

E-188N 28828(I)



Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal Peer-Reviewed & Refereed International Research Journal

April-June 2022 Volume 3 Issue IV (A)

Sr.No	Title of the Paper	Author's Name
21	पाधरों तालुका एक ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेस	डॉ.राधाकृष्ण लक्ष्मीकात बोशी
22	यानसिक स्वास्थ आणि ऑफलाइन परीक्षा	डी. छाया व्ही. डिगळे
23	महाराष्ट्रातील आयुनिक जलसिकन पदातीचे कृषी विकासातील योगदान	विद्या यमलाल पाटील प्रा . डॉ . विजय मार्ट
24	मराठी गङ्गल : एक आञ्चलन	डॉ.संजय एस. पोहरे
25	बुरंतुलऐन हैदर की नावेल-निगारी का जाएजा (उर्द)	डॉ. शेख आफ़ाक़ अंबुम
26	मुस्लिम खानदानों में खवातीन की तालीम (urdu)	डॉ. सालेहा परवीन

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E- ISSN 2582-5429

Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal

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April-June 2022 Volume 3 Issue IV (A)

SJHF Impact- 5,64

mpact- 5.64

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N 2582-5420

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ल धटब्र हर बदार

قرة العين حيدرك ناول نكاري كاجائزه

ENGRY مدر العيداد ورنا والتي المراس المؤمرات كالتي وجليك وا

أساف اوب أدوداد ب كالبايت الم ادرة على قدر حدر باب أسافي شعوركي دوايت الاست فع أي زر الناسي كرته عالى كرقى ي بافوا تن كالمورد الداك كي آخيدار يرينا في هور واورت والنيون كما متام ومنعب عن كم تركيف كم خيال كوروك المديد الموال كى الى معاشر عالك ابر 2 د يداول الى معاشره أى وقت تك رقى والوائيل بن مكاجب تك ألى معاشر على قوا تكن القطر ا ك شهرت بول ، البين أن ك ده موق ماسل تدول جن ك البير ما قبار أنفن حقق معول عن ادا كرة مكن ليس قرم كي هاج وترقي على الم التي كالعلم كاب المركزوار ووالم مدارية المدر والذالب والمعاش على ووالمرت كووروا إلى الديمان كياليكن الرحيقت على الارحك فيل ع كرونيا كاكوني كي هيدايدا فيل عبدال مروول كرما تعد ما تعد فوا تمن في الدووركا احمال تدواليا ورم ، ادب ومحانت ميس عبول على اكريد مردول في اساس زياده محكم كى بي يكن فراتك في الى الى الحق وقى مناجة ل أوروع كارلاكراوب في تقريبا برمنف يرهم الهايادوات فوب بحواج- ال مُنافي تحريول في اوب ع بارتك خالول ا و المورة رقول عدوي كيا ب- رشدة المراوة على بالوكات فواتين ؛ ول الادول كا طويل سلط ب بينول في أردو اول الكرى ك في إدان إلى حاف على الم كردادا اكياب إن ول كادون كالليقات على تعليم فيوال، حق في أموال ويجرت فسادات ورجود ردان على تدر في التصال كت ميخودات كلرآسة جرا-

أدودناول الكري شراكر جروون كالليدويات كان وادعواس كالرصنف كالتوكرونيك فالقون ناول الكر كالجراومون ب ودبادقارنام بير والعن مدر بينيس الل اوب أدووكي ورجيناوولف كيتي بين - قرة أحين حدر سدة اسينا منز وأسلوب كي عاه م أردواب عن ا في الك الله الله الله على بدر أودوكي مظيم مكش كار ٢٠ ، جوري عادا ، كوايك معود او في كمرائة على بيطا مو على الله مع والد مع والد ور في النفيد الادم ورجه وادو كالولين الدائد و الماري من الرك بات يور أن كا والدونة رجاد ميدر كا أدوك مووف وال كارتي . قرة العن حدد في الدول المواجئ تعليم للمونو ي غور على موسوف الريح باسات مست الأكار مسلم ع يُعدن اور جامد من امل مدوى على علود يروفيرتا حيات والدة رقيل يحسم بعد ك بعد أن كا خاعان يا كتال ولا كيا بعدادي أعيول しい上きにこういいかと

أدود تال رثيرة الساد ع جياني بالوكد وفية كلية كل من ل يظار وكا تعدادووب عن ال معدى اي معلم والم تا المراجي في المان جدر إلى مند عن الدم كما قال المراجع من المراجع من المراجع ے ال طرح روشان كرايا كر دركور و كاس كار في أسلوب كى شاهت عن كا رقر والين حيد كرولوں كرموا عدد يوات والتي يوبانى بالريان كالريام والري مرق وي بلد خاص معرى بداس كى موران كى الحريزي مية يم كي تعيم الدرائرية كالموج عداد على ب، دور بينادول الكان رجية وي يعيد عرفي او باد تاقدين علاقى مديك من وهي رقر والعين عيدركو يوكداد في ما حل ورث عن ما ها اس اليانون في الروسال و عرب المحار و المحار و المان المان المان عرب الحام ما المواد و معام معر عام



Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Peer-Reviewed & Refereed International Research Journal

April-June 2022 Volume 3 Issue IV (A)

SJIF Impact- 5.64

آیدان کے احدان کے تعدد تاول شائع ہوئے۔ مین فی ول: آگ کا دریا "آج شب کے صور آگا ہے جہاں دراو ہے آگردانی دیگی دیک اور جاند فی تیکم آن کے قابل و کر خال ہیں۔ قر قائین جو دری خال کا دی کا آخا تھے ہوئے سے ساتھ ای جواب دو اچی اورک کی گئیتی میں صورف تھیں کے تشہم کا کر مناک ساتھ دروش آباد درائیں ترک والن کرج برا سالیوں نے تشہم کے کرب کو میا ہے اور اس کے حدود کا صورت کی کیا ہے مثابہ کی سب ہے کہ اُن کے جائے تا واقع ہے کہ ایسے متا فران کی تاریخ ہے ہے ہیں جوار قد دارے میں منظم کا بھی تھے ہے ہے می تغییم یافت اور اللی طبقہ نے تعلق رکھے والے افراد کی شاخت مالی کا ساتا کی گئی ہے۔ تشہم کے بھیجے بی جوار قد دارے میں جو ان قواد ہے تا کہ اورک ان ان افراد کی مواد کا تھا جو اُنٹیں ہے صدور بڑتی۔ ای جاد مال تبذیب کی داستان آئم قر قابلین میدد کو افسوس ان افراد کی مواد سے فراد کی مواد کا تھا جو اُنٹیں ہے صدور بر تھی۔ ای جاد مال تبذیب کی داستان آئم

" مرے تی منم مائے تھے ہندے الیہ پر قامیند کیا ہوا قرق العین حید کا ہے پہلا ناول ہے مصند والیا آوم منا کی کیا کیا گیا کہ کا لیادہ مناب ہوگا۔" ا

" معتبات ہے کہ قرق المین حیور کے پورے افسانوی اوب کے تجزیبے ہے بات دوش ہے کہ انہوں نے اپنی تریادہ تر تکلفات میں فروا فی قدار اور تک کے انہوں نے اپنی تریادہ تک میں میں فروا فی قالت کر اسے سالان اور کی دفار اور میرے می شم اسالے نے کے کہا جات کی تھام تھے ہوں میں انہوں نے ایک جہان میں آباد کر دکھا ہے، جس سے پوری طرح اللا اندہ قدادہ محقوظ مو نے کے جاری انہوں میں دری تھے جات جہاں جہاں تھا تھا وہ اس کے قالت میں دری تھے جات ہے جہاں جہاں تھا تھا وہ اس کے قائم درکھ تھے میں دری تھے جات ہوگئی میں ہوئے اللا ہے کو گئی میں ہوئے اللا ہے کو گئی میں ہے۔

قرة المحتن حيد كالمان آك كادريا اددادب كالكه شايكا رناول ب، من كافتى عقست كونات في سياستيم كياب - اس الدال كا كيوس كاني وسي به بنس بنس بندوستان كي تقريبا و حالي بزارسال تبذيب كا احاط كيا كياب - دون في به المحافي بزارسال كاطويل موسط كري تعليم بند تك كيفي اور تعليم كي بعد جائل وير بادى كرو بالشكار كيفي - يعين في ١٣٩ معلامت يرمشتن منتق من المراح كادر والا كالمنافق من منتقل منتقل منتقل منتقل المركز المان كراس بدر منتقل منتقل المركز المان كياب ----

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Akshara Multidisciplinary Research Journal Paer-Reviewed & Refereed International Research Journal

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معريك الدوار عالا على الميد ولي الميد مل المراس الم דיבור שליים וווישונים בעול שלים" قرة الحين جديد على إس الحروالفاظ كالني من ول كار بان موضوع كمطابق علاقي ادرا تعاد شاعرات بيد برحد كي الربان كا

ميد فيدي والمراسفال عدد عدال في المان عدد الكري والكي على بعد حال كالمر والمحال عدد 生がこうとのできるというといいといけいいいいいのできなったとしまとんといいいとして يل قطرلا بي

جروي وقد راورجن وسعت نظر كرماته ال باول شد تاريخي شوراور الكي في سكة داب كومو يا كيا ب والي الكوش نظر المسكنة والاستراب الدكاب تك كالرعاص الدائا بكاروروركمة بالمدواري وال كالب الركام الكراك مخروان ア "シャンとなんをありませいかんしいいとこと

أر والحي جدر ك قادر بال الول كما وو بار والد الحريظ مام يرآسة الدخاص عبول ورية الريار الم الم على الوال ك بال الدائر ي الم موج بنيات كا أان ك وه وادات إلى جنين قاد كن مرابا - ادات الرياد الليمو كود وال يذي حا كردهات とかかいいかとうとうというきといきといいことにかられているというというとうと مد كالتسال بي من عرام في تذب كي جمليان مداف كل أن يدر المدار ي المراد كا الموس من المداد عن المداد عن المداد كرة وي الداس كرات بروى دانسافي لي فيل تقور وي كراب اوات داري الدين يكام كاس بيدة ولت الوات إلى الله ひいととかいいしんならんからいいいれんろうからことといいましますることのころっとうことの طراية التان (موجده بالدول الكرائ كالرائل كالمرائل كالمرائل كالمرائل كالمرائل كالرائل كالمرائل كالمرائل كالمرائل 定した、いた、これでは、というは、ときしまかんはいけいできるとうなどしたとと、これではないと とこれのなとないないいのではないましてなっているといっているといっているとしてという はいきからいっていているとうとくららして上りたころいのでとりのことのしいことのからしないないない معاليدة على المادة على المادة على على المريدادلا عاد على المريدة الماديدة الماديدة الماديدة الماديدة عدال ما الله يوري و المالي من الميالية على المعلى المالي المواجعة على المواجعة المواجعة المواجعة على المواجعة はるといろというからいりまっているといるととというなとなっているといろできいとい からなるようからそられをよらなのはかいないかというしょととうからいらしていいこのことのもの ي سارة كان والما المعالمة على المرعد المال كالمتادات وريم كو معرب مراي والمكا المال كالمقال المال كالمقال الا というとうことをいるといれてきるなとので、ちゃいはこかのりらしかんなんらんとうしょういとう بالمال المرارع والمال على المراك المراك والمراك والمرك وال الإن المراب والمال المراب والمراب والم ところとはからのからのはころとなるというといいといいというというというないないないと دكمالي ويديد والدي المرادراجة كالثاني وقدري والمحوده كالشوى وعرك الميان الوالي المراب المرس الكراف المديد واحت

E-188N 2582-5429



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SJIF Impact-5.64

احلال الدائد مل يوري منزوسل بالدائد الادري كال أثن أرده كد يم بالكردال عدد الراح بالقول ومن التراك الدود و الت قر بالتي جد التي من كالتروي كالدين كالدين كالدين التي التراك عن كول ودرائي الدول كالتراك الدول الدول الترق الت التي من التي جد التراك كالتراك المدود الدائد التي التراك عن التراك المدود التراك التراك في جاريا الدول التي ا التي من التي التراك التراك

جائی: ار قرده می در توریل کا کی می د اکزائر سلاند - کیشهر مت در ما ا د دورد - (سل ۱۹۱۹) حر قرده می در در کی در دانگرده می د اکزائر هی گری د ایم کشل که بازی د فی - عاده د - (سل ۱۹ حر قرده می در در کی مطالب (مرب راتش کرم) - مجتمی می د ایم کشل که بازی د فی - عاده د - (سل ۱۹۲۱) حر قرده می در کی مطالب (مرب راتش کرم) - مهنوا می اصال د ایم کشل که بازی دو فی عاده د - (سل ۱۹۲۱) د - واست کرد د و ایمی مید - حالته امر بازی - و افزاد - (سل ۵)

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اكتوبر 2022

شوخ و خبيده شاعر باكبراله آبادي إجذبيت كاشاعرشور الليز اسراع اور نك آبادي

220



ادارة ادب اسلامی هند





مجلسادارت

(اکنزسن دشاه پره فیرشی دمول داکنزهوه گله پره فیراطم بخشه یادی. واکنز بیاش مهدی دانگارهم، سین ساز، واکنزهرهم اللای **مدير** والإثارث: حالى



در داد ب امانی اند کار شان تحیری ادب کالمانده



15SN 2849-3487

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كارگزارمدير دائز ارفان ديد

منبدر

مخدرما فيديدون

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ن وان ملك

کیک دادات پرسرف Peshraft کلیس Union Bank at India

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Jamia Nagar, New Delhi - 25

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7)	محنودالمن خل	بذير في كال من من المجرز مراع الدياسية	
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مقاله

شبلی نعمانی: ایک فهیم وبصیر سیّاح

دًاكثر آفاق انجم شيخ

قادرجان بگم نے بندستانی ظراو مصنفین کے تعلق سے ایک فہارت تجربہ کار اور وسٹی العلومات جرمن سنشر ق کی رائے کو یو ل قلم بند کیا ہے:

انظراؤ مستغین بندش مجھے چند ہاتوں کی کی محموں بوئی

ہو اللہ اللہ و محقیق و تدبیق، دوم جائی پرتیاں، سوم

عبدت چیدم مشیولی دائے واقت والید علی و مستغین کا

مشید تو ہے کال نیادہ تو ی ہے کیاں ان میں مہائے کی

علات ہے۔ ان کی جوشی حکایت اور جنگی انسانے مہائے و

مشید تحیالاں ہے اور ہوئے اللہ مخاف اس کے

مشید کی اور ہوئے اللہ مخاف اس کے

مشیل کرنے کے دیائے مسائی استد اللہ اور و رہت الغاظ

مشیل کرنے کے دیائے مسائی اس کی اصابیت میں، کو

مائے کی گون اسلانی دیگ ہے ۔ اور اور دی انسانی کھیتی و

مائے کی گون اسلانی دیگ لے جوئی ہیں۔ "())

جران مشعر قرق باید رائ نهایت منسفاند اور یاد تعت به حس الخرام وادنا شیل نعمانی کی تصافیف کی ب سے بزی انصوصیت فلسفیاند استد الل ہے۔ وواُن فلسفیان جمعین و مقت کی سالم اللہ ہے۔ وواُن فلسفیان جمعین جمال ہوں کو ماضی کے تاریخی اور الق سے سلم الاس کی تاریخی اور الق سے سلم الاس کی مسلمیان اور ایش کاد شوں پر مضاو والی واد سے مسلمیان اور ایش کاد شوں پر مضاو والی واد سے مسلمی اور ایش کاد شوں پر مضاو اللہ کر واضی کو صال سے اللہ کر ویا جائے ہی تاریخی کی مسلمی کا مباد اللہ کا مسلمین کے حصول سے اللہ کو مسلمین کی مباد اللہ کی مسلمین کے حصول سے اللہ کو مسلمین کے مباد اللہ کیا جائے گوئے کے حال کیا تھیے جمال ماضی کا مباد اللہ کیا جائے تو

شیل نعمانی بهد گیر شخصیت کے الک تقے یونی اور نگار گی اور پیاد داری کی بھی کیفیت اُن کے علمی و او بی کار ناموں میں بھی پائی جاتی ہے۔ چنال چہر وہ اویب وانشا پر واز بھی ہیں اور شاکر و ناقد بھی، موز ٹ اور نگل سے مواث نگار بھی ہیں اور ظلم المرتبت بیرت نگار بھی۔ اُن کی تصنیف سفر بالدروم و مصروشام اُد وہ اوب بٹس ایک وستاویز کی حیثیت رکھتی ہے۔ درواصل بیسٹر نامہ شک کے بلاؤ اسمامیہ کے سفر کی رود اوری شہیں، اُن کی آپ بھی کا کیک ایم حصنہ بھی ہے۔ اِس حقیقت کی جانب اشار و کرتے ہوئے شخص کی اگر ایم تکھتے ہوں:

> " پیسٹرنامہ اُن کی آپ بیٹی کا ایک گھڑا ہے جس بیس افتطا سٹر کے مناظر اور قابل دید مقامات کی دو کداو قبیل ہ دیکھنے والے کا زادیے نگاہ اور انداز طبیعت مجی معرف نظر آ بہاتا ہے۔"(۲)

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کی طیاعت کا گام بھی زیاد و ترافی ممالک شی انجام پار باقد البند الذی طور
پر بندستان کے بر اسکار کول و دبائی انتی مکون شی انگار بتا اقداد روابنگی کاب
بالم بقا کہ دوان مکون کی بر چز کو انتہائی محب و موقت اور اقتیدت کی لگاہ
در کے بیشی تا درائر اخرار کی طرف ان کے مطاف کوئی چز آتی تو اُن کا
دل ہے بیشی تا دوبا تا قدام و لا انتہائی کے نہ ہان ممالک کو دیکھا درائن کے
دور میں بھی سلمانوں کے باتھی کی تاریخ کی کرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ و دہاں
دور میں بھی سلمانوں کے باتھی کی تاریخ کی کرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ و دہاں
ہو و دو ملات کی اس کی تاریخ کی کرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ و دہاں
ہو بات داری کا مطابی ممالک کی کسی خوبی کو گور دوئیں کرنے تا داری ہو تا تا داری ہوت میں
جاہد داری کا مطابع و فیس کرنے تو بال کرنے ہوئے میں ان کی خوب کے اسکان مول کی طرف
ہو جا میں اور اُن کے دلوں سے ان کی خوب و مجاب تا اُنے کی بر
اور باتھی اور اُن کے دلوں سے ان کی خوب و مجاب تا اِلی کی بر
اور باتھی دنیا کے باتھی اور اُن کے دلوں سے ان کی خوب و مجاب تا اِلی کی بر
اور باتھی دنیا کی باتھی اور اُن کے دلوں سے ان کی خوب و مجاب تا ہو گیا ہو باتھی اور اُن کے دلوں سے ان کی خوب و مجاب تا ہا گھی کہ تو قد بات بالے کہ کان کی بی انسان کی کان کی خوب کی باتھی کی کان کی باتھی کان کی خوب کان کی باتھی کی دول کی بالے کی باتھی کان کی باتھی کی باتھی کان کی باتھی کان کی باتھی کان کی باتھی کی بات

"جب یورپ شی خرب کازور گفت گیااور خرجی تراف بالک به اثر ہو سے تھ آس پالیسی نے دومرا پہلو بدلا۔ اب پیلر بیتہ چنداں مفید تین مجماعاتا کرسلمانوں کی اس کے پروائش مندان طریقہ افتیار کیا گیاہے کہ اسلامی عکوتیں ،اسلامی قوموں اور اسلامی معاشرت کے طبوب تیریقی جی اے شی فقار کے جاتے ہیں اور مام تصنیفات ، تصول ، جو اور اسلامی کے دریاجے کے دوافر پکر شمال طرح جذب ہوجاتے ہیں کہ تحییل کیمیاوی سے شمال طرح جذب ہوجاتے ہیں کہ تحلیل کیمیاوی سے شمال طرح جذب ہوجاتے ہیں کہ تحلیل کیمیاوی سے

شیلی نعمائی نے دوران سفران عمالک کاسعائد و مشاہد و کہا تو ایہت ی چیزوں کو و کیے کر اُن کے اندر تو شی اور خودا متادی پیدا ہوئی اور جو چیزی اُن کے حرف و طبیعت مناسبت کیس رکھتی تھیں اُن کو و کیے کر آ تکھیں آفک ہار بھی ہو کی اور اُن پر تامیدی کی کیفیت طادی ہوئی، کیوں کد اُن کے و بین جی ہے ہات تھی کہ دولت جہا ہے ایک مشبوط مکومت ہے، اس کا ایک پھیا ہوار قیہ ہے اور اس اس رزیمن سے ملم

وعرفان كرسوح برزمات شي أفي ربي جوان عاقول ك لوكون كويراب كرت رب وبكر دوم ي ديا كالوكون في الحال ے فیشان ماسل کیااور این علی اور سامی تاری کے فیاد بتایا علی كوترى ك مسلمانون كى حالت بعي كم ويثل وندستاني مسلمانون بيسي على محموس وولى تركى يصل انول يخطيلي ومعاشى علات يكوزياده مرت بنش اور قابل اطمينان نظر نيل آئے۔ بندستاني سلمانون عي كى طرحة كالملاول وجى صنعت وتعارت عاكونى مروكالظرفيل إلى ملان اکثریت شد بو نے کہ بود جی برے تاج سے لے توحول دوكان دارتك عيماني إيهودي أظر آئ بلي كوترك على يراف تقام تعليم كى حالت فهايت ايتر محسوس بوكى _ يخ نظام تعليم كاسعالم عمويش بندستان جيباي نظر آيا۔ علاوه ازين نگاور يراني خبذيب كے درميان اعتاف ورقابت كو بحى شبل نے بخولی محسول كيا۔ يرائے عيالات ك اوك زمائي عالم على كان من أنس تع بازمان كار فقر ے خبر تھے ور مع مزاج و محیال کے افراد کے قبل فیل میں انساد نظر آیا۔ بر مخض ایکی موجودہ طالت پر ساہر و قائع نظر آیا۔ بیشیت مجموعی شیل نے ترکی قوم بیں بھائے جوش واستقلال اور موسم وحوصلہ کے ایک عجيب ي مايوى اور افسرد كى يائى:

یافتہ نہ ہوجائے۔ اُن کا بیٹان تھا کہ کوئی بھی قوم اُس وقت تک منہ و سُمزز شیس کیلاتی جب تک اُس کا برفرد بلا تفریق مرد وڈن نے وقعی ہے آر استہذ ہور چنال چہ جب اُٹھول نے ٹر کیش پڑوں کے ماتھ ساتھ دیجوں کے تعلی اوار دن کو دیکھا تو دو ہے حدثوثی ہوئے۔ ڈرکش لوکوں کی تعلیم و تذریع کے تعلق ہے مولانا رقم ظراز ہیں۔

