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Message by Collector & District Magistrate, Chhatarpur MP

I am extremely happy to know that Environment and Social Welfare Society, Khajuraho, India, and Godavari Academy of Science & Technology, Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh, India jointly going to publish online and printed Environment and Social Welfare Bulletin with the aim to encourage Student, Researcher, and Writer for contribution of scanty knowledge in the various field of Environment and Human Welfare.

I congratulate and extend my best wishes to the Editor-in-Chief and Editorial Board members who have great contribution to make this magazine a ground success.
Dr. Masood Akhtar, Collector & District Magistrate

Message by Chief Conservator of Forest, Circle Chhatarpur MP

E-mail: cfchtpur@mp.gov.in, cfchhatarpur@mpforest.org Phone - 07682-242107 (O.), 242870 (R.), 242107

It is a matter of immense pleasure that Environment and Social Welfare Society, Khajuraho, India, in association with Godavari Academy of Science & Technology, Chhatarpur, India is going to publish online and printed **Environment and Social Welfare Bulletin** (ESW Bulletin) for Environment and other essential aspect for Human Welfare.

ESW Bulletin is a platform by which young minds express their achievements, their aspiration and can share valuable suggestion to create awareness among masses towards biodiversity conservation, eco-restoration and Environmental degratation.

I wish all success to the Editorial Board Members and Contributors of this ESW Bulletin and hope the value ethics and wisdom of these amazing people would help in taking some positive steps towards improving our environment and protect our planet for future generation.
S.K.Mandal, Chief Conser*va*tor of Forest

Key Note Address by Dr. Shubhrata Mishra, Editor-in-Chief

Environment as we find it today around us is developed by a complex and long natural process and social system are the basis of sustainable development and social welfare. In the present time environmental condition of the earth is uncertain due to unwise anthropologic activities carried out since age for their own interest therefore, the planate is passing through changes in the environment. Environmentalist and scientist of the world are aware about this situation and they are trying to overcome and protect the environment at National and International level.

About Environment & Social Welfare Bulletin (ESW Bulletin) Environment and Social Welfare Society, started ESW Bulletin with the aim to encourage Student, Researcher, and Writer for contribution of scanty knowledge in the field of Education, Life Sciences, Sciences, Research, Environmental Sciences, Natural Resources Conservation and Sustainable Development, and in the field of Literature. We serve Environment and Human welfare at the highest levels of Ethical Conduct.

Aim and Scope

Environment and Social Welfare Bulletin, India is an open access peer-reviewed online Bulletin published half yearly. The primary objective is to become the premier source of high quality article from the entire world. ESW Bulletin provide a platform to all scientists, researchers, academicians, industrialists, readers and writers to share their ideas, knowledge, information and findings among the people of their own fraternity. The major emphasis will be on publishing quality articles rapidly and making them freely available to writers worldwide. The result of work will be published in The ESW Bulletin in which the central theme is the mechanism by which factors affects Environment and Society as well as living organism.

Article Submittion

Environment and Social Welfare, Bulletin (ESW Bulletin) publishes manuscript in any area of Education/ Life Sciences/ Sciences/ Research/ Environmental Sciences/ Natural Resources Conservation and Sustainable Development/ Science & Technology/ Biotechnology/ Human & Social Welfare. Special issue of the Bulletin on proceeding of the District/ State/ National/ and International Conferences/ Symposium/ Seminar/ Workshop can also be publishes with one or more of the organizers as Guest Editors. The Guest Editors

should be Fellow of the Environment and Social Welfare Society, India. Guest Editors shall be responsible for ensuring quality and proper referring of the manuscript.

Niche areas

Science Achievements, Forest Conservation**,** Water Conservation, Child Health Care**,** Human Health and Medicin**,** Save Planate**,** Donate Blood Save Life**,** Biodiversity**,** Environmental Impact Assessment**,** Oceanography, and Drug De-addiction. *(For January to July Issue)*.

Animal Welfare, Society and Human Welfare**,** Global Health**,** Wildlife Conservation**,** Food Security**,** Children's Celebration**,** AIDS**,** Pollution Control and its legislation, Human Right, and Biodiversity. *(For July to December Issue)*.

However, the above titles are not exhaustive and article in other niche areas are also considered if the article useful for Environment, Education, and Science & Technology advancement in the nation.

Instruction for Authors

The manuscript should be original types in MS Word A4 size paper (in English Times New Roman font size-12 and in Hindi Kurtidev 010 font size-14) should be submitted electronically as attachment at Email ID: eswsociety320@gmail.com or editor@godavariacademy.com or send by registered/speed post to Editor-In-Chief, Environment and Social Welfare Bulletin, at Regional office, Godavaripuram, Bajrangnagar, Panna Road, Chhatarpur 471001.

Manuscript should be prepared by Title, Author(s) name, Institutional address, Email ID, Mobile number, Abstract, Introduction, Text matter, Summary, Recommendations, References cited (reference pattern like Book title- Author name- Publisher- Printer-year of edition), Figure, and Table. Articles may be of 1500 to 2000 words.

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Event Report of Environment and Social Welfare Society, Khajuraho-471606., and Godavari Academy of Science & Technology, Chhatarpur 471001. India.

Dr. Pramod Mishra, Dr. Shaket A. Saxena (MD) Canada, Dr. A.P.Saxena, Dr Snehlata Khare, Dr. Bhartendu Prakash. Dr Ashwani Kumar Dubey on Mic.

Environment and Social Welfare Society Members Welcome to Sr. Katthak Artist Uma Dogra, Bombay During Khajuraho Dance of Festival

Workshop Participants of Spiritual Application and Rajyog in Godavari Academy, Chhatarpur

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Invitee Treatise (Section in Hindi)

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exufl g vokL;k
egkjkt N=lky cUny[k.M fo'ofo|ky;] Nrjij ¼e-i-½
Email: mcbuchhatarpur@yahoo.com

iLrkouk % ikphu dky e efgykvk d fy; ;g okD; ipfyr Fkk ^;= uk;kLr iT;Ur jeUr r= nork^ gekj n'k e efgykvk dh lkekftd n'kk d ckj e vud /kkj.kk; cuh gb gA Hkkjrh; ikjkf.kd lnHkk e L=h dk noh dk ntk ikIr gA 'kfDr dh noh nxk] dyk ,o cf) dh noh ljLorh] /ku dh noh y{eh ekuh xb g] ,o vkt Hkh ;g ekU;rk fdlh u fdlh :i e ipfyr gA dU;kvk dk vHkh Hkh gekj n'k e ikjkf.kd ekU;rk d vk/kkj ij lEeku fn;k tkrk g] dU;kvk dh itk dh tkrh gA

efgykvk dk 'kkjhfjd :i l i:"kk l detkj ekuk x;k g] ;g ikdfrd dkj.k gA ble ie[k dkj.k ;g g fd efgyk; cPpk dk tUe nrh g] mudk ykyu ikyu djrh gA cPp d tUe l djhc nk ekg io ,o tUe d ckn djhc ,d o"k rd efgyk viu i= ;k i=h dh n[kHkky ,d detkj efgyk d :i e djrh gA ikphu dky e vkj vc Hkh i:"k bl voLFkk e ukjh ;k viuh iRuh dh n[kHkky djrk gA ;g ckr u doy eu";k e cfYd lHkh thok e ik;h tkrh gA bldk idfrd vk/kkj g D;kfd ink gku okyk f'k'k ifr&iRuh nkuk d l;kj dh lkxkr gkrk gA blhfy; _f"kefu;k u ;g /kkj.kk m)r dh gA L=h dh ^ckY;koLFkk voLFkk e firk j{kk djrk g] ;kou e ifr(o)koLFkk e i=A bl idkj L=h dHkh Hkh viu thou dky e Lor= ugh jgrh gA**

dkykrj e bld vFk cnyr x; ,o i:"k u L=h dk viuh lfo/kk d vulkj rFkk dky ifjfLFkfr;k d vulkj mi;kx dju yxkA fL=;k dk ?kj dk dke dkt ,o cPpk rFkk o)k dh n[kHkky dju dh ftEenkjh nh tkrh FkhA i:"k ifjokj d ikyu ik"k.k gr ?kj xko l ckgj tkrk g ,o ifjokj d Hkj.k ik"k.k dh 0;oLFkk djrk gA cl blh /kkj.kk l L=h ,o i:"k d llkj e HknHkko :ih lH;rk d vdj QVA bl idkj ikdfrd vko';drkvk d dkj.k L=h ,o i:"k d dk; {k= vyx gk x; vkj blh dkj.k ;g ckr tkj idMrh xb fd ^fL=;k detkj g] vr% lifRr dh Hkkxhnkj ugh gA^ D;kfd i:"kk u ;g eku fy;k fd fL=;k e og {kerk ugh g fd og lEifRr dh j{kk dj ldA ;g mDr lH;rk dk ikjfHkd pj.k Fkk ftle vlH;rk dk lkekT; Qyrk x;kA lcy fucy dk viu o'k e j[krk FkkA ftldh ykBh mldh Hkl okyh dgkor lHkor blh ;x e ikjHk gb FkhA mlh le; ;fn bl dgkor e ifjoru vkrk rc 'kk;n L=h yEc le; rd detkj ,o HkkX;k ugh gkrhA ifjoru ugh vk;k vkj fL=;k vkj fucy gkrh xb] i:"k mUg ilk/ku dk lk/ku ekuu yx o HkkX;k d :i e mHkjrh xb] mld vnj vlj{kk dh bruh rho Hkkouk Hkj nh xb tk vkt lfn;k ckn Hkh fo|eku gA ;g fLFkfr u doy Hkkjr e fdUr lH; dg tku oky lHkh n'kk e FkhA fQj Hkh Hkkjr e efgykvk dh fLFkfr vU; n'kk dh ryuk e lEeku tud FkhA

