trainees for their students, in the process of learning. The researchers intend to phrase the definition of a 'trained teacher' wherein trainees are not just educated about the strategies and content of teaching but are taught in a good measure to connect with the learners at all levels.

INTRODUCTION

Govt. of India has initiated New Education Policy for the country which may be out at the end of this year. This policy will be formulated in an inclusive, participatory and holistic manner with bottom-up approach. The Govt. of India is in favour to meet the changing dynamics of the needs and aspirations of human resource available in terms of access, equity, quality and to promote innovations and research, aiming to make India superpower in knowledge economy by equipping students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology, industry and society at large. For this New Education Policy thirty three (33) priority areas were identified. 20 priority areas were identified for School Education and 13 priority areas for Higher Education. Govt has tried to involve each stakeholder to participate in the formulation of new education policy through workshops, seminars, discussions conducted almost in each state. Various working groups and task forces were also formed to visit each state and have discussion with teachers, students, parents, administrators, NGOs and other stakeholders. Among 20 priority areas of School Education, the researchers have worked on 5th priority area "Revamping Teacher Education for Quality Teachers". The following points are worked out in this priority area and recommendations are also given which may be taken for cognizance in New Education Policy.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To suggest how to prepare teachers in accordance with the needs and demands of school education in the country.
2. To suggest the basic qualities of a teacher.
3. To identify what are the hurdles in preparing good teachers.
4. To identify the causes why generally young people prefer

5. other professions to teaching in our country.
6. To justify the statement of New Education Policy-2016 that majority of in-service training programmes (including induction programmes) are based on acted needs of teachers.
7. To identify the different modalities to be adopted for professional development of all teachers on a continuous basis and should there be some sought of proper assessment.
8. To identify the strategies how the problem of teacher absenteeism be addressed.
9. To study how to improve the quality of Teacher Education institutions particularly the private institutions?
10. To identify the measures that can be taken to make teacher to become more accountable?
11. To study how can we ensure linkages among our institutions for quality teacher educators?
12. To put suggestions to strengthen the quality of our teacher educators?

REALISATION OF OBJECTIVES

After threadbare discussion with the stakeholders (teachers, academicians, administrators and researchers) the above objectives are realised and the suggestions are given after reviewing the related literature.
**NB: In this research paper, conclusions are drawn about every question is addressed.*

The questions are raised in the policy document and in this direction is given to strengthen the system of teacher education in India and here the researchers have worked analytically to offer the ways and means that can be taken as a solution on the basis of the researches already done in this area.



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Altitudinal distribution of native and alien plant species along roadsides in Kashmir Himalaya, India

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Abstract: Presently alien species are invading least invaded areas largely because of anthropogenic activities. The distribution of alien plant species is determined by many factors and in mountainous areas altitude is one of the most important factors determining the distribution of plant species. In order to understand the role of roads in distribution of alien plant species along elevational gradient, two road transects were selected. These two road transects were divided into equally spaced altitudinal zones and at each site 3 plots were selected. A total of 200 species were recorded out of which 133 were native and 67 were alien. Total species richness decreased with altitude while as native species richness increased. Level of invasion expressed as proportion of alien plant species decreased with altitude in all the three plots. In addition, floristic similarity between plots decreased with increasing altitudinal difference. From the present study it is clear that alien plant species have not invaded the alpine areas to a large extent but anthropogenic activities like unplanned road development and promotion of tourism in the area is likely to threaten the uninhabited high altitude areas of the region.

Key words: Alien, altitude, level of invasion, similarity, species richness.

Introduction

Mountains are of great significance owing to the fact that they support very diverse ecological communities, including many endemic species (Körner 2003), and have great value for historic, aesthetic and economic reasons. Many factors are known to determine distribution of alien plant species. In mountain areas, altitude has the most obvious effect on distribution of plant species with many environmental factors varying simultaneously along elevation gradients (Körner 2007).