> からニーーとののうつしなりの قائل قدر اور قال كليد بدوه مورتول كي تعليم و تربیت و المراقدة معاشرت ب- ونیا کی دو بری قریل منی بر دین ادر ایشیایک است شک شرافر ها و تلا بدیک التباني كتارول يروائع إن اور ال وج عدولول كي مالت قال احراض بدركون فياسعدل طريد النتياركياب جودونون في فويون كى جائع وروونوليك ميوب سے خلا ہے۔ واکثر اور شرافعيم باقت الل ليكن بر قرق شوقی میدوا آزادی، قاسی کی (وروه می فیر بردن کے ساتھ)ان وقعیم میں ہوئی ہے۔ دوپر ہے۔ لى بالمد وراليكن جال وزيات بدخر ومفاعظ على يند جوان فاائل فيل إلى والكول كالمعم كم لير يري والما فالحدر عالات على الديدود فاعت كالياعم والقام بكرم قاكون الكول をよりというないかられればからまり دبان محدوري والل ب-ان دار كراوي عليم ى قدر مام يوكن ب كروان مل ين يفكل أولالك مورت الما كان من الما من الما الما الما المناور الما المناور المناور المناور المناور المناور المناور المناور ا المبارات ين أن كآر فيل لكة رج الد الود ال فالا فالمرخال على يعتقد للدار على عدال しないかないことははしなっていことと みというとうないというととうい (9== 4 14 ch = 10

قسلاملید عیلی و دست کے دولد ہو ہے۔ وہ است ع آن لینان کامدر رہتام ہے۔ لیبان قرالیسی استعدے میلے شام کا ایک معر تفاد ترکواں نے اسے قبالا افتداد علی است ملاقے شام کا کیا شانی فالا سے بے تو بھی توک ای تھی لیکن و و ملا نے جی حروی کا اکثریت تی اُن کو یالک نظر و تدور کردیا تھا۔ پہلی کے ہر مناتے بل

بالنارة قالب المراج ال

شیل نعمانی مردول کا تعلیم کے ساتھ مور توں کی تعلیم و کا دیائی کے جمال کا حقیدہ واقع کا دنیا میں کا ان کا معلیہ واقع کا دنیا میں کا کا برفر دکھیم معاشرہ آس واقت تک وجود میں تیس آسکا جب بلٹ سان کا برفر دکھیم

جات وفريت عام كى - يكن دج ب كمفرى طاقتون كالعليم والكافت كرور يعاس عاقر النااقدار عافي على فواحد كاساما فين كرجود يبروت كالقليحاد ثقافتي ليرسائد كياد كادكر شلي كويز الفسوس وول ہر وے ہے شیلی بو کی دائے کے ذریعے فلنظین روانہ ہوئے اور فلسفین ي معروف شر بالدين بالدين بالدين الكريزي من جالا كتين إلى كالووجة يونوب سورت اور فضاب،أس عارت كوشل في ريان آبادى -تعبير كباست مافة تسطين كاساحلى علاقدے ويبال يمبودي آياد جين- ياف اورتل أيب ان دولول شيرون يرفسوسي توجه دي كي معاشي المتبار -یاں کے لوگوں کو خوش حال بنایا گیا۔ مقافی عرب آبادی اور پہوویوں ير تعليم اور معاشي امتبار سے زيمن آسان كافر في قعله جنال جديد ١٩٣٠ء ك بعد جب الكريزول سرياة آزاد بوالوللطين عربول وريبود يون مين خانه جنكي شروع بيو كي اوريبودي عكومت جو اسرائيل ك يم عدوم عدود عن آفياد اللطين و حدول على بت كل فلطين يس شلى نعريل في بيت المقد ال ين بكر وحد قام كيا- وبال ي الحول في معرك لي دفت من بالدها معرة نبائة اسلام كاب = يراطبي مركز شاركيا ما تابيت شكل كدول بين معر يحطي وخائز ويجهين كى شديد خوابش تقى _ اسكندريد سے قابرد كاسفر بذريعدريل ربار قابره ے خصوصا علی باشانبارک کے کالح دار العلوم اور دُنیا کی قدیم رس ایونی ورشى عائم ازم كالقالي عائزوخامياجي ان كرويخ والاب قديم وحديد علوم تے مرکز وار العلوم سے طرز تعلیم ے مولانا شیلی قدرے طریمن ظرة عين الله الله

> " يرف مر بلد تام ممالك اسلام ين جو كافي جو كه ب ي دويند آياد و به كوش كري في في مسلمان ك وردك لي كافي مجماده به كافي به يرا البيشت ي عيال ب اورش فيارت شيولي ب المارية قائم اول كد مسلمان مقر في علوم بش كوش في كسي الاستخاص ال بالمي ليان جب تك أن بش مشرقي تعليم كالشد اوان كار تي مسلمان مي وقي في كان عامل مي عامل سد والن

تعلیم کی جو موجود و استیم ہے وہ نہایت اور اور فیر ضوروری ہے ایکن ای تعلیم میں ایس جو ہے گئی جو سلمانوں کی قویت کی روح جیں اور جس تعلیم میں اس دو طابیت کا مطلق اثر یہ جی زور و قرین رکھ کئی ہے جس مصبیت کا جند ستان میں روح ہے وی قطاعات میں و ساور مصریمی کی موجود ہے بیتی تی تعلیم میں قویت اور غربی پایشری کا اور تم کا ساتھ و سے سکے میسرف ہے وارا اعلام ہے جو وہ فول فائٹ وں کو مانا چاہتا ہے۔ اگرچہ افسوس ہے کہ ایکی اور ا

جیاں موانا شلی داراحلوم کے طرز تعلیم سے خلص طبیعت اور پر امید نظر آئے وہیں دُنیا کی تو یکی ترین تاریخی دانش گاہ جاٹ از ہر کیا زیادت سے انھیں خت ماہوی ہوگ۔ جاٹ از ہر کے فقم سے تعلق سے موانا اور ترجی فرماتے ہیں:

"اندر داخل اواتو برطرف طالب علم بى طالب علم نظر آتے تھے۔ جا بجاء رسمان اور ان اے دے تھے اور ایک ا يك كروتين تين جالين جالين كالخطاقية يريخ تیں جالیں ہے کم نہ تھے اور چوں کہ یا ک یا ل تھے اس کیے اس قدرشور و علی تھا کہ کان پڑی آواز مشافی اليروي في محد يحد كوعيال او أكد آج كو في الماس وان ي اوراك وجب كترت عالمي في بوسك ولا الكنورو عاروز روكر يتعلوم بواكدي معمول عامت بيد بحد كوكو ميال ١٥١٦ ال ينك على بعيث خاطرة يك طرف مدرسین کی آواز بھی طالب علم کے کال علب ہوت ہے یا المراروي لي معم كالريق و يبدون المالي からしてからんかんいろいん משובם ל אנות שונים שונים ליות של שונים של وقرال المكروو كالدووم أرووا تا عاديال كى مَنتول مَك قاتم، ومات طالب المول كم الله شك (A) BELL SHERE CAS.

شدى جاتى --

جائ ازبر كالعليى صورت حال يركف افسوى مخت ووت مواانا

الع الله الله

موالا بنی نے معرکی قدیم ترین وائش گادی تعلیم و تدریس اور تریست و معالیم تعدید بنی کیا ہے کہ ویش وی مورت حال فرنا ک

اکٹر ویش تران تعلیم اور دن کہ ہے جہل مسلمان نے زیر تعلیم جیل ہا اس کی جہد ہے کہ معمد اور سے مسلمان نے زیر تعلیم جیل ہا اس کا جہد ہے کہ معد اور سے مسلمان میں بہود و تعقیل طاری ہے جس کی موج ہے میں کا موسط تحقیل موج ہے تعقیل موج ہے تعلیل موج

میری بین بین بین بین بین بین بین بین اسفاد کی خوابید یا اسفاد کی خوابید یا اسفادی دید اسفادی دید بین اسفادی دید استان در اسال در استان بین استان در استان بین استان در استان بین استان در استان بین از در استان بین از در استان بین از استان بین از از بین کار در استان بین در استان استان در استان بین در استان استان بین در استان بین بین از این استان بین استان از کابرد زیرا بین بین از در این بین بین از کابرد زیرا بین از کابرد زیرا بین از کابرد زیرا بین بین بین از کابرد زیرا بین کار بین مین کار کاب بین کار بین ک

لدؤا كُوْظِرُ الرصد بِلِي شِيلَى معاصر بِن كَ نَظْرِشْ بِدارْ بِروضْ الدوالكِلْيَةِ . مكنور ٢٠٠٥ مـ (ص اعل ميد)

- فنح محمد اکرام- یادگار شکی- اداره نگافت اسلامیه الادر-۱۳۵۱ ما ۱۹۲۲ (۱۹۲۳)

۳- مولاتا شیلی نعمانی سفرنامه روم و مصرو شام موتاب پرلین دولی. ۱۹۲۷ - (س ۲)

ا این (س ۱۲) د اینا (س ۱۲) ۱ - اینا (س ۱۲۰) ۱ - اینا (س ۱۱۱) ۸ - اینا (س ۱۱۱)

HOD, Dept of Urdu, Arts & Commerce College, Jalgaon, Maharashtra PESHRAFT MONTHLA UDITURE PORTAL Roger No. 01.(5)-1773478/2021-23
October 2022, Vol. 30, Issue 03
Publishing 23 & Portal 25-26 of Advance Month
Total Pages: 60 (With Cover)
Posted of Lanks Rosel HPD: Non-Total
RN1 Ng. 57245/1993

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ISSN-2321-1601
UGC CARE LISTED MONTHLY JOURNAL





يروفيسرخواج محمدا كرام الدين

قروری۲۰۲۳ FEBRUARY 2023

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دانش اله آبادي

ع وفيرة لوها آرام الدين ما عاد المعالم المالال اوب اطفال كي افاويت والايت こうはってはないないのののというという J15210E Share F اعريق تنيه والمعاجد このからいからいからいん Ropel 此类正山北美建山 والمنه أواد 1080920 かん JMANE 4/15 checopy on 12/21 44.49 الرسام السارى كى فاكرهارى 150% المناعق الكاملات Santa Santa まることはりからん

المدن و كالما ما كالرواد الما يكام الما ما كالما ما كالما ك

اسبق اردوا فردن ۱۲۰۲۲ باد ۱۹۰۸ باد ۱۳۰۲ د ۱۳۰۸ د ۱۳۰۲ د ۱۳۰۸ د ۱۳

UGC CARE LISTED JOURNAL ISSN-2321-1801

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كلام إقبال مين رئب وطن واكثرا فاق الجم شيخ

صورا كرميك المن كريروايان كاب-آب جي وقت مديد جرت فرماري في آرشاد فرماياتها مثلة لوكيما أنها شرياور الله ورود اور اور الرود عدار عرى أم يك يبال عدد الا تروي الم تير عنواكيل اور سكونت القيار ف كريما يحب الوطني في بيد عالى والظر ركاكر اگر ارود شامری کی ورق کردائی کی جائے تو یہ چاک ہے کدایتدا می سے اردو تا وى كے بينے يى حب الولنى كاستدر مولان رہا ہے۔ ايمر خروف أسين ملك كم يرتد يريد ورخت وتحرف ورياء بما أن ومم ورواح ويلول اورتبوارول تك سائق البت كالظباركيا ب- مكل روايت وكن شي عقل دو كي اور تلي قفل شاہ سیت اکتوشعراء میں دکھائی وقت ہے۔ قطب شائ اور عاول شائل عبد کے مصور میں اور عالی مید کے مصور میں اور میں اس بيال مجي وطن كي محيت سے مرشار تقبيل فتي بين دليكن أرود شاعري عن حب الوطنى كاب درين إب الطاف حيين عالى كراف عظر آناب، جب عالى في اردو شراح كى وكالت كى ماكى جيسا با كمال اسلاق افكار كا مال شامرائ كام ين جذب العلى كامراحت ال يواع شي كرتاب المادي المارك المعادي はらいげときとれば مبركرونا عقوت لثوتما ب لويمالي ع تيري آب دووا

لوں نہ برگز اگر بہت ہے ا خت الوقتی بی اور انسان کا فطری جذہ ہے۔ بہر حتاس انسان کو اپنے ذکن سے محبت ہوئی ہے۔ انسان جہاں پیدا ہوتا ہے، جہاں اس کی پر دوش ہوئی ہے۔ وہ جگہ اس کے جذہات وصوب اس کا اور این مرکز ہوئی ہے۔ ہے۔ الوقتی کے تعلق ہے الاحد نہ ہو کہا کہ خیال ہے ہے کہ جو تھی ہے وطن اور قوم ہے حیت میں ارسکا دو کی ہے جب میں کر ملک داے میں وقیر اور مدل وقواد ان کا شعور کی ماسل میں مرسکا۔

مانی ہے جو شمراہ حال ہوئے ان میں شام مرتی ملا مدا قبال کا ان میں شام مرتی ملا مدا قبال کا انتہا ہے اس مانی کا انتہا ہے اس میں میں انتہا ہے اس میں انتہا ہے اس میں انتہا ہے اس میں انتہا ہے اس میں انتہا ہے انتہا

القراء وي يراون المعال ك

الرى اك منع فاك كريد

مالاگداندان کی شام ی کا میادی کا در با ب کان حال کی اسلائی افرانظر

الله به جوان کی شام ی کا میادی کا در با ب کان حال کی طرح اقبال کے

یبال کی مذہبی دواداری کی جو در حمایت باز قو می جنہ کے اس اتھ جنہ

مبالومی کی جانبا کا در مالظرة تا ہے۔ جول مولوی جو کی ماقی کی شام ی

مان خاص خایت کی مواد ما حال کی طرح اقبال نے کیا اور گرکی قوت اور بہت کی

ملک کو دیکا نے اور دشمانی کا کا م الیار ہا اقبال نے کیا اور افران کی قت اور بہت کی

مرح نے اس کے کا ام اور طرف بیان میں دور اور بوش بیدا کرویا۔ اقبال کو اپنے کی شام ی

مرح نے اس کے کا مواد کی ہے وہ ان بھی اقبال نے اپنی شام ی

کے ابتدائی اور میں جذبہ حب الوق بی سے اقبال نے اپنی جی سے میں ۔ یہ تعلیمی جی ۔ یہ تعلیمی کام یہ اور کے دھر اقبال میں بال کے اپنی قام یک کی وہ مالی کے دیا تھ قسیل یا گھی وہ ال کے اپنی کو رک کے اس تھ تعلیمی کام وہ مالی کے دیا تھ قسیل کے دور کے دیا تھ تو دی کام کی دور کی دیا تھ قسیل کی دور کی دیا تھ قسیل کے دور کے دیا تھ تو دی کام کی دور کی دیا تھ قسیل کے دور کے دیا تھ تو دیا کہ دور کی دی دی کام کی دور کیا ہو کی دور کے دیا تھ قسیل کے دور کے دیا تھ تو دیا کہ دور کی دیا تھ قسیل کی دور کی دیا تھ تو دیا کے دیا تھ قسیل کی دور کیا تھ کی دور کیا کہ دیا تھ تو دیا کے دیا تھ تو دیا کے دیا تھ کھ دور کی دیا کہ دور کیا کہ دیا تھ کی دور کیا تھ کی دور ک

ا ہے اورائے اسٹیل کو در مقد وستان جو متاہے تری میشان کو جنگ کرا تہاں تھے اس میڈر دیوائٹک اور سامدوزی کے مشال قوجواں ہے کر دیئے شام وجر کے درمیاں کے مالور فوائٹلم طور میشائے لیے و توقعی ہے مرایات تھے جوائے لیے ہ

ا قبال نے قوم کے فیالوں کی واقع ترجہ کرتے وقت می ان کے دلوں عمل اپنے والن سے مجت کے جذب کو اجا کر کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے۔ اپنی لقم ہے کی وعاش اقبال اپنے والن مند مثان کو پھوٹوں جیسا تھر اعوا اور شاداب و بکتا جا ہے جیں۔

スペーシャンとなっとかいといか。 そっれのかしといっていること

ا قبال کا ایمان واقان با که ملک کار قدای وقت مکن به جب ان سیم موش با تقریق فرب وطت اتحاد واقعات سد می رسم وجب و واست هم واقعال کو آبل می الوست و جگوستان و کلیت بین قران کی آنگیس مرد بیاتی میں و وواست ایم وفتوں کو مجماست میں کدائن وامان اور ترقی اگر میا جد بوقو آنہی اختاف کو در کردا ہوگا۔

قرادات جرافقارہ آب بھور ماں گھاؤ کے جرت فیزے جراف ادس فراق میں وطن کافر کر کا وان معید تا آنے والی ہے قرق کا دیاں کے معود سے اس آنا کو ل میں شرکو کے قرمت جالا گیا ہے بھو ومثال والو تمیاری واستال تک کی شامو کی واستانوں میں

(معرودود) م اقبال النف خارب عن الفادادي الحت كال فيدووي دوس كفيس كامترام كرت بوت فاجي اختادات كوبول كردي عليم بهوستان كي قير و تحليل كا قواب و كورب هر خد خاجي معافرت بعيا ف

مير اوطن والي ب ميراوهن والي ب ي كراك والان اور مك كي ترقي بإسية والا ماكن منافرت عدورونا ولن كا محبت مرشاد اقبال كا شارا 一年日山北北北北北北京山北京山北北京山北北京 مناز كرتى ب، أن كى شاعرى انسانية اورغن ال دى ي سروف شاموعى روار جعرى اقال داور 440 Lister of ection 6 倒是 مذب كا يرك وعلوس بتروك يو المان 上り見からというでしま PTUN "اقبال کے یہاں خب الوقني الفان کا 2 Stuck عامرى على سامران وهني كالي شطرواني كالمود ←はからうたんは火から ووافحال الالم يس ماراتول ك مراولتي كارمام بكراتين ماك بدوستان كي آزادي كاجذب خوان بياري طرح ألاسك Ele والى كابر درود يه تظرا تي _ المركم كاجذ وظائر ادون بال على ولني شامرى كى بحريد مثال ب- المرائيا شالات تعلق عديد وأمر سليم حتى للحة -6-10 جبال يتك وطن كى محبت كالعلق ب الآليار BRE 1215 ب سے برد اخراج تحمین اب کا وہ لا زوال اور لا قان قار " فاعرى كالتبار _ يقم اقبال كردوروفن يرى كالبرين ة تن استو نے اپ وطن کی مجت کے نشخ بھی مرشارہ و کر کھا۔ جہا الود ي كوكدان كالغاز وإن بهت مور اور وقل ب- شاعر في وطن كى gu أراباك 10 يوغل الوطني كي خوشيو عصر ب-عقت کانتی دلوں ہوقاء کرنے کے لیے اپنی تمام شام درقو توں کو مرف کردیا ب- اکثر انقد من اقبال کا بدخیال ہے کہ اندو مسلم اتفاد پر بیاد دویش بہترین کھم سارے جال ساجھابندوستال مارا بم للبليل بين اس كي يكستان عارا واحتال 250 اقبال وجس المرة اين فرب عديناه مقيدت في اى طرح يونان ومعروره ماسبيس مح جال 1112 ووركر خاب كالجى احرام كرت في ما قال في جهال خدمي اسلام كي فليم いいいけらいはしいと 22 الرتبة شخفيات كاشان على تغيير كتري وإلى البول في وتكر خداب ك لم بسيس عما تا آيس على وركمة ه ي عيران كا تريف و ميف يل مح النيس لكيس بيري رام كا تويف و 15/20 بندى بن جم وطن بين مندوستال عادا 312 ومن على في في الم ول الوال ال الم الم الم كالعاد لاط The S ندكوره بالانقمول كاشعادال إت يكورة :08 ايك يني وطن دوست ادر تلف محت وطن تقدان فأعمرا はんしているといれていたのとかしといく からいいいのから 382 ك داول بين حُبُ الوطني كاحِذب بيداركر في من الحمالة بقامتها كوارفادى فالمجاحت بن مروقا 200 والدماد 的社会工作学的人 المسائل 34 الدهرة الدي كالريف والميف عمدا قبل في الكاسان ا يحب وطن - الطاف تحسين مال - صد عن بك الاعتمال الم الأميلة ٢ يكم عال (يا عكب ورا) _ علامه ا قبال - ي المام لا يدام الم الحي المعداة بيدي خاب ニーノラリを上上がんしんら (riv),1925 25.24 12 1000 ٣ يم تصرير ورود (ما مك ورا) عنام البال - تأثار الما ■ 大小子子 とりといいないととくしまして عاب عادك آبادين أوران عن آئي عن احدود القال في ملك كي ترقى كا 54 - يريدا و (ص ميرا) المريد عن الداريا مك وروا) علا مدا قبال في الامرا الدارا 101 20 10150 · 三年のではいいいはいいいのでは、 (AAU),1964 8,50 あっていからいはんとってくしゃしていたがらしまとい ٥- قرية با مكب دوا- يره فيمر يوسف سليم چتى . احتاديك topt. W. FLAL SSECTION OF THE (nr J),1991 1000 はのできれたいして上が ٢- اتبال شاي على مرداد جعفري - يكتبه اعلى تعليم 18日代といれたからいたしまと 15% きんうのが こしていいいいけんりん 25 مدرده ورأدوه فارى وإسلاميات ارتى كالرك الإسائن كالحرب الديدة وو كى عكا سبق اردو ، فرور ۱۲۰۲۳ بلد : ۸۳/۲ مارد ۲۲۰ م 神经

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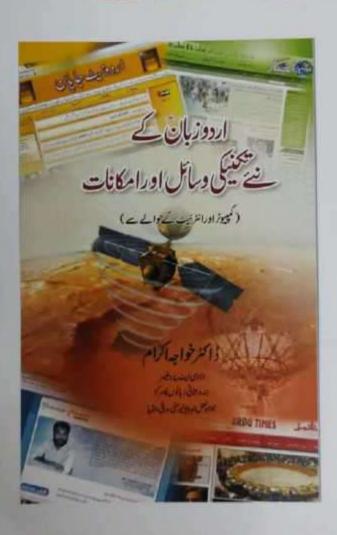
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Urdu Monthly

ISSN-2321-1601

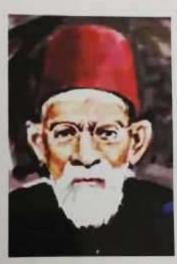
SABAQEURDU

VOLUME: 8, ISSUE: 2 FEBRUARY 2023 Infront of Police Chowki Gopiganj-221303.Bhadohi sabaqeurdu@gmail.com M.:9919142411,9696486386 WhatsApp: 9696486386 Price per copy: 200/-



