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साहित्य का सामाजिक सरोकार : मोहन राकेश

(नाटक के संदर्भ में)

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यदि अभिव्यक्ति अनुभूति की सहज क्रिया है तो निश्चय ही रचनाकार की अभिव्यक्ति भी किसी-न किसी रूप में उसकी अपनी अनुभूति है। किसी साहित्य या साहित्यकार को पूरा-पूरा समझने के लिए उसकी समकालीन परिस्थितियों को जानना जरूरी है। क्योंकि साहित्य की विचारधारा उस समाज का प्रतिबिम्ब होता है जो साहित्यकार के साहित्य के सम होता है। सम्भवतः साहित्यकार अपनी अनुभूति के आधार पर उस समाज का समसामयिक जीवन-दर्शन को ही अभिव्यक्त करता है जिसमें वह जी रहा होता है। अतः यह सिद्ध हो जाता है कि 'साहित्य समाज का दर्पण है' जिसमें पूरा समाज अपना चेहरा ढूँढ सकता है। मोहन राकेश के जीवन की तमाम घटनायें उनके द्वारा लिखी गई रचनाओं में देखी जा सकती हैं। उनकी रचनाओं में हम उनका जीवन-दर्शन का अध्ययन कर सकते हैं, उनकी रचनाओं में उन्हें खोजा जा सकता है। जैसा कि उन्होंने अपने बारे में लिखा है—'मेरे लिए अनुभूति का सीधा संबंध मेरे यथार्थ से है और यथार्थ है मेरा समय और परिवेश— व्यक्ति से परिवार, परिवार से राष्ट्र और राष्ट्र से मानव समाज तक का पूरा परिवेश। मैं इनसे कटकर भोश से जुड़ा नहीं रह सकता, अपने पास के संदर्भों से आँख हटाकर दूर के संदर्भों में जी नहीं सकता।'

प्राचीन भारतीय – अध्यापनतत्त्वानां प्रासङ्गिकता –तैत्तिरीय –उपनिशदः विशेषसन्दर्भे

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आधुनिकेऽस्मिन् काले शिक्षापद्धतिः शिक्षणप्रणाली इति वा चर्चणीयः विशयः वर्तते। भारत सर्वकारेण गतवर्षे उद्घोषिता राष्ट्रीय-शिक्षा-नीतिः अचिरादेव अवलम्ब्यते पकालानुरूपं परिवर्तनमिति भारतीय –सभ्यतायाः प्रमुखः विशेषः। प्राचीनकाले भारतीय सभ्यता निर्माणे, रक्षणे तथा परिवर्तने तत्कालीन-नैतिकमूल्यानि आधारभूतानि यैरखिलमानवजातेः जीविताय आचारसंहिता प्रदत्ता तथा तेशामार्थिक-सामाजिक-धार्मिकाः विचाराः सञ्चालिताः। प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षा तत्त्वानितान्येव नैतिकमूल्यानि अवलम्ब्य न केवलं व्यक्तिगताम् उन्नतिमपितु समाजोन्नतिं राष्ट्रोन्नतिं च साधयन्ति प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षायाः उगमः वेदेभ्यः मन्यते। वेदेभ्यः, उपनिषद्भ्यः तथा अन्येभ्यः प्राचीन भारतीय ग्रन्थेभ्यः भारतस्य परिवर्तमानां व्यवस्थामनुसृत्य शिक्षा व्यवस्थायामपि परिवर्तनं स्पष्टतया ज्ञातुं शक्यते। उपनिशद ग्रन्थेषु तैत्तिरीय –उपनिशदः शिक्षावल्ली प्राचीन भारतीय अध्यापनतत्त्वानि द्योतयति यानि अद्यतनीये भौतिके युगे अपि आचरणीयानि। अस्मिन् शोधपत्रे तैत्तिरीय उपनिशदः तथा तैत्तिरीय आरण्यकस्य विशेष सन्दर्भेन प्राचीन भारतीय अध्यापनतत्त्वानां प्रासङ्गिकता चर्च्यते।