Presently mountain ecosystems are being subjected to drastic changes in vegetation (Brown 2001; Lomolino 2001) on account of variations in climate from the base to the summit of mountain and as such are likely to provide important model systems for studying distribution of alien plant species. Recent studies have shown that mountain

ecosystems, although previously assumed to be at low risk, are not inherently immune to invasion than other types of ecosystems and are experiencing many threats (McDougall *et al.* 2011; Pauchard *et al.* 2009). Anthropogenic activities like increased human land use (e.g. intensification of human activities, human population growth, and expansion of tourism) and climate warming pose serious threat to these ecosystems (Kueffer *et al.* 2013).

In particular, development of roads in mountain areas leads to an important anthropogenic impact on global mountain ecosystems by causing reoccurring disturbances, changing species compositions, fragmenting habitats, changing the hydrology, soil ecology and nutrient availability, altering the microclimate, and funneling anthropogenic effects into the most pristine environments (Forman & Alexander 1998; Forman *et al.* 2003; Müllerová *et al.* 2011). Along a roadside

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Prediction of Heart Diseases Using Decision Tree and Neural Network Data Mining Techniques-A Review.

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ABSTRACT-Data mining is the automated process to analyze huge medical databases and then extracting the useful patterns. A data mining tool gives answer to complex queries in an accurate manner and takes less time to resolve. The huge amounts of medical data related to heart diseases are stored in healthcare databases are too complex and large to be handled by conventional methods. With the help of data mining techniques it is possible to transform these sounds of data into functional information so that it can be used for heart disease diagnosis. Data mining techniques plays a vital role for the prediction of heart diseases in an efficient and accurate manner with lesser amount of time. In this paper we present survey of different data mining techniques and in particular Decision tree and neural networks used for the prediction of heart diseases. Results are shown how Decision Tree and Neural Networks using various parameters perform.

Keywords - Heart disease, Data mining, Decision tree, Neural Networks.

I. INTRODUCTION.

Data mining mainly focus on the extraction of valuable information from huge databases in the most accurate and efficient ways. A widely accepted formal definition of data mining is given subsequently, "Data mining is the non-trivial extraction of implicit previously unknown and potentially useful information about data" [11]. In short, it is a process of analyzing data from different perspective and gathering the knowledge from it. In healthcare industry the available raw medical data is mixed, huge and distributed over various sites but lacks technology which can be used for mining and utilize useful patterns of data for diseases prediction. Over the years various data mining techniques have been developed for mining useful data from huge medical databases and thus to predict diseases efficiently. In this study we present an overview and comparison of various data mining techniques developed to predict heart diseases. As per our study it is observed that Decision Tree and Neural Network show promising accuracy to diagnose heart defects over other techniques.

The term "heart disease" includes a broad range of conditions that affect the heart and the blood vessels and the method in which blood is pumped and disseminated through the body. About 80% deaths occur worldwide because of heart diseases. WHO estimated by 2010, almost 23.6 million people will die due to heart disease as written in [17]. Various risk factors responsible for heart diseases are smoking, high cholesterol, poor diet, high blood pressure, obesity, physical inactivity and so on. There are various types of heart disease that include coronary heart disease, angina pectoris, cardiomyopathy, arrhythmias, myocarditis, and congestive heart failure.

Section II presents the literature survey of different research works used to predict heart diseases. In section III we present neural network and its operation in the heart disease prediction system. In section IV we discuss the working of the decision trees. Then we identify the most used algorithm for heart diseases diagnosis in section V and finally we show the conclusion in section VI and references of our work in section VII.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE.

Over the years, various research work have been done related to heart disease prediction system using diverse data mining techniques by different authors. Most of the researchers frequently used Decision Tree and Neural Network data mining techniques to predict cardiovascular diseases and shows promising results. In this paper aims at analyzing

¹ Prevalence and Primary Diagnosis "Knowledge Discovery in Databases: An Overview", The AAAI/MIT Press, Menlo Park, CA, 1996.