ISSN-2321-1601
UGC CARE LISTED MONTHLY JOURNAL





ہم آہ بھی کرتے ہیں تو ہو جاتے ہیں بدنام وہ قبل بھی کرتے ہیں تو چرچانہیں ہوتا(ا کبر)

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حیف ایـ

كى يى قرىد دورى يون دون دون دون دون كالكساب كى يون مواسطى منوا كى موف الله عددى عن كالعدال ين يون الدون

ڈاکٹردائش اله آبادی

اسرار الحق مجاز : نيا زاويه، نظر واكثر زيب النساء سعيد ناكثر عرشيه جبين میں حیدر آبادی خواتین کا حصه داكثر جهانكبر احمد خان غزل كى عظمت و آبرو كالعم ستون جوش مليع آبادى ذاكتر تاصره سلطانه افسانوی ادب کے منفرد نقاد پروفیسر اسلم آزاد ذاكثر راحيله بروين اتر پردیش کی چند امم خواتین انسانه نگار عبد الرب اترا کهند میں اردو احوال و آثار محمد عثيق احمد بعقوب ياوركي ناولوں كا اسلوبياتي جائزه ذاكثر آفاق انجم شيخ آردو زبان میں روزگار کے مسائل اور حل داكثر سيدحسين زيدى اردو کے چند اھم غیر مسلم خود نوشت تگار عبد الوزاق راحت اندوری کی شاعری میں حب الوطنی کے عناصر فياض احمد هندوستان میں صوفی تحریك كا آغاز اور صوفیا، كرام كے كارتاب روحينه ملخص شاهجهان نامه مصد طاهر آشنا معروف به عنايت خان محمد رضا اظهري میر کی نفسیات ان کے اشعار کے موضوعات کے آئیته میں مين زهرا امير خسرو كي شاعري كي چند خصوصيات محمد سعود عالم پیغام آفاتی بحیثیت انسانه نگار جاويدعلي تاهيده شفيع شام كى منذير سے " ايك اهم خود نوشت كفيل احمد اردو افسانون كا موضوعاتي مطالعه: ايك مختصر جائزه تتوير احمد مير ديباجون مين سانس ليتا يوسفي راجندر سنگه بیدی اور افسانه " غلامی " کا نفسیاتی جائزه

أرد و زبان میں روزگار کے مسائل اور حل

دُاكِثر آقاق انجم شيخ

می قوم کی بقا ور مطمت اس کی تہذیب و مقافت کی بقا ہوا است ور آئے ہے۔ ویا کی زعد واور فیرت مندقو جمل اسٹے تہذیبی ور آئے ہے جہت کرتی جمہ اور اس کے تحفظ کے لیے جمہ وقت تیار دہتی ہیں برقوم کی ایک منتقل شاخت بوتی ہے، جو اسے دومری اقوام ہے ممتاز کرتی ہے، چھے زبان ۔ زبان کی جمی تہذیب کا جش قیت مرمایہ بوقی ہے۔ زبان کے افخے کی تہذیب کی بقا کا تصور مکن فیس ۔ زبان کی اجمیت واقاد یت کے منتقل سے مرزاطیل احمد یک یول تجریہ کرتے ہیں۔

اردو تحض آید زبان تیس ہے بلد ملک کی گڑگا جمی تہذیب کی معلام سے۔ اردو کی اطافت اور مضائ کا ہر خاص و عام قائل ہے۔ اس کی فرخ میں مارح ہو یا ہائی میں مارح ہو یا ہائی میں آئی ہے۔ اس کی تقریمی اردو تو ایک تقریمی مباحثہ ہو یا ہائی تقریمی یا بحث تاثیر کرنا ہوتو اس فرج کی ایک تقریمی کی مقافر کرنا ہوتو اس فرج کی ایک فرح ایک ایک فرح ایک ایک ایک تاثیر کرنا ہوتو اس فرج کرنا ہوتو کی سے کہتے کے لئے آیک فرج کرنا ہوتو کرنا

المسال ياباته وبدي الدوكاذ كروت عدل ول كورا في المدارة المدارة

یں میکو قراردادی منظور ہوتی ہیں اور یک وصف کے جاتے ہیں، جلن کل اقدام کالوئیں موتے قال وسل کاس شناد پال احدمرور نے مکھاس طریق شرب کاری کی ہے۔۔۔۔

"ارود كے سليد عن آزادى كے بعد عليم كے بدا كرده ساكى وج اضاف فيل والے ، بداكي الاقلى در وجھات جاددكى حم كى ليپ بات سے اس حقيقت كوكون رنگ فيل والم على الكي دوسرى حقيقت يہ جى ہے كہ جي جي وقت گذرتا جاردوكى توكى حقيقت كا احتراف برحتا كيا ہے اور اس كے ماجھ انساف كا جذب مى الجروبا ہے اور انساف كى كوشش جى ہے كور مى كے معالى على الجروبا ہے اور انساف كى

اردوما فی شرایک متبول زبان ہادر برمغیرے کروڑ وں او کول کی بادری زبان بھی ہے۔ چوکھ اردو برلنے دانوں کی ایک بدی تعداد سلمانوں کی ہے اس لیے بچوختوشہانہ ذبات دیکھے دالے فرقہ پرستوں نے اردو کو مسلمانوں کی زبان قرار دے دیا ادرائی مربیشانہ ذبات بھی کرتے ہوئے ارباب اقتدار نے اردو کے ساتھ ناانسانی برتی بھی شام

ائی اددو و مبت کی زبان حمی بیارے اب بیات نے اے جود دیا دیب سے

اردہ ہیں وسنان کی آیک اہم اور وقع زبان ہے۔ اس کے اویاہ شعراء اور محق زبان ہے۔ اس کے اویاہ شعراء اور محق فول اور کیا ہے۔ استات ہے اویاہ باد کائر جوش اور انتقاب آخری میں اہم رول اور کیا ہے۔ استاد سات استان کے اور اور انتقاب آخری افرہ او یا اسان ہے جہاں ہے استان کی دمارا جیاحت اولان کے جذب ہے سرشار قوی گیے میں اور اور ان کے سب اروز بان کی وین ہے۔ اس کے پہلے جام شہادت فوق کیا وواروا اخبار کے در مولوی تھے باقر تھے۔ اس کے باوجودارود کے ساتھ اس اس استان اس استان اس استان کی تا انسان کی جدمی واروا

جہاں تک اوروزیان شن روزگار کے سائل کا تعلق ہے، اس کی گل وجو بات جی ۔ ایک بیدی بعد آدیہ ہے کہ اوروزیان کے ساتھ سب سے بیدی سیاست یہ تحل کی کر تعلیم بھر کے بعد جب پڑوی ملک نے اوروزیان کو سرکاری نہاں تر بات کا سے اس مرکاری زبان تر اوروزیا کیا کہ یا ہے کوئی برائی زبان بعد ابتدائی وجائزی تھیم سے اورو طرح محرم کردیا گیا کہ یا ہے کوئی برائی تا بات بات ابتدائی وجائزی کے اس موقت دبان کی جزیراس طرح کا ہے دی تھی کا اوروزیان میں تعلیم کا کوئی ادارہ آت اس موقت میں ایس کے ادروزیان کو درجے تیم بھاستے۔ اوروزیان میں تعلیم کے معقول و رائع میسر مدیو نے یا محدود ہو لے کی جدے تھو کیش محدم ہو بھا ہے۔ اردوقی ہے۔ جنواب تی تقدیم انتظام کیا میں اوروزیان میں معدم ہو بھا ہے۔ اردوقیم کا روزگار دیتا ہے، اردو لکھنے پڑھنے سے فوکری ٹیس کمتی بھر اس طرن کا کہ کسی عذر انگ ہے کم ٹیس ۔ روزگار کا ایک اصول ہے کہ انگر روزگار کے مواقع پیدا ہوں گے ا'اور اردوکی ما گھے فواردوی کے اسال کے جس ۔ اردو کے مسائل پر تیمر وکرتے ہوئے مائی وزیر انجم انتہا

دورجديد على فيلى ورفن في مختلى المتبار كافي رَفَّ إلى كزشة تمن وباليول على في وين نيث ووك يدى تزى عدمت في ب- أورور في سے فروع و عال على وال كي عظوم مرك الله وينوكا يك لامناى جال ملك ويرون ملك كشرش اور قص في على اللها ب- نى دى چينول كرور يع اردوفرس، اوني وهيكا اكر عاداب からとのとりなっとといりましたのである بات يدب كدان ميميلول عن كل ميستو يداى دى ادوه غود 18، الدارة ادده، زي ملام وغيره ين جومرف اددوزبان عي اليد قام يدارا كرت إلى- غابر ب على وين الاسترى عن بدؤكت بدركاط المنا رائنك، دُائِلاك رائنگ، الكِنْك اور تعدّر فِيكْ جِي فعير بات عُرادٍ والول ك في دور كاركانات روث وسية إلى-الرخوا كالداء باعتق فاداد معدمتان على الشدنياتون على ينخ وال المول كالفادة こうしかなりょくりとというないというないとうとうというと بن رق إلى الكن ورحيف الناظمول كريمية وكالحدوق وفي الريا ے قصد اردوزیان علی میں ہوتے ہیں۔ ان کے لکنے والوں می اکر سے اللہ ك صواداد اد ياد كى بيدا كالقوار بيد كما واستاك بي المراو مرا على الم ارده والول ك ليدوز كار كامواقع موجود إلى علاوه التي اعزيد سائف اور آن او آن میڈیا میے شیول عل می اردد دانوں کے اے دہ ایک الكانت كالمدوق او ي والمرافق على والمرفوب الرام ود إلى كارة عبان اردد سكسلي يو الميداقواب-موموف تلح إلى ----

تو تی معیاری دری اوراد اوی اتب کی فراجی سے باختائی اور تاقی ظام الدیر سے میں موام الناس کا رفان اگریزی ذرید تعلیم کی طرف بز مند دگا عِالَمَةِ وَاللَّهِ عِلَا فَي وَالْحُ مِنْ يَكُوال المُورِ وَاللَّهِ عِلَى اللَّهِ عِلَى اللَّهِ عِلى اللَّهِ في عد المريدي كاربيع ما حل كا جائد الا تشام يدم ل المي عالم على عالم الما روز كالسكا على المراج والم ورك فات بالمال عروان مك عن مى دورى على مواقع بده بات ين دروك ساته فير متعان دوسياكي بالمومة كرمودت حال شعير لليم كرما تعراقه ما تعدي شعيد مات ش مى كم ويش إيك ميسى بيد ملك كي وزارت اطلاعات وتشريات أيك عرصے اردوزیان می کیانی امکالے اور کیتوں سے مزین فلموں کو اردو کے عبائ بعدى كالوقفية وفي آل براب بسرك بالتي قلمون كوتقر سأاك صدى كا عرصه بيت يكاب اورجس طرح بيشر بورو فلمول يش ذباك وبياك، مكالمول كا ادا يكل اليول عير ورفقر وهنا بهاى طرح بيشر بوردك ذمداران کو یا محاد بکتام ایک کفول کوزبانوں کے انتیارے جوش کلیٹ دیے باتے یں دوھم کی زبان سے ہوری طرح مطابقت رکتے ہوں۔ اللم میٹر پورڈ = يول و كى قاش علميال مرزومونى بير الين يخر يوروكى زياد فى كالك بدى معلية عال فرامراة جان اك عديدكم والموى وموا كالمام المراة جان اك عديد والموا كاكبان ينى الدوال فم ب خى عن ولى كاكاتديب مكالحديد وفيره تزياب والدوعي في ين حق الله ويحد كال الم كولوليت بدى كالمار قلول على أردوكي عالب وار يرتبره كرت بوع فل على كلية

خراده بال دونول دونول المجر جات كا مرسرى جائزه لي سال بات كا مرسرى بائزه لي سال بات كا مرسوى بائزه لي التراك من الترك المرسوع الترك من الترك من الترك من الترك من الترك من الترك ال

اردو کے چنداھم غیر مسلم خود نوشت نگار

ڈاکٹر سید حسین زیدی

ادب بنی من مرادیب یا کی فتکار کو فدیب کی عیک نگا کرد میخته کا اده یه د صرف معیب اور نا قابل آول ب بلکه آواب ادب وقوی کے قلاف مجل به لیکن مجملی و تقیدی فقط و نظر ہے کی مخصوص علاقے متعاصف یا کردہ کی اولی وشعری فد بات واکت یا ایک تجویہ قصین قدر کے قبل بنی سے کام موسکا ہے۔ بیک اتفا واکٹر ایات تجربیکا جا از ہے۔

اردوزبان کے آغاز اس کے روائع فروغ میں غیر مسلموں کی حصات بھک خاہر ہیں۔ اس کے لیے حوالے اور ثبوت ویش کرنے کی تفقی ضرورت فیس۔ دیکرامناف شعروادب کی طرح خودؤشت نگاری میں بھی غیر مسلم او پیال کی وقع خدمات ہیں۔

اظهارزات کی خوابش بروی هیات شدی بوتی ہے۔ برانسان چاہتا ہے کراس کے بم جش اس کے خیالات وحالات سے داخف بول۔

جب کُولُ فَض ا فِي زَعْلَى كَى با تَى دورول عيان كتا باق ات آب فِي كَة بِي اور جب بر طالت قريق على عن بيش كي جائ بيل قر احة وفرف ما في عمر AutoBio-graphy كيابالاب

آپ جي الگاري الم خود فوشت ادب كي ايك منت بي يفود فوشت مواغ حيات ايك طرح سے في تو يوبول بيدان شي معنف كي تخفيت مردار، نفسيات ، الكار أنظر يات كريها و بيلوسان اور مهد و ما هول جي جاوه كر ربتا ہے اى ليے اس كى افوادي واد لي البيت كرما تحد مراقعه ساتى ، عار تي و معاشر في البيت وافاديت مى وول ہے۔ معاشر في البيت وافاديت مى وول ہے۔

" بی توقی کی بات ہے کہ ماری الدونہ بال آگی اس الی دو بیگل ہے
کہ دو جد یہ الیکت الوقی ہے ہم آ بیگ ہو سکت اس نے قود کو گئی کی بیونر کی الہان ما
لیا ہے اس آ پ کو اعزامیت اور کی بیونر کے استعمال کے لیے کی اور نہان کے
ہمارے کی شرورت گئی ہے۔ آپ اسپنے چورے کی بیونر کو ادود عمل شکل کر سکتے
ہیں۔ ای شکل میڈ فیکٹ ویراؤز تک سب ادوونہ بال می کر سکتے ہیں اور یو فی کوؤ کی
ار ادادہ میں تام ایک ہی سرح الیک کی محمد میں الیکن عمل کو اس کا درود
عربی الیکن کر کے الیکن عمل الیکن الیکن عمل میں کہ الیکن عمل میں کہ ادادہ

یرمفر کے مختصہ طاقوں سے شائع ہوئے والے اخبارات کی باقت وہ وہ الے اخبارات کی باقت وہ وہ الے اخبارات کی باقت وہ وہ سائنس ہیں، جن باق نوز بھی اور ویس الم بھڑ آل رہے ہیں اور ویس الم بھڑ آل رہے ہیں اور اللہ اللہ بھڑ آر دیے ہی کے در لیے اس پر بائٹر نا کر جی کہائی کا ایک بہتر آر دیے ہے۔ ای طرح اردو بائٹر نا کر بھی کائی کی جاسکتی ہیں مان ویڈ ہوز کو بیضے اللہ کیا اور سیسکر ایس کرنے والوں کی تعدادا کر حدید تعداد سے بائد حیال ہے ہو گوگل خالور وی ٹھر ہی کرنے والوں کی تعدادا کر حدید تعداد سے بائد حیال ہے ہو گوگل خالور وی ٹھر ایس کرنے والوں کی تعداد الرحد والے سے بائد والے اور میں اس میان اردوالوں سوسکر میں ہیں۔ طاوو ہی ہیں جہاں اردوالوں کے لیاد والوں کی تعدادا دورالوں ہیں جہاں اردوالوں کے لیاد دورالوں کی جات ہیں جہاں اردوالوں کے لیاد دورالوں کے لیاد دورالوں کی توں۔

فرض بركراردولو في كلفت اوريز صفر دالول عن اكراردوزيان كل الميت و قابليت ب اور اكروه جديد تينالوري سفر دالول عن الكروه ودور كل كافتون كو يورا كرف كل صلاحيت ركعة بين، توان كر فيراردوزيان عن مدناك كريس من مواقع دستياب بين -

حاقی: از آدد کا الیہ - مرزاظیل احریک - هو نسانیات فل کڑھ مسلم بی نیزی بلی گڑھ - سے بیاء - (ص) اکاری روز

ا الدوري - الماهمود - الميكش بك إلى الحائد - الميكش بك إلى الحائد - (مود)

ع. بند حانی همین اوراً دو (مرف داکر دام مقم) می بطل - فد برند بندر دی و اسام - اسام - (منام)

م اردد اوراس ك سائل - اعد كمار كرال - جامعه طيد اسلاميه وفي -١٩٠٥ - (١٣٠٦)

د_ أروزبان ك عظي وسائل اورامكانات _ واكثر فواجدا كرام الذي _ كتير جامع ليزل في _ عادم و _ (مر٢٣٠١)

وْاكْرْآ قَالَ الْجُمْ فَيْقِ صدر شعبد اردور، آرش ، كامرس ايند سائنس كافي جلكا وَس

Regd, with the RNI No. Urdu Monthly UPURD/2016/674444

Postal Regd.NO. Vsi(VI)-447

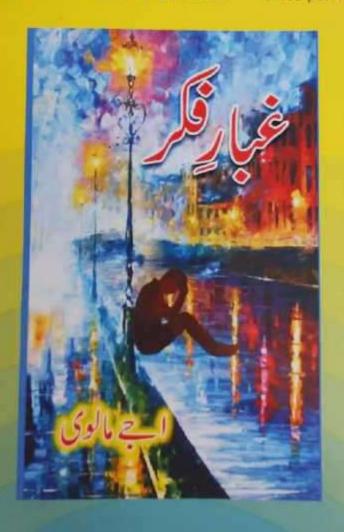
2019-2021

VOLUME: 7, ISSUE: 7 Infront of Police Chowki

July 2022

Gopiganj-221303,Bhadohi sabaqeurdu@gmail.com

M 9919142411 9696486386 Whatsapp 9919142411 Price per copy: 200/-



sabaqeurdu.com
ISSN-2321-1601
UGC CARE LISTED MONTHLY JOURNAL



1-17.5



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بقاردو

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50001-1016-171/2000-1716-171 1000-1716-1716

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داكثردائش اله آبادي

والتالياق proper se مدالة حين كناول أواس تعليل كالهذي مطالعه Topis مؤكا الماد يا الون الك تجريد EAUTION ! رع بعرى افسان كارى كادوار 500001 ينام أن ل عدول كامعاش في مطالعة のうりはなどなるにはくいると Constitution of ومن ميدالتارك ول الديداك تتعدي ما الك مغيرق لاك اوب وأشمدى كالتهد アイルチッとところれたいたか 3/2/4 مرف ما لم إلى الماركات الماركات الماركات 200 الإلااملا قات كافتروائه 37.8/0 - 11日後をからしかとう WAR テレタンノイラングレルショ اليوندمدى عن الدوارانيات اورمرز الليل احسيك

اسبق اردواءاكتو

الكالباهاء

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UGC CARE LISTED, ISSN-2321-1601

نسيق اردواد اكتوبر ۲۰۲۲ جلد نك الله ١٠٠١ ١٩/١٠

یریم چندگی افسانه نگاری کے أدوار

وْاكْتُرْآفاق الْجِمْ شَحْ

لبائے کی جزیوں نے قرصے اور قرافت کا حل فتح کرویا تو انسان کے باک فول والمنافر ل والحيام إلى المنافرية عند كم المنافرة المام المراسق كل والمنافرة كيتنون كاخرور يرقعن مولى ين ووالقرك الدار كالعرب الاريخفرك في المدارك أوا شما افسانهی بول کا طرح مغرب ی کا وین سیسعفرب یس بیشادت بستود کهاا تی اور سرق على السائد والمنزع إدت ويلوى أدود السائد كى دوايت يردونى والع وعديان القباد شيال أرماسة جي

المعكى مدائ المركي اللي يوفون في حس كما مع القراف الدي المد ك "له كان در المعمل من كان المعمل الم

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الغرائقان ديان كالقفي بالحس يكمى قضر كيافى ماجري مركز فست موستة بين رانسان أخذى طوع تقع كمنفول كاللداده واست كما في مثما أوسنانا الراكالينديده فطل را بدافسان كي بيادي وفراكي كلفن طي اوللف وانساط بدر موسد في يحول しいましいいとははいいからなっちゃんからましいというから الفاندواس افساد بيدوال كالمايت عي بهانا او تكان أو كرناب."