ikphu dky e efgykvk dh n'kk vR;Ur n;uh; Fkh] ,lk vud xFkk e of.kr g] fdUr bl i.kr% lgh ugh ekuk tk ldrkA L=h dh n'kk d ckj e tk vc rd crk;k ;g ikphu xFkk e ikjkf.kd dFkkvk ,o bfrgkl d iUuk dk v'k gA L=h dh ncy n'kk] HkkX;k ,o ilk/ku dk lk/ku ekuu okyk dN ox gh Fkk] tl dchy dk ie[k jktk ;k tkxhjnkj] vkyk vkQhlj vkfnA ;gh og ox

Fkk] ftlu viuh foykflrk d lk/kuk e L=h dk Hkh 'kkfey fd;k Fkk] fdUr bll uhpyk okyk ox] vFkkr fdlku] e/;e ukdjh i'kk] etnj vkfn ftUg ge e/;e ox ,o fuEu ox dg ldr g ftUgku ml ;x e Hkh fL=;k dk lEeku fn;k] ftldh ifjf.kfr ;g g fd vkt efgykvk dk cjkcjh dk ntk nu d fy; vud dkuu] ;ktuk;] lxBu vkfn dk fuek.k gvkA eryc] mPp ox ij e/;e ,o fuEu ox dk f'kdtk dlrk x;kA

bu lc ckrk d vykok ge fL=;k d cfynku cgknjh ,o ukjhRo lokHkko vkfn x.kk dk Hkh Lej.k djuk pkfg;A tl ukjh dk fo/kkrk dh vuie ,o lokRd"B jpuk ekuh tkrh g mle d:.kk] eerk] Lug] lfg".krk vkfn x.k LokHkkfod :i l fo|keu jgr gA uj vkj ukjh xkMh d nk ifg; g tk ,d nlj d cxj v/kj gA dgk tkrk g fd i:"k dh lQyrk d ihN ukjh dk gkFk gkrk g] tl jRukoyh d frjLdkj d ckn rylhnkl dk geu tkukA dkyhnkl dk fo|kRrek dh mi{kk u gh] dfo] dyx: d xkjoe; in dk ikIr djk;kA exydky ,o lYrur dky e vud fL=;k u 'kklu dh ckxMkj lEgkyhA vdcj dh e[; vk;k ekg; vu=k u yxHkx 5 o"k rd 'kklu ij fu;=.k j[kkA jkuh nxkorh] ujtgk] ejkBk 'kkld jktkjke dh fo/kok rkjkckb] noh vfgY;kckb vkfn ,l vud mnkgj.k g] ftUgku viu i'kklfud cf) rFkk pfj= cy l Hkh"k.k ldV l jk"V dh j{kk dhA

;fn ge Hkkjrh; bfrgkl ij nf"V Mky rk ge Hkkjrh; ukjh d ifjoru'khy lkekftd ,o lkLdfrd ifjn'; ij vud mRFkku ,o iru utj vk;xA foxr dky e ftl ukjh u viu cf) food ,o dyk dk'ky l pkj nhokjh dk rkMk g mUg dkykrj e gekj lekt u Lohdkj djr g; uke vkj iflf) ndj vUrr% budk ;'kkxku fd;k g] bue] xkxh] rkjk] vfgY;k ckb] thtkckb] pkn choh] y{ehckb] ljktuh uk;M] lprk diykuh] bfnjk xk/kh] fdj.k cnh] ckpUnh iky] ih-Vh- m"kk] vkfn vud uke gekj lkeu gA ble vrfj{k e jgu okyh efgyk; Hkh gA vkt efgykvk dk mPp ntk ikIr g ik;% ge lHkh tkur g bUg ;g ntk egki:"kk d lkekftd mRFkku d fopkjk l feykA bld fy; egki:"kk u fL=;k dh n'kk d ckj e xHkhjrk l lkpk ,o eFku fd;k rFkk lekt dk tkx:d fd;kA ukjh irkfMr ,o 'kkf"kr jgh g] db diFkkvk dk f'kdkj jgh gA ukjh dh ,lh n'kk ij egki:"kk dk /;ku x;k vkj fpjdky l pyh vk jgh ukjh tkfr dh dkeyrk] 'kfDr vkj lguf'kyrk d vkn'k dk iu% ikIr dju d fy; leL;kvk dk lek/kku [kktk tku yxkA bl iutkxj.k dky e jktkjke ekgu jk;] n;kun ljLorh vkfn u ukjh dh n'kk e l/kkj d fy; vud 0;kid i;kl fd;A ink iFkk] lrh iFkk] tkgj iFkk] cgfookg iFkk] ckyfookg iFkk] fo/kok fookg iFkk] vkfn vud ,lh diFkk ipfyr Fhk tk fd ukjh mRFkku e ck/kd FkhA ,lh diFkkvk d ckj e u doy egki:"kk u cfYd 'kklu u Hkh fopkj djuk ikjHk fd;k ,o ,d yEch cgl vkjHk gk x;h] efgykvk d mRFkku ,o l'kfDrdj.k dhA

Hkkjr e Lor=rk ikfIr d ckn efgykvk d vf/kdkjk d fo"k; e fopkj vf/kfu;ek d :i e lkeu vk;A ; vf/kfu;e mUu;ukRed] fodkIkRed] lj{kkRed ,o fu"k/kkRed Hkko d :i e ikfjr g;A Hkkjrh; lfo/kku d vuPNn 14 d erkfcd n'k e lHkh /ke d ukxfjdk dk leku vf/kdkj ikIr gA vuPNn 15 d vulkj fyx d vk/kkj ij fdlh Hkh ukxfjd l HknHkko ugh fd;k tk ldrkA vuPNn 15 ¼3½ e jkT;k dk fyx d vk/kkj ij HknHkko dh NV nh g yfdu ;g HknHkko efgykvk d fgr e fo'k"k dkuu cuku d fy; gh fd;k tk ldrk gA vuPNn 16 ;g lfuf'pr djrk g fd n'k d lHkh ukxfjdk dk ukdjh d leku volj miyC/k gkA

lo/kkfud ljpuk d vk/kkj ij gekj n'k e efgykvk dh lj{kk ,o leku vf/kdkj fnyku] gr vud dkuu dUn ,o jkT;k u cuk;A bue lcl egRoi.k] ykdlHkk ,o fo/kkulHkk e efgyk

lhVk dk vkj{k.k gA ;g 'k:vkr gb Bkl dne dhA mld ckn ukdfj;k e vkj{k.k fn;kA efgyk vkj{k.k vf/kfu;e ykdlHkk }kjk fdUgh dkj.kk l egj ugh yxkb tk ldh gA fdUr dUn ljdkj ijh rjg l i;kljr g fdUr D;k bu lcl efgykvk dk og lEeku] og leku vf/kdkj] og ifr"Bk] og txg fey ik;xh] ugh] D;kfd doy dkuu cuk nu l lc Bhd gk tkrk g ,lk ugh gA gekj n'k e ,d /kkj.kk cgr rkdr d lkFk mHkjrh g] fd dkuu dk dl rkMk tk;A tc Hkh dkb u;k dkuu ;k fu;e curk g] rc ge mudh vPNkb;k ij cgl djr g; mul cpu d mik; T;knk <<r g] ;k rkMu d rjhd <<r gA

milgkj % efgykvk ij vkt gk jg vR;kpkj ij T;knk crku dh vko';drk ugh g D;kfd ge vk; fnu lekpkj i=k e] if=dkvk e i<r jgr gA gky gh e ,d jk"Vh; vijk/k lkf[;dh dh fjikV vkb g ftld erkfcd n'k e gj ?k.V e nk cykRdkj] pkj NM[kkuh ,o ifr;k ;k lx lcf/k;k }kjk lkr efgykvk dk ekju ihVu ;k irkfMr dju dh ?kVuk; ?kVrh gA mRihMu] irkMukvk vkj vogyukvk d chp L=h dh ;g n'kk rc rd lekIr ugh gkxh tc rd dh 'kk"k.kdrk viuh lonughurk dk R;kx u nA i:"k vHkh Hkh viu vgdkj d dkj.k L=h ij opLo cukdj j[kuk pkgrk gA fdUr ge ;g Hkh ugh Hkyuk pkfg; fd ;fn ,lk lHkh txg gkrk rk vkt efgyk; bru Åp ink ij vklhu ugh gkrhA