² Mubki Shukla et al. "An Analysis of Heart Disease Prediction using Different Data Mining Techniques", IJERT, ISSN: 2278-0181, Vol. 5 Issue 8, October - 2012.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE OF TRIBAL AND NON-TRIBAL ADOLESCENT STUDENTS OF KASHMIR

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Abstract

The study aims to examine the level of Social Intelligence between Tribal and Non-tribal adolescent students of Kashmir Province. A sample of 100 (50 Tribal and 50 Non-tribal) adolescent students were randomly selected from various Higher Secondary Institutions of the Valley. The data was collected through N.K. Chackin and Usha's Social Intelligence scale. It measures Social intelligence through 66 items in eight areas - I. patience, II. Cooperativeness, III. Confidence level, IV. Sensitivity, V. recognition of social environment, VI. Tactfulness, VII. sense of humor and, VIII. Memory. The finding shows that there is a significant difference of Social Intelligence between two groups and Non-tribal adolescent students have higher Social Intelligence than their Tribal counterparts.

Key words: Social Intelligence, Tribal adolescent students, Non-tribal adolescent students.

Introduction

There are many tribal communities living in Jammu and Kashmir. This is the main cause for the multi-cultural and multi-traditional nature of this Union Territory. The things which make this Union Territory different is the tradition, culture and customs of these tribal communities. There were twelve recognised tribes in Jammu and Kashmir before the state was bifurcated into two union territories. In this region of the country following population groups of the state have been declared scheduled tribes in 1989: Bot (Boto), Man, Beda, Garra, Purigpa, Brookpa (Dogpa, Shirma etc.) Baki, Changpa, Gaddi and Sippi. In the year 1991, two other population groups had also been declared scheduled tribes, namely the Gujjars and Bakarwals. It is being said that most of the tribes of Jammu and Kashmir have descended from the famous families of the Aryans. Majority of Tribal communities are found in Ladakh region. The scheduled tribe status to communities residing in Jammu and Kashmir was awarded in 1989 by the President R. Venkataraman. The four communities namely Gujjar, Bakarwal, Gaddi and Sai were notified Scheduled Tribe vide the constitution (ST) order (Amendment Act 1991).

The Gujjars (Scheduled Tribe), the half people of Kashmir, are mostly herdsmen by occupation, and are found in most parts of Jammu and Kashmir. Some of them have now settled down to agriculture. The major concentrations of Gujjar tribe lie in all districts of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The early history of Gujjars is obscure. According to one school of thought, under certain pull and push factors they left their habitat (Georgia- a territory situated between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea in the former Soviet Union) and through Central Asia, Iraq, Iran, and Afghanistan crossed the Khyber Pass to enter into the sub-continent of India. By making a southward march they reached Gujarat where from they entered the green pastures of Sivaliks and the Himalayas. In the opinion of some of the social anthropologists, Gujjars probably got their names from the Sanskrit word, Gujjara- the original name of Gujarat. They were Hindus at the time they were first noticed in the sub-continent and later on embraced Islam (Lawrence, 1985). They speak Indo-Aryan language in addition to that they speak Gojri.

Bakarwal is a nomadic tribe based in the Pir Panjal and Himalayan mountains of South Asia. They are mainly goatherds and shepherds. They are called as Dhangar in rest of India. Bakarwal is derived from the Gojri Urdu/Punjabi/Kashmiri/Dogri terms, Bakri/Bakar meaning "goat/Sheep", and Wal meaning "one who takes care of". Essentially, the name "Bakarwal" implies "high-altitude goat herds/shepherds". The Bakarwals (Dhangars) belongs to the same ethnic stock as the Gujjars, and inter-marriages freely take place among them. Although, Bakarwals have same Gotra or clan like Gujjars, many local shepherds, who may not necessarily belong to the community, are often termed as Bakarwal. In Jammu and Kashmir in India, Bakarwals are found

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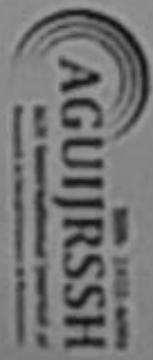
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“On Defining an Intellectual: The Postcolonial Chapter”