السازيدياستى تدمين ودكى يدادرب معرمانرش الساخك مروت وي المناقل على المراوي "د الرحق كالمان كالمان كالمان كالمان كالمراق والمراق كالمراق كالمراق كالمراق المراق ال مظارك عطوان والول عالق الدور و سكدس الخفرول في والعلى كالمرودة أعد المساندات من كرايتال دو يما كان تثب وفراز - كزوا علف مراهل يروا في وي وي الدوان والدون كالتي في يون كالالله في الروان والدون المال المراد ا

المانية والمعتركة المانية المتعلق عما المعين والمراسة كالمائدة كالمائدة اع كرووش كمات كرك = كالله كالماء كالمتارك كالكروك والماسك الاستراك والمام المراجع المراج عراكم والماس كوالم والمراكم المعالية الماس كما الماس كما والماس كما والمراكم والمركم والمركم والمركم والمركم والمركم وال のかはははなないるとかんないれんといれるとしまるのととした ایمن على وال دیا۔ کررے وقت کے ساتھ ساتھ الساند دعائی مواکن الدی اشتماری متدع دايام كاجل متون عبد معك أودوكم الدار والمان حقد معرف الداسلوب كاجتديت كالمياوال إصداح المساكمة القرآة عسالمان Sittle Lever Mike I Enter Willer والتاق المناس عرام يدورون كوراك سيد المدوس المعامل الم and file to the the forther to

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كالبياد المداد للبركرة بويدان تعلق عطائل والدالم تعلق البد 上のは、上ははできたというというというからなんが と 一上はをごとはいるとといるとなっかっからいからいあして Timbe of about afe Site wither ووى كيافي الارسالان كالمراور عاد كالمراور الماري كالمناسلة

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ا بيدا الراف على المستحدة والمستحدة والمائة المحتالة المستحدة والمستحدة وال

ورعافناه كالمالان عراج والك المراول المعراف المالك على المالك الما آلال كوال في المال والمعديد عيد الريد المالي المالي المالي المالي المالي والمالي المالي والمالي المالي المالي خويل يداوي من وعده معلى الدرانية الدان الاستركان المناس かというとうけんうのうしんというだけん المراس ال السال معد المراجع المراجع المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة المراجعة وسيسة فرلد كعفول يجوان كي اشاعت ان كامت كالعاط بالمعالية الرادعاء الوبكام وفاع فدرا بدان كاعاديان كالألماديان بالما والمال كالمراجعة والمال الموال المال المراجعة المال ال はこれかられているかんだがいいんとうできるの افرانكا والعراق كما ترافيان عقد علق بعدا كالتباعث ははよけっかられていたからのでをしれるようではんか كفيات والمالى فغرت كالمكاس المائت معام كالمراكات who willing do on the new when West of she made it - will sof かんというでものできていかからしいはころはい المالي المال كالمال كالموال المالي المالي المالي المالي المالي المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية مهيت عالى المازيم عمل ماكن عدد عدالمان المراجة MATTER LIEL WAZING - WORLDWARD المدال المالف كالموافق م المعالية ومتعلى والمتعالية والمالفة

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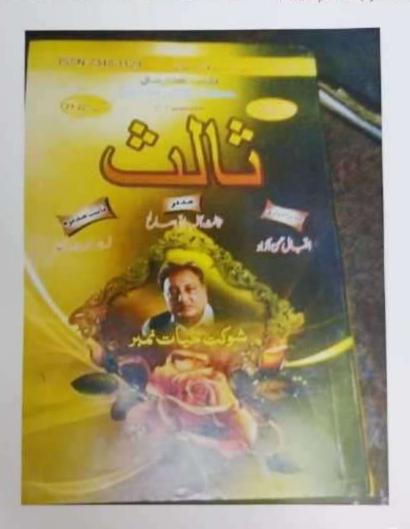
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VOLUME: 7, ISSUE: 10

OCTOBER 2022

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آفاق انحب شيخ (جلگاؤں)

كوژچاند پورى:ايك_ېشت پېلواد يـب

" کوڑ چاند پوری کی زود نوری بہت کم لکھنے والوں کے صبے میں آئی۔ ہمد جہت فذکار تھے۔ اُن کے انسانوں کا پہلے جموعہ والوں کے صبے میں آئی۔ ہمد جہت فذکار تھے۔ اُن کے انسانوں کا پہلے جموعہ وارشائع ہوئے۔ اُروو کھشن کے سرائے میں اُنہوں نے ستر وہ دانوں ہے وقع اضافہ کیا۔ پچوں کے لیے کہانیوں کی پچیس کنا میں کھیں۔ عربی موان طب وانشا ہے و باپورتا وہ طنو و مزارا وہ تھید و تھیتن ، رسالہ مواد کی اوارت ، نہ جائے تھی محمات میں اُن کے اشہب تھی نے اپنی جوالا نیاں کی ایس۔ لیکن اُن کی اتنی وسیع قلی واو لی خدمات کا امتراف جاری تھید نے آئی جوالا نیاں کی ایس۔ لیکن اُن کی اتنی وسیع قلی واو لی خدمات کا امتراف جاری تھید نے آئی جوالا نیاں کی جیسا کہ کور چاند بوری کا تھی تھا۔ " ا

کی شخصیت کی شخصیت کی تفکیل میں جو عناصر کارفر ما ہوتے ہیں اُن میں خاتدان بقیلیم اور ماحول کو المان حیثیت ماصل ہوتی ہے۔ ہرانسان کی اخلاقی علمی وسعاشرتی صورت کا قالب نسل وخاتدان کی مٹی سے جائے ۔ اُس کے عادات و کسائل، چال و حال اور طور طریق کی تفکیل میں خاتدان کا باتھ واضح طور پر نظر آتا ہے۔ خاتدان کی رواتی از کرگی کے اگر است اُس کے قیر میں اور جی منافر اور کی میں خاتدان کی رواتی کر گئی گئی کو لی دو علم وادب وظم طب سے منسوب تفاد اُن کے والد تھیم سید منی منظر چاتہ اُن کے والد تھیم سید منی منظر چاتہ اور کا اور دو اور اُن کے دور کے قابل اطبا میں شار کیے جاتے تھے۔ والد اور دواوا طبابت کے معاد و شعر وادب کا بھی و وق رکھتے ہے۔ اُن کھی وادب کا بھی اُن کے معداق طبابت کے مناو دو میں کا میں کی آ نے گاہ کے معداق

سای ادو

بي دوق عيم _كوشواعدا

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عايدعلى

پژهااو قن کوا ی دوق تلیم سید ملی کوژ موف کوژ چاند پوری کو در شے ش ملا۔ داکٹر کمیان چاری نے خلف موالوں ہے کوژ چاند پوری کا سال پیدائش ۱۹۰۵ مقرار دیا ہے۔ مالک رام نے کمٹر کر کا مادو سال ش ۱۹۰۸ در ایس ۱۹۰۸ در کا کے دری کیا ہے۔ جب کہ نیم کوژ نے سرکاری سروس نبک کے مطابق موصوف کا سال پیدائش و مواقع کی سال کا کرتے ہے۔

بدعی کوڑ ، جاند پورشلع بجنوراتر پردیش میں پیدا ہوئے۔ اُن کاسلسلہ نب امیر الموشین حدت على ان الى طالب كرم الله وجهد عالى جداى خاعدان كايك بزرك سد يعقوب عازوج ے مندوستان وارد ہوئے اور جو نبور کے بعد شہور شاع بجور شی آباد ہو گئے۔ رسالہ زیدے اور تاریخ وطبه على ان كانذ كره موجود ب- ابتدائي تعليم كي لي كوثر في اين والدعيم على مظفر كرماين (اذ ال تركيا، جوابك نامورهاز ق طبيب تقي مثاعري بجي كرت تقديمة للفيز كان قا قصده لار الله الله على الله وورك على شخصيات ميال جي عبد العزيز اور مثى سليم الله على فارى كي تعليم مامل کی ادران ہے شخصعدی کی پوستان کی حکایات کوزبانی یادکیا۔ اپنے والداورائے وور کی معروف طی استول کی محبت بیل معروف شعراء کے دواوین کا مطالعہ کیا ۔ نتیجاً شعر گوئی اُن کے مزاج میں بینے تل يوك أن كاخانواه وعلم طب منسلك تقاال لي كوشر جائد يورى كوأن كر بعاتي كريم او حاجاء ش آھنے کا نئی بھویال میں داخل کرا دیا گیا۔ کوڑ بھین بھی سے شرمیلی طبیعت کے واقع ہوئے تھے۔ ودان طالب علی بھی ووایتے ہم جماعت طلباء ہے الگ تھلک میں رہتے تھے۔ کانچ میں اُن کے ہم والنامواد كالبدالتيوم ابتدائي ورجات كوتعليم وياكرت تحدان كي موجود كي كور جاعد إدى كي ليدي عصلدافزا عابت ہوئی۔ مراج بین شرمیلا ین ہونے کے باوجودکور صاحب علی تعظواورم احول عل بيشة بيش بيش ريخ على مهاحتون كے علاوه طلباء بين شعر وخن كى محفلوں كا انعقاد يھى ہوا كرتا تھا۔ أس الماف شن أردو كم معروف شاعر نياز فتح يوري يهي جويال بي ين سكونت يذر تع - فيدًا كوشر جات پادل نے اُن کی محبت سے خوب استفاد و کیا۔ دوران تعلیم جب افیص شاعری سے شغف ہوا تو مولانا كيل الدسهواني اوريماب اكبرة بادى اصلاح لين الديكن شعر كوني كاليسلسار إدود يرتك بالك دروسكار شامرى كرت أن كاسابقد القاقا افسائ عدد الك دن أن كايكسامى عابرتی عابد کافیانوں کا مجموعہ تھا۔ زندگی کمیں ے لے آے۔ اس مجموعہ کور ساوے فیاد ہار بر صاوراف نے کی تحدیک اور تنی بار یکوں کو سجھا یکی آن بوں کا مطالعہ کیا۔ خاتوں کو اس ان اور اس ك كواينات كالبيدرايا - جود طب علم على الله المعلى على على السافوى رعك 300

جو کی علی کسان ک رآب در دل سے نفسات

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مثانى

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طالات ا افسانداً م

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زمینداره زمینداره

محاران کی زیور

بلتدكى را

ب مدم کاصدار

ق صداد ريمعنظ

مند. عركي

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داخل تبير وحارب

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المتاعل.

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یں طب پر مضامین لکھنے گئے۔ کور چاند ہوری نے اپنے مضامین میں معاشرے کے شکتے ہوئے موشوعات پر بھی آخم افعایداور کی ماہر معالج کی طرح ان مسائل کوموشو ہے تحریر بنا کر بطور علاج ان ہو اللہ پیش کرنے کی کامیاب کوشش کی۔ پروفیسر نعمان خان کور چاند پوری کی افساند نگاری پر تجرہ کرتے۔ میں یہ لکت ہیں۔

'' کور صاحب تقد گوئی کے فن پر تعمل عبور رکھتے ہیں۔ وہ ادب برائے ادب کے قائل میں بلک آن کے ناولوں اور افسانوں میں حقیقی زعد گی کی جسلکیاں نظر آتی ہیں۔ اُنہوں نے ایک ماہر مناض کی طرح ساتی کوموضوع بنا کر بطور علاج ان کاحل پیش کرنے کی سعی کی ہے۔'' م

كور بياند يورى اس زمان بي طب عضاق رسائل أكليم لا موره فادم اطبا الكحوادر المصباع الحكت أسهاد بنوريس مضامين فيجوا كررفقاء احباب اوراسا تذهب وادو محسين عاصل كرت الله عدادال ال معناين كو يجاكر ك كتابي على من شائع كيار عمر نياد في يورى في جویال سے نگار جاری کیا اور کوڑ چاند پوری کوجب سے متعلق ایک کتاب تیمرے کے لیے دی۔ای طرع تکاری ان کاتیمرہ شاکع ہوا۔ معیاری رسائل اور نیزی کئید کے مطالعہ نے کوڑ جاتد پوری کو مضمون تكارى كى طرف ماكل كيا_أ نبول في كل انتابية لكهي، جو تكار الكسية ، نير ملك حيال الاجور الدني ونيا الشابكار اور بفته وارز ياست من شائع موسة أن كاليك انشائيه بعنوان أحسان أى زمائ من كافى متيول بوااورۋاكم عبدالودود في أردوك بهرين انشائي ش اعشال كيا-ايك اندازك ك مطابق عالى عدود والمراجد ورى في الشائيد كارى كواسية جذبات واحمامات كالخيار ك ك موضوع إيا الكن ميذ يكل آفيركى الماذمة ك سلسط عن معنافات بين طويل قيام اورد يمات عربروا والماء الول في الميل جلدى افسان كارى كالرف ماس كرويا- كور جائد بورى كابتدائى افسائ روبانوى رقعة أميرى كالمون إلى - أن كايبلا افسان كداز مجست كا ١٩٢٧ ويلى مابيتام يعام استي امرتر على شائع موا ـ كور چاند يورى كارورتو يى كالغداز وال بات عداكا يا جاسكا بكراى سال يعنى بسور عن أن كانسانون كالبياع ومرو للداز افسات كتب جديد لا بور عدائع موارا تبول في الإداراون عي افرائ كالورم ويد علية عبرتا بدور عام ورى كافراون عن الله على الدوبان و بيان به أن كى ومرس كا امراف كر يع مقاوعتى على وقطران

"زبان و بيان پرأن كي استاداند كرفت، پر نادر تطبيعات كرست كي قدرت، معريم اي

یا جربی بات اور کور با است کے جراوی کا دیکا است کے براوی کی کور کھتے رہنے والی اٹکا واور مدتوں کے فی ریاش کی مطاکر دورہ یا ہا ہوری کو اجارے عہد کا اہم افسانہ لگار بنائے کے لیے کا فی ہے۔ " معلی کورٹی چاتھ ہوری کے ابتدائی افسانوں پر رو مان کا اثر غالب رہائیان ملک کے فی آشوب مالات اور تخریک آزادی کی ہنگا مہ فیز بول سے وہ بھی متاثر ہوئے بغیر نہ رو سکے۔ یہ وہ وور تھا جب افسانہ اردواوب میں اپنے قدم جمارہا تھا۔ پر یم چنداور تجاو حیدر یلدرم جسے اوبا وراستہ موار کر رہے تنے نیز ترتی پیند تخریک کی آہٹ بھی سائی وے رہی تھی ۔ یہ وہ زمانہ تھا جب ملک کا جمور تعطل ہنگا مینی نیز ترتی پیند تخریک کی آہٹ بھی سائی وے رہی تھی ۔ یہ وہ زمانہ تھا دیا ہزارت موارکر رہے خیز یوں اور مرکز میوں سے بدل رہا تھا۔ ملک سای و معاثی طور پر انتظار کا شکار تھا۔ جا گرواروں اور زمینداران شک وہ کی تورہ مالی پہلی ہوئی خیز یوں مالی اور جا کی استحصال ہور ہا تھا۔ سائی میں افلاس شک وہ کی اور بدمالی پہلی ہوئی کی زبوں مالی اور جوام کی مقالمی کو چیش کیا اور جا گیروارانہ اور زمیندارانہ نظام کے ظاف صدائے احتجان کی زبوں مالی اور جوام کی مقالمی کو چیش کیا اور جا گیروارانہ اور زمیندارانہ نظام کے ظاف صدائے احتجان بین کی زبوں مالی اور جوام کی مقالمی کو پیش کیا اور جا گیروارانہ اور زمیندارانہ نظام کے خلاف صدائے احتجان کی دیورٹی اور کی گی جندی کی اور بیا کی استحدالی کی خلاف صدائے احتجان کی دیورٹی کی گئی جندی وہ کی گئی ہوگئی ترقی کے مدا استحدالی کی کورٹی کی کہ وہ سے کورٹر چاتھ پوری کی گئی جن کی اور بیس کی کورٹی کی دیا ہوگئی ہوئی کی تھیں کی وجید کی دید سے کورٹر چاتھ پوری کی گئی ہیں۔ ۔ ۔ ۔ ۔ ۔ ۔ کورٹر چاتھ پوری کی کی دید سے کورٹر چاتھ پوری کی کورٹی کی کی دید سے کورٹر چاتھ پوری کی کورٹی کی کورٹر کی کی کورٹر کی کی دید سے کورٹر چاتھ پوری کی کورٹر کی کی کورٹر کی کی کورٹر کی کا تورٹر کی کورٹر کی کی کا تورٹر کی کی کورٹر کی کورٹر کی کی کورٹر کی کا تورٹر کی کورٹر کی کورٹر کی کا تورٹر کی کی کورٹر کی کورٹر کی کورٹر کی کورٹر کی کا کورٹر کی کی کورٹر کی کی کورٹر کی کا کورٹر کی کی کورٹر کی کی کورٹر کی کی کورٹر کی کورٹر کی کورٹر کی کورٹر کی کورٹر

الاس تحریک کا افریس نے بہت احتیاط ہے قبول کیا۔ نعر ہے نیس لگئے۔ موضوعات کو شخصیت کا حد بنا کرفتی پابند یوں کے ساتھ افسانے لکھتارہا۔ مقصدیت کوفن پر غالب نیس ہونے ویا۔ میں کی سیای جماعت کا ممبر نیس بنا۔ ہر فد ہب و لمت کے مظلوم افراد میری کھانیوں کے کرداروں میں شال ہیں۔ تعقب اور نگ نظری ہے میں نے ہمیشہ احتراز کیا۔ میری علی زعدگی میں بھی سے عناصر بھی دافل میں ہوئے۔ ہر خد ہب اور اس کی تعلیمات کا احترام کرتا رہا ہوں۔ اپنے وجود کو مشتر کہ قوی مالیاں کے داخل میں بھی ہے۔ ہر خد ہب اور اس کی تعلیمات کا احترام کرتا رہا ہوں۔ اپنے وجود کو مشتر کہ قوی مناسلہ کے نامہ میں ہوئے۔ ہر خد ہب اور اس کی تعلیمات کا احترام کرتا رہا ہوں۔ اپنے وجود کو مشتر کہ قوی

وهار على ايك موج محتا مول " ما

آزادی کے بعد کور چاہد بوری کو افسر الاطبّا کے یاد قام عجدے پر فائد کیا گیا۔اس عہدے کیا اور کی باقد اللہ کیا گیا۔اس عہدے کیا اور کے باقد انساف کیا ہے شفا خانوں ش نظم ونس قائم کیا، مناب دواؤں کا بقد وست کیا اور النباش ہے لوٹ خدمت کا جذب بدا کیا۔ بحیثیت میڈ بکل آفیدرا نیوں نے مریضوں کی بہت خدمت کی۔ مان من ہوٹ خدمت کا جذب بدا کیا۔ بحیثیت میڈ بکل آفیدرا نیوں نے بھویال میں اپنا تھی مطب کو وست کے کی۔ مان وی من اور کا من اپنا تھی مطب کو وست کے کارے حال میں اپنا تھی مطب کو وست کے کارے حال میں اپنا تھی مطب کو وست کے کیا اور کی مناب کے دیا جمل اور در نہتے ہوم کا تم کیا اور کارے کیا۔ بھویا کی کیا در کارے کیا۔ بھویا کی مناب کے دیا جمل اور در نہتے ہوم کا تم کیا اور کی جمل میں اور در نہتے ہوم کا تم کیا اور کی مناب کے دیا جمل میں کیا در کیا جمل میں کیا کی مناب کے دیا جمل میں کیا میں کیا میں کیا میں کیا کہ میں کیا کہ میں کیا کہ میں کیا کہ کیا کہ میں کیا کہ میں کیا کہ کیا کیا کہ کارے کیا جمل کیا کہ کی کیا کہ ک

عي ادو ليل- أليول موضوعات اعزاف ال E Sail 750075 ظفركى وقات بادداشت ما こうろん

اولى اورد الى

كرة ساحب ولكماك، فن كوآب كي ضرورت ب- اتواس داوت برليبك كتب وي المويال ويد كلي فيرياد كروفى على آئ اوريس كي موكرد ب-كور جاند بورى اوب كرماته ماته مالته مال ے بی شلک رے۔ موصوف الا بور کے معروف طبقی رسالہ الکلیم کے نائب مدیررے - قبل از یماض للمتوى كراتية افكار كى ادارت على شائل رب-أنبول في جون كر ١٩٣٤ مى ايك ادفى رمال "جاده کا اجراه کیا اوراد کی محافت کو ایک معیاری مقام عطا کیا۔ ایک حاذق طبیب ہونے کے نامے اس فن ش أن كامطالعه كافي وسيع تها-أنهول في طب كي معلومات على اصافي كے لئے جاليوں، يولل سينا رازى اورويكر تارئ سازعكما واورأن كطريق علاج كابغور مطالعه كيااور تحقيق وعلى حجتم شرفود كواس قدر فرق كرديا كه طب يرنوياد كاركما بين تصنيف كر ذالين، جنبين مختلف ادارول في يزي ابتمام عالع كيا-كور صاحب ايك مخلص اور بالوث طبيب عقد-أنبول في ال فن كوفدمت طلق ك لي وقف كرديا تعاذ اكثر نازنين خان لكستى بين ____

"كورْ صاحب في طب كواز ابتدا تا دم آخر من ايك فن كي حيثيت س اختياد كيا اوراب يشه درانه فكل مي بمي نبيل ويكما _ أن كا عقادتها كه شفا من جانب الله ب اور دسب شفا ب لوثي اور ○ "上大大学とび上

كوشياء بورى بشت بيلواديب تصدافسان فكارى اورناول فكارى كرماته ماتحا أنحول ئے تھے تھے گاری، رپرتا ڑ لگاری، طرومزاح لگاری اور فن سوائح لگاری علی مجی ایج تھم کے جم وكلات إلى كال جدو افرانوى مجوع اور سرو اول على منظر عام يرآع - كالورة عالى المروران إلى المراس مراسين المحدول الموج كورا في في اور وك موعد شائع بري والح يان كى بارتسايد يرم فان تركان : المباع ميد مغلية عيم اجمل فان أور جام م グーンよっているからうちはいりというというとうないしままで、できた ひればとといいながららららいなりしまからいとりとことにからいとことのから وفي اور مليد ك على اورك مي ك ك كرك اوب اطلال عن كرانقد امنا في كي المرج عام يوى يكف الاديون، الجمنون، الركارى وغم مركارى يوفي مركارى اوارون كا جاب عكا الوائدات، الله عدد الإراكي وتمريده وي أودواكادى وفي في الكرك عام كلا جاء يمل كرانا

كرا يا عرى يورى يوري المعال معال كا ولي خدمات كا عاط ال محدود معون على كالحكن

ا_ ؤاكرمظ ايم يشورنك 27513 -+ (150) 2015 12:31 2 /5

وبليشردو

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نیں۔ اُنہوں نے تکھا اور ٹوب تکھا۔ اُردو اوب کی تقریباً تمام ہی اصناف پرطیع آزبائی کی۔ متنوع موضوعات پراپخ قلم کی جولا نیاں دکھلا میں۔ لیکن افسوس کہ تا قدین نے اُن کی قلمی واو کی خدیات کا اعتراف اس کشارہ دلی ہے نہیں کیا جس کے وہ حقدار تھے۔ وہ فطرحاً سادہ لوح اور قاعت پندہ انسان سے زندگی بحر ہؤس اور خمع ہے دوررہے، میکی سیب رہا کہ وہ اپنا ذاتی مکان تک نہ بنا تکے۔ اُن کے آخری ہو تا وہ ہو تا اور خمع ہے دوررہے، میکی سیب رہا کہ وہ اپنا ذاتی مکان تک نہ بنا تکے۔ اُن کے آخری ہو تا وہ تا توریق میں انتقال ، ای سال بیٹی سالم ظفر کی وفات نیز رفیق حیات فاطمہ بیگم کی رحلت بھے صدمات نے اُنہیں دل شکتہ کر دیا، اُن کی بارداشت متاثر ہوئی اور وہ خاموش رہنے گئے۔ بالا ترمخ تھری علالت کے بعدا ہے تھوٹے فرزند ڈاکٹر میرطیم کوڑ کے مکان پر ۱۳ ، جون مواج و کی شام کو ایک بیشت پہلواد یب جس نے تمن کسلوں کی علی، اور اور وہ خاموش رہنے خالق تھی ہو جا ہا۔

حواشي

ا۔ ڈاکٹر مظفر حتی ۔ ہاتیں کوڑ صاحب کی ۔ مشمولہ: وقار علم و حکمت ۔ مرقب: ڈاکٹر ٹازیمن خان ۔ انجیکشنل بگ ہاؤس، دیلی ۔ سمان ہے ، (سم 19)

۲۔ ڈاکٹر محفر نمیان خان ۔ بجو پال میں اردو، انتفام کے بعد۔ ایجیکشنل پیاشنگ ہاؤں، دیلی ۔ انسیاء (سم ۱۳۲۱)

۳۔ پر دفیر مظفر حتی حکیم کوڑ چائد پوری کے مختصر افسائے ۔ مشمولہ: طب بوٹانی اور اُردوز ہان واوب ۔ مرقب: پر دفیر الطاف احمد اعظمی ۔ جامعہ تعدر دونئی دیلی ۔ سمب ہے ، اور سم ۱۳۰۱)

۳۔ کوڑ چائد پوری خود توشت سوائح ۔ مشمولہ: آجکل اور غبار کارواں ۔ مرقب: مجبوب الرحمن فاروق ۔ مسلم حلیم مسلم کارٹر تازیمن خان وقل ۔ سمب ہو اور میں ۱۹۹۹)

۵۔ ڈاکٹر ہاز نمین خان ۔ وقار علم و حکمت ۔ کوڑ چاند پوری ۔ ایجوکیشنل میلیشنگ ہاؤیں، وہلی ۔ سمب ہو اس ۱۹۸)

۵۔ ڈاکٹر ہاز نمین خان ۔ وقار علم و حکمت ۔ کوڑ چاند پوری ۔ ایجوکیشنل میلیشنگ ہاؤیں، وہلی ۔ سمب ہو اس ۱۹۸)

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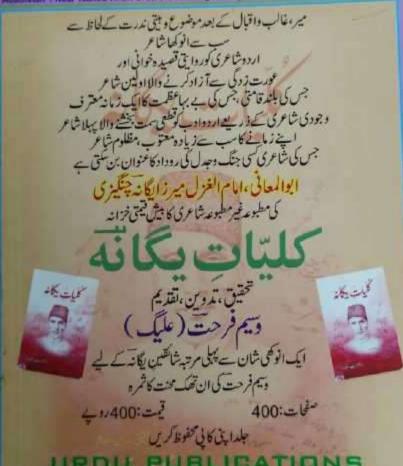
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abistan". Near Wahed Khan Urdu D.Ed.College, Walgaon Road, Amravati 444501 (M.S.)



