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Proceedings of a conference- GUPTA, M.N., (1969) Use of gamma Irradiation in the production of new varieties of perennial Portulaca In: Proc. Symp. Radiation Radiomimetric Substances in Mutation Breeding. Mumbai, India pp. 206-214.

Ph. D. thesis- DESHMUKH, S.V., (1979) Cytogenetic studies in Anethem sowa Kurz. Ph.D. Thesis, Nagpur University, Nagpur, India.

Website- Research at NRI-Entomology. http://www.nri.org./research/entomology.htm (last accessed on 13-April- 2009).

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STUDIES ON THE SEASONAL VARIATION OF PHYSICO-CHEMICAL STATUS OF A RURAL FISH FARM AT VILLAGE KURUDDIH, DISTRICT DURG, CHHATTISGARH STATE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FISH CULTURE

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Abstract The study of physico- chemical parameters in the village freshwater fish farm in the village Kuruddih, Block Patan, District Durg, Chhattisgarh State, India have been carried out for a period of one year from January to December 2009. The water samples were collected on monthly basis form the fish farm and analyzed using standard laboratory methods and procedures. The physical parameters of air and water temperature ranging from 22°C to 40°C and 22°C to 31°C, respectively, pH (Hydrogen Ion Concentration) was ranged from 7.1 to 8.5, values of electrical conductivity ranged between 782 µ and 1279 µ, Turbidity ranged between 14.7 NTU to 22.8 NTU. The chemical parameters like free carbon di oxide values ranged from 0 to 28.24 mg/L, chloride values ranged between 42.4 mg/L and 57.9 mg/L, the dissolved oxygen values ranged between 5.0 mg/L and 9.0 mg/L, the values recorded for Nitrates ranged between 0.886 mg/L and 3.544 mg/L and Total alkalinity values ranged between 146 mg/L to 348 mg/L. The chloride content was higher than the accepted values for fish culture; however other parameters are favored for good fish culture. The result of the present study suggests that the fish culture in the freshwater fish farm is favorable to take up fish cultural practices. If the farmers of the fish culture adopt the water quality management practices and techniques, they may get good results in fish culture.

Keywords Physico- chemical parameters, fish farm, freshwater, seasonal variations, water quality.

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STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE CEREBRAL NEUROENDOCRINE COMPLEX IN THE TASAR SILKWORM *ANTHERAEA MYLITTA* (D.) ECO-RACE BHANDARA DURING METAMORPHOSIS

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Abstract **During metamorphic development, the morphology of the cerebral neuroendocrine system in the larvae, pupae, and adults of the tasar silkworm *Antheraea mylitta* (D) were studied. During metamorphosis, the cerebral neuroendocrine system undergoes a dramatic structural reorganization. The transformation from the larva to pupa and pupa to adult, significant remodeling occurs in the brain, and suboesophageal ganglion (SOG) complex. In *A. mylitta,* the reduction in the length of the connections between ganglia of ventral neurosecretory cells (VNC) leads to ganglionic fusion in the pupal stage and the SOG completely fused with the brain indicating a complete metamorphic transformation. The metamorphosis of the cerebral neuroendocrine system of the *A. mylitta* involves a significant reorganization of the brain, SOG and neurohemal organs (CC-CA). The metamorphosis results in expansion of the brain, an outward rotation of the protocerebral lobes, and a fusion of the SOG with the ventral region of tritocerebral lobes in the pupa and adult. At the same time, the neurohemal organs increase in volume and round into ovoid structures. In the larva, the CC and CA are clearly separated by the nerve nervi corporis cardiac NCC I and II.**

Keywords: ***Antheraea mylitta*; brain; cerebral neuroendocrine system; metamorphosis; suboesophageal ganglion**

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EVALUATION OF ANTI-QUORUM SENSING PROPERTIES OF RARE ACTINOBACTERIA

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Abstract: Many pathogenic bacteria employ quorum sensing (QS) to regulate their pathogenicity and virulence factor production making the QS system an attractive target for antimicrobial therapy. Targeting the pathogenesis instead of killing the organism may provide less selective pressure for the development of resistance. Hence a search for anti-quorum-sensing agents as attractive alternatives to treat infection has gathered momentum.