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ABSTRACT

One of the most commonly heard, used or debated concept and term that one comes across, yet very little understood and the importance of which barely grasped, is the term 'intellectual'. Who is an intellectual? The question exposes itself to multitude of responses – at times appropriate, ambiguous, contradictory, relevant, invalid, or even vague. Any attempt at defining who an intellectual is brings up the general impossibility to reach a universally acceptable valid definition since “an intellectual cannot fit into any role that might be assigned to him, nor can he ever be made fit into any of the histories written,” for the very reasons that define him as one who should “constantly disturb, should bear witness to the witness to the misery of the world, should be provocative by being independent, should rebel against the hidden and open pressure and manipulations, should be the chief doubter of systems, of power and its incantations, should be a witness to their mendacity.”¹ In most of the definitions given of an intellectual, what is actually defined is the role or function that an intellectual is supposed or expected to play and perform in society. Despite the fact that no objective and universal prototype of an intellectual can be clearly chalked out, when put in a larger and a more broader perspective a common set of generalities emerges even with the varied elucidations and interpretations from approaches which define intellectuals differently based on their respective focus and the formulation of a definition depends on the context it is used in and the thematic field within which it emerges. The present paper is an attempt to analyse the various definitional parameters set for an intellectual in the context of contemporary times.

Keywords: *Post-colonialism, neo-imperialism, intellectual activism, dissent, resistance*

INTRODUCTION

Over the ages, scholars and academicians have attempted to define an intellectual in various ways and from different perspectives. Their inferences and implications are sometimes seen confined to immediate milieus or go beyond the immediate to represent universal ideas and ideals. All the views on intellectuals grapple with the problematics of reaching a definition that rises above ideologies and politics. It is indeed difficult to reach a unanimously acceptable and universally valid definition of an intellectual since “an intellectual cannot fit into any role that might be assigned to him, nor can he ever be made fit into any of the histories written” (Havel: 167). With changing times and evolving power relations, definitions, roles and functions of intellectuals have kept changing. Hinting at the multiplicity of functions and roles that intellectuals perform, Said points out the there is no “master plan or blueprint or grand theory for what intellectuals can do” (2002: 36). Such multiplicity

¹Václav Havel, *Disturbing the Peace*, New York: Knopf, 1990, p. 167.

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Autobiographical Elements in Shobha De's *Socialite Evenings*

ALIYA MUZAFFER

Autobiography has been the dominant mode of writing. The writers experimented with this form of writing to know and position themselves in the social order. The women writers have used this mode of writing to give vent to their inner most thoughts and feelings. Shobha De is one of the most widely read novelists of Indian writing in English. Through the oeuvre of her fiction, she mirrors the life of upper class urban Indian women. The novel *Socialite Evenings* mirrors many real experiences of Shobha De. The paper would analyse Shobha De's novel *Socialite Evenings* as an autobiographical novel and this would be substantiated by a reference to his real autobiography. It would also focus on how the protagonist struggles hard against the system to achieve her selfhood.

Keywords: Autobiography, Autobiographical novel, Roman à clef, Marginality, Self-actualization, Selfhood.

INTRODUCTION

Autobiography is a literary narrative that tells the story of a person from childhood to the time of writing. Even though the roots of autobiography go back to antiquity its beginning as a genre started in the middle of the Eighteenth century, when the notions of individuality, self-consciousness and self-knowledge were doing rounds. Fascinated with the process of personal development, more and more people turned to these life narratives and gave rise to diverse autobiographical writings, from straight autobiography to autobiographical novel. It was, however, only in the mid-twentieth century that the genre became a dominant mode of literature mainly due to the surge in the theories that eroded the concept of unified selfhood and 'Truth'. As a result of these theories, the critics of autobiography redefined the literary mode 'as an act of creation rather than mere transcription of the past' (Smith and Watson, 128). The women writers exploited this genre not only to renegotiate their cultural marginality but also to create a newer and better understanding of gender issues.