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'Adabistan', Near Wahid Khan Urdu D.Ed College, Walgoon Road, AMRAVATI-444601 (Maharashtra)

Mobile: 09370222321 / 07020484735 E-mail: wkfarhat@gmail.com



Peer Reviewed Referred and **UGC Listed Journal** (Journal No. 47026)



ISSN 2319 - 359X AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY HALF YEARLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

IDEAL

Volume - XI, Issue - II, March - August - 2023 English Part - I

> Impact Factor / Indexing 2023 - 7.537 www.sjifactor.com

AJANTA PRAKASHAN



ISSN 2319 - 359X AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY HALF YEARLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

IDEAL

Volume - XI

Issue - II

March - August - 2023

ENGLISH PART - I

Peer Reviewed Refereed and UGC Listed Journal No. 47026

Single Blind Review/Double Blind Review



IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING 2023 - 7.537 www.sjifactor.com

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◆ PUBLISHED BY ◆



Ajanta Prakashan

Aurangabad. (M.S.)

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4. A Study of Speech Acts in Amitav Ghosh's Sea of Poppies

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Abstract

Researchers' interest in the study of speech acts in literature, particularly novels, has grown recently. The 1962 publication of How to Do Things with Words by John Langshaw Austin and the subsequent systematisation of his "Speech Acts" theory by John Rogers Searle in his book Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language (1969) marked a turning point in this area. Although the novel is a fictional story, it has some conversational passages. In a novel, the characters communicate themselves through a series of dialogues or a series of conversations. These conversational passages from the novel could be interpreted using the speech theory in a methodical way. The present research article aims at studying Searle's theory of Speech Acts in context of selected conversational passages and a set of dialogues from Amitav Ghosh's novel Sea of Poppies. The article's first section presents the theoretical foundation of the concept of "Speech Acts," as propounded by Austin (1962) and that further expanded by Searle (1969). In the second section, certain conversational passages from Amitav Ghosh's Sea of Poppies are analysed utilising the theoretical insights from Searle's concept of "Speech Acts," which encompasses five different speech acts: Declaratives, Representatives, Expressives, Directives, and Commissives. The article aims to highlight how the reader's understanding of the characters' interactions in the light of the theory of "Speech Acts" can be classified.

Key words: Speech Acts; Locutionary Acts; Illocutionary Acts; Perlocutionary Acts; Felicity Conditions.

Introduction

Since the late 1970s and the early 1980s, pragmatics and discourse analysis have grown and developed. It has provided a wide range of perspective to analyse and to investigate the meanings of utterances in literary texts. Speech acts theory is one of such perspectives which was developed by the British philosopher Austin in his book *How to Do Things with Words*. Austin

aimed to shed light on how "the uses of language which, either directly or indirectly, commit the user recipient to a particular action" can be accomplished (Carter & Nash 33) in his book Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language. Austin's student, American philosopher Searle, further modified, systematised, and advanced Austin's notion of Speech Acts.

The present research article aims at studying Searle's theory of Speech Acts in context of selected conversational passages and a set of dialogues from Amitav Ghosh's Sea of Poppies. The article's first section presents the theoretical foundation of the concept of "Speech Acts," as propounded by Austin (1962) and that further expanded by Searle (1969). In the second section, certain conversational passages from Amitav Ghosh's Sea of Poppies are analysed utilising the theoretical insights from Searle's concept of "Speech Acts," which encompasses five different speech acts: Declaratives, Representatives, Expressives, Directives, and Commissives. The article aims to highlight how the reader's understanding of the characters' speech could be classified in the light of the theory of "Speech Acts."

Speech acts Theory

Austin covers the notion of speech acts in his path-breaking book *How to Do Things with Words*. This book describes how language is used in connection to the context, the speaker's attitude, and its impact on the listener (Lowe 130). Understanding the intent behind statements and the effects of such utterances is greatly influenced by these factors. Austin refers to speech acts as the activities involved in speaking (Cutting 16). Beginning with the distinction between two categories of utterances, constatives (Austin 3) and performatives (Austin 6), he goes on to describe the idea of Speech Acts. According to Austin, a performative is an expression that uses a particular kind of verb—a performative verb—to carry out an action (Austin 6). In other words, when someone uses a performative, they are not simply speaking something but also acting on it (Wardhaugh 283). For instance, when someone says, "I name this ship Queen Elizabeth," they aren't just stating what they are doing; they are actually doing it. The world has altered as a result of what the speaker did since the ship has been given a name ever since. The verb in the aforementioned example is a performative verb, which realises a specific action. In a given context, the verb designates the activity.

Performatives need the right words at the right situations (Austin 8). Since performative verbs can only collocate with the adverb "hereby," Austin develops a "hereby test" to determine whether a statement is performative or not. Thus, it is not strange to say "I hereby name this ship Queen Elizabeth." The phrase "I hereby believe in God" is strange, though, as "believe" is not a performative verb. Austin refers to these statements as "constatives" (Austin 3). Constatives are claims or statements that define truth and falsehood. Constatives are dependent on facts and may

only be evaluated in the light of those facts. Constatives are sentences that appear to be used more often for speaking than for doing (Austin 3). They therefore support truth-falsehood values. Austin distinguishes between constatives and performatives. Constative statements can be judged as true or false, while performative statements are neither true nor wrong; they only carry out the action they refer to (Austin 9). Therefore, statements like "I believe in God" and "I go to college every day" are constatives since they may be evaluated as either true or untrue.

Then, Austin continues by pointing out that, despite the fact that performatives cannot be judged in terms of truth or falsity, they can still go wrong or be "infelicitous" (Austin 14). Austin offers what he refers to as "felicity conditions," which performers must achieve in order to succeed or be "happy" (Austin 14). Felicity prerequisites are the requirements to be fulfilled for an action to be considered appropriately or felicitously carried out in the context in which it is performed (Cutting 18). The felicitous circumstances, Austin proposes are as follows:

- a) There must be an accepted conventional procedure having a certain conventional effect. That procedure must include the utterance of a certain word by certain person in certain circumstances.
- b) The particular persons and circumstances in a given case must be appropriate for the invocation of the particular procedure invoked.
- The procedure must be executed by all participants both correctly and completely.
- d) Where, as often, the procedure is designed for use by persons having certain thoughts or feelings, or for the inauguration of certain consequential conduct on the part of any participant, then a person participating in and so invoking the procedure must intend so to conduct themselves, and further must actually so conduct themselves subsequently (Austin 14-15).

Further, Austin recognises that the categories of performatives and constatives are insufficient, so in an effort to replace them with a general theory of Speech Acts, he "isolates three basic senses in which in saying something one is doing something, and hence three kinds of acts that are simultaneously performed" (Levinson 236). Austin claims that there are three different levels at which the action that results in the production of an utterance can be examined (Cutting 16).

The locutionary act: the locutionary act is the fundamental act of speaking (Yule 48). It is the performance of an utterance. This is essentially equivalent to saying a specific sentence with a specific sense and reference (Cutting 16). For example, In the sentence, 'Mr. A said to me to Slap her!' the locutionary force can be described as the act of slapping someone.

- The illocutionary act: The second act is the illocutionary act. The phrase "illocutionary act" describes the use of a sentence to convey an attitude with a particular function or "force," also known as an illocutionary force. The way that they contain a sense of urgency and make an appeal to the speaker's purpose and direction sets them apart from locutionary acts. It refers to what is done in uttering the words, the function of the words and the specific purpose that the speaker has in mind. It takes place in issuing an advice, a command, a request, etc. (Cutting 16). To explain further, the man who witnessed the above locutionary act might describe the accompanied illocutionary act as X urged, advised or ordered him her to slap her.
- 3) The perfocutionary act: The perfocutionary act is the third act. The effects of the utterance on the listener, or the shift in the listener's anitude or behaviour as a result of producing locutions and illocutions, are what it refers to (Cutting 16). So, continuing with the aforementioned example, the same man who saw the two earlier behaviours may have described the subsequent utterance as X having convinced him/her to smack her.

Beyond Austin's initial research, Searle expanded the theory of Speech Acts. Although Searle, like Austin, is primarily focused on what the speaker does rather than the hearer, his contribution enables us to transfer our attention from the speaker's intentions to the process by which the hearer interprets the speaker's intention (Lowe 136). Declaratives, Representatives, Expressives, Directives, and Commissives are the five types of speech acts identified by Searle (Cutting 16). These are explained as follows.

- Declaratives: These are words and expressions that change the world by their very unterance. In declarations, the speaker alters the external status or condition of an object or situation only by making the unterance (Cutting 16-17). For instance, the sentence, "I hereby pronounce you husband and wife", turns two singles into a married couple (Cutting 17).
- Representatives: Representatives are such utterances which commit the hearer to the truth of the expressed proposition. It is an illocutionary act which states the facts. The class involves asserting, concluding, affirming, believing, concluding, denying, reporting, etc. (Cutting 17).
- Commissives: Commissives commit the speaker to some future course of action. The class involves promising, offering, guarantee, pledging, swearing, vowing, undertaking, warrant, etc. (Cutting 17).

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- 4) Directives: Directives are attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. It is an illocutionary force that gets things done by the addressee. The class involves ordering, requesting, asking, begging, challenging, commanding, daring, inviting, insisting, etc. (Cutting 17).
- 5) Expressives: Expressives are the words which state what the speaker feels. The class involves thanking, congratulating, apologizing, appreciating, deploring, detesting, regretting, thanking, welcoming, etc. (Cutting 17).

Additionally, Searle changed the felicity conditions that Austin had previously introduced. According to Searle, there are five main categories of felicity circumstances: general conditions, content conditions, preparatory conditions, sincerity conditions, and essential conditions (57-62).

- General Conditions: In general conditions, the participant should know the importance
 of language used and he/she should be serious about it and should not be nonsensical
 towards it. For instance, participants must share knowledge of the language and must be
 serious while communicating (Lowe 136).
- Content Conditions: Content conditions concern the appropriate content of an utterance (Lowe 137).
- Preparatory Conditions: Preparatory conditions include the status or authority of the speaker to perform the speech act, the situation of other parties and so on (Lowe 137).
- 4) Sincerity Conditions: The speaker should genuinely intend to fulfil the future action. There are some speech acts such as taking an oath where this sincerity is determined by the presence of witnesses (Lowe 137).
- Essential Conditions: It must be possible for the speaker to carry out the future action as per the utterance (Lowe 137).

A Study of Speech Acts in Amitav Ghosh' Sea of Poppies

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The discussion of the above "Speech Acts" theory is used in this section of the article to analyse a few conversational passages from Amitav Ghosh's novel Sea of Poppies (2008). In Sea of Poppies Amitav Ghosh tells the interconnecting tales of a number of characters who find themselves aboard the Ibis, a former slave ship, in the early 19th century. The main protagonists are on board the ship while engaging in varied degrees of deception and in a variety of more or less ideal settings. The story, which is set just before the First Opium War, centres on issues of imperialism and colonialism against a backdrop of drug trafficking and human trafficking committed by the British in India and (though mainly invisible) China. River of Smoke (2011)

and Flood of Fire are the next two books in the Ibis trilogy that follow this one (2015). The 2008

Man Booker Prize shortlist included Sea of Poppies.

Part 1 begins when Decti is working on her poppies farm, she has a vision of Ibis. When Decti's opium-addicted husband passes away, she resolves to commit suicide by burning herself alive on a window pyre out of fear for her options and the fact that her family is one of the most influential in the area. She is saved at the last second by Kalua, a low caste ox-cart driver, and the two depart together. Meanwhile, Zachary Reid, who embarks on his first journey with the Ibis in Baltimore, is the only surviving member of the original crew and the acting captain when they arrive in Calcutta. Serang Ali takes him under his wing. A Muslim boatman named Jodu visits Paulette, with whom he spent his formative years, in Calcutta. When the Ibis smashes his boat, though, Jodu asks Paulette to ask Zachary to secure work for him on the ship. The Raja of Raskhali, Neel Halder, also meets with Benjamin Burnham to settle debts after observing the Ibis' arrival. He is brought up on inflated forgery allegations by Burnham when he rejects Burnham's request to cede his properties for one last time.

Deeti and Kalua proceed downstream in Part 2 while attempting to hide as much as they can. They eventually reach Chhapra, but when they encounter Bhyro Singh and learn that they are being sought after, they decide to register as indentured slaves in Mauritius in order to flee. In the meantime, Zachary starts to integrate himself into Calcutta's gentlemanly culture. Burnham and the other crew members warm up to him, but the ship's first mate dislikes him almost right away and almost murders him at the end of the section. Despite the rest of the crew initially disliking Jodu since he is a freshwater boatman, he manages to become accustomed to the ship and win their respect. When Zachary declines to let her board the ship, Paulette and Baboo Nob Kissin come up with a scheme to be carried on board while disguising themselves as Bengali women and travelling for an arranged marriage. Paulette knows that she must leave Calcutta and the Burnhams. Neel is given a 7-year prison sentence in Mauritius and loses his farm. He is taken to jail to wait for his release, when he meets Ah Fatt, an opium addict who will also be taken there.

As the several narratives come together in Part 3, the action is virtually exclusively on the water. Upon boarding, Deeti and Kalua learn that Bhyro Singh is on board. They manage to avoid him for the majority of the voyage, or so they believe, but learn near the conclusion that he is aware of their presence on board. Even though Kalua is able to save Deeti, one of Bhyro's guards drowns in the process, and Kalua is accused of murder. He then starts to wreak his revenge on Deeti. Chillingworth sentences Kalua to death after he escapes from his chains and kills Bhyro while being flogged for the separate offence of saving Deeti in Ghazipur.

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While this is going on, Zachary starts to settle into his second mate position and frequently fights with Crowle. Zachary learns via a chat that Serang Ali was a pirate. Ali is confronted by Zachary and offers to vanish in Port Louis. When Crowle learns of Zachary's ethnicity, he tries to use blackmail to get him to mutiny, but Zachary refuses. Following Jodu's infatuation with Munia, one of the immigrant women, Bhyro Singh beats him badly. Paulette, in contrast, unintentionally discloses herself to Jodu before purposefully doing so to Zachary after learning about his race and believing that he is the only one on the ship who might be able to comprehend her own various identities. As Neel and Ah Fatt become closer, Crowle interferes by persuading Ah Fatt to pee on Neel in exchange for what he thinks is opium.

Ah Fatt sneaks in and murders Crowle in retaliation for his deeds as Zachary and Crowle quarrel in the final chapter. Serang Ali, Jodu, Kalua, Neel, and Ah Fatt vanish in a stolen longboat headed for Singapore just as Zachary emerges from the water. There are three people on deck: Baboo Nob Kissin, Paulette, and Deeti, the last of whom he is familiar with despite having never met her.

It would be fascinating to examine how the various characters employ various speech acts in their dialogue because the story features a wide variety of individuals engaged in strong conflictual circumstances.

Conversational Passage One

Deeti and her daughter were eating their midday meal when Chandan Singh stopped his oxcart at their door. Kabutri-ki-má! he shouted. Listen: Hukam Singh has passed out, at the factory. They said you should go there and bring him home... . A chill crept up Deeti's neck as she absorbed this: it was not that the news itself was totally unexpected (Amitav Ghosh 27).

The above conversational lines comprise the declarative speech act. Here when Deeti and her daughter Kabutri were finishing their household chores, Chandan Singh stopped his ox-cart there before Deeti's home. Chandan Singh conveyed that Deeti's Husband Hukam Singh is no more. He passed away when he was working in factory. Chandan Singh advised mother and daughter to bring the dead body from factory. In this discourse, the speaker performs the declarative speech act. His words and expressions change the world of listener Deeti. The speaker alters the life situation only by making the utterance 'Hukam Singh has passed out, at the factory'. This life changing declarative speech act of Chandan Singh shocked both mother and daughter as they realised that their life is not same as earlier. It is also noticed that the utterance followed the three out of five felicity circumstances given by Searle, i.e., general conditions, content conditions, preparatory conditions, sincerity conditions, and essential conditions. In

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general conditions, Chandan Singh know the importance of language used and he is serious about it and is not nonsensical towards it. In Content conditions Chandan Singh utters the appropriate content. He follows preparatory Conditions while conveying message as he is a coworker of diseased person. In this speech act sincerity conditions is not followed as the speaker did not genuinely intend to fulfil the future action of helping Deeti. The speaker also lacks essential conditions of not carrying out the action as per the utterance.

Conversational Passage Two

... Neel summoned his personal bearer, a tall, turbaned Benarasi called Parimal 'Take a dinghy and row over to that ship', he said. 'Ask the serangs who the ship belongs to and how many officers are on board."

Huzoor.

With a gesture of acknowledgement, Parimal retreated down the ladder Parimal returned to report that the ship belonged to Burnham-sahib, of Calcutta.

How many officers on board? Neel inquired.

Of hat-wearing topi-walas there are just two, said Parimal. And who are they the two sahibs? One of them is a Mr Reid, from Number-Two-England, said Parimal. The other is a pilot from Calcutta, Doughty-sahib. (Amitav Ghosh 42).

In this second conversational passage, representative speech act is used by the speaker Piramal who brings the factual information that is asked by his master Neel and reports it. Neel is Zamindar who observed a ship 'Ibis' anchored at port, so he sends his servant Piramal to find out the information regarding ship. Returning to Zamindar, Piramal performs representative speech act through asserting the truth of expressions i.e. the facts he collected. When Piramal returned to Zamidar Neel, he didn't speak of other things but he only informs Zamidar that on the ships, there are only two sahibs. The speaker provides information that is a part of representative speech acts.

Conversational Passage Three

Mr Burnham took a cheroot from his waistcoat and tapped it on his thumb. 'But if you don't mind, Raja Neel Rattan, I would like to have a few words with you in private.' Neel could think of no way to refuse this request. 'Certainly, Mr Burnham. Shall we proceed to the upper deck? There some privacy should certainly be available.' (Amitav Ghosh 121).



The above conversation is a fine example directive speech act where the speaker is felt foundam who wants to share some private information with the fistener. Each so be respected Neel to have some privacy. Neel also uses directive speech act and ask the Mr Humborn to proceed to the upper desk of ship in a polite way. Here fixed uses the direct speech act when he says, "Shall we proceed to the upper deck?" In directive speech act, the speaker intends to use the verb like request, command, order, ask invite etc.

Conversational Passage Four

When he came back, there was something hidden in the fidds of his earning. Shutting the door behind him, he undid his waist knot and handed Zachary a shining silver watch...

I can't take this from you, Serang Alt.'

'Is all right, Zikri Malom,' said the serang...

Zachary was e. 'Thank you, Serang Ali. Am nobody never gave me nothin like this before.' (Amitav Ciliosh 20)

The taken conversation takes place between Screng Ali, the attendant on the Ship 'Bus' and the Captain incharge Zachary. When the ship reached the island of Mauritius, Zachary had to visit Monsieur d'Epinay to exchange a cargo of grain for a load of chony and hardwood. Before visiting Monsieur d'Epinay, Scrang Ali helped Zachary to be ready as a gentleman. At last, Serang Ali offered Zachary a silver watch. During this conversational discourse, the expressive speech act is exploited by Zachary when he thanked Ali. Zachary's utterances are emotional and are replete with feelings. In expressive speech act, the speaker uses the words which state what he/she feels. In the above utterance, Zachary expresses his thankfulness to Ali.

Conclusion

Thus, a few conversational passages from Amitav Ohosh's novel Sea of Popples has been discussed in the context of Seale's typology of speech acts. The felicity circumstances have also been observed in these conversations. Each utterance is serious in tone. Appropriate content of utterance is used by the speaker with sincerity condition.

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USGLISH PART -17 Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal No. 47026



IDEAL - ISSN - 2319 - 359X - IMPACT FACTOR - 7.537 (www.sjifactor.com)

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06

Women in English Literature Pre and Post Independence in India

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Abstract

The Indian English Literature witnessed the huge change in woman nature. We have a submissive typical Indian woman to an ultramodern heroine. In ancient 'she' was bound to the hearth and the child. Women have accepted these roles and these categorizations. The Social issue of Woman's position in the society took its roots in late 1960s in the world. For it was the need of the time which the feminine world sensed and rebelled against so called rules laid for women. The Women novelists tried to give shape to the traditional practices. This was not the direct war against the man but against the attitude. The English education in India opened the doors to the slave Indian women. The Male writers also contributed to bring back the rights of women. The contribution of the women writers fixed the novel in its proper mould and brought it in a good shape to survive in Indian writing in English. The issues like the secondary statues of women and human relationship are focused by Mulk Raj Anand. The elements of satire and irony too are found in the works of the female writers. The oppose to the male dominant society continued till the post 1980s.