Rare Actinobacteria are aerobic, nonmotile, filamentous, Gram-positive saprophytic bacteria with high guanosine–cytosine (GC) content in their DNA and are known to be prolific producers of compounds with antibacterial, antifungal, antitumor, and immunomodulatory activities. Although, antimicrobial properties of rare actinobacteria have been extensively studied, less is known about quorum sensing inhibitory (QSI) activities of *rare actinobacteria* and may be a rich source of active compounds that can act against bacterial quorum sensing systems.

In the present study, the effects of rare actinobacterial extracts were investigated on the pathogenicity of *Proteus mirabilis*. The growth rate of *Proteus mirabilis* and some QS-controlled phenomena such as the swarming behavior, ability to form biofilm and virulence factor production, were monitored in the presence/ absence of the extracts. While growth rate was not affected adversely, a remarkable reduction in the swarm zone, virulence factor production and biofilm formation was observed which suggests that rare actinobacterial extracts contain compounds which can potentially be developed as anti pathogenic drugs.

Keywords: Anti-quorum sensing, rare actinobacteria, swarming.

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A STUDY OF CHANGE IN CONSUMPTION PATTERN IN URBAN AND RURUAL SOCIETIES

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Abstract: It is well known that consumer preferences have evolved considerably over the last two decades. However, the divide between the rural and urban consumers is striking. Similarly, a linkage between the urban and the rural consumer and the formers impact on shaping preferences of the latter has to be accounted for the preferences of those who migrate from village to town change. This begs the question how is urbanization changing the household consumption pattern? Urbanization may alter food consumption and consequently impact food demand. It may also lead to a change in the lifestyle choice made by households. However, there is little documentation and thus, little is known about the various regional drivers present in the Indian subcontinent. Thus, the paper elaborates in detail the changing consumption pattern in India, considering the facts of consumer behaviour and the economic conditions in the urban and rural areas. The main objective behind choosing this subject is to find out the basic changes in the livelihood of the people living in urban in rural areas.

Keywords: Consumption, urbanization, urban, rural, consumers, segmentation, food, social.

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EFFECT OF POLLUTION ON THE ACCUMULATION OF SECONDARY METABOLITES *IN ZIZYPUS MAURITIANAL*

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Abstract: **An investigation was carried to know the effect of pollution on secondary metabolites contents in *Ziziphus mauritiana* L. This plant commonly grows wildly on the road side and forest area of Nagpur. Plant sample was collected from heavily polluted Amravati road side and from less polluted area of defence colony in the month of January. Heavy pollution in Amravati road is due to resuspended road dust, vehicular emission that propels voluminous dust and pollutant into the atmosphere. Extract of stem and leaf of *Ziziphus mauritiana* collected from heavily polluted and less polluted area were prepared using chloroform, ethanol and ethyl acetate. It was observed that three extract of leaf and stem from heavily polluted Amravati road side showed the presence of higher amount of all the secondary metabolites like tannin, lignan, saponin, phenols, terpenoids, flavonoids, cardiac glycoside, alkaloid and coumarins.**

Key words: **Pollution, particulate matter, plant extract, phytochemicals.**

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GROWING E-WASTE PROBLEM: A STEP TOWARDS MANAGEMENT

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Abstract: The ever-increasing use of electrical and electronic gadgets is leading to huge generation of electronic waste (e-waste). It is one of the fastest growing waste streams across the world. The world presently lives in times where the electronic gadget you buy today is deemed obsolete in less than a year and one replaces it by another with more "advanced" capabilities. Smartphone manufacturers, for example, release a new model every year with new added and better features and for many, not replacing the latest model smart phone is considered "out of fashion". Whether generated at our home or our office, e-waste is a growing waste problem through the world. The present challenge is to build up innovative and cost- effective solutions to neutralize the polluted environments due to E-waste and make them safe for human habitation and consumption, and thereby protect ecosystems which support life. The purpose of this review is to raise consciousness about e-waste problem facing the World.