As far as Shobha De is concerned, she has structured her debut novel *Socialite Evenings* in the form of a fictional autobiography where the protagonist, Karuna delves into her past and chronicles it. But while the novel tells the story of a fictional protagonist, many autobiographical similarities between the writer and the protagonist provide the text with a clear autobiographical dimension. A critic observes, *Socialite Evenings* bears a marked resemblance to the story of Shobha

اُردو شاعری میں عشقیہ تلمیحات کا برتاؤ

(قصہ لیلیٰ مجنوں کے حوالے سے)

زاہد ظفر۔ سری نگر

تخصیص:

"اپنے عشق" کے بیان میں اسی قصے کے تلمیحی اشاروں سے خوب خوب کام لیا ہے اور پھر لیلیٰ مجنوں پر ہی موقوف نہیں بلکہ شیریں، فرہاد، عزرا و امق، ہیرا، نجا وغیرہ جیسی عشقیہ تلمیحات سے شعرا نے مفاہیم کی ایک عظیم الشان دنیا آباد کی ہے۔ میں نے اس مقالہ میں تلمیحات کی انہی جزئیات کو جمع کر کے اردو شاعری کی موضوعاتی رنگارنگی کو بیان کیا ہے۔

اصل موضوع:

دنیا بھر کی ہر ترقی یافتہ زبان میں تلمیحات کا استعمال کثرت سے ہوا ہے اور ان کو خاص اہمیت حاصل ہے کیونکہ طوالت سے گریز کرنے کے لئے یہ واحد ذریعہ اختصار ہے۔ کم سے کم الفاظ میں زیادہ سے زیادہ مطالب ادا کرنے کا نام بلاغت ہے۔ اور یہ فرض تلمیحات کے ذریعہ بخوبی انجام دیا جاتا ہے۔ اسی صفت کی بنا پر تلمیحات کو اہل نقد و بصر نے قدر کی نگاہ سے دیکھا ہے۔ وہ اب اشرفی تلمیح کی تعریف ان الفاظ میں کرتے ہیں:

"کلام میں کسی مشہور قصہ یا مثل یا قول اصطلاح نجوم کی طرف اشارہ کرنا۔"

Abrams Allusion M.H تلمیح کے بارے میں رقمطراز ہیں:

"An allusion is a figure of speech that makes a reference to, or representation of, people, events, literary work, myths, or work of art, either directly or by

انسانیت کے ابتدائی دور میں چیزیں معمولی اور ذیلیات و تصورات سادہ تھے۔ اپنے خیالات کا اظہار زیادہ تر عام گفتگو یا آسان تحریروں کے ذریعے کیا جاتا تھا۔ لیکن جب ترقی کی رفتار تیز ہوئی تو یہ واقعات و حالات، قصے کہانیوں میں تبدیل ہونے لگے۔ ان قصوں، کہانیوں کو جاننے سے ہمیں اپنی معاشرتی، تہذیبی، سماجی اور مذہبی سرگرمیوں کا پتہ چلتا ہے اور پچھلے لوگوں کے تجربات سے فائدہ پہنچتا ہے۔ مگر ان طول طویل واقعات کو دہرانے کا عمل وقت طلب بھی ہے اور وقت طلب بھی۔ اس پہلو کو مد نظر رکھ کر انشا پردازوں نے خاص خاص لفظوں اور معنی خیز اشاروں کے ذریعہ اپنی شاعری اور ادب میں بلاغت کی روح پھونکی۔ ان لفظوں اور اشاروں کو لہجہ زبان میں تلمیحات کہتے ہیں۔ اردو شعر و شاعری میں تقریباً ہر طرح کی تلمیحات کا استعمال ہوا ہے، جن کی تعداد بہت زیادہ ہے۔ ان تلمیحات کا تعلق صرف مذہب، قرآن، عشق اور تاریخ سے نہیں ہے بلکہ فلسفہ، تصوف اور دیگر شعبہ جات سے بھی ہے۔ اردو شاعری فارسی شعر و ادب سے بہت متاثر نظر آتی ہے۔ اردو شاعری کا بنیادی مزاج عشقیہ ہے۔ غزل ہو یا نظم، قصیدہ ہو یا مثنوی، قطعہ ہو یا رباعی ہر جگہ عشق کی کارفرمائی جاری و ساری ہے۔ عشق کے متعلق جو واردات و کیفیات ہیں، ان کا استعمال شعرا نے خوب کیا ہے۔ لیلیٰ مجنوں کے قصے کی مختلف جزئیات کو ہی لیجئے۔ مجنوں کی دیوانگی ہو یا صحرا نوردی، اہل دنیا کا اس کے تئیں سلوک ہو یا لیلیٰ کے عشق میں اس کی بے سرو سامانی، لیلیٰ کا حسن مجازی ہو یا دیگر تلمیحات، ہمارے شعرا نے