Key Words: society, feminine, modernity, education, link language

The Social issue of Woman's position in the society took its roots in late 1960s in the world. For it was the need of the time which the feminine world sensed and rebelled against so called rules laid for women. As Simon de Beauvoir put it, "One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman... It is civilization as a whole that produces this creature... which is described as feminine." (Abrams: 89)

Though all cultures claim to praise and value the womanly qualities, one can cite an equal number of passages denigrating women while verbal praise masks their secondary position. Literature reflects these stereotypes. Women have accepted these roles and these categorizations. They glory in being ideal wives, mothers, housewives in the Indian joint-family settings, ideal daughters-in-laws as well. Here the process of socialization plays an important part. Man is seen as the norm, woman is the 'other', not merely different, but inferior, lacking personality. Their traits are distinguished in terms of polar opposites of masculine and feminine.

Indian English Literature especially the fiction witnessed the revolt of women in the pre and post independence period. In the history of Indian writing in English, the real beginnings were with the works of great Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (1838-94). His published efforts Rajmohan's Wife (1864) was in English. It gives us a faithful picture of the life of the times in however narrow a perspective, and makes us see in that picture the phenomenon of change, a change from medievalism to modernity. Mantagini, the central character is but one of the symbol of that change, for she typifies the new Indian woman seeking her release from the cruelties and tyrannies of a medieval past. She is not the usual Indian woman who accepts her husband with all his faults or wipe away as sinful as memories of men whom she has admired and respected better.

The contribution of the women writers fixed the novel in its proper mould and brought it in a good shape to survive in Indian writing in English. The English education in India opened the doors to the slave Indian women who for ages had to be content with playing only a subordinate role in the social life of the country now had opportunities for playing new roles. In this concern, Professor Karkala remarks, "They tried to tell the world the obstacles women faced and the disadvantages they suffered in an orthodox Hindu world. These women writers struggled to give form and shape to their autobiographical accounts which attracted publishers both in India and abroad" (Ramamurti: 67).



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The key of the noticeable success of women novelists lies in the fact that women are born storytellers and they are endowed with the gift of delving deep into the workings of human mind and heart with sympathy, sensitivity and understanding. Toru Dutt (1856-1877) is the great name in the Indian English Poetry and Novel. Both the novelist and the poet are in fact only two facets of Toru's aesthetic personality, two aspects of her genius which are mutually inclusive. Krupabai Sathianathan, Shevanthi Bai Nikambe, Swarnakumari Ghosal were another novelists who tried to strengthen their own cause and build up strong popular opinion in favour of women's education.

The wave of change about women is also felt by the male writers of Indian English. The issues like the secondary statues of women and human relationship are focused by Mulk Raj Anand. In *The Old Woman and the Cow* (1960), Gauri is the protagonist, who face the bad circumstances in her life. She is presented a rebellious Indian woman who protests against disloyalty of her husband Panchi. In the end, she stands on her own feet and never returns back to her husband. It all shows that no ground left untouched having the subject of female dishonor in literature.

In the world of Indian English Literature, the women novelists have developed a style of their own. After capturing the required space in society, they now turned to observe the other social norms and traditions. The elements of satire and irony too are found in the works of the female writers. Anita Desai in her latest novel Voices in the City (1965), censures the unwanted customs and traditions of our society. Nayantara Sahgal is sore at the political system and inefficient and corrupt bureaucracy. Attia Hossain in her only novel Sunlight On A Broken Column (1961), pulls no punches on the issues of Hindu-Muslim unity.

As novelist, Anita Desai has propound her own views. She found English to be a suitable link language, a compromise. She portrays with remarkable ease and adroitness female characters, who live in separate, closed world of existential problems and passions. All her female characters-Maya, Monisha and Sita are obsessed with the idea of death. Nayantara Saghal is the only women novelist who tries to expose the political world as it exists in India today. Her Concern is also with the bureaucrats – the I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers. She successfully depicts the life of these men and their women and their attitude to society, their disillusionments and their desperate search for a goal in life.

In the Post – 1980 era love sex, and marriages or the failure of it are some of the leading themes in Indian English novel. Arundhati Roy's The God Of Small Things (1997) contains chapters which to speak the least are outrageous. The rights of women must be preserved, the women novelist seem to say. Shashi Deshpande's Sahitya Akademi Award winning novel That Long Silence (1990), seeks to bring men and women on par in our society. Java, the heroine of the novel, recalls her married life with nostalgia. Java resents the role assigned to a wife in our country, who is called upon to stay at home, look after the babies and keep out of the rest of the world. She could not continue her writing as Mohan discouraged her. The protagonist think herself that, she had known then that it hadn't mattered to Mohan that she had written a good story and to Mohan, she had been no writer, only as exhibitionist.

To conclude, the writers in Indian English Literature have discussed the social issues of woman and the real place and the honor she deserves in many ways. We have female writers in pre and post independence period at one hand and the male writers who have lady protagonists on the other. Both took efforts to achieve the dignity of women in the strata of society. The education the women got is at the center. We may call it a bridge in their journey of maintaining self-respect.

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Peer Reviewed Refereed and UGC Listed Journal Journal No. 47100



ISSN 2279 - 0489 AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY HALF YEARLY RESEARCH JOURNAL



Volume - XI, Issue ust - January - 202

Ajanta Prakashan



ISSN - 2279 - 0489 AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY HALF YEARLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

GENIUS

Volume - XI

Issue - I

August - January - 2022-23

English / Marathi / Hindi Part - I

Peer Reviewed Refereed and UGC Listed Journal No. 47100



IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING 2020 - 6.538 www.sjifactor.com

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Owner, printer & publisher Vinay S. Hatole has printed this journal at Ajanta Computer and Printers, Jaisingpura, University Gate, Aurangabad, also Published the same at Aurangabad.

Printed by

Ajanta Computer, Near University Gate, Jaisingpura, Aurangabad. (M.S.)

Printed by

Ajanta Computer, Near University Gate, Jaisingpura, Aurangabad. (M.S.)

Cell No.: 9579260877, 9822620877 Ph. No.: (0240) 2400877

E-mail: ajanta3535@gmail.com, www.ajantaprakashan.com

GENIUS - ISSN 2279 - 0489 - Impact Factor - 6.538 (www.sjifactor.com)





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10. The Study of Politeness Principle in Amitav Ghosh's The Hungry Tide

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Abstract

Politeness is the seminal aspect in human communication. Various linguist have derived several maxims and strategies of politeness in their theories. Gefery Leech (1983) developed his politeness theory on the basis of his predecessors' framework and propounded six maxims to be employed in the communication to induce more politeness in the interaction. This paper illustrates these six maxims viz- Tact, Generosity, Approbation, Modesty, Agreement and Sympathy maxim found at various discourses in Amitav Ghosh's novel The Hungry Tide (2004).

Key words: maxims, politeness, strategy, social face, The Hungry Tide,

Introduction

Being polite in behaviour and conversation invites cordiality from the listener and the society whereas being impolite during conversation exerts a negative impact on the speaker's personality. In our day to day talks, speech, gossips, meetings and gatherings, we often encounter with a variety of speakers, some are polite, some are impolite, some are over polite than another, etc. The question may arise in the mind is why politeness is significant in conversations. The answer is quiet simple as everybody wants to maintain one's relationship, reputation, and of course one's social face. In our social life, we do not want to appear as an impolite person while talking with others, we consciously follow some rules. These rules are studied under the theory of politeness. Politeness Principal is that part of a larger domain of pragmatics. It is interconnected with the theory of cooperative principles and Speech acts theory. Lackoff and Brown's theory and Levinson's model of Politeness Principal and Leech's model are all the most prominent politeness theories. The present research article applies these politeness strategies to analyse Amitav Ghosh's novel The Hungry Tide (2004). For the purpose of the study, the article is divided into two parts vis. the theoretical aspects. The later includes politeness principles, such as: maxims, the concept of Face, FSA, FTA, positive and negative politeness strategies. The second part of the article deals with the application of the theory of politeness principles to the selective dialogues and conversations and discourses from the novel The Hungry Tide.

Leech's Theory of Politeness Principle

The politeness principle is one of the most debated subjects in Pragmatics. There are many different theories presented regarding politeness principles during the last two decades. Leech's (1983) 'Politeness Principle Theory', Brown and Levinson's (1987) 'Face Theory', Scollon and Scollon (2001) 'Politeness Systems Theory' are few to mention. In this research paper, Leech's (1983) 'Politeness Principle Theory' has been contemplated and applied to the sample discourses from Amitav Ghosh's novel The Hungry Tide.

Various definitions of politeness have been propounded by different scholars. Lakoff (1990:34) and Leech (1983: p. 82) define politeness as "the forms of behaviour which facilities personal and social interaction to obtain an atmosphere of harmony between interlocutors via minimizing the inner inherent conflict in all human interactions" Similarly Brown and Levinson (1987: p. 61) defined politeness as "forms of behaviour used to maintain and develop communication between potentially aggressive partners". They maintained that positive and negative strategies are employed to minimize threat and to accomplish linguistic politeness. The free encyclopaedia Wikipedia (2007: p.1) defined politeness as manipulating the good behaviour or etiquette, whose goal is to make the interactanct feel comfortable and relaxed. Though theses definitions are apparently different, they all suggest that politeness is the form of behaviour that is employed to avoid skirmish, conflict and aggression.

Leech proposed his Politeness Principle (PP) in 1983. He presented his theory as a way or procedure to explain how politeness works in social interactions. He propounded the following six maxims of politeness: Tact maxim, Generosity maxim, Approbation maxim, Modesty maxim, Agreement maxim, and Sympathy maxim.

Tact Maxim states: "Minimizing the expression of beliefs which imply cost to other, 1. maximizing the expression of beliefs which imply benefit to other."

For example:

- Could I stop you for a minute? a.
- If I could just explain this then. b.

- Generosity Maxim states: "Minimizing the expression of beliefs that express or imply benefit to self; maximizing the expression of beliefs that express or imply cost to self." The maxim of generosity focuses on the speaker, and says that others should be put first instead of the self. For example:
 - You just sit and let me complete the cleaning.
 - You must join us for dinner today. b.
- Approbation Maxim states: "Minimizing the expression of beliefs which express 3. dispraise of other; maximizing the expression of beliefs which express approval of other." It means to praise others. The first part of the maxim suggests to side step disagreement; the second part proposes to make other people feel good by showing solidarity. (Leech, 1983: 132)
 - I saw you sing dancing at the party last night. It seemed that you were enjoying yourself!
 - Satish, I know you're a genius. Would you answer this math problem here?
- Modesty Maxim states: "Minimizing the expression of praise of self; maximizing the expression of dispraise of self."

For example:

- Oh, I'm so dumb I didn't notice the man, did I? a.
- Agreement Maxim states "Minimizing the expression of disagreement between self 5. and other; maximizing the expression of agreement between self and other." Actually, it cannot be followed claimed that people totally avoid disagreement. It is simply observed that they are much more direct in expressing agreement, rather than disagreement. For example:
 - Yes, Rahul, I thought we sort out this already during our meet.
- Sympathy Maxim states: "minimizing antipathy between self and other; maximizing sympathy between the self and other." This includes a small group of speech acts such 6. as congratulation, sympathy, and expressing condolences

For example:

I am sorry to hear about your father.

Beside this, indirectness has a relation with politeness. The more the addresser is indirect in ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, etc., the more polite he/she is.

For example

- a. Shut your mouth.
- b. Would you please keep quite?
- c. Carry the cases.
- d. Could you possibly carry the cases?

Here (a) and (c) are both the examples of direct speech act since the addressee has no alternatives but to perform the action. Such examples, maximize the cost to the face of the addressee; consequently, they are called impolite. On the other hand, (b) and (d) are indirect impositions because the addressee has a free will to say no. Thus, these examples minimise the cost to the addressee by the use of options. Appropriately, they are polite propositions.

Politeness Principle in Amitav Ghosh's The Hungry Tide

The rich culture of India has been painted in the works of Amitav Ghosh and also has the fragrance of Indianness. *The Hungry Tide* (2004) comprises ample examples to illustrate various pragmatic principles. The novel is set in the Bay of Bengal, especially the area of Sundarbans. It tells the story of Piya Roy. She arrives in Sunderban with the purpose of research study on dolphins. She belongs to an Indian parentage but lives in America. The next character Kanai Datta is a Delhi based businessman, who came there by profession to visit his widowed aunt and who wanted to read some writings left by her husband. Her husband was a political radical and meet with a mysterious death. Kanai was confronted with Piya in the train. In due course he worked as a translator for Piya. Fokir was another important character who helped Piya in every critical situation. Piya Roy's journey began with a mischance, when she was slipped into crocodile-infested waters. However, she was saved by a young, uneducated fisherman, Fokir. They did not understand language but Piya and Fokir were strongly drawn to each other, sharing a strange feeling towards each. Piya hired Fokir to aid her research and found a translator in Kanai Dutt, a businessman from Delhi whose principled aunt and uncle were long-time settlers in the Sundarbans.

There are multiple examples in the novel where the characters observe the politeness principles. The main characters Piya, Kanai and Fokir during their conversations at various situations seem to be conscious about the politeness.

Tact Maxim

When Kanai was travelling on the train, he saw a man sitting right beside him near the window. Kanai had a newspaper and wanted to read it, but there was not enough light at the place where he was sitting. Thus, he wanted to replace his place with the man sitting near

ENGLISH PART - I / Peer Reviewed Refereed and UGC Listed Journal No. : 47100

window. Kanai did not want to offend the man so he used tact maxim to persuade him to replace his seat, saying:

"Are Moshai ... If it isn't all important to you, would you mind changing places with A. me? I have a lot of work to do and the light is better by window" (5)

In statement A, the speaker Kanai minimised the cost to the listener and maximised the benefit to him. Kanai tried to be more polite in his statement keeping the scope to the listener to deny Kanai's request. In the above situation, Kanai used the tact maxim that was helpful for him as the man replaced the seat with Kanai.

Generosity Maxim

At the railway station, Kanai found his aunt Nilima Bose, standing to pick him up. She was seventy years old but she had come to station to pick up Kanai. Here while talking Kanai exploited the generosity maxim to appear to be more polite before his aunt. He maximized the benefit to his aunt when he said:

- You shouldn't have taken trouble to come to the station (22) B.
- I could have found my way to Lusabari (22) C.

It is the fine example of the generosity maxim. When the speaker uses this maxim, he means to be more polite in his behaviour as he maximizes the cost himself giving benefit to the listener, who is his Aunt.

Approbation Maxim

When Fokir didn't return home well in time, his mother Moyena visited Kanai's home. She expressed her fear to Kanai as they just heard the roaring sound from the forest and Fokir was still in the forest. Moyena rebuked her son. Here, Kanai used the approbation maxim and minimised the dispraise of Fokir before her mother when he said:

You shouldn't worry...I'm sure that Fokir will take all the right precautions. (155)

Kanai didn't want to offend her mother by using the similar rebuking. She was Fokir's mother, she could say anything to her son but the Kanai did not want to use impolite way of talk so instead of blaming Fokir, he assured his mother that he would be safe in the forest. Therefore, it is evident here that Fokir had used the approbation maxim in this situation.

Modesty Maxim

In modesty maxim, the speaker maximizes the praise of the other and minimizes the dispraise. Piya during her conversation with the stranger who was Kanai realised that he is a translator and businessman. She was impressed by Kanai's responses. She wanted to be more polite with him, therefore she used the modesty maxim when she replied Kanai. She said

- E. You are very observant. (10)
- F. You're well informed. (11)

Thede statements are the illustations of politeness principle where the modesty maxim has been exploited very cleverly.

Agreement Maxim

During the dialogue between Piya and Kanai, Kanai called Kolkata as Calcutta which was the old name of the city. Piya brought this to his notice. Here Kanai accepts his mistake and agrees with Piya regarding his wrong use of name. He used the agreement maxim when he said:

G. I should be more careful, but renaming was so recent that I get confused sometimes
 (12)

Here Kanai, the speaker is in agreement with what Piya said.

The Sympathy Maxim: Piya Roy in an incident in the train used the sympathy maxim when she spoiledS the photocopies of a fellow traveller by spilling tea on it. The man was also scalded by the hot tea,

Piya used following statements

- H. Oh, I'm so sorry!
- I. Let me help you clean up
- J. I'm very sorry. I hope you'll excuse me

In the above statement, the speaker Piyali maximized her sympathy towards the man though he seemed to be irritated. She realised her mistakes and minimised her antipathy towards the man. She knew that the papers spoiled by her must be important for man. In this scenario, she repeatedly used the sympathy maxim to be more polite with man though he was angry. The result of her positive politeness strategy, the man turned down calm and befriended with her.

Conclusion

Thus, Amitav Ghosh has wisely used his linguistic skills and moulded it into the politeness strategies through various polite acts of major characters in the novel. In this articles the discourse samples are limited to the statements only but this paper could be helpful for further research in the field of pragmatics

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Peer Reviewed Refereed and UGC Listed Journal

An International Multidisciplinary Half Yearly Research Journal

GENIUS

ISSN - 2279 - 0489

Volume - XI, Issue - I, August - January - 2022-23

Impact Factor 2020 - 6.538 (www.sjifactor.com)

Is Hereby Awarding This Certificate To

Mr. Bhagwat C. Patil

In Recognition of the Publication of the Paper Titled

The Study of Politeness Principle in Amitav Ghosh's The Hungry Tide

Ajanta Prakashan,

Jaisingpura, Near University Gate, Aurangabad. (M.S.) 431 004 Mob. No. 9579260877, 9822620877 Tel. No.: (0240) 2400877, ajanta3535@gmail.com, www.ajantaprakashan.com

Editor: Vinay S. Hatole



ISBN / ISSN

8JIF Impact Factor: 8.33

ISSN 2230-7745

समाजशास्त्र संशोधन पत्रिका

वर्ष-४० / अंक-२८ / एप्रिल, २०२३



३२ वें राष्ट्रीय अधिवेशन विशेषांक

संपादक **डॉ. राहुल भगत**

कार्यकारी संपादक डॉ. अर्जुन जाधव

सभाजशास्त्र संशोधन पश्चिका या वार्षिक नियतकात्निकाचे स्वामित्व व इतर बाबी विषयीचे ((नियतकालिकांच्या नोंदणी संबंधी नियम ८ प्रमाणे)

: प्रकाशन स्थळ :

मराठी समाजशास्त्र परिषद, ३२ वें राष्ट्रीय अधियेशन, दत्ताजीराव कदम कला, विज्ञान आणि वाणिज्य महावि इचलकरंजी, जि.कोल्हाप्र.

नियतकाल : वार्षिक (ISSN 2230-7745)

प्रकाशन : दि.५ एप्रिल, २०२३.

मुद्रकाचे नाव : डॉ.अर्जुन जाधव, कार्यकारी संपादक

राष्ट्रीयत्व : भारतीय

पता: समाजशास्त्र विभाग, दत्ताजीराव कदम कला, विज्ञान आणि वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, इचलकरंजी, जि.कोल्ह

मुद्रण स्थळ : इचलकरंजी

प्रकाशकाचे नाव : डॉ.राहुल जनार्धन भगत, संपादक.

राष्ट्रीयत्व : भारतीय

पत्ता : द्वारा - समाजशास्त्र विभाग, सेठ नरसिंगदास मोर कला, वाणिज्य व श्रीमती गोदावरी देवी सराफ विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, तुमसर, जि.भंडारा-४४१९१२.

संपादकाचे नाव : डॉ.राहुल जनार्धन भगत, संपादक.

राष्ट्रीयत्व : भारतीय पत्ता : वरीलप्रमाणे.

मालकाचे नाव : मराठी समाजशास्त्र परिषद.

पत्ता : वरीलप्रमाणे.

मी डॉ.राहुल जनार्धन भगत असे जाहीर करतो की, वर दिलेला तपशील माझ्या माहितीप्रमाणे व समजु^{तीप्रा}

डॉ.राहुल जनार्धन ^{प्र} प्रकाश

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महिला धोरण व महिलांचे सबलीकरण – एक वास्तव

प्रा. डॉ. दिलीप आर. चव्हाण

महिला सबलीकरणाची प्रक्रिया ही 20 व्या शतकात गतिमान बनली असली तरी या प्रक्रियेची सुरुवात काही शतकांपूर्वी झालेली आहे अमेरिकन स्वातंत्र्याचा जाहीरनामा आणि फ्रेंच व्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्याचा जाहीरनामा यामध्ये महिला सबलीकरण प्रक्रियेचे पहिले प्रतिबिंब पडल्याचे दिसन येते.

भारतामध्ये 19व्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात आणि 20 व्या शतकाच्या प्रारंभी राजा राम मोहन रॉय, महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले, ताराबाई शिंदे, पंडिता रमाबाई, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, महर्षी धोंडो केशव कर्वे, न्यायमूर्ती रानडे, इत्यादी समाजसुधारकांनी स्त्रियांच्या गुलामगिरी विरुद्ध आवाज उठवून महिलांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने सर्वच क्षेत्रात समान अधिकाराची मागणी केली. दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतर सबलीकरणाची संकल्पना सर्वप्रथम अमेरिकेतील कृष्णवर्णीय जहाल गटांनी 1960 मध्ये मांडली. प्रामुख्याने 1960 च्या दशका मध्ये महिला सबलीकरणाची प्रक्रिया गतिमान झाली. महिला सबलीकरणाची जाणीव वैश्विक बनविण्यात संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटनेचे योगदान महत्त्वाचे आहे.

भारतामध्ये स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात महिला सबलीकरणाचे प्रयत्न होत आहेत भारतात 1975 पासून व सहाव्या पंचवार्षिक योजने पासून या विषयाकडे गांभीर्याने पाहिले जाऊ लागले. आणि त्या दिशेने सरकारद्वारे सर्व स्तरांवर समतोल साधण्याचा प्रयत्न सुरू झाले. पहिल्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेअंतर्गत महिलांकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन कल्याणकारी होता, हळ्हळू त्याची जागा विकसनशील दृष्टिकोनाने घेतली आहे असे असले तरी आपला देश 21 व्या शतकाच्या भौतिक आणि वैज्ञानिक प्रगतीच्या शिखरावर पोहोचला असला तरी पाहिजे त्या प्रमाणात स्त्री पुरुष समानतेच्या प्रश्न अद्यापही सोडवता आलेला नाही. स्त्री-पुरुष समानता निर्माण करण्यासाठी डाँ. बाबासाहेव आंबेडकरांनी घटनात्मक तरतुदी केलेल्या आहेत त्यानंतर अनेक कायदे देखील स्त्रियांच्या यांच्या सबलीकरणाच्या दृष्टीने करण्यात आलेले आहेत. तसेच विविध पंचवार्षिक योजना व 1992 पासून राव सरकारने राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोगाची स्थापना केली. तसेच महाराष्ट्र सरकारने आजपर्यंत तीन महिला धोरण राबविलेले आहेत तसेच चौथे धोरण लवकरच जाहीर होणार आहे. असे प्रयत्न होऊनही भारतात आजही महिला सबलीकरण व सक्षमीकरण का होऊ शकले नाही हा उद्देश डोळ्यासमोर ठेवून अभ्यास करणे गरजेचे आहे.