,d ckr Li"V g fd D;k fo'o dk dkb Hkh i:"k ;g i.k fo'okl d lkFk dg ldrk g fd L=h d eeRo ,o Lug d cxj mlu viuk li.k thou 0;rhr fd;k gA L=h fdlh u fdlh :i e i:"k d lkFk jgrh g] tl] tuuh] i;lh] iRuh] vkfnA rc tk L=h thou dk li.krk nrh g ml ij vR;kpkj D;k\ 'kk"k.kdrk doy lPp eu l ,d ckj dN {k.k d fy; viuh vk[k cn djd dYiuk dj ,o L=h d cxj llkj] n'k] lekt ,o ifjokj d ckj e lkp] vkj crk; fd D;k L=h d cxj thou dk dkb vk/kkj 'k"k jgxkA

l>ko % efgykvk d ifr gk jgh fglk] vR;kpkj dk jkdu d fy; i:"k ,o efgykvk nkuk dk ,d lkFk lgHkkxh gkuk gkxkA bldk vkjHk ge viu ifjokj l djuk gkxkA ekrk&firk d :i e cVh dk lj{k.k] ifr d :i e iRuh dk lEeku ,o cV d :i e ekrk d ifr nkf;Ro l lekt l fglk vkj vR;kpkjk dk gj gky e gj :i e feVk;k tk ldrk g] fdUr ;g dk; vdyk i:"k ugh dj ldrk i:"k d lkFk efgykvk dk lg;kx vko';d g] D;kfd gj i:"k 'kk"k.k ,o vR;kpkj dk c<kok nu dk dR; ugh djrk g cfYd ,l i:"kk dh l[;k vf/kd gkxh tk bu n"dek ij jkdu d fopkj j[kr g] doy ge ,l ukxfjdk dh [kkt djuk gkxk tk l[k 'kkfr ,o mUufr e T;knk fo'okl j[kr gA

ge ,d u; ;x dk vkjHk dj tgk L=h ,o i:"k lgHkkxh cudj L=h d fo:) gk jgh glh dk fojk/k djA L=h d lkFk gk jgh mRihMu ,o fglk tk fdlh Hkh :i e gk ml vkt gh ugh jkdk x;k rk L=h dk thou 'kuU 'kuU vkj vf/kd ncy] glh] ,o ilk/ku dk lk/ku cu dj jg tk;xkA

Å ue ---------- ^^ftld fcuk nfu;k dh dYiuk ugh dh tk ldrh] llkj dh jfp;rk nHk dh ekjh ugh gA mldk vkRe fo'okl fdlh dk pukrh ugh nrk] vxj gkFk mB tk; rk] vkleku ldpk dj ij gk tk;] ij og rk flQ ueu djrh gA viuh {kerkvk dk pukrh nu oky dk yydkj] rk ikrky Fkjk tk;] ij og flQ eku dh Hkk"kk ckyrh gA futho e ik.k ogh Qdrh g thou dk iokg mlh l g og L=h g] ltd g ikyugkj g] vUui.kk g] ek gA**

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Contributory Article (Section in English)

DRUG RESISTANCE: WHY DO WE NEED TO COMPLETE THE COURSE OF MEDICINES?

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Abstract
We are often strictly advised by doctors to complete the full prescribed medication course because if we avoid the same then this may lead to drug resistance. Drug Resistance is the reduction of effectiveness of a drug such as an antimicrobial, in curing a disease.

Text Matter
Drug resistance is the condition when drug is not intended to kill or inhibit the pathogen. Here we need to know that usually Drugs are of two types-

1. Static (Bacteriostatic)
2. Cidal (Bactericidal)

Static (means to stop) drugs usually stop the growth of the micro-organisms.
Cidal (means to kill) drugs usually kills the micro-organisms.
More commonly the term is used in context of resistance that pathogen have "acquired" that is Drug resistance.[1] Drug resistant traits are accordingly inherited by subsequent offspring, resulting in a population that is more drug resistant. Unless the drug use makes horizontal gene transfer or sexual reproduction or cell division impossible in entire target population, resistance to drug will inevitably follow. This can be seen in cancerous tumors where some cells may develop resistance to the drug used in chemotherapy. [2] Chemotherapy causes fibroblasts near tumors to produce large amount of a protein called as WNT16B, Which stimulates the growth of cancerous cells which are drug resistance. [3] In 2012 Malaria has become a resurgent threat in South East Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, and drug resistant strains of Plasmodium falciparum are posing massive problems for health authorities.Leprosy has shown an increasing resistance to dapsone.[4]

Mechanism of Drug Resistance

1. Drug inactivation or modification: Micro-organisms which are resistant for Penicillin produce an enzyme called as "penicillinase" that hydrolyse the β-lactum ring of penicillin.
2. Alteration of target site: Pathogens often become resistant simply by preventing entrance of drugs. Many gram negative bacteria are unaffected by penicillin G because it can not penetrate the outer membrane of envelop because of some genetic mutations leads to changes in penicillin binding protein also render a cell resistant.
3. Alteration of metabolic pathway: Some sulphonamide resistant bacteria do not require Para-amino benzoic acid (PABA), an important precurssor for the synthesis of folic acid because they used performed folic acid from their surroundings. Instead like mammalian cells, they turn to utilizing preformed folic acid. "Sulphonamide inhibits the synthesis of folic acid and nucleic acid in bacteria."

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4. Reduction of drug accumulation: Micro-organism aquires resistance by decreasing drug permeability or increasing active efflux of drugs across the cell surface.[5] Some pathogens have plasma membrane translocase, often called efflux pumps, that expel drugs because they are relatively non specific and can pump many different drugs, these transport proteins are often called multiple drug resistant pumps. Many are drug/proton anti porters that means proton enters to the cell and drug leave the cell, such systems are present in E. Coli, P. aeruginosa and S. aureus.

Mechanism - How micro-organisms get resistant for a particular drug?

General mechanism of drug resistance. "Each fragment have a quality to make a new micro-organism and this micro-organism will be a resistant to that particular drug".

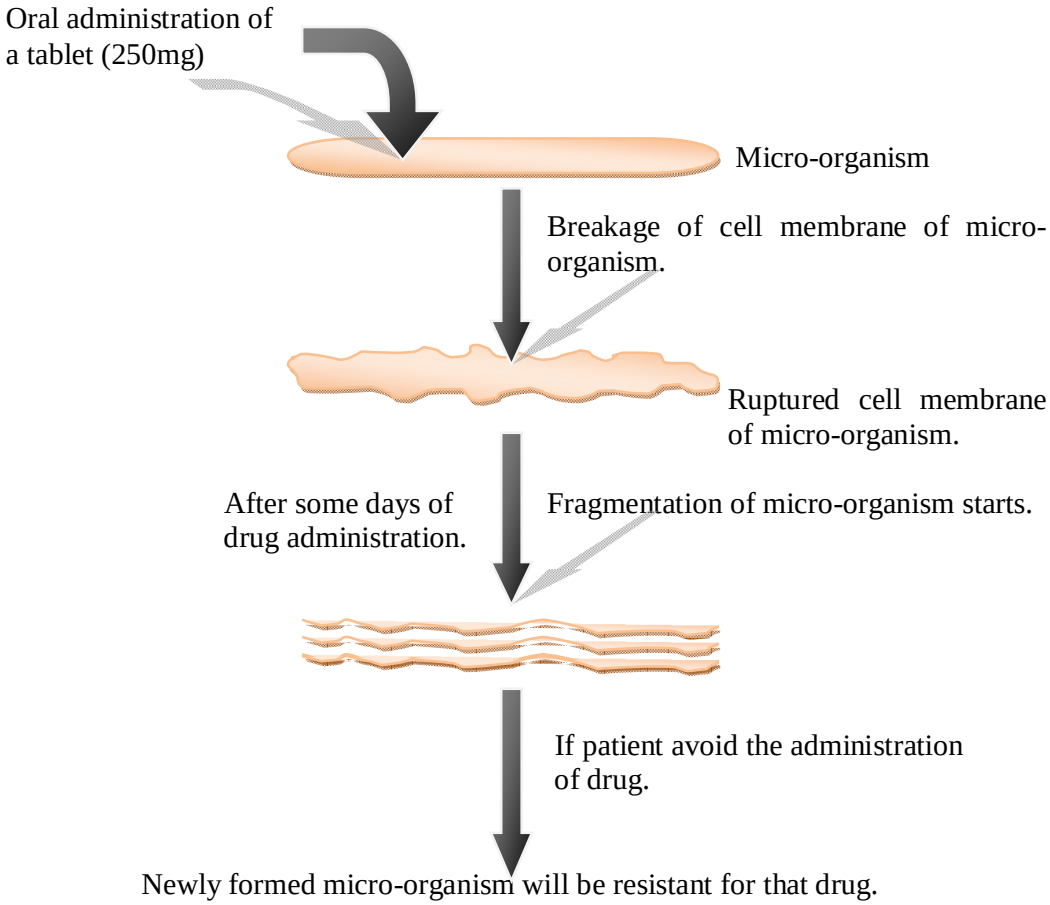

Figure showing: how micro-organisms get resistant for a particular drug.