बीजशब्दाः— अध्यापनतत्त्वानि , शिक्षाप्रणाली, सुशिक्षा

महाराष्ट्रस्य संस्कृतसंस्थानां संस्कृताय योगदानम्

कल्याणी काळे

केन्द्रीय- संस्कृत- विश्वविद्यालयः दिल्ली

नागपुरकेन्द्रम्

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सारांशः-

समये भारते संस्कृतार्थं सेवमानाः संस्थाः कार्यरताः दृश्यन्ते । तासां संस्थानां संस्कृतसेवया एव अद्य संस्कृतस्य विस्तारः अक्षिलक्षी भवति इत्यत्र नास्ति कोऽपि लेशमात्रः संदेहः । तत्रापि संस्कृतार्थं महाराष्ट्रराज्यस्य योगदानं विशेषं महत्त्वं भजते । विद्यालयाः, महाविद्यालयाः, विश्वविद्यालयाः, वैदिकपाठशालाः इत्येताः तु सततं संस्कृतार्थं कार्यरताः भवन्ति एव किन्तु एताः संस्थाः विहायापि काश्चन संस्कृतसेवमानाः संस्थाः महाराष्ट्रराज्ये कार्यरताः सन्ति । एतासां संस्कृतसेवमानानां संस्थानां 1) संस्कृतस्य प्रचारप्रसारदृष्ट्या योगदानम् 2) सङ्घटनात्मकं योगदानम् 3) संस्कृतिकदृष्ट्या योगदानम् 4) शैक्षणिकदृष्ट्या योगदानम् इति चत्वारः अंशाः अत्र विशदीक्रियन्ते। सर्वेषाणात्मकं विश्लेषणम् अत्र कृतमस्ति।

विशिष्टशब्दाः (Key words) - संस्कृतं, संस्कृतसंस्थाः, महाराष्ट्रराज्यं, योगदानम्, कार्यरताः।

युथनेइझीअः एक विश्लेषण

('Euthanasia': An Analysis)

राजेसाहेब मारडकर

तत्त्वज्ञान विभाग प्रमुख, वसंतराव नाईक शासकीय कला व समाजविज्ञान संस्था, नागपूर

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सारांश

'युथनेइझीअ'(euthanasia) ही जटील संकल्पना आहे. ही संकल्पना आणि त्याने अभिव्यक्त केला जाणारा अर्थ या विषयी निश्चित असा दृष्टिकोन मांडताना, त्याचा साकल्याने विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे. संमतीच्या (consent) आधारावरील Voluntary euthanasia, Non voluntary euthanasia, Involuntary euthanasia etc. असेल, किंवा साधन(means) रूपातील Active euthanasia, Passive euthanasia असेल याविषयी तात्विक, तार्किक दृष्टिकोनातून सांगोपांग विश्लेषण करणे गरजेचे आहे. सद्यस्थितीत वैश्विकस्तरावर आणि भारतातही असा मोठा वर्ग आहे की, जो Active euthanasia आणि Passive euthanasiaच्या बाजूने विचार व्यक्त करताना दिसून येतो. आणि त्यांच्या आकलनानुसार तसे विचार व्यक्त करण्याचे त्यांना पूर्णतः स्वातंत्र्य सुद्धा आहे. परंतु तात्विक दृष्ट्या एकूणच euthanasia संकल्पनेचा विचार करतो तेव्हा अनेक समस्या निर्माण होतात किंवा त्यानुषंगाने निर्माण होणाऱ्या प्रश्नांच्या बाबतीत आपण निरुत्तर होताना दिसतो. तार्किक पेचप्रसंगात अडकतो. या गोष्टिंची मीमांसा या रिसर्च पेपरचा मुख्य गाभा आहे.

Keywords: euthanasia, passive euthanasia, terminally ill, irreversible coma etc.

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35-40

UNDERSTANDING HEGELIAN CRITIQUE OF MODERNITY THROUGH THE PRISM OF CHARLES TAYLOR

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Abstract : It's an attempt to provide a critical account of the contemporary phenomenon called 'Modernity' especially from the perspective of Charles Taylor, a leading philosopher of our times. This paper confines itself primarily with one aspect of cultural modernity, namely, philosophical modernity. This critique is not a postmodern critique of modernity but a critique within the framework of modernity.

Key words: Modernity, Expressivism, Geist- Cosmic Spirit, Embodied Subject.

PERSONALITY DIMENSIONS AMONG HYPERTENSIVE AND NON-HYPERTENSIVE INDIVIDUALS

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Abstract : Hypertension these days is more of a lifestyle-related problem rather than an age-related problem. The object of the present study was to study and compare the personality dimensions of neuroticism, extraversion and social desirability among hypertensive and non-hypertensive individuals. The Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire-Revised was designed by H.J. Eysenck and S.B.G Eysenck contains 90 items, was used to measure the personality dimensions. The data was collected from 30 individuals (15 non-hypertensive and 15 suffering from hypertension) in the age range 35 – 45 years in Nagpur city. To analyze the data t-test was used. When we compared the overall scores of hypertensive and non-hypertensive individuals it was found that hypertensive individual were significantly higher in dimensions of extraversion, neuroticism and social desirability. Based on the result the psychological interventions were introduced for hypertensive individuals.