Keywords: Electronic waste (e-waste), public health, polluted environments, recycling, cost-effective solution, etc.

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PATTERN OF FINAL MOULTING IN THE MOSQUITO *CULEX QUINQUEFASCIATUS* SAY 1823 (DIPTERA: CULICIDAE): SEX RATIO

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Abstract: Protandry, the adaptive significance of sex-biased development and time dominance of males to be ready for mating earlier than females is found in many animal taxa. This study investigated the sex ratio during emergence in the mosquito *Culex quinquefasciatus,* vector of lymphatic filaria. A total of 690 eggs of five egg raft of *Culex quinquefasciatus* were considered as five replicates for the experiment. Although 641 eggs hatched but only 602 exhibited complete emergence. Mortality rate during emergence was 7%.

The sex ratio of completed emerged adults exhibited a slight male dominance, i. e. 52.15% males over 47.84% females. The graph of maturation in all five replicates showed that the maturation of male mosquitoes with respect to time of the same egg raft is earlier than the female. These results clearly indicate that *Culex quinquefasciatus* exhibit protandry during emergence.

Keywords: Protandry, *Culex quinquefasciatus*, filaria, dominance, emergence.

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INDIAN WORKING CLASS AND THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TILAK AND QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

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Before the Indian Nationalist intelligentsia began to associate itself with working class agitations towards the end of the 19th century, there were several agitations including strikes by workers in the textile mills of Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, Madras, Coimbatore, Wardha and soon in the railways and in the plantations. However, they were mostly spontaneous and unorganized revolts based on immediate economic grievances and had hardly any wider political implications.

There were also some early attempts at organized effort to improve the condition of the workers. These efforts were made as early as in 1870 by various philanthropists. In 1878, Sarabjee Shapooreji Bangalee unsuccessfully tried to introduce a Bill in the Bombay legislature council to limit the working hours for labour in Bengal. Sas Pada Banerjee, a Brahmo Samaj reformer, set up a Workingmen's club in 1870 and brought out a monthly journal called *Brahmo Sramjeebi* (India Labour) with the primary idea of educating the workers. In Bombay, Narayan Meghaji Lokhande brought out the Anglo-Marathi weekly, *Din-Bandhu* (Friend of Poor) in 1880 and started the Bombay Mill and Millhands Association in 1890. Lokhande held a meeting of the workers and putting forward some minimum workers' demands, sent a memorial singed by 5500 mill workers to the Bombay Factory Commission. All these efforts were admittedly of a philanthropic nature and did not represent the beginnings of an organized working-class movement. Perhaps, the most important lecture of the labour movement during the *Swadeshi* days was the shift from agitation and struggle on purely economic questions to the involvement of workers with the wider political issue of the day. The labour movement had graduated from relatively unorganized and spontaneous strikes on economic issues with the support of Nationalists to that of working-class involvement in wider political movement. (CHANDRA, *et al.* 1989; GROVER & MEHTA, 2016).

The national upsurge of 16th October, 1905, the day the partition of Bengal came into effect,

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ASSESSMENT OF THE SUSCEPTIBILITY STATUS OF *AEDES AEGYPTI* AND *AEDES ALBOPICTUS* TO TEMEPHOS IN DENGUE AFFECTED NAGPUR CITY OF CENTRAL INDIA

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Abstract: Larval susceptibility test against dengue and chikengunya vector *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* was carried out according to standard WHO guideline at the diagnostic concentration of 0.02ml/L. Third instar larvae were used for the experiments with five replicate and control. Mortality begins from 8thhours of exposure. The final observations after 24 hours of exposure displayed 98% mortality in *Ae. aegypti* and 100% mortality in *Ae. albopictus*. Results of the present study indicate that the insecticide temephos is effective against the larva of *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* in Nagpur city of Central India and as such, these mosquito vectors have not yet developed resistance to this larvicide.