Drug resistance is the major problem of this era, we just need not to do such things which leads to drug resistance like Incomplete course of prescribed medicines. Also have to avoid the overuse of antibacterial cleaning products in the home, may be by producing strains of multi-antibiotic-resistant bacteria. Drug resistance develops naturally, but careless practices in drug supply and use are hastening it unnecessarily. [6] The chances of drug resistance can sometimes be minimized by using multiple drugs simultaneously. This works because individual mutations can be independent and may tackle only one drug at a time, if can

individuals are still killed by the other drugs, then the mutations cannot persist. This was used successfully in tuberculosis. However, cross resistance where mutations confer resistance to two or more treatments can be problematic. [7] The development of antibiotic resistance in particular stems from the dug targeting only specific bacterial proteins because the drug is so specific, any mutation in these proteins will interfere with or negate its destructive effect resulting in antibiotic resistance. [8]

Conclusion

There has been some progress in developing new antibiotics that are effective against drug resistant pathogens. Two new drugs are fairly affective against vancomycine resistant enterococci. Synercid is a mixture of the streptogramin antibiotics quinupristin and dalfopristin that inhibits protein synthesis. A second drug, linezolid (zydox), is the first drug in new family of antibiotics, the oxazolidinones. It inhibits protein synthesis and is active against both vancomycine resistant enterococci and meticillin resistant staphylococcus aureus. Target altering pathogens are Staphylococcus aureus, vancomycine resistant enterococci and macrolide resistant streptococcus, and antibiotic modifying microbes are Pseudomonas aeruginosa and aminoglycoside resistant Acinetobacter baumannii.

Recommendations

Avoid the over use of bleach, tooth brushing and mouth washing. Complete the course of medicines prescribed by doctors. Avoid the over use of anti-biotics, disinfectants detergents, shampoos and anti-bacterial soaps, surface sprays, application of deodorants, sunblocks and any cosmetic or health-care product, insecticides, and dips. Avoid the over use of hand washes. [9,10,11,12,13]

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Contributory Article (Section in English)

GENETIC ENGINEERING AND THEIR SCOPE

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Abstract
Genetics "pertaining origins", coined 1831 by carlye from Gk. *Genetikos* "genitive", from genesis "origin". Genetics is the study of heredity. Heredity is a biological process where a parent certain genes transmit on to their children or off spring. Every child inherits genes form both of their biological parents and these genes in turn express specific traits. Some of these traits may be physical for example hair and eye color and skin color etc, on the other hand some genes may also carry the risk of certain diseases and disorders that may be pass on from parents to their offspring.

Text
Gregor Mandel is the father of Genetics. During the 1850s discovered certain principles that govern transmission of hereditary characters in the garden pea. This science has opened up new avenues for its application in animals, plants, and even humans.

Genetic engineering is the technique in which the genetics constitution of an organism (bacterium) is altered by introducing new genes into its chromosomes. The manipulation i.e. addition, removal and repair of any gene can be done in the cell by which the desired external characters of an organism can be obtained. This branch of genetics is called genetic engineering. The genetically modified organisms (GMO) thus produced is grown to multiply fast and the gene products is obtained in large quantities. The hormone insulin was the first such product. The insulin producing gene of mammals has been successfully introduced in certain bacteria which have been made to produce it. Some old successful experiments, this hoped for genetics engineering that it is useful for man in near future.

Explanation of genetics engineering
There are two steps in genetics engineering. First step in genetics engineering is the separation of required genetic material. Second step in genetics engineering is transfer of genetic material from one organism to another organism or from test-tube to organism.

First step in genetics engineering is the separation of required genetic material. The work of gene extraction and purification was done by H.G. Khurana in 1970 and his associate's synthesized genetics code for *t*-RNA molecule. This gene was (77 nucleotides) small in sized but from synthesis it was concluded that a long chain of gene can also be synthesized in the laboratory.

Second step in genetics engineering is transfer of genetic material from one organism to another organism or from test-tube to organism.

Scientists have completed this work by an old method called transformation. In 1971, National Institute of Health, USA, performed the successful transfer of bacteriophage DNA into human cells. In this DNA, one gene was present which give information to the enzyme which is responsible for metabolism of galactose. This enzyme was not found in man before the injection of DNA into them, but after injecting, the production of this enzyme stared in human being, and this character also found in their offspring's.Hence it is concluded that this gene can make replica like a normal gene.

Modern genetic technique is very useful for gene manipulation means to insert gene with desirable quality into genome of an organism and desirable product can be obtained. Such organisms, in which foreign DNA is inserted in their genome, are called transgenic organisms and this process is transgenosis.

The common technical tools used in genetics engineering are as follows-
1. Restriction endonuclease enzyme.
2. DNA vectors.
3. DNA ligase enzyme.

Now genetic engineering according to tools
1. The desired DNA is cut and separated by restriction endonuclease enzyme.
2. This desired DNA is inserted into the DNA vectors. For this, DNA vector is also cut by the same Restriction endonuclease.
3. Desired DNA is joined in DNA vector by ligase enzyme.This vector is called recombinant vector.There many possibilities of genetic engineering for human welfare in future.

Scope of genetic engineering
Genetics investigations have given many good results. Scientists are working for better uses of this technology in new terms.

Industrial use- By coding the vitamins, antigens or hormones of high organisms and synthesizing DNA (*s*-DNA) establish again in form of gene to synthesize, vitamins, hormones, for commercial use.

Medicinal use- By genetics engineering many diseases are cure and new medicine are synthesize which are helpful in the treatment of hereditary diseases such as haemophilia, phenyl ketoneuria.

Agricultural use- Genetics engineering play role in field of agriculture because in less time large quantity crop yield it is only possible by Genetics engineering, for example transfer of Nitrogen fixing gene form blue-green algae to Grain crop is possible. Due to which, these crops can fix atmospheric nitrogen and which can replace the use of artificial fertilizers.

Conclusion
The formation and the use of desirable type of plants and animals are possible by change in gene structure and gene expression.

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Contributory Article (Section in English)

BIOTECHNOLOGY: GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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Abstract
Our surrounding is termed as environment, which includes abiotic (Nonliving) and biotic (Living) components. Due to increased and intensed anthropogenic activities the presence of undesirable substance have been increased and produced environmental pollution. Ozone depletion, Green House effect, Global Climate changes or Global Warming etc. are the main issues in environmental sciences. In this concern Biotechnology helps us to overcome from these problems and conserve the natural resources also.

Text Matter
Our environment consist of abiotic components includes air, water, soil, etc. and biotic components includes all living organisms such as plants, animals, micro organisms etc. direct or indirect human activities create environmental pollution. The major sources of environmental pollution are industries, agriculture and other anthropogenic and biogenic sources etc. in this context the importance of and impact of biotechnological approaches and implication of biotechnology has to be thoroughly evaluated. There has been serious concern regarding the use of biotechnological products and the impact assessment of these products due to their interaction with the environment from pollution but also to use it to conserve the natural resources. Biotechnology have major implications of the environment, few of them are discussed here:

(A) Biotechnology is being used to provide alternative cleaner technology which help to further reduce the hazardous environmental implication.

(B) In Paper industry the pulp bleaching technology are being replaced by more environmental friendly technologies involving biotechnology. The pulp processing helps to remove the lignin without damaging valuable cellulosic fibres but the available techniques suffer from the disadvantages of high costs, high energy use and corrosion.

A lignin degrading and modifying enzyme was isolated from *Phanerochaete chrysosporum* and was used on one hand helped to reduce the energy costs and corrosion and on the other hand increased the life span of the system. This approach helped in reducing the environmental hazards associated with bleach plant effluents.

(C) Bioremediation: the use of microorganisms for the removal of contaminants or pollutants is generally referred to as bioremediation, where microbes serve as scavengers. Bioremediation is carried out in two ways:

***In situ* bioremediation:** Microbial degradation of xenobiotcs in the site of polluton which could be soil, water etc. *in situ* bioremediation is generally used to clean up of oil spillage, beaches etc.

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***Ex situ* bioremediation**: In this the waste and toxic material is collected from the polluted sites and the selected range of micro organisms carry out the bioremediation.