अभ्यास विषयाचे महत्व

महिला सबलीकरणासाठी राष्ट्रीय व राज्य महिला सबलीकरण धोरण राबविण्यात आले. महिलांची प्रगती घडवून आणणे या हेतूने सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक व राजकीयदृष्ट्या महिलांचा विकास व्हावा त्या सबळ शक्तिशाली व स्वावलंबी व्हाव्यात या दृष्टिकोनातून महिलांविषयक धोरण निश्चित करण्यात आले. त्यांना सर्वच क्षेत्रात समान संधी व समान वागणूक मिळायला हवी, असे असले तरी हे उद्देश साध्य होतांना दिसून येत नाही म्हणून त्या दृष्टीने संशोधनाचे महत्त्व आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे

- महिला सबलीकरणाचा अर्थ समजून घेणे.
- महिलांच्या कौंटुंबिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय स्थितीचा अभ्यास करणे.
- महिला सवलीकरणासाठी शासनाने निश्चित केलेल्या धोरणांची माहिती घेणे.
 शोधनिबंधाची गृहितके
- महिलांना स्वतःच्या अधिकाराची जाणीव निर्माण झाली.
- महिलांचे पूर्वीच्या तुलनेत सबलीकरण होत आहे.
- महिलांची कौटुंबिक, सामाजिक व राजकीय स्थिती सुधारत आहे.

संशोधन पद्धती

सबलीकरणाचा अर्थ

प्रस्तुत विषयावरील शोधनिबंध लिहिण्यासाठी ग्रितीय स्त्रीताचा (Secondary Sources) या आधार श्रेण्यात आलेला आहे. त्यासाठी मासिके, वर्तमानपत्रातील लेख, शंवर्ष ग्रंथ यांचा आधार धेतला आहे व वर्णनात्मक, ऐतिहासिक, तुलनात्मक व विक्षेपणात्मक संशोधन पद्मतीचा यापर करण्यात आलेला आहे.

महिलांचे सबलीकरण ही संकल्पना महिलांच्या विकागाच्या संवर्गात कढ आली असून अवला महिलांना सबला करणे आणि त्यांना समान हक्क य संधी देणे हेच यामागील प्रमुख तत्य आहे. स्वतः वंचित व संधी वंचित महिलांना कोणत्याही भेदभावाशिवाय प्रगती करण्याची संधी वेणे म्हणजेच महिलांचे सवलीकरण होय. मारत सरकारने 2001 है वर्ष महिला सबलीकरण वर्ष घोषित करून महिलांना जीवनातील बदलाला मोठी चालना दिली आहे. अलीकडच्या काळात सर्वेच क्षेत्रात महिला सवलीकरणाचे धोरण राववले जात असून त्यामुळे विविध क्षेत्रात महिलांचा सहभाग मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढत आहे.

सारांश महिला स्त्री सबलीकरण म्हणजे स्त्रियांचा सत्ता विभागणीत समान वाटा निर्णय प्रक्रियेत योग्य स्थान आणि सामाजिक आर्थिक तसेच राजकीय जीवनात त्यावावतची समानता प्राप्त करणे होय. महिलांच्या सवलीकरणासाठी स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व, स्वातंत्र्य नंतर झालेले कायदे, घटनात्मक अधिकार आणि विविध महिला धोरणे यांचा थोडक्यात आढावा पढीलप्रमाणे.

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भारत सरकारने स्त्री उद्धारासाठी केलेले कायदे

- 🕶 बालहत्या प्रतिवंध पहिला कायदा 1802
- सतीवंदी कायदा 1819
- विधवा पुनर्विवाह चा कायदा 1856
- नोंदणी विवाह कायदा 1872 आणि 1954
- वालविवाह प्रतिबंधक कायदा 1878 आणि 2006
- 🛩 देवदासी प्रतिबंधक कायदा 1891
- संमती वयाचा कायदा 1891
- 🛩 आंतरजातीय विवाह वावतचे पटेल विल 1921 no strain the new their matters to be before the dis-
- 🛩 वालविवाहाचा शारदा कायदा 1929 the many, madition aims throw and such a straight
- हिंदू विवाह कायदा 1955
- घटस्फोटाचा कायदा 1955
- पोटगी कायदा 1956
- 🛩 हुंडा प्रतिबंधक कायदा 1961, 1984, 1986
- मुलींचा अनैतिक व्यापार विरोधी कायदा 1956
- दत्तक घेण्याचा कायदा 1956
- के वेश्या व्यवसाय प्रतिबंधक कायदा 1956 to Francia, and Magilla After 1 to promised
- गर्भपात कायदा 1972
- गर्भजल परीक्षण विरोधी कायदा 1994 व 2003 STREET, ON ALT. SALES
- स्त्रियांचे वीभत्स प्रदर्शन विरोधी कायदा 1982
- 🔗 कामाच्या ठिकाणी होणारा लैंगिक छळाविरोधी कायदा 1994
- 🐣 कौटुंबिक हिंसाचार विरोधी कायदा 2005
- 🗢 हिंदू वारसा दुरुस्ती कायदा 2005

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वरील कायदे महिलांवर होणारे अन्याय अत्याचार थांबण्यासाठी व स्त्री पुरुष समानता निर्माण करण्यासा करण्यात आलेले आहेत, परंतु वास्तवात मात्र या कायद्याची अंमलबजावणी प्रभावीपणे होत नसल्याचे दिसून येते. भारतीय संविधानातील तरतुदी-

स्वातंत्रप्राप्तीनंतर राज्यघटनेनुसार कायद्यासमोर स्त्री-पुरुषांना समानता देण्यात आली डॉ. वाबासाहे आंबेडकरांनी महिलांना सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय विकासाची समान संधी मिळावी यासाठी भारतीय संविधान काही तरतुदी करण्यात आल्या आहेत त्या पुढील प्रमाणे.

- कलम 14 कायद्यासमोर सर्व व्यक्ती समान असतील त्यात स्त्री पुरुष असावेत केला जाणार नाही.
- कलम 15 यात लिंगाच्या आधारावर भेद केला जाणार नाही.
- कलम 16 यात लिंगाच्या आधारावर भेद केला जाणार नाही.
- 🗢 कलम 19 भारतीय नागरिकांना विकासासाठी दिलेल्या सप्त स्वातंत्र्यात स्त्री पुरुष असा भेदभाव केला जाणार नाही.
- कलम 23 स्त्रियांची विविध कारणासाठी पिळवणूक करता येणार नाही (क्रयविक्रीय देवदासी प्रथा इत्यादी)
- कलम 39 बी स्त्री पुरुष यांना समान कामासाठी समान वेतनाची तरतूद करण्यात आलेली आहे.
- कलम 42 महिलांना प्रसुतीकालीन रजेची तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे.
- कलम 52A स्त्रियांचा दर्जा उंचावण्यासाठी आणि प्रत्येक भारतीयांनी तिची प्रतिष्ठा जपली पाहिजे.
- कलम 243B नुसार पंचायत राज किंवा शहरी स्थानिक संस्थांमध्ये कलम 73 व 74 व्या घटनादुरुस्तीनुसार महिलांसाठी 33 टक्के आरक्षणाची तरतूद करण्यात आली 110 व्या घटनादुरुस्तीने 14 एप्रिल 2011 मध्ये यात वाढ करून 50 टक्के पर्यंत महिला आरक्षणाची तरतूद करण्यात आली.

असे असले तरी सर्वच स्त्रियांच्या बाबतीत याचा फार फायदा झाला असे म्हणता येणार येत नाही स्त्रियांना 50% राजकीय आरक्षण देऊनही त्यांचा मनावर तसा राजकीय सहभाग वाढला नाही निर्णय प्रक्रियेत त्यांना अजूनही डावलते जाते, आरक्षण कालावधी पुरतीच स्त्री राजकारणात असते आरक्षण संपर्ल किती राजकारणाचा परिघावाहेर जाते. महाराष्ट्रातील महिला सबलीकरण

महाराष्ट्र राज्य हे देशातील पुरोगामी राज्य म्हणून ओळखले जाते. देशात पहिल्यांदा महिला धोरण तयार करणारे राज्य महाराष्ट्र होते 1994 मध्ये पहिल्या महिला धोरणाची घोषणा करण्यात आली होती, त्यानंतर 2001 मध्ये दुसरे महिला धोरण जाहीर झांले आणि 2014 मध्ये तिसरे महिला धोरण आखण्यात आले व आता 2023 मध्ये नौथ्या धोरणाची प्रतीक्षा आहे. राज्यातील या तिन्ही धोरणांनी महिलांना काय दिले हे तपासले तर मुलींना वडिलांचा मालमत्तेत कायदेशीर अधिकार दिला घटस्फोट आणि पोटगीच्या कायद्यात काही महत्त्वाच्या सुधारणा केल्या गेल्या महिलेला पतीच्या समान वाटा स्त्रियांना नोकरी 30%आरक्षण मिळाले स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये महिलांना 50%

कायदेशीर मदतीसाठी राज्य महिला आयोग स्थापन झाला स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांच्या स्व उत्पन्नातील 10% निधी महिला व बालकल्याणासाठी राखून ठेवण्यात आला त्यामुळे काही प्रमाणात महिलांच्या स्थिती सुधारणा झाल्यांचे

त. आता महाराष्ट्राची चौथे महिला धोरण येऊ घातले आहे मागील वर्षी या धोरणाचे प्रारूप जाहीर करण्यात आले या धोरणात एलजीबीटीक्यू (तृतीयपंथी समर्लंगिक आदी) आणि वेश्या व्यवसायातील महिला यांच्या कल्याणाचा विवार करण्यात आला आहे. याशिवाय -

- महिलांना वारसा हक्क मिळतो की नाही यावर सरकारची नजर.
- महिलांच्या नावावर घर केल्यास मुद्रांक शुल्कात सवलत.
- महिलांना जमीन भाडेतत्वावर देण्यासाठी प्राधान्य दिले जाईल.
- महापालिका नगरपालिका स्थायी समितीमध्ये महिलांना आरक्षण.
- महिलांसाठी स्वतंत्र सुरक्षित असे रात्र निवारे उभारणार.

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CON TOTAL PROPERTY.

प्लॉट घरांच्या खरेदी-वेळी महिलांना सामायिक मालकीचा हक्ष देणार.

 सार्वजनिक वाहन तळांवर महिलांसाठी शौचालय, रॅम, रेलिंग, चैंजिंग रूम, सॅनिटरी पॅड वेंडिंग मशीन, आपत्कालीन वैद्यकीय सेवा तसेच मदतीसाठी असलेले पॅनिक वटन रोवा ते दावताच मदत यंत्रणा धायून येर्डल.

ऑटो, टॅक्सी, अवजड वाहनांसाठी चे परवाने देताना महिलांना प्राधान्य.

अशा अनेक महत्त्वपूर्ण तरतुदी या धोरणात ठेवण्यात आल्या आहेत. असे असले तरी घरकाम करणाऱ्या महिला शेतकरी, विधवा महिला, कोविडमुळे व गिंग अर्थव्यवस्थेचा परिणाम असंघटित क्षेत्रातील महिलांवर होताना दिसून येतो. ऑनर किलिंगच्या घटना वाढताना दिसून येत आहे यावर देखील चीथ्या धोरणाचा धोरणात समावेश करायला

- आतापर्यंतच्या विविध कायद्यांचा व योजनांचा आणि धोरणांचा अभ्यास करता प्रत्यक्षात स्त्रियांच्या जीवनात अशी समानता मिळत नाही हेच दिसून येते. पुरुष वर्गाच्या वर्चस्व वादामुळे महिलांना आजही प्रचंड दहपणाखाली जगावे लागते. शोपण विरहित समाज पुरुपप्रधान संस्कृतीच्या अंतशिवाय येऊ शकत नाही त्यासाठी सर्व स्तरावरून प्रयत्न होणे आवश्यक आहे. समानतेचे ध्येय साध्य होण्यासाठी स्त्रियांची मानसिकता वदलणे आवश्यक आहे राज्यघटनेने व कायद्याने स्त्रीला अनेक अधिकार दिलेले आहेत जाणीव त्यांना होणे आवश्यक आहे आणि तेच घटक सवलीकरण प्रक्रियेला प्रभावी करीत आहेत.

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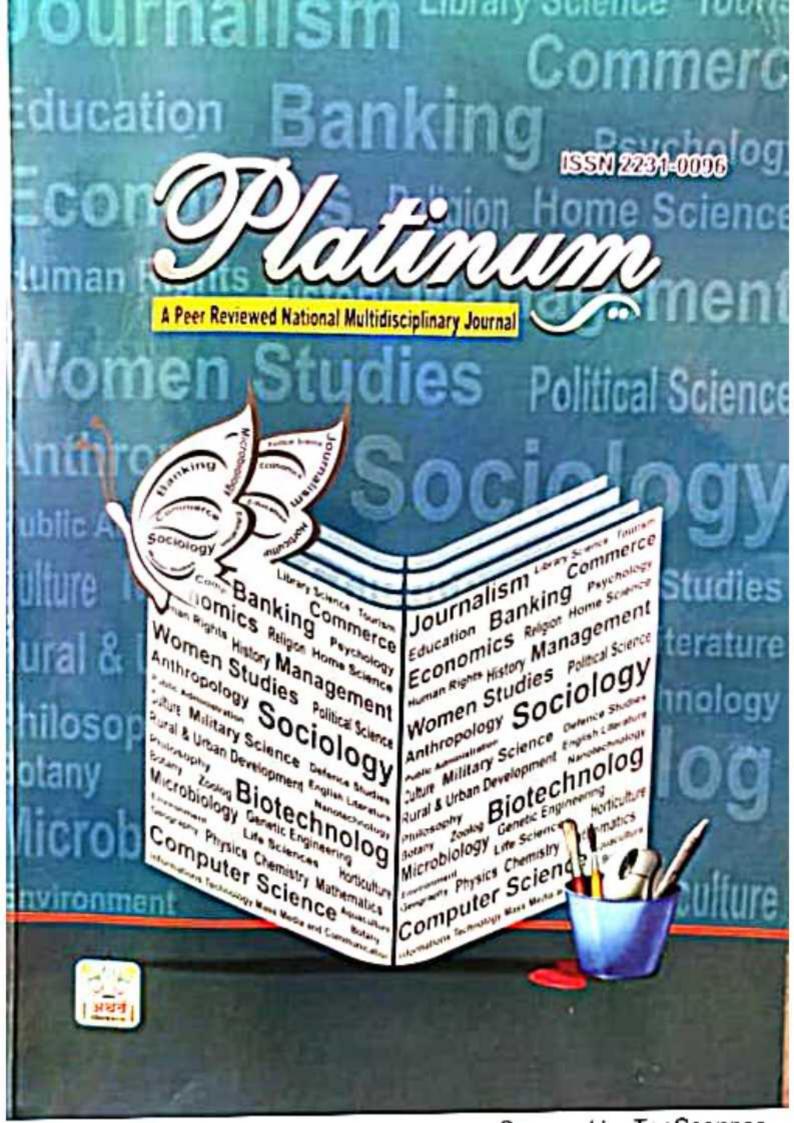
- आधुनिक भारतातील स्त्रीजीवन HIS- 282 य. च. म. मुक्त विद्यापीठ नाशिक
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- आधुनिक भारतातील महिला सवलीकरण- प्रा. ए वी महाजन.
- दिव्य मराठी, मधुरिमा, प्रा निलीमा देशमुख महिला धोरण काय मिळाले आणि काय हवे? दि. 21 फेब्रुवारी 2023.
- सवलीकरणाला प्रभावित करणारे घटक- दिव्य मराठी 21.2.2023.
- लोकमत दिनांक- ६ मार्च 2023.

*समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, ज. जि. म. वि. प्र. सह समाजाचे कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, जळगाव

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A Peer Reviewed
National Multidisciplinary Journal

Volume - 14 Number - 2 April-June 2023



(For this issue only)

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Atharva Publications

Plot No 17, Devidas Colony

Varkhedi Road, Dhule - 424 001

www.atharvapublications.com

E-Mail: atharvapublications it gmail com

Branch:

Circulation & Advertisement

Atharva Publications

Shop No. 2, Nakshatra Apartment, Shahu nagar

Housing Society, Opp. Teli Samaj Mangal

Karyalay, Jalgaon - 425001

Subscription Rates

Single Copy for reader Rs 1000 00 or

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प्लॅटिनम या बैमासिकान प्रसिद्ध झालेली मने संपादक, सहसंपादक, कार्यकारी संपादक, आणि सद्वागार मंडळ यांना मान्य असर्नालय असे नाही. या नियनकालिकान प्रसिद्ध करण्यान आलेल्या लेखातील लेखकांची मने ही त्यांची वैयक्तिक मने आहेन. नसंच शोर्यनिवयांची जवाबदारी ज्या-त्या लेखकांवर राहिल.

यार्ग अवर्ग प्रित्यक्तावर्गाने कार्यकारी सपाटक की युवराज माती यांची प्लाट में १७, देविदास कोलगी, युव्ट-४२४ ००१ (महाराष्ट्र) येथे प्रकारित कल व अविष्यार प्राथितस , बळगाव येथे मुद्दित केले. मोबाईल : १४०५२०६२४४ जळगाथ (ऑ.) : ०२५७-२२४९६६६.

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Bim's Journey towards Self - Discovery in 'Clear Light of Day'

- Prof. Dr. Indira S. Patil Nutan Maratha College, Jalgaco

Abstract

Anita Desai is a celebrated Indian author who has made a significant contribution to the world of literature. She is known for her insightful exploration of human relationships, particularly those involving women. Her works focus on the lives of women in India and the challenges they face in a parnarchal society. Desai's novels are powerful commentaries on the cultural and social norms that govern women's lives in India, and they provide a voice for women who have been traditionally silenced.

One of the central themes in Desai's writing is women's empowerment. Her novels explore the ways in which women can assert themselves and gain control over their lives in a society that is often hostile to their aspirations. ThroughBim's character, Desai depicts the struggles and triumphs of women who are trying to break free from the constraints of tradition and social expectations.

Introduction

Anita Desai's 'Clear Light of Day' is a four dimensional novel. The novel is about, "Time as a destroyer and a preserver and about what the bondage of time does to people. The main kernel of the story deals with the life of four members of the family. Tara Birn, Raja and Baba. Their parents are indifferent and disinterested for their needs. Both the sisters struggle for living and identity Here the parents are totally neglect their four children for their happiness. It was because of the utter neglect, which the children suffered from their parents that made them welcome the arrival of aunt Mira Masi. After the death of their father, being the eldest member of the family, Burn assumes the role of a father, taking care of brothers and sosters and later marrying them. So it is the story of Bimla, referred to Him in the novel, who shoulders the responsibility of the family due to an irresponsible father and a diabetic mother

In her childhood, Him finds herself in the image of a great herome. Her real life heroic figures are Joan of Are and Florence Nightingale. She wants to achieve something in life. Hot due to the family responsibilities she remains

unmarried to look after her mentally retarded brother Boba and sick Meera Masi However, she realises that the world does not recognise her as Florence Nightingale or Joan of Are She knows life is a full of reality. She realises that Raja, her brother is not a hero and she is not a herome either. She is so preoccupied with family responsibilities that she has no time for her own love and life She feels lost and inferior to Raja and Tara her sister who achieve what they wanted But in case of Bini, she is totally different from the other Indian girls whose only ambition is marriage. She rejects Dr. Biswas, a family doctor, with a good position in the society. She becomes angry when Dr Beswas who wanted to marry her, behaves in the typically patriarchal way of keeping woman down by misunderstanding flim refusal. Now Lunderstand why you do not wish to marn You have dedicated your life to others to your sick brother and your aged aunt and little brother who will be dependent on you all his life. You have sacrificed your life for them Dr Hiswas does not understand the real reason for refusal because his justification for her refusal is she is a woman who wants to serve her family and sacrifices her life hit them. He is not able to visualise Bim as a strong worth who wants to be independent. The irons of the novel of that in spite of her sacrifice the familiar after everyone. busy in his or her family and she gets nothing but acriment and bittemess. So there is a suffering in the mind of Birt regarding the futility of her desire. She loses her sens if co-ordination within herself and with others

In the second part of the novel, there is an analy and bitterness, but there is also an effort to reconcile and accommodate We find anger and bitterness in the novel due to the relations between brother and sister (Raja and Him) have been soured and embittered on account of small matters. According to our Indian culture, it is the son an earness the family responsibility, but here Barn's booth Raja instead of sharing the family responsibility marties their handlord and neighbours Hyder Ali's daughter Bendard goes to Hyderabad to live there. When Barn received a letter from Raja informing her that he had inherited a Hyder Ali's property and he assured her that she can

heart of increasing the tent of asking her to vacate the heave. She is frustrated regarding the action of her brother she refuses to go to Hyderabad for Raja's daughter's marriage. But in the course of time, in her maturing consciousness. Him realises that she was narrow in her has her brothers and sisters and forgives all. Him who had always believed in the past, matures now and begins look a fresh in the. Clear Light of Day.

So Him the chief protagonist of the novel is admirable and make her personality outstanding. Although she is onen unsteady, oscillating between the struggle, in the end she discovers the structure of her own consciousness and achieves wholeness. The melancholia that shatters her related for twenty years is a measure of her sense of failure of life and to honour her aspirations. But nonetheless, her courage and intellectual strength remain unaffected. At times she appears to be a "failed quester" who desires to exacut the world but who ends up by conquering herself. What is remarkable about her is that she develops the appears to be whole "and its importance in human life, and since to be whole" and to be sane in the midst of "decay, destruction and death."

In this way we can say that women faces many problems and struggle for their identity and at last prove themselves. Empowerment has opened up broader communication lines and brought together different

worldwide organisations. These provide opportunities for man and woman, which promotes equality between the sexes for which Indian women having struggling in their lives.

Conclusion

In conclusion, We find Anita Desai's writing as a powerful testament to the struggles and triumphs of women in India. Her novels provide a voice for women who have been traditionally silenced and offer a vision of empowerment and liberation. Through her work, Desai has helped to raise awareness about the challenges that women face in India and has inspired many women to assert themselves and pursue their dreams. Her writing is a testament to the resilience, strength and creativity of women and it serves as an inspiration to all those who seek to create a more just an equal world.