Key words: Health, Hypertension, Lifestyle Change, Meditation Personality Dimensions

STUDY OF SURROGACY FROM A FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract : Surrogacy in India remains an extremely complicated, controversial issue which is expanding extensively and yet is unregulated practice in India. This paper intends to study surrogacy from the perspective of the surrogate mother, essentially and always a woman. Surrogacy has become controversial as it involves money and has potential of a very big business. The controversies are intensified by the fact that in India there is no particular law of surrogacy, as surrogacy bill is still pending in Rajya Sabha. Debate on surrogacy has several connotations and that makes it important to study surrogacy from a feminist perspective as multiple layers of exploitation exist in the surrogacy practice. At the same time, protective surrogacy law also holds the possibility of improving the livelihood opportunity for surrogate mothers and offer reproductive rights for infertile people. Adoption of best practices can enable a situation with minimum exploitation and maximum safeguards for the surrogate mother.

Key words: Surrogacy, Surrogate Mother, Commercial Surrogacy, Legislation and Regulation

ECONOMIC AND OCCUPATIONAL PROBLEMS OF MATHADI WORKERS

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Abstract : Various studies on unorganized sector present a dismal conditions of the women workers existing in this sector. It is also found that women workers have no access to social security schemes and other benefits. Globalization has resulted in degrading the socio-economic condition of women workers. Keeping this backdrop the present study is an attempt to examine the economic and occupational related problems and social security measures related to unorganized sector women with special reference to Mathadi workers in the cotton market area of Nagpur city. The present study is empirical in nature and was conducted with a help of structured interview schedule to collect the responses of the Mathadi workers. The outcome of the study reflects the economic and occupational related issues and challenges which they face while working.

Key words: Economic and occupational problems, Mathadi workers

MODERN APPROACHES TOWARDS LEARNING ENVIRONMENT IN CONTEXT TO INDIAN EDUCATION

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Abstract : Environment plays a very vital role in every aspects of human life. Learning is everywhere. Every creature small & big in this universe is a master and learner. Learning environment means “Educational approach”, WHEN, WHERE and HOW to provide or get education, and one of the important elements of social environment. Even if a person does not go to school and colleges, he learns and earns. It is the nature, the world, the people, the surrounding overall teaches how to read, write and grow. It is a life lesson and social environment. In the present era, we see Real and Virtual learning environment. Real learning environment is classroom physical environment and Internet learning environment is Virtual. Which learning Environment is more accessible to student? Real or Virtual, a small general survey conducted to know the foremost approach to the learning. The research/study reveals the students approach towards the learning environment.

Keywords: Learning environment, Educational approach, Real and Virtual learning environment, Classroom, Students

STUDY OF ROLE OF SOIL MICROARTHROPODS AS SOIL BIOINDICATORS

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Abstract : Soil microarthropods are the fauna which resides in or over soil for either for a short period of time or for entirety. They play significant roles towards organic matter degradation and building up soil nutrient reserves, thus helping to establish and sustain the structure of soil. The present study aims at recognizing the impact of soil organic matter on the soil microarthropod structure at two different sites; forest floor and reclaimed mine site. Soil samples were collected from forest site, Surewani, Pench, Nagpur and afforested mine site, MOIL (Manganese Ore India Limited), Gumgaon, Nagpur over a period of two years, at monthly intervals from each of the sites. Extraction of soil microarthropods from soil samples were carried out by expedition funnel apparatus. Overall, microarthropods total count and the organic content of Surewani forest site were observed to be more when compared to Gumgaon afforested mine site. The present study concludes that significant positive correlation existed between the soil organic matter and population density of soil microarthropods. Hence soil microarthropods could be used as soil bioindicators in soil restoration programmes of Central India.