Revisiting the Coordination Chemistry of Biologically Important Divalent Metal Ions with Aminoacids

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1. Introduction

Owing to their role in a variety of biological processes, their novel catalytic properties, use in purification of precious metals and some other applications in industry and environmental care, coordination complexes of transition metal ions have been central in the development of modern day inorganic chemistry [1-3]. A variety of coordination compounds discovered/synthesised so far have been found to be of immense biological importance. In fact the very role of metal ions in the biological system is based on their special coordination abilities with changing ligands in changing structural and chemical environments. In this regard explorations into the structure and function of metallo-protein complexes have been attracting an enormous attention since last many decades. A comprehensive understanding of the structure and functional aspects of these complexes is expected to help in to not only arrive at complete understanding of many biological phenomena, but it is expected to provide leads to long lasting solutions for many present day challenges before human society like cure to dreadful diseases, clean energy, water and atmosphere. The proteins which form the vital part of metallo-proteins are the polymers of aminoacids linked through peptide linkages in a series specific to the functioning and stability of these proteins. Structurally the aminoacids are an important class of biologically indispensable compounds containing an amino group attached to the carbon next to the carboxylic group. In addition to these groups amino acids may also have potential donor groups like $-NH_2$, $-N$, $-OH$ and $-SH$ in their overall structure. All the aminoacids except glycine have one asymmetric carbon atom and hence can exist as dextro or levo configurations. Interestingly nature has selected only the levoratory configuration for synthesis of proteins required for structural and functional aspects of living organisms. In view of their peculiar pH sensitive chemical/geometrical characteristics the naturally existing

In Pursuit of the Terrorism in 21st Century

Mudasir Wani

Prologue: Locating the Fundamentals

USSR-Afghanistan-USA: During the closing years of the 20th century, the political landscape of South Asia was undergoing a tectonic shift. A decade ago, the barren lands of Afghanistan, had become the graveyard of the Soviet Empire. The disintegration of erstwhile USSR and its withdrawal from Afghanistan apparently ended the Cold War. While the Afghan and foreign Mujahideen, backed by American weapons, CIA and ISI celebrated the success over the ruins of war in Afghanistan; America rose to become the only Superpower and Hegemon in global politics. It had won a war, a jihad fought by its mercenaries from the Islamic world, and it was seen as the triumph of Capitalism and Liberal Democratic order. The new global developments became a debate in the academic world; 'End of History' and the thesis of 'Clash of Civilizations' became the new lexicon of the day.

Amongst all these debates; Afghanistan was amidst a civil war. The warlords pampered by American weapons and Dollars eyed on Kabul. Finally, Taliban a group influenced by Deoband school of thought led by Mullah Umar from Kandhar succeeded to make inroads into Kabul in 1996. Taliban enjoyed support from the Pashtun tribe (largest in number) and more importantly had the patronage of Pakistan. Initially, the regime was recognized by only a few states; Pakistan, UAE, and Saudi Arabia. Pakistanis had two objectives in installing a friendly regime in Kabul: one, of the State and two, of the religious groups. Pakistan state and its deep state (military and intelligence) wanted to secure its western border and to gain 'strategic depth' in case of war on the eastern front with India. The religious groups in Pakistan cherished to realize the dream of an "Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan" governed by Islamic Sharia, which they themselves could not succeed to achieve in Pakistan. Mullah Umar, rose to become Ameer-ul-Mummeen (the title earlier used by Successors of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)) meaning the