Xenobitics: Xenobiotics (xeno- foreign) refers to unnatural foreign and synthetic chemicals such as pesticides, herbicides, refrigerants, solvents and other organic compounds. The microbial degradation of xenobiotics also helps in reducing the environmental pollution. Microbes such as Pseudomonas and their strains, Nocardia, Mycobacterium, Alcaligens etc.effeciently degrade xenobiotics. In recent years efforts have been made to create genetically engineered microorganisms to enhance bioremediation. This is done to overcome some of limitations and problems in bioremediation.

(D) Reduction of Carbondixide (CO_2) content through biotechnologically: It is well known that CO_2 is main cause of Green House effect and rise the atmospheric temperature. There is a steady increase in the CO_2 content due to continuous addition of CO_2 from various sources particularly from industrial processes. Through biotechnological method its increased value in the environment can be reduced by-

a. Photosynthesis
b. Biological calcification

During photosynthesis plants utilizes CO_2 and reduce the CO_2 content in the atmosphere. Certain deep sea organisms like corals, green and red algae store CO_2 through a process of biological calcification.

(E) Sewage treatment: Biodegradation of sewage rquire constant supply of oxygen to degrade organic matter to smaller molecules. Process of supplying oxygen is expensive, tedious, and requires a lot of expensive manpower. These problems are overcome by growing micro algae in the ponds and tanks where sewage treatment is carried out. The algae release the oxygen while carrying out the photosynthesis which ensures a continuous supply of oxygen for biodegradation.

Conclusion

A vision of new application of biotechnology for global environmental protection: The environmental impact assessment system requires proponents to forsee possible environmental impacts when a development project is being planned and to conduct an environmental assessment. However, debate continues on exactly what kinds of environmental protection measures are needed and how they should be integrated into a given project to achieve desirable environmental results.

Recommendations

Action to deal with global warming and to prevent ozone layer depletion are gaining momentum but currently available technologies may not be enough to meet the required targets. Technological advances are needed in order to make progress in solving these issues. New development is also needed in technologies for pollution removal and environmental restoration, in cases where environmental pollution has already been generated or is already accumulating in the environment.

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Contributory Article (Section in English)

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF BIOLOGY

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Abstract
By exploiting the variety of ecosystems man has conquered all the mountains, valleys, rivers and many in-accessible areas and carved ways through them. The ecosystems provide us with many benefits and services. Biodiversity encompasses all the varieties of the plants, animals and living organisms and is of great concern to the needs of mankind. The nature has and is suffering a lot at the hands of man right from the beginning of his journey from a nomad to the so called civilized human.

Text Matter
As we all know the earth originated 4500 million years ago. The first life forms on earth have been reported in the form of the bacteria and algae 3000 million years ago. The first trees originated in the Devonian period. The humans were first reported in the Cenozoic era. From the time of origin of the humans, they have been dwelling in the forests as wanderers in search of food and shelter. Man slowly learnt the art of making fire and cooking food and finally the art of cultivating cereals and pulses and settling down to give rise to the great civilizations as the Harappan, the Mesopotamian, the Nile Valley and the Mayan Civilization.

As the needs of the humans have increased, so have the new inventions. By exploiting the variety of ecosystems man has conquered all the mountains, valleys, rivers and many in-accessible areas and carved ways through them. It is only with the help of nature that man has been able to achieve such heights of ambition. He has been able to change the direction of the rivers, clear huge forests areas for the agricultural land and construction of dams to meet his needs for water, tame and domesticate many animals like sheep, goat, cow, dogs to fulfill his needs and demands and also animals like tigers, lions, elephants, seal, dolphins etc to host circus to earn his living.

All the varieties of the plants and living organisms and is of great concern to the needs of mankind. Man from the date of his origin is evolving, utilizing the bounties provided by Mother Nature. Biodiversity, in different ecosystems like fresh water, marine water, forest, wetlands, and agricultural ecosystems. All these ecosystems have many economic importance to man. At the ecosystem level, biodiversity provides the conditions and drives the processes that sustain the global economy and our very survival as a species. Socio economic importance of biodiversity is not complete without mention of coastal waters. Mangroves are the most important part of the coastline. The presence of mangrove ecosystems on coastline saves lives and property during natural hazards such as cyclones, storm surges and erosion.

The ecosystem has a very large unexplored potential for natural products useful for medicinal purposes and also for salt production, apiculture, fuel and fodder, etc. But Anthropological pressures and natural calamities are the enemies of the ecosystem. Growing industrial areas

along the coastlines and discharge of domestic and industrial sewage are polluting these areas. Many studies have highlighted these problems and the conservation efforts are being considered. Another important characteristic are the estuaries of Indian coastline. An estuary is a semi enclosed coastal body of water. It is here that the river meets the sea in shallow, protected bays. The estuary serves a banquet of decaying plants, tiny floating plants and animals called plankton, and little fishes. Millions of sea animals get their start in life feeding in the quiet waters of the estuary. They can find shelter in salt marshes, beds of slender eelgrass, or wide mudflats. An estuary has very little wave action, so it provides a calm refuge from the open sea. Some of the animals, such as flounder, eels, and striped bass are just visitors to the estuary. Flush with nutrients and inhabited by resilient organisms, estuaries are among the most productive ecosystems on earth

Plantations of many important trees yielding fruits like mango, apple, litchi, strawberry, cashews, walnut, tea, coffee, fibres (viz. *Crotolaria juncea*, *Coccus nucifera*, *Hibiscus malvacearum*) etc. Bagasse from sugarcane, cyperus and grasses are raw material for paper production. The bee rearing as Apiculture for production of honey is also a commercialized. The sericulture for the production of silk by rearing the silkworms on the *Morus alba* produces commercial and very fine silk. Growing economically important trees like mango, sag, Sal, etc along with the food crops as agro forestry also promotes more biodiversity and act as source of income. Horticulture involves growing economically important crops, Olericulture, Floriculture, Pomology and Ornamental plants. All these branches of horticulture are being encouraged acting as a source of earning money. The fibers and silk are used in textile industries for preparation of the clothes, bags, carpets, baskets etc. and are were a good source of income as cottage and small scale industries. The leather as derived from the skin of some of the animals are used in preparing clothes, coats, shoes and covers of the sofa. The Silviculture practices also help in plantation of timber and fuel wood which would also help to suffice the needs of the rural people for fire wood and will provide food security at times of unfavorable climate.

Conclusion

It's no mystery why people are prepared to spend so much to get close to nature. Human beings instinctively derive aesthetic and spiritual satisfaction from biodiversity. Recent studies have begun to confirm what has always been known our emotional wellbeing is enhanced by the proximity of natural beauty.

Recommendations

Animals, Plants and Water are the most important part of human life. These are main sources of economy. It should be protected and conserved by human beings.

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Contributory Article (Section in Hindi)

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lnj lonu ,oe egklkxjh; vuqlU/kku % lnj lonu l ikIr mixgh; fp=k dk mi;kx egklkxjh; vul/kkuk e Hkh fd;k tk jgk gA gkykfd ;g dgk tk ldrk g fd ;g vui;kx vHkh viuh 'k'kokoLFkk e gh gA mixgh; fp=k e egklkxj d fofHkUu jxk d ek/;e l egklkxjh; llk/kuk dh igpku dj ikuk lnj lonh rduhdh dk bl {k= e fd;k x;k ikFkfed vui;kx gA bl nf"V l vud lnj lonh mRd"V rduhfd;k tl dkLVy tku dyj Lduj] ekMjV fjlkY;'ku beftx LiDVkjfM;kehVj ¼,evkMhvkÃ,l½ lhMCY;vkÃ,Q,l] vkdthvkÃ,l] ,lh,l,l] ,oD;,y loj] ,oh,pvkjvkj rFkk vkdejkbu vkfn dk mi;kx fofHkUu egklkxjh; vul/kkuk tl iknilyodh; o gfjryodh; mRiknu] fofo/k toHkjklk;fud pØk] len lrgh rkieku] VkikxkQh] cFkfeVh vkfn e fd;k tk jgk gA