Keywords: *Aedes aegypti, Aedes albopictus,* susceptibility, temephos, Nagpur

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MIDGUT DIGESTIVE ENZYME ACTIVITY IN THE DRAGONFLY, *TRAMEA VIRGINIA* (RAMBUR) (ANISOPTERA: LIBELLULIDAE) AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN SEXUAL DIMORPHISM.

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Abstract: The paper describes the physiocochemical properties and activity of digestive enzymes- amylase, invertase, protease and lipase in the midgut of the adult dragonfly, *Tramea virginia*(R). The maximum enzyme activity was observed at pH 6.98 for amylase, pH 6.9 for invertase, pH 7.0 for protease and pH 6.47 for lipase. The incubation period of enzyme activities was found at 40, 40, 45mins and 24 hrs for amylase, invertase, protease and lipase, respectively. The amylase, invertase and protease showed maximum activity at the enzyme concentration of 0.5 ml, while lipase showed optimal activity at 1 ml of enzyme concentration. At substrate concentration of 2% starch and sucrose,2.5% casein and 1.5%, olive oil the activity of amylase, invertase, protease and lipase was optimal. The activity of amylase and invertase was observed maximum in 0.015M buffer concentration, while the activity of protease and lipase was optimal at 0.25Mbuffer concentration. There is marked sexual dimorphism in midgut enzyme activity of this dragonfly. The midgut amylase, invertase, protease and lipase activity in the mature female was comparatively higher than that in the mature male, which seems to be in accordance with the heavy investment of reserve food material during vitellogenesis in the ovaries.

Kyewords: *Tramea virginia*, dragonfly, midgut, digestive enzymes, sexual dimorphism.

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सुरेश भट : वाङ्मयीन व्यक्तित्त्वाचा त्यांच्या गझले वरील प्रभाव

प्रशांत शेळके
मराठी विभागप्रमुख
हिस्लॉप महाविद्यालय, नागपूर ०१

अवघ्या महाराष्ट्रावर ज्यांच्या गझलेने मोहिनी केली त्या सुरेश भटांच्या गझलेमागील प्रेरणा व त्यांची गझल कशी कशी घडत गेली हे पाहणे अगत्याचे आहे. सुरेश भटांनी आतापर्यंत "रुपगंधा" (१५ मार्च १९६१), "रंग माझा वेगळा" (१९७४, प्र. आ.), "एल्गार" (१९८३) व "झंझावात" (१९८४) ह्या चार कविता संग्रहातून आपली कविता रसिकांसमोर मांडली. सुरेश भटांनी विविध वृत्तपत्रांतून केलेले स्तंभ लेखन हेही त्यांचा सामाजिक दृष्टीकोण जाणून घेण्यास महत्त्वाचे ठरते. त्यांनी लोकमत (समुद्र अंतरातला, रोखठोक, जलसा), नागपूर पत्रिका, रविवार केसरी, सामना ह्या वृत्तपत्रातून वेळोवेळी लेखन केले आहे.

सुरेश भटांचे घराणे मुळचे मध्यप्रदेशातील जबलपूरचे. आजोबा रेल्वेत तर वडील डॉक्टर होते व काकाही डॉक्टर. त्यामुळे साहजिकच भटांच्या घरात स्वतंत्र वातावरण होते. अमरावतीला स्थायिक झाल्यावर भट ज्या भागात राहत होते तेथे विविध जाती धर्माच्या लोकांची वस्ती होती. येथेच सुरेश भटांचा १५ एप्रिल १९३२ ला जन्म झाला. अडीच वर्षाचे असतांना त्यांना पोलिओ झाला. त्यातच त्यांना दोन शस्त्रक्रियांना सामोरे जावे लागले. काही काळ अंथरुणावर काढता काढता त्यांनी विविध पुस्तकांचा अभ्यास केला. चवथ्या वर्गापर्यंत त्यांचे रामायण व महाभारत वाचन झाले होते. मॅट्रीकपर्यंत त्यांनी इंग्रजी वाङ्मय बऱ्याच अंशी वाचले होते. इतर वाचनात भटांना असलेली आवड त्यांना अभ्यासात होती असे मात्र म्हणता येणार नाही. भटांनी स्वत: या बाबत खुलासा केला आहे. ते म्हणतात, "एक हुशार व होतकरु विद्यार्थी म्हणून शालेय जीवनात मी कधीच ओळखला गेलो नव्हतो. कॉपी न करता कसा मॅट्रीक पास झालो याचे मला अजूनही आश्चर्य वाटते. महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षणाची तीच गत. कॉपी न करता परिक्षकांकडे वर्णी न