commander of faithful. Once the Taliban gained control over large parts of Afghanistan; the civil war ended and peace was restored. Taliban established the government based on the principles of Islamic jurisprudence, in which one particular interpretation of Islam was given precedence over others. The intellectual and cultural traditions nurtured in the history of fourteen centuries of Islam seemed to evaporate under this new puritanical Islam. The criticism that flowed against the Taliban was their strict adherence to medieval practices of Islamic punishments for criminals. The rule was seen as religious oppression of women from western secular parameters. Internationally, two acts of Taliban were criticized the most, one, hosting Osama bin Laden, and two, demolitions in Bamayan, Osama bin Laden, formed Al-Qaeda, an international organization from the leftover international Jihadis of the Afghan war, to fight the neo-imperial control of US on Muslim lands in the Middle East or largely in Muslim countries.

Who should be blamed for the chaos in Afghanistan after the end of Soviet invasion, the international community or the warlords? Taliban emerged as a force to quell the injustices and oppression carried by these warlords; through this, they gained the sympathy of the people. However, the Taliban had been nurtured in a particular narrative of Islam by intelligence agencies for their instrumental purpose of bringing death to godless communism. In 2001, the Taliban government had ordered to demolish the centuries-old statues of Buddha in Bamayan. What motivated the regime to go for demolition remains contested (Ceolivres 2008).

One, was it the response to the offense taken by Mullah Umar over the priority shown by the Western world for the preservation of cultural heritage over the humanitarian crisis, of hunger and famine in Afghanistan? Two, was it part of ideological apparatus (Salafist interpretation of Islam) to demolish the idols (which they did not consider as historical



The Confluence of Social Media Usage and Academic Achievement in Post-Graduate Students: A Case Study of Central University of Kashmir

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Abstract: The present study was carried out on post-graduate students of Central University of Kashmir to investigate the impact of social media on their academic achievement. 120 post-graduate students of third semester from the School of Education, Central University of Kashmir have been selected randomly. Self-constructed questionnaire on social media and previous semester academic grades of post-graduate students were used for data collection. Descriptive analysis including percentage and comparative analysis including t-test were taken as statistical treatments for the study. The study has concluded that 75% post-graduate students were found social media users and the usage of social media has significantly influenced their academic achievement.

Key Words: Social Media, Academic Achievement, Post-Graduate Students.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The contemporary world is commemorated with digital communication technology. It has widened and broadened the scope of communication. Everyone puts a hawk-eye on global village through information and communication technology (ICT). Usage of ICT has brought out two sides in social life-positive as well as negative. At positive side, people of the digital world have improved their lifestyle. Artificial intelligence and machine learning are significant tools and techniques in making the life of human beings much easier and accurate. Such technological advancements are going to reduce the human effort and speed up the life processes and tasks along with a guaranteed precision level. Along similar lines, modern technology has



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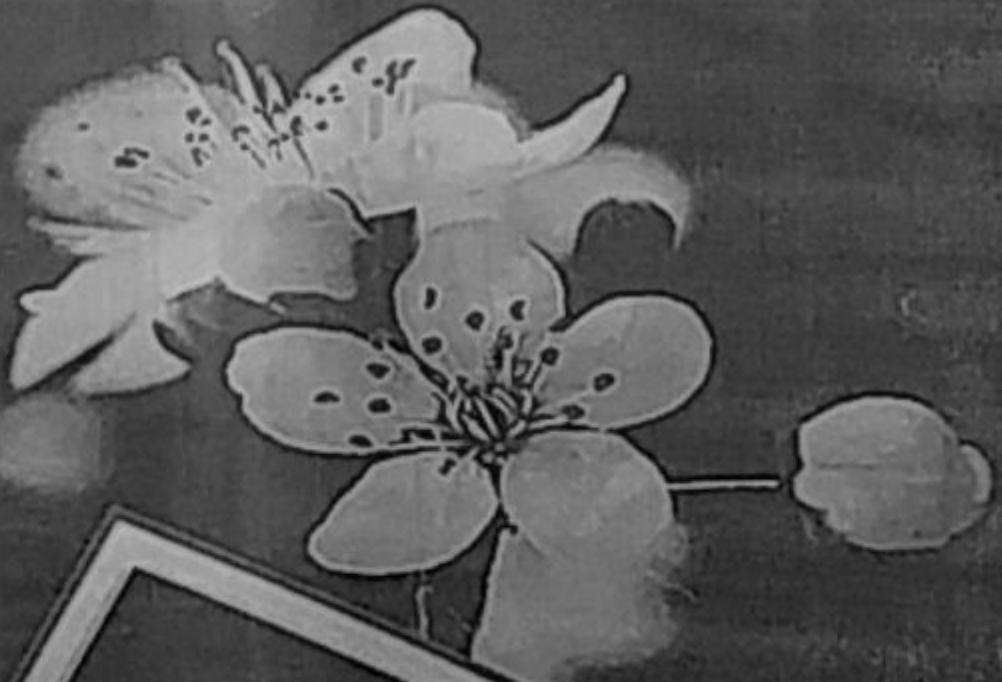
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☆☆☆