mi;Dr rduhfd;k d i;kx l n'k dh fofHkUu leL;kvk dk gy fudkyk tk jgk gA lnj lonh rduhfd;k }kjk len d ,l {k=k dk irk yxk;k tk jgk g tgk nkuk idkj d tfod o vtfod llk/ku vf/kd ek=k e miyC/k gkA tfod llk/kuk vFkkr fofHkUu rjg dh eNfy;k ,oe vU; lenh thok ftudk mi;kx [kk|kuk d :i e fd;k tkrk g] dh len e mudh cgyrk n'kku oky {k=k d fo"k; e irk yxku d fy, fofHkUu lnj lonh rduhfd;k dk mi;kx fd;k tk jgk gA bl fe'ku d lQy gku l cMh ek=k e lenh [kk|kuk ij fuHkj jgu okyh ,d cMh rVorh vkcknh dh [kk| lc/kh leL;k dk ly>ku e lgk;rk fey ldxhA bu rduhfd;k }kjk egklkxjk e fNih vdr vtfod lenh lEinkvk tl cgeY; /kkrvk] [kfut o ry d Hk.Mkjk dk Hkh irk yxk;k tk jgk g] ftll fo'oLrj ij lcf/kr okf.kfT;d o vkfFkd 0;oLFkk e viuh Hkkxhnkjh lfuf'pr dh tk ldA bu rduhfd;k d ek/;e l vc ekle lc/kh iokueku yxk, tk ldr g] ftud }kjk df"k lc/kh mfpr o Rofjr fu.k; yu e ljyrk gk tkrh gA bld vykok lkFk gh lenh vkinkvk tl rQkuh pØokrk ;k lukeh dh prkouh le; ij fey tku l lEHkkfor tkueky d udlku l Hkh cpk tk ldrk gA blh rjg lnj lonh rduhfd;k d mi;kx l iMklh n'kk dh lenh ?kliB dk Hkh vklkuh l irk yxk;k tk ldrk gA vr% Li"V g fd lnj lonh rduhfd;k d egklkxjh; vul/kku d {k= e vui;kx l n'k dh oKkfud Nfo e fu[kj d lkFk lkFk viR;{k :i l mldh vkfFkd] lkekftd ,oe j{kk d {k= e Hkh l/kkj o ln<rk vk jgh gA Qyr% n'k dk xjhch o Hk[kejh tlh tkuyok leL;kvk l eDr djk;k tk ldxk vkj Hkkjr dk mld le) o llEiUu n'k gku dh foylr gk pdh ifr"Bk l iu% foHkf"kr fd;k tk ldxkA

l>ko % vr e ;gh dgk tk ldrk g fd fjekV lflx rduhfd;k u ekuo dk Ã'oj rd igpku dk ekx fn[kyk fn;k gA viu mixgk dk iFoh dh d{kk e LFkkfir dj og igy gh ekuk Ã'oj dk iMklh gku dk ntk gkfly dj pdk gA vkj vc og fnu nj ugh tc og viuh bUgh lnj lonh rduhfd;k d mi;kx l egklkxj d xHk l ver dk fudkyu e dke;kc gkxkA

lnHk

- ekVk;k'kh vkbdhnk ¼1995½ vkf'kukxkfQd ,flyd'kUl v,Q fjekV lflx A lhvkjlh çl i"B 512-
- LVhy] t-d- rfd;u ,.M ,l- Fkki ¼2001½ ,UlkbDykihfM;k v,Q vk'ku lkbll A lu fMxk : ,dMfed çl ¼6 o,Y;e½ vkb,lch,u 0&12&22743&,Dl
- vkbvkj,l lVykbVl bu bljk okf"kd fjkV o"k 2006&07
- tuk ch-] Mh Lou] ,- R;kxh] ¼2010½] ,flyd'ku vkQ vkfVfQfl;y U;jky uVodl Qkj lh ljQl fo.M LihM fjVkboy Ýke vkÃvkj,l&ih4 ¼,e,l,evkj½ ckbVul VEijpj] vkÃÃÃ ftvklkbl ,.M fjekV lflx yVl ¼vkÃÃÃ th,lvkj,y½] okY;e 7] uEcj 3 it 567-571] Mhvkvkà : 10.1109/,ythvkj,l.2010.2041632 ¿vkÃ,Q 1.379À
- tuk ch-] ,l- lkg] ,e-oh- jko] ch- d- lkg] ¼2010½] , dkEijfVo vlleV vkQ vkÃvkj,l&ih4 ¼,e,l,evkj½ fMjkb0M lh ljQl VEijpj ,.M lh ljQl fo.M LihM vkoj n ukFk bf.M;u vk'kuA b.Vju'kuy tuy vkQ fjekV lflx ¼vkÃtvkj,l½]A ¿vkÃ,Q 1.089À

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Contributory Article (Section in Hindi)

/ofu in"k.k l s c<rh chekfj;k

onuk nc
,uok;jeV ,.M lk'ky oyQ;j lklk;Vh] [ktjkgk&471606
Email: estatesgodavari@gmail.com

iLrkouk % lHkh tho tUe l ydj eR; rd viu thou dky e okrkoj.k d lHkh ikdfrd lk/kuk dk Lor= :i l mi;kx djr g; viuh tfod fØ;kvk dk lEikfnr djr gA dkb Hkh ,lh ifØ;k tk ikdfrd lk/kuk d Lor= mi;kx e ck/kk mRiUu djr g in"kd dgykr g vkj tc ; in"kd vko';drk l vf/kd gkr g rk ,lh ifØ;k dk in"k.k dgr gA

fo"k;oLr % in"k.k dk le>u l igy ge vko';drk g mu ?kVukvk dh ;k mu dkjdk dh tk in"k.k Qykr g vFkkr in"kd] okLro e in"k.k tk in"k.k d fy; ftEenkj gkr g gekj okrkoj.k e ;k rk ifgy l mifLFkr gkr g ;k fQj ekuo tkfr }kjk fd; x; dk;k d ifj.kke Lo:i mRiUu gkr gA ekuo }kjk vfu;fer ;k vlko/kkuh l fd; x; dk;k dk ifj.kke in"k.k gkrk g D;kfd tc ge fdlh dk; dk fcuk lkp le> ,o vfu;f=r rjhd l djr g rk og iR;{k ;k viR;{k :i l gekj Hkh thou dk iHkkfor dju yxrk gA vkj tc ;g vko';drk l vf/kd gkrk g rk bld fu;=.k d fy; ge gh lkpu ij etcj gkuk iMrk gA in"k.k l gkrk D;k gA in"k.k vuko';d ek/;e mi;kx l ;g ikdfrd lEinkvk dk gkfu djrk gA c< g; in"k.k dk fu;f=r dju dk dke ekuo lekt dk mBkuk iMrk gA vkj lcl vge ckr rk ;g g fd in"k.k ekuo LokLF; dk [kjkc djrk gA in"k.k db idkj d gkr g tl ok; in"k.k] ty in"k.k] Hkfe in"k.k vkj /ofu in"k.kA

/ofu in"k.k % ,d fo'k"k idkj dk in"k.k g tk ekuo d fØ;kdykik d lkFk Lo; eu"; d }kjk mRiUu gkrk g vkj eu"; dh dk;d'kyrk d lkFk efLr"d ij viuk iHkko Mkyrk gA /ofu in"k.k vk/kfud thou dh nu gA c<rh gb tul[;k ;kf=dh idkj dk ifjogu] eukjtu d u;&u; lk/ku /ofu in"k.k dk ie[k dkj.k gA /ofu dk dN bl idkj le>k tk ldrk gA fopkjk d vknku&inku d fy; dh xb vkokt /ofu dgykrh gA vkj tc ;g vkokt t:jr l T;knk gkrh g rk ;g in"k.k dk :i ydj /ofu in"k.k dgykrh gA rt /ofu dk 'kkj dgr g 'kkj ,d yfVu 'kCn g tk ukf'k;k l cuk g ukf'kvk dk vFk gkrk g ^^vkek'k; ftl ge iV dg ldr g] Lrj rd viu dk chekj** vFkkr bl Lrj rd egll djuk fd mYVh gk tk;A 'kkj ,d vupkgh ukiln /ofu gkrh gA 'kkj fdlh LFkku ij xyr rjhd l xyr le; ij dh xb /ofu gkrh gA vr% ,lh /ofu tk vPNh ugh yxrh ;k rho /ofu dk 'kkj dgr gA

/ofu in"k.k dh L=kr % ikdfrd :i e e?k dh xtu ie[k gA bld ckn ekuo }kjk fufer L=kr ekVj;ku tl cl] Vd] ekVj] LdVj] dydkj[kku] m|kx] jyxkfM;k] gokb tgkt ,o 'kkj dju oky lgk;d ;= jfM;k] ykmM Lohdj] lk;jl] gku ,o vU; ok| ;= ie[k gA oreku ifjo'k e /ofu in"k.k dk ,d ;= gekjk vfHkUu vx cu x;k g og g ekckby ftl oKkfudk u ekuo dh vko';drk d fy; cuk;k yfdu ge mudk i;kx ftl :i e dj jg g og dYiuk l ij gA