Key words: soil microarthropods, soil organic matter, population density, soil bioindicators

A REVIEW ON BIOTECHNOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF COMMON PLANTS FOUND AT THE ROADSIDE AND AT COURTYARDS IN NAGPUR REGION OF MAHARASHTRA STATE, INDIA

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Abstract : Plants have been a great source of medicinal substances right from traditional folk medicines to modern day translational novel drugs. Apart from medicinal uses, plants have also shown other remarkable properties such as phytoremediation, etc. Using rapidly advancing techniques in the field of biotechnology and molecular biology, these properties can be exploited and made to be used in health care, research and various industries for novel processes. Many plants are being studied for discovering new compounds and biological activities. Plant species across a large range of habitat and geographic zones are sampled and analysed for their potential. This review is directed towards the biotechnological potential of various commonly found plants in the Nagpur region of Maharashtra State, India. The plants selected are generally road side growing plants and one can also come across them planted in courtyards. Thus, the review emphasizes on the fact that even the plant species which are found easily in our surroundings have a great potential in solving various modern day problems like discovering novel drugs against resistant pathogens, industrial processes, etc.

Key words: Biotechnology, Phytochemicals, Pharmacognosy, Medicinal Plants, Natural Products Chemistry.

ACUTE TOXICITY STUDY IN WISTAR ALBINO RATS TREATED WITH AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF *SPHAERANTHUS INDICUS* (LINN)

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Abstract : Man is dependent on plant-based products for food, medicines and other consumable products. Various levels of toxicity could be imposed by these herbal products due to either continuous use or due to consumption in large quantities. Determination of dose and time dependent responses including mortality and other biological reactions are crucial before clinically administering any product in living systems. Aqueous extract of *Sphaeranthus indicus*, an annual herb used in Ayurveda was administered in lab maintained Wistar albino rats for acute oral toxicity study in two phases. Various behavioral responses were noted continuously for first 24 hours and intermittently for next 14 days. Apart from the passivity exhibited by the rats at the administration of high dose of 2000 mg/kg body weight which was later recovered, all the tested animals were normal and did not report mortality. Having tolerated the maximum dosage of 2000 mg/Kg body weight by the tested animals, this dose was estimated to be the lethal dose (LD_{50}). The results of this study concluded that aqueous extract of *Sphaeranthus indicus* is safe to be administered orally in Wistar albino rats and based on the results three doses, 400 mg/kg body weight, 200 mg/kg body weight and 133 mg/kg body weight were designated for further *in-vivo* studies.

Key words: *Sphaeranthus indicus*, oral toxicity, Wistar albino rats, mortality, LD-50, mortality.

A SHORT REVIEW ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SYNTHESIS OF UNNATURAL AMINO ACIDS

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Abstract : Unnatural Amino Acids (UAA) are key structural unit of various natural products, bioactive molecules and drugs. UAA are used in bioconjugation for attaching fluorophore and small molecules for labelling and drug delivery. Here in this review we discuss about the synthesis of unnatural amino acids and there application in biology.

Key words : Unnatural Amino Acids (UAA), Peptides, Proteins, Bioconjugation, Aldehydes, Inhibitors, Fluorescent amino acids.

COMPOSITION AND ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF *APIS CERANA INDICA* AND *APIS DORSATA* HONEY FROM NAGPUR, MAHARASHTRA

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Abstract : The present investigation contains the results for profiling of honey procured from the feral bee hive of *Apis cerana indica* and *Apis dorsata* at Fetri village in Nagpur district of Maharashtra with a comprehensive analysis of its proximate composition and antibacterial activities. The honey samples analysis revealed the average maximum moisture content in *Apis cerana indica* and *Apis dorsata* were 18.57% and 19.35%, respectively. pH of honey samples procured from *Apis cerana indica* and *Apis dorsata* were reported 3.65 and 4.31, respectively. The second part of study was focused on antimicrobial activities of Honey against *E. coli* and *Bacillus subtilis*. Both the honey samples tested had shown good antimicrobial properties and this was assessed using Zone of Inhibition (ZOI). Among the pathogens *Bacillus subtilis* showed high sensitivity to the honey samples. The present study concludes feral nest honey samples studied coincide with those specified by international honey regulations and also confer good antibacterial properties in honey. Thus, honey can be applied as natural nutrients, biostimulators and drugs.

Key words: feral bee hive, *Apis cerana indica*, *Apis dorsata*, proximate composition and antibacterial activities

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ON USE OF NUCLEIC ACID BIOMARKERS IN BODY FLUID IDENTIFICATION

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Abstract : Rapid methods with high sensitivity and specificity for body fluid identification is a primary requirement during crime scene investigation. Biomarker based analytical techniques are widely used for this purpose. A systematic review on the use of nucleic acid biomarkers in body fluid identification and its efficacy is presented here. The results shows that the use of nucleic acid biomarkers have supplanted all the other methods of body fluid identification. Compared to DNA profiling markers and mRNA markers, microRNA markers have been the choice for body fluid analysis.

Key words: Body fluid identification, biomarkers, nucleic acid markers