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सैद्धांतिक आणि व्यवहारिक दृष्टिकोनातून 'अंतिम सत्ता': एक मीमांसा

(Ultimate Reality in Theory and Practice: An Analysis)

राजेसाहेब मारडकर
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वसंतराव नाईक शासकीय कला व समाजविज्ञान संस्था, नागपूर
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सारांश: 'अतिभौतिकी' या तत्त्वज्ञानशाखेचा 'अंतिम तत्त्वाचे विश्लेषण' हा अत्यंत महत्वाचा अभ्यासविषय राहीलेला आहे. सामान्यतः सैद्धांतिकतेच्या संदर्भानेच अंतिम सत्य अथवा सत्ताविषयक विश्लेषण केले जाते. मुलतत्वाचा, आद्यकारणाचा शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न अतिभौतिकीत केला जातो. एखाद्या घटनेच्या अंतिम टोकाचा, मुल, आद्य कारणाचा शोध घेणे हे या ज्ञानशाखेचे उद्दिष्ट असते. असे असले तरी सैद्धांतिकता आणि व्यवहारिकता या एकाच नाण्याच्या दोन बाजू आहेत हे विसरून चालणार नाही. तत्त्वज्ञानात्मक चिंतनात या गोष्टिचा आपणास सातत्याने अनुभव येत असतो. त्यामुळे अंतिम सत्ताविषयक विश्लेषण हे केवळ सैद्धांतिक पातळीवरच नाही तर व्यावहारिक पातळीवरही होणे गरजेचे आहे. हे तार्किकदृष्टीकोनातून मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधातून केला जाणार आहे.

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ग्रामीण कथेचा समर्थ, आविष्कार: ''नागीण''

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सारांश: चारुता सागर यांनी मराठी ग्रामीण कथेत मोलाची भर घातली आहे. त्यांनी मोजकेच परंतू अत्यंत दर्जेदार कथालेखन केले असून त्यांची कथा ग्रामीण मराठी कथा वाङ्मयात अत्यंत महत्वाची ठरली आहे. 'नागीण' नदीपार आणि 'मामाचा वाडा' हे त्यांचे तीन कथासंग्रह असून त्यातील त्यांच्या कथांनी अनेकांचे लक्ष वेधून घेतले आहे. विशेष म्हणजे चारुता सागर यांची कथा शहरी जीवनापासून अत्यंत दूर अशा खेडयापाडयात राहणाऱ्या व्यक्तीमधल्या नात्यागोत्यांचे, त्यांतील संबंधाचे आणि त्या संबंधांमुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या ताणतणावांचे चित्रण करते. ग्रामीण मनांचा आणि मनातल्या गुंतागुंतीचा शोध घेत. ग्रामीण भागात राहणाऱ्या स्त्रियांच्या वाटयाला आलेली नाना प्रकारची दु:खे चित्रित करताना तर त्यांची कथा अधिकच कलात्मक पातळी गाठते ते स्वत: अनेक वर्षे ग्रामीण भागात राहिले असल्याने त्यांच्या लेखनाला आणि चिंतनाला स्वानुमनाचे बळ मिळाले आहे. त्यांचा 'नागीण' हा कथासंग्रह महत्वाचा असून याच कथा संग्रहाने त्यांना ग्रामीण कथाकार म्हणून नावलौकीक मिळवून दिलेला आहे.