/ofu dh rhork yku cjkehVj vFkok lkukehVj l ekih tkrh gA /ofu rhork dh bdkb dk uke Mlhcy] e cy d nlo Hkkx d cjkcj gkrh gA cy 'kCn vYQM xkge cy d uke ij j[kk x;k gA ftl vxth d v{kj dB l n'kkr gA rduhfd :i l Mlhcy /ofu nkc dh og ek=k g tk 0-0002 ekbØkckl d cjkcj gkrh gA ekuo dku 0 l 180 Mlhcy rd dh rhork okyh /ofu d ifr lonu'khy gkrk gA 0 Mlhcy luu dh volhek gA 50 l 55 Mlhcy lkekU; /ofu gkrh g] tcfd 70 l 100 rho rFkk 140&180 Mlhcy /ofu /kkrd gkrh gA ekuo LokF; e 90 rhork dh /ofu Jo.k 'kfDr dk {kh.k djrh gA lkekU; /ofu luu dh 'k:vkr 0 Mlhcy l gkrh gA ifRr;k dh [kM[kMkgV] QlQlkgV] ,d ehVj dh njh l ?kMh dh /ofu] xfy;k dk 'kkjxy] 'kkr ?kj e /ofu Lrj ,o dk;ky;k e vklr /ofu d lkFk 'kkr Hkk"k.k

dk /ofu Lrj yxHkx 10 Mlhcy d vrjky l c<rk gvk 60 Mlhey rd gkrk gA ?kjy feDlj xkbMj e 85 Mlhey] Hkkjh bthfu;fjx od'kki e 95&105] fctyh d dMdu e 120] ekVj lkbfdy fcuk lk;yUlj d 130] mMku Hkjr le; tM foeku dh /ofu 140 rFkk Vu d lk;ju e 150 ,o jkdV bftu dh /ofu 180 Mlhey rd gkrh gA jgoklh {k=k e /ofu dk Lrj Lohdk; gkuk pkfg;A jgoklh {k= 'kgj 35&40] xkeh.k {k= 45&55] vk|kfxd {k= 50&60 jfM;k] Vhoh VCR LVfM;k e 25&35] vLirky 30&35 ,o U;k;ky; d{k 35&40 Mlhcy Lohdk; gA

/ofu in"k.k dh idkj % /ofu in"k.k d idkjk e okrkoj.kh; ,o nljk i.kkyh i)fr ftl flLVe bVjuy /ofu Hkh dgr g ie[k gA igyk okrkoj.kh; 'kkj ble ie[k :i l cEgkMh; 'kkj] ok;eMyh; vko'kd"k.kh; 'kkj] fo|r pEcdh; fofdj.k bld vykok gekjh vkdk'kh; xxk] Doklkl] iYlkl vkfn l vkrk gA ok;eMyh; vo'kd"k.k /ofu 10 GHz l vf/kd gkrh g yfdu oEgk.Mh; 'kkj 16 Hz l de gkrk gA U;ure okrkoj.kh; 'kkj c.M 16 Hz ftldk vkdk'kh; f[kMdh dgr gA bldk mi;kx lVykbV lpkj d fy; fd;k tkrk gA nljk i.kkyh flLVe dh ckr dj rk ;g fdlh Hkh flLVe d vnj mRiUu gkrk gA 'kkj dk U;ure Lrj rkih; 'kkj dgykrk g bldk tkgUlu 'kkj Hkh dgr gA 'kkj dk vkrfjd 'kkj rFkk ckg; 'kkj d :i e Hkh oxhdr fd;k tk ldrk g vkrfjd 'kkj ,d gh dej e gkrk g mnkgj.k cPpk dk fpYykuk] njoktk dk [kV[kVkuk] Quhpj dk fgyuk] jgu okyk dh ckrphr dk 'kkjA tcfd ckgjh 'kkj vkl&ikl LFkkuk d }kjk gkrk gA tl ekVj;kuk dk] ckguk dk vkuk tkuk] ok;;ku] jy] ykmMLohdj l mRiUu /ofuA

/ofu in"k.k l 'kjhj e fodfr;k ink gkrh g vkj gekjk thou iHkkfor gkrk gA ikr% mBu l ydj jkr e lku d ifgy rd ,o flLVe d }kjk jkr dk lkr le; Hkh gekj 'kjhj ij in"k.k dk iHkko iMrk gA rt /ofu l luu dh {kerk e deh] ogjkiu] u luu oky iHkkok d vUrxr ckrphr lpkj ek/;e e gLrk{ki] >>ykgV tk fd cj crko e ifjofrr gkrh gA ekufld folxfr] m).M] U;ogkj] dk; dju dh {kerk e deh] U;jkfll] fprk] uhn dk u vkuk] mPp jDr nkc] gn; loguh jkx] th fepykuk] FkdkoV] Ropk rkiØe] ekuo Hk.k d gn; xfr d rhork] rf=dk r= e folxfr] xHkikr ,o ekbxu tlh Hk;kud chekfj;k mRiUu gkrh gA bld foijhr iHkkok e flj nn] ;gk rd fd bvkflukQhfy;k] gk;ijXyk;lfe;k] gkbikXyk;lfe;k] gkb;kdYlhfu;k] HkkoukRed fxjkoV tlh folxfr;k ink gkrh g] tk ekuo LokLF; d fy; [krjukd ldr nrh gA

/ofu in"k.k fu;=.k % dh ckr djuk vkt d le; e tfVy dk; irhr gkrk g fQj Hkh ekuo vxj ltx jg rk /ofu in"k.k dk de djd viu LoLF; ,o thou dk l[ke; cuk ldrk gA Lopfyr okguk l gku oky /ofu in"k.k dk lk;ylj d i;kx }kjk fu;f=r djr gA dkj[kkuk e ftu L=krk l /ofu mRiUu gkrk g ogk e'khuk d [kjkc dyitk d cnyr jguk pkfg; rFkk dkj[kku e lykfLVd Q'k dk i;kx djuk pkfg;A Hkou o bekjrk dh nhokjk e /ofu vo'kd"kh inkFk tl VkbYl] /ofu okf/kdk dk i;kx djuk pkfg;A /ofu vo'kd"kh o{k tl uhe] v'kkd] ojxn] dtjkbuk lMd d fdukjk ij yxku l /ofu in"k.k de fd;k tk ldrk gA okguk e de rhork d gku gku pkfg;A ftruk lHko gk rhc /ofu L=krk dk de djuk pkfg;A tyl mRlo ,o R;kgkjk ij tkj&'kkj l fQYe] lxhr] Mh-t- d ilkj.k ij dkuuh jkd yxuh pkfg;A i;koj.k e=ky; ,o ou e=ky; u i;koj.k lj{kk ,DV 1986 d vrxr /ofu in"k.k fu;e 2000 cuk; ftll fd 'kkj d cj iHkko dk ekuo LokLF; ,o gkfudkjd eukoKkfud iHkkok dk jkdk tk ld ;k fu;f=r fd;k tk ldA

milgkj % vrr% e ;gh dguk pkgxh fd /ofu in"k.k oreku e egkekjh dh rjg Qy jgh gA ftll u doy gekj LokLF; ij foijhr iHkko iM jgk gA ofYd ?kjy fglk; ,o vkijkf/kd iofRr Hkh dgh u dgh bl /ofu in"k.k dk dkj.k gk ldrh gA D;kfd lrfyr ,o 'kkr fnekx gh lgh fn'kk e dk; dj gekj thou dk l[ke; cuk ldrk gA

vr% ldYi y ^^ /ofu in"k.k ugh l[ke; ikfjokfjd thou pkfg;A**

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Contributory Article (Section in Hindi)

eknd inkFkk dk 0;lu ,d lkekftd cjkb
vkHkk JhokLro

'kkldh; dU;k gkbLdy] vyhijk] Nrjij] ftyk Nrjij 471001

iLrkouk % nk fojk/kh iofRr;k ekuo thou l Vdjkrh g] lkfRod vkj rkefldA lkfRod iofRr okyk 0;fDr vkn'k ukxfjd cuu d lkFk lkFk n'k dh ixfr e Hkh lgk;d fl) gkrk gA rkefld iofRr d gkoh gk tku ij ekuo dk iru o fouk'k rk gkrk gh g] jk"V d fy, Hkh ?kkrd gkrk gA u'khy inkFkk dk lou vkj mldh vknr ,d lkekftd cjkb gA e| lou dh iofRr 'krkfCn;k io dh g gekj /ke xUFkk e *lke* vkj *ljk* 'kCnk dk mYy[k gvk g] tk bl rF; dk iekf.kr djr g fd gekj iot eknd inkFkk d ieh Fk] vkj bldk lou [ky :i e djr FkA ml le; Hkh lkejl iku d fy, cM cM ldV eMjk; Fk rFkk vud idkj d l?k"kk d dkj.k thou o /ku dh gkfu vkj ykHk Hkh ?kfVr g; gA