ڈاکٹر کوثر منزل

اسٹنٹ پروفیسر، اردو

اسسٹنٹ کالج، سرینگر کشمیر

9797131080

”یادوں کا سفر“

(بشیر شاہ کی ہمہ جہت تخلیقات کا انتخاب) مرتب: نور شاہ ایک تجزیاتی مطالعہ

’یادوں کا سفر‘ مرحوم بشیر شاہ کی ہمہ جہت تخلیقات کا ایک بہترین انتخاب ہے جو نور شاہ نے مرتب کیا ہے۔ نور شاہ اردو ادب کا ایک ایسا درخشندہ ستارہ ہے جو کسی تعارف کا محتاج نہیں، بلکہ روشنی کا وہ مینارہ ہے جو نئی نسل کے لئے مشعلِ رہ کے طور پر کام کر رہا ہے۔ ان کے کئی انسانی مجموعے، ناول اور دیگر تصانیف منظر عام پر آچکی ہیں اور تخلیق کے اس سفر میں زیر نظر کتاب ’یادوں کا سفر‘ ان کی تازہ ترین کتاب ہے۔ ’یادوں کا سفر‘ بنیادی طور پر نور شاہ کے چھوٹے بھائی بشیر شاہ کی تخلیقات کا انتخاب ہے جس کو قاضی مرتب نے مرتب کر کے جموں و کشمیر کے تخلیقی اردو ادب میں پیش بہا اضافہ کیا ہے۔ بشیر شاہ مرحوم کی پیدائش ۲۱ فروری ۱۹۳۳ء کو ہوئی اور ۲۹ جون ۱۹۱۱ء کو جالپتی حقیقی سے جا ملے۔ زندگی کے اس دورے میں بشیر شاہ نے اپنی تخلیقات کے ذریعے اردو ادب میں اضافے میں اپنا فیر معمولی کردار نبھایا۔ یہ بات بے جا نہ ہوگی کہ ریڈیو کے ساتھ وابستگی نے ان کی تخلیقی صلاحیتوں کو جلا بخشی۔ بقول ڈاکٹر اشرف آجاری،

”بشیر شاہ نے ریڈیو کو بہت کچھ دیا اور ایمانداری کی بات ہے کہ انہوں نے بھی ریڈیو

سے بہت کچھ سیکھا۔ نوجوانی میں ریڈیو میں ملازم ہو گئے۔ ریڈیو کی طویل ملازمت میں کئی مقتدر شخصیات سے ملنے، ان کے ساتھ کام کرنے، بات چیت کرنے اور انہیں دیکھنے پر کھنے کا موقع ملا، جس سے ان کے اندر کے سوائے فن کار کو جگانے اور بیدار کرنے کا موقع ملا۔ حالات و واقعات اور تجربات و مشاہدات نے جو کچھ انہیں دیات

انہوں نے افسانوں، ڈراموں یا پھر شاعری کی صورت میں واپس لوٹایا، اپنی ایک مخصوص اور انفرادی

پہچان کے ساتھ کہ لوگ ان کی ذہانت و قابلیت کے گرویدہ ہو گئے۔“ ص ۱۶۶

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