fo"k;oLrq % tc dkb 0;fDr eknd inkFkk dk ifrfnu fu;fer lou djrk g rk ml u'k dk vknh gk tkrk g rFkk mldk ekufld vkj 'kkjhfjd lryu Mxexk tkrk gA Hkkjrh; lekt e /kuh fu/ku] cky] o)] L=h i:"k] Nk=] f'kf{kr&vf'kf{kr lHkh oxk e u'kk[kkjh dh iofRr ikb tkrh gA u'kk ,d 0;lu g ftld f'kdt e lkjk fo'o tdMk gvk gA eknd n0; vud idkj d gkr g& 'kjkc] vQhe] pjl] xkt] Hkkx] rkMh] ddhu] ckmu'kxj] gjkbu] rEckd] chMh] flxjV] eFkMhu] iFkkMhu] Led] duch d ik/k dk jl] n'kh vkj fon'kh 'kjkcA Hkkjr e ifro"k yxHkx 14 [kjc #i;k u'k e [kp gk jgk gA 60 ifr'kr 'kjkc d dkj.k ikxy g, gA 'kjkc ihu okyk e yxHkx 30 ifr'kr QQMk d jkx l xLr gA yxHkx 23 ifr'kr it d fodkj e eR; d dky e lek x;A rEckd l 10 yk[k 0;fDr ifro"k ejr gA /keiku dk vlj bruk 0;kid gkrk g fd ifrfnu 200 0;fDr /keiku dju okyk d lkFk cBu ek= l ejr gA xVdk lou 13&14 o"k d cPpk dh eR; Hkh dlj l gk tkrh gA

oreku e Hkkjr e yXkHkx 70&75 yk[k 0;fDr eknd n0;k d vH;Lr gA bue Nk=k dh l[;k yxHkx 30 ifr'kr gA blh dkj.k Hkkjr lfgr ij fo'o e u'khy inkFkk dk vo/k 0;kikj nrxfr l c< jgk gA o"k 1988 e Hkkjr e ,d fDoVy gjkbu idMh xb FkhA vUrjk"Vh; ckt kj e bldh dher ,d vjc #i; vuekfur dh xb FkhA oreku e eknd n0; dh rLdjh vkj vo/k 0;kikj gtkjk xuk c< x;k gA 1980 d io Hkkjr e gjkbu dk u'kk yxHkx ugh d cjkcj Fkk fdUr 1990 rd 8 yk[k e vf/kd ykx bl u'k d vknh gk pd g FkA vc bld vH;Lrk dh l[;k djkMk e igp pdh gA vefjdk e *ukjdkfVl MXl* ¼Lokiu vk"kf/k;k½ rFkk vijk/k d lEcU/kk ij fd; x; vul/kku l fl) gvk fd eknd oLrvk dk mi;kx dju oky pkjh l/kekjh ljh[k vijk/k vf/kd djr g vud vijk/kh gR;k] cykRdkj vkfn d fy, u'k dk lgkjk yr gA u'kk djd ekuo 'krku cu tkrk g mldh fopkj {kerk [kk tkrh g ml iki i.;] mfpr&vufpr dk Kku ugh jgrkA mldk ufrd iru rk gkrk gh g 'kjhj o thou dk Hkh fouk'k gk tkrk gA u'kMh viuh lkjh lEifRr u'k e u"V dj Mkyrk gA ?kj e vkHk"k.k] oru] lkeku vkfn lc /kh j /kh j cp nrk g vkj u'kk djrk gA ;gk rd fd nljk dh gR;k djd Hkh /ku ikIr djuk pkgrk g D;kfd og u'k d fcuk ugh jg ldrkA bXy.M d XyLVku d 'kCnk e& e|iku l eu"; tkfr dh bruh gkfu gb ftruh ;)]jkxk] nfHk{k l Hkh ugh gbA

u'k d dkj.k ifjokj e dyg l ifjokj dk fouk'k gk tkrk g fo[kj tkrk gA u'kk 'kjhj d fy, ?ku gA jDr e 0-03 ifr'kr 'kjkc 0;fDr dh dk;{kerk dk iHkkfor djrh gA 0-05 ifr'kr l 0;fDr mPN[kr gk tkrk g A 0-15 l 'kjhj e tgj Qy tkrk gA 'kjkch dk n?kVukvk d volj 30 xu vf/kd rFkk eR; d 16 xu vf/kd 12 l 20 o"k vk; ?kV tkrh g vkRegR;k dh iofRr <kb xuk c< tkrh g vkijkf/kd

iofRre 45 ifr'kr of) gkrh g rykd dh iofRr 8 xuk vf/kdA 'kjkc l gku okyh chekfj;k dh l[;k Hkh Hk;kog gA

egkRek xk/kh u dgk Fkk **'kjkc 'kjhj dh vkj yidrh /k/kdrh gb Hkêh vkj p<h gb unh dh vkj yidu l Hkh T;knk [krjkukd gA Hkêh ;k unh l rk doy 'kjhj dk uk'k gkrk g exj 'kjkc 'kjhj vkj vkRek nkuk dk uk'k djrh gA ;ok ox e u'kk[kkjh dk ipyu fiNy dN n'kdk e cgr c<k g fo'k"k :i l Ldyk dkytk o fo'ofo|ky;k d Nk=&Nk=k; Led] dkdhu] vQhe ,o gjkbu dk u'kk djr gA ;g u'kk btD'ku l Hkh fy;k tkrk gA bl u'k dh yr l NVdkjk ikuk cgr dfBu gA vle; eR; d dky e lek tkr gA bl idkj d u'k cgr [kphy Hkh g] ft ldh ifr d fy, ; Nk= vijk/k dek e yhu gkdj pkjh Mdrh] cd yV tlh 'keukd ?kVukvk e Hkh fylr ik; x; gA u'kk[kkjh d fuEu dkj.k ftEenkj gA**

?kj ,o ifjokj e mfpr Lug u feyukA ruko] volkn ,o dBk dh vf/kdrkA cjktxkjh] vlj{kk dh HkkoukA vfuf'pr Hkfo";A ufrd vkpj.k e fxjkoVA vk/kfud cuu dh bPNkA u'kk dju okyk dh lxrA vHkrio vkuUn dh miyfC/kA ,dkdhiu dh irhfrA fluek] njn'ku fon'kh puyk ,o bVjuV d v'yhy puyk dk iHkkoA lkekftd ifjo'k ikB;Øek e uhjlrk vkj mldk jktxkj eyd u gkuk gA

Hkkjr e e| fu"k/k dkuu g lkFk gh lfo/kku d 47 o vuPNn e jkT;k dk ;g dgk x;k g fd o viu {k= e e| fu"k/k rFkk u'khyh nokb;k ij jkd yxk;A 1955 e ;ktuk vk;kx u *e| fu"k/k tkp lfefr* dk xBu Hkh fd;k Fkk] ft lu bl lnHk e vud mik; l>k; FkA vud jkT;k e i.k e| fu"k/k ykx gA m/kj vud jkT; ,l g ftUgku bl vk; dk ie[k lk/ku ekudj i.k e| fu"k/k ykx ugh fd;kA vko';drk bl ckr dh g fd bl fo"k; dk dUn viu vUrxr y vkj lHkh jkT;k e e|fu"k/k ykx djA lu 1988 e gjkbu ,o Led tl ik.kyok eknd inkFkk dh jkd d fy, ykdlHkk u ,d fo/k;d ikfjr fd;k g ftle ;fn dkb 0;fDr u'khy inkFkk dk 0;olk; dju d vkjki nljh ckj nk"kh ik;k tk;xk rk ml ekr dh ltk d lkFk lkFk mldh lEifRr Hkh tCr dj yh tk;xhA

Lo;loh lLFkkvk u bl fn'kk e dk; vkjEHk dj fn;k gA n'k e vkt ldMk ,lh lLFkk, g tgk eknd n0;k dh yr NMku d i;kl fd; tk jg gA LokLF; ,o ifjokj dY;k.k e=ky; e|iku vkj eknd inFkk d lou dh jkdFkke d fy, jk"Vh; Lrj ij vud i;kl djrk gA vUrjk"Vh; Lrj ij l;Dr jk"V l?k }kjk vUrjk"Vh; Lokid e.My* dk xBu fd;k x;k g tk u'kk d fo:) dk; dj jgk g A

milgkj % ljdkj dk u'kkcUnh dkuu dMkb l ykx djuk pkfg,A bll gku oky jktLo dh gkfu dh Hkjikb dh fpUrk u djd ij n'k e u'kkcUnh ykx dj nuh pkfg, rFkk u'khy inkFkk d 0;olk; e fylr ykxk dk dMk n.M nu d iko/kku djuk pkfg,A lkekftd lLFkkvk vfHkHkkodk] f'k{kdk /ke x:vk dh Hkh u'kk[kkjh jkdu e iHkkoh Hkfedk gk ldrh gA tc lHkh ykx fey tydj i;kl djx rHkh u'kk[kkjh dk nj fd;k tk ldrk g tk lkekftd vfHk'kki cu dj jg xb gA

l>ko % bu l>kok ij Hkh /;ku nuk pkfg,A vfrfF;k dk Lokxr eknd n0;k u fd;k tk;A ,d 0;olu NkM dj nljk 0;olu u viuk;k tk;A cPpk l u'khyh pht u exokb tk;A 0;olu d fy; iku elyk igyk dne g bl rRdky NkM fn;k tk;A

XyMLVu u dgk g **;)] nfHk{k] rFkk egkekjh bu rhuk u feydj eu"; tkfr dk bruh gkfu ugh igpkb ftruh vdyh efnjk uA**

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