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Volume 11, Issue 2, February 2022



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e-ISSN: 2319-8753, p-ISSN: 2347-6710 www.tjirset.com | Impact Factor: 7.569

|| Volume 11, Issue 2, February 2022 ||

DOI:10.15680/LJIRSET.2022.1102014 |

Synthesis, Crystal Structure and Thermal Properties of Cr-doped Bi₂S₃ Crystals by Gel Method

K.B.Patil1, S. K. Bachhav1

Department of Physics, Arts, Science and Commerce College, Varangaon, Jalgaon (MS), India

ABSTRACT: Cr-doped Bi₂S3 crystals were grown in silica gel medium by single diffusion method. The grown crystals were characterized by thermo analytical techniques (TGA and DSC), X-ray powder diffraction (XRD), by powder X-ray diffraction analysis the crystal structure is confirmed to be Orthorhombic having lattice parameters a = 4.76 A°, b = 3.97 A°, and c = 12.39 A°. Thermal study reveals that Iron doped Bismuth Tri-Sulphide crystal is Dihydrous. TGA and DSC analysis shows a remarkable thermal stability.

KEYWORDS: Gel method, Cr-doped Bi₂S₃ crystal, X-ray diffraction, TGA and DSC

I. INTRODUCTION

Several investigators used gel method for growing different crystals [1-4] Bismuth sulphide is V-VI group compound semiconductors application in optoelectronic devices [5]. Bismuth sulphide semiconductor with band gap energy ranges 1.3 eV to 1.7 eV. [6, 7]. Optical and structural properties of Bi₂S₃ with various dopants are studied. Fe was reported [8-10] all these researchers have used different synthesis methods. The purpose of this paper is to report the synthesis of single crystals Cr doped Bi₂S₃ using gel method. The thermal properties of the grown crystals were studied using Thermogravimetric and differential scanning calorimetry thermal analysis. TGA and DSC analysis shows a remarkable thermal stability. TGA and DSC analysis suggest that the thermal stability of Bismuth tri- Sulphide crystal decreases due to Chromium doping.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Growth of crystal is an important aspect of materials science. The art and the science of crystal growth have developed very much like any other branch of science. Bismuth tri sulphide is a ferroelectric semiconductor having Para electric phase and exhibiting interesting photo conducting behaviour. Bi₂S₃ are narrow band gap semiconductor with layered structure are interesting, and important because of major contribution in solar cells, photo detectors, opto-electronic light amplifiers, Lasers, photo electronic etc. Nano crystals of Bi₂S₃ in different shape and sizes have applications in hydrogen storage, high-energy battery and catalytic field. By looking to wide applications of and importance of the Bi₂S₃ single crystals, these crystals were grown from melt, using modified Bridgeman Stock burger, Chemical Vapour Transport method, and Skeleton layered structured crystals were grown by hydrothermal method. Flower like nanobelts, Straw-tied nano wires are synthesized by facile decomposition and precursor solution method. There are very few reports available in the literature on single crystal growth of Bi₂S₃. Synthesis of nanomaterial has become a prolific area of investigation due to their wide range of applications.

III. METHODOLOGY

The required Silica gel medium was prepared by adding the Sodium-Metasilicate solution (specific gravity 1.04 g/cc) drop by drop with constant stirring into the 5 ml Acetic acid till the pH value was 4.4. Then add 15 ml H₂S Gas Water solution was as inner reagent. The gel was usually set within two to three days. It was left for two days for gel ageing and then the outer reagent, aqueous solution of Bismuth Chloride (BiCl₃) and CrCl₃ was added on to the top of the gel. The mixture was carefully poured along the walls of the tube with the help of pipette over the set gel, in order to avoid gel breakage. After addition of upper reactant, mixture small nucleation was observed within 36 hours.. The reaction between Bismuth Chloride, dopant and H₂S Gas Water solution in gel medium resulted in the growth of doped Bismuth tri-Sulphide crystals.

 $2-x BiCl_3 + xCrCl_3 + 3H_2S = Bi_{2-x}Cr_x S_3 + 6HCl$



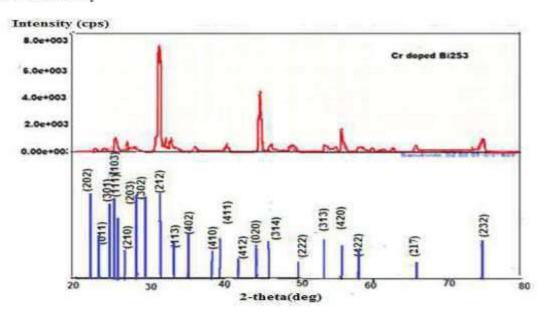
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DOI:10.15680/IJIRSET.2022.1102014

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

X-Ray Diffraction Study



The grain size for grown crystals were derived using x-ray diffraction line broadening analysis based on the Scherrer formula

The crystallite size determine by using relation D = $\frac{0.9(\lambda)}{(\cos 8)8}$

 β is full width of half maxima in radian = 0.229 0 in radian β =0.003839

$$D = \frac{0.9 \times 1.54056}{0.003839 \times \cos 15.7} = 37.66 \text{ nm}$$

Average grain size is 37.66 nm.

Grain size of Cr doped Bismuth tri sulphide crystals =37.66 nm

In Orthorhombic crystal structure the length of unit cells are different . i.e. $a \neq b \neq c \& \alpha = \gamma = \beta = 90^{\circ}$. Chromium doped Bismuth Tri-Sulphide crystals fulfil the condition of Orthorhombic structure, having lattice parameters a = 4.76 Å, b = 3.97 Å, and c = 12.39 Å

TGA and DSC Measurements

Thermo gravimetric analysis (TGA)

Figure shows the TGA curve of Chromium doped Bismuth tri sulphide crystal. The different stages of decomposition of Chromium doped Bismuth tri sulphide crystals are presented in table

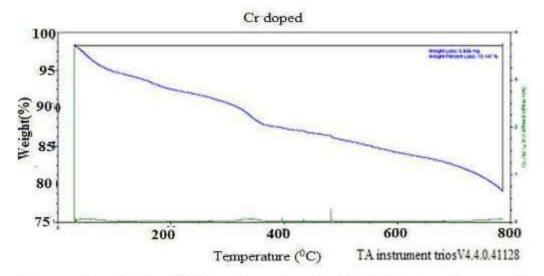
Stage Decom.	Decomposition Temperature range	% weight loss Observed	% weight loss Calculated	molecule loss in stage
l	29.58to 500	12.403	11.26	2H ₂ O − 2SO ₂
2	500 to 786.271	6.812	17.58	4SO ₂ ↑
	Totalweight loss	19.215	28.84	
	Residue Stable[2Bi ₂ O ₃] ↓	80.785	71.16	2 CrBi ₂ O ₃ ↓



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DOI:10.15680/LJIRSET.2022.1102014



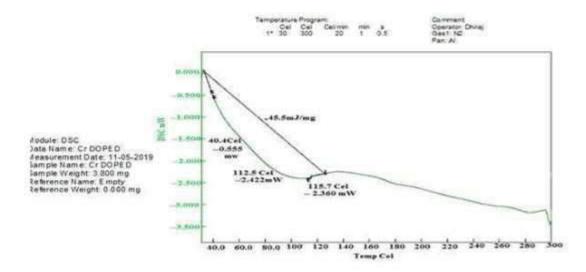
The stages of decomposition of Cr doped Bi₂S₃ crystals are given in table. The first stage of decomposition occurs at the temperature range 29.58 to 500 ^oC in which the observed weight loss was found to be 12.403 % which is good agreement with calculated weight loss 11.26 %. This weight loss is attributed to loss of [2H₂O +2SO₂] and decomposition is in continuous manner.

Decomposition, at second stage occurs in the temperature range 500 to 786.271°C in which observed weight loss of 6.812 % nearly agreed with calculated weight loss %. Here observed weight loss appear to be less as compared with calculated can be attributed due to incomplete decomposition of Bi₂S₃.. This weight loss is attributed to loss of 4SO₂ and decomposition is in continuous manner. The remaining product finally turns into residue CrBi₂O₃ is confirmed at 790.112°C. The observed residue weight was 80.785 %, which is nearly good agreement with calculated residual weight 70.005%. This confirms the present of Chromium and Bismuth in grown crystals.

Differential scanning calorimetry

Specimen material and reference material both are maintained at almost the same temperature during the conduct experiment. Here we can measure the transition state of the material.

The differentials scanning calorimetry analysis of the grown crystals was recorded between 30°C to 300°C in the nitrogen atmosphere using Metlae TA 4000. The initial weight of sample was 3.8 mg and heating rate was maintained at 20°C/min. The DSC curve for Cr doped Bismuth tri sulphide gel grown crystals is shown in figure. The initialization temperature to start the thermo analysis of the grown crystals was from 31.22°c and phase change ended at peak end-down temperature of 112.3°c. The temperature at which the sample and the reference come to thermal balance by thermal diffusion. The peak appeared in the DSC curve at 140.05°c indicates the phase transformation due to loss of water molecules and formation of stable anhydrous Cr-Bi₂S₃ crystals. This is the good agreement with the TGA curve.





e-ISSN: 2319-8753, p-ISSN: 2347-6710 www.tjirset.com | Impact Factor: 7.569

|| Volume 11, Issue 2, February 2022 ||

DOI:10.15680/LJIRSET.2022.1102014

V. CONCLUSION

Chromium doped Bi2S3 crystals can be successfully grown by silica gel method. Gel setting period is strongly dependent on pH of a mixture of sodium meta silicate, acidic acid and density of sodium meta silicate. The results of TGA analyses indicated that the first stage of decomposition occurs at the temperature range 29.58 to 500 °C in which the observed weight loss was found to be 12.403 %. This weight loss is attributed to loss of [2H₂O +2SO₂] and decomposition is in continuous manner. Decomposition, at second stage occurs in the temperature range 500 to 786.271 °C in which observed weight loss of 6.812 % nearly agreed with calculated weight loss %. Here observed weight loss appear to be less as compared with calculated can be attributed due to incomplete decomposition of Bi₂S₃. This weight loss is attributed to loss of 4SO₂ and decomposition is in continuous manner. The remaining product finally turns into residue CrBi₂O₃ is confirmed at 790.112 °C. The peak appeared in the DSC curve at 140.05 °C indicates the phase transformation due to loss of water molecules and formation of stable anhydrous Cr-Bi₂S₃ crystals.

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ISSN : 2393-8188 (print)

2393-8196 (online)

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THERMAL STUDIES ON COPPER DOPED BARIUM TARTRATE SINGLE CRYSTALS BY SILICA GEL TECHNIQUE

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Abstract: In the present research work, the single crystals of copper doped Barium tartrate were grown by single diffusion technique. The optimum growth conditions of copper doped Barium tartrate were optimized by varying various parameters such as pH of the gel solution, gel concentration, gel setting time, concentration of the reactance. The platy shaped crystals were obtained in silica gel at room temperature. The effect of copper doping on the Barium tartarate has been studied. The XRD pattern shows that Copper doped barium tartarate crystals are polycrystalline, having orthorhombic structure. Thermo gravimetric analysis (TGA) and Differential thermal analysis (DTA) curveshows the percentages of the weight loss in the different stages of decomposition of barium tartrate. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) curveshows the phase transformation due to loss of water molecules and formation of stable anhydrous CuBaC4H4O6 crystals.

Keywords: Crystal growth techniques Single diffusion, XRD, TGA, DTA and DSC.

1. Introduction

In the present work, doped and undoped barium tartrate crystals were grown by silica gel method using single diffusion technique. Copper is used as dopant. However, there is not a single research paper available in the literature survey on the growth and characterizations of these barium tartrate crystals.

We have turned our attention towards the tartarate crystals as these crystals are having good application and can be synthesized by gel technique. Commercially, the tartrate compound can be used in various applications like antimony in urinary drugs, ferroelectric applications of sodium-potassium tartrate [1], potassium-chromium tartrate in medicine [2] and so on. Many people studied various tartrate compounds like calcium-strontium mixed levo tartrate [3], zinc tartrate [4] and cadmium tartrate [5] with respect to their properties such as dielectric, magnetic, ferroelectric, piezoelectric, and optical and other pertinent characteristics. Crystal habits of various crystals, grown under different conditions and also by different methods were described by Buckley [6]. Hartman [7], Kern [8], Chernor [9], Burton [10] and Mullin [11]. A number of factors such as degree of saturation, type of solvent [12], pH of the gel media [13, 14], presence of impurities [15,16] and the change in growth temperature also presumably affect significantly the morphology of the crystal [17]. The crystals, which can't satisfactorily grow from melt and vapor, are grown successfully by using this method [18-20]. Barium tartarate is a quite interesting compound as they are having good applications. Hence in the present course of investigation it has been decided to synthesize and characterize Copper doped Barium tartarate crystals by silica gel method. The grown crystals are characterized by XRD, TGA, DTA and DSC techniques.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Table 1: Optimum condition for growth of strontium-

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doped barium tartrate crystals.

Sr. no	Optimum growth Conditions	Single diffusion
01	Density of sodium meta silicate solutions (Na ₂ SiO ₃)	1.05 g/cm ¹
02	Concentration of acetic acid (CH ₃ COOH)	1M
03	pH of mixture	4.3
04	Temperature	Room Temp.
05	Concentration of (BaCl ₂)	1M
06	Dopend Concentration of CuCl ₂)	0.05M
07	Concentration of supernatant (C4H6O6)	1M
08	Gel setting time	2days
09	period of crystals growth	6 weeks

10All chemicals used were of AR grade. The chemicals used for growth of single crystal were acetic acid (CH3COOH), sodium meta silicate (Na2SiO3), tartaric acid (C4H6O6), Copper Chloride (CuCl2) and barium chloride (BaCl2). Different molar mass was tried to determine the optimum growth conditions. The gel was prepared by mixing the solutions (CH3COOH), (Na2SiO3), (BaCl2) and (CuCl2) having different pH values varying from 4.0 to 4.3. The prepared gel was transferred in glass tube of diameter 2.5cm and 15cm in length. The mouth of tube is covered by cotton plug and kept for the setting. After setting the gel, it was left for aging. After two days the supernatant (C4H6O6) of 1M concentration was poured over the set gel by using pipette and kept undisturbed by covering the cotton plug on the mouth of tubes.

Hydro silica gel is very good medium for growing better quality doped and undoped crystal of barium tartrate. The 0.05M concentrations of CuCl2 in an aqueous solution were used to grow Cu doped barium tartrate crystals. To grow well defined crystals of Copper-doped barium tartrate, several experiment were performed by varying growth parameters like gel pH, gel age, gel density, and molarities of lower and upper reactions, in order to establish the optimum condition for the growth. The optimum growth conditions for high quality crystals established by varying various parameters are given in Table 1.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 X-ray powder diffraction analysis (XRD)

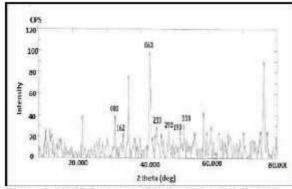


Figure 1 the XRD pattern of barium tartrate Crystal.

The Fig.1 shows the XRD pattern of barium tartrate whereas Fig.2 shows the XRD pattern of SrBaC4H4O6 crystals. The XRD study reveals that barium tartrate crystal belongs to orthorhombic system and the incorporation of the dopant has not changed the structure of the parent crystal. The slight shift of XRD peaks, variations in intensity and lattice parameters of doped Barium tartarate crystals indicated that dopend are really doped into the BaC4H4O6 structure. Table 2 shows the XRD data of barium tartrate and Table 3 shows the XRD data of Sr doped barium tartrate crystals. The calculated h k l values were found to be in good agreement with the JCPED card no. 26-0192 and 04-0836.

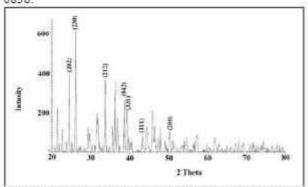


Figure 2 the XRD pattern of CuBaC4H4O6 crystals (0.05M.)

Table 2. The XRD data of barium tartrate crystal (λ. =1.54056Å).

Observed	data values		Standard data values			
20	d-value	Int en.	20	d-value	Inte n.	hkl
32.400	2.7609	39	32.375	2,7630	16	081
34.800	2.5758	21	34.864	2.5709	25	162
42.600	2.1204	10 3	42.590	2.1210	4	063
44.600	2.0299	28	44.692	2.0260	2	233
48.200	1.8864	25	48.402	1.8790	4	292
51.600	1.7698	24	51.563	1.7710	1	193
52.600	1.7384	30	52.584	1.7391	2	333

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Table 3. The XRD data of Cu doped barium tartrate crystals (λ =1.54060Å).

	observ	ed values from XF	യ		standa	rd data values
Sr. No	2θ values	d values	Inten.	2θ values	d values	hkl
1	24.600	3.6159	323	24.606	3.6149	220
2	26.000	3.4243	873	26.009	2.4230	230
3	33,700	2.6574	525	33.718	2.6560	212
4	37.500	2.3964	151	37.489	2.3970	301
5	38.900	2.3133	159	38.889	2.3140	0 4 3
6	39.200	2.2963	137	39.204	2.2960	331
7	43.400	2.0883	179	43.290	2.0883	111
8	50.400	1.8091	120	50.431	1.8081	200

The slight shift in the position of diffraction peaks to lower value reflecting a slight elongation along a, b and c axes. Lattice parameters values and the grain size of doped and undoped barium tartrate crystals are given in the Table 4. The grain size data for grown crystals was derived by using Scherrer formula. The grain size of the undoped barium

DTG 95 90 85 75 TGA 70 SCOUN 55 400 500 erature [c]

3.2 Thermal analysis

Figure 4. TGA & DTG curve of barium Tartrate crystals.

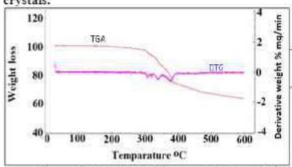


Figure 5. TGA & DTG curve Cu doped BaC4H4O6Crystals (0.05 M).

The percentages of the weight loss in the differe stages of decomposition of doped and undop barium tartrate crystals are presented in table 5. The is a good agreement between the observed and calculated weight losses. Copper barium tartrate is 3.3 Derivative Thermo Gravimetric Analysis (DTG): water coordinated compound. Therefore, there is a In figure 5.9 shows the decomposition peaks and studies possibility that this crystal may lose some of its water as follows.

tartrate crystals is around 35.44 nm while average grain size is around 49.28 nm. It was observed that the grain size of the undoped barium tartrate crystal increases with Cu doping and subsequent doping shows the increasing tendency in grain size.

Table 4. Calculated Comparative study of lattice parameters and grain size of doped and Undoped BaC4H4O6 crystals.

economic de la constante de la	Lat	Grain		
Comparative study	A	В	С	size (nm)
Undoped (BaC ₄ H ₄ O ₆) crystals (1M)	7.590	23.780	7,536	35.44
Doped (BaC ₄ H ₄ O ₆) crystals with Cu (0.05M)	8:868	24.729	8.421	43.95

molecules while heating. TGA of Copper barium tartrate showed clearly four stages of decomposition as dehydration, Copper barium tartrate.

Table 5. TGA data of doped and undoped barium tartrate crystals.

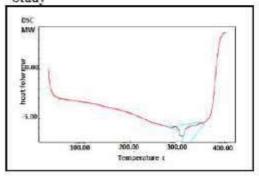
	Crystals	Step	Temperature range (°C)	Observed % weight loss	Calculated % weight loss	Probable loss of molecules
	BaC«H»O» (1M)	1	29- 292	2.09	03.05	-0.5H ₂ O
and the state of t	4	П	292-393	20.53	20.38	-2Co2H ₂
		Ш	393- 799	15.57	16.30	-Co:
		IV	799- 883	8.80	09.51	-Co
CuBaC ₃ H ₃ O ₆ (0.05M)		1	27-200°C	2.45	2.51	-0.5H ₂ O
	,0.0312	II	200-365°C	17.34	16.76	-2Co & H4
	nt	Ш	365-383°C	12.72	12.29	-Co2
	ed re	IV	383-599°C	8.11	7.82	-Co

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- I. In the first stage of decomposition, major Stage-I endothermic peak at 190°C is attributed to 2.45% in the TG curve.
- II. loss17.34% in the TG curve.
- The endothermic peak at 385°C in the Stage-II Ш third stage of decomposition is attributed 12.72% in the TG curve.
- IV. curve corresponds to the weight loss Cu: BaC2O4 cupper crystals. 8.11% in the TG curve.

Beyond the temperature 599°C, the reaction proceeds and finally stable residue Cu: BaC4H4O6 remains up to the end of analysis.

3.4 Differential scanning Calorimetry (DSC) Study



The differentials scanning calorimetry (DSC) analysis of the grown crystals was recorded between 20°C to 400°C in the nitrogen atmosphere using Metals TA 40004. CONCLUSIONS Instrument. The initial weight of sample was 0.100mg This is in good agreement with the TGA curve.

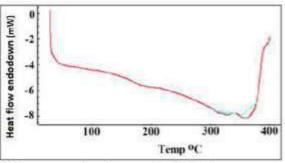
Table of the Boe data of barrain tare					CI ISTAIS.
	Peaks	Temperat ure	On set	End set	Heat
	Endothermic	310.90°C	302.77°C	318.06°C	-166.33mj

as follows.

The initiation temperature is 310,29°C loss of 0.5H2. The peak observed in the and initiation of phase change to starts completed at peak DTG curve corresponds to the weight loss end-down temperature of 328.94°C. The temperature at which the sample and the reference come to thermal There are two endothermic peaks at equilibrium by thermal diffusion. The peak appeared in 345°C and 360°C in the second stage of the DSC curve at 336.46°C indicates the phase decomposition is attributed to loss of 2CO transformation due to loss of water molecules and and H4. The peak observed in the DTG formation of stable anhydrous Cu: BaC4H4O6 crystals. curve corresponds to the weight This is in good agreement with the TGA curve.

II. Heat area under the curve is -22.44mi

The initiation temperature is 350.85°C to loss of CO2. The peak observed in the and initiation of phase change to starts completed at peak DTG curve corresponds to the weight loss end-down temperature of 359.55°C. The temperature at which the sample and the reference come to thermal In the fourth stage there is no endothermic equilibrium by thermal diffusion. The peak appeared in peak; decomposition is attributed to loss the DSC curve at 377.72°C indicates the phase tar of CO. The peak observed in the DTG formation due to loss of 2CO and H4 formation of stable



II. Heat area under the curve is -71.94mi

Figure 6 (b) Cu doped barium tartrate Crystals Table 7. DSC data of Cu 0.05M doped barium tartrate Crystals

Table 7. DSC data of Cu 0.05M doped barium

Peaks	Temperature	On set	Endset	Heat
Endothermic	328.94°C	310.29°C	336.46°C	22.44mj
Endothermic	359.55°C	350.85°C	377.72°C	-71.94 mi

Thesilica hydro gel is suitable for growing the and heating rate was maintained at 10°C/min. The Fig. 6 crystals of copper-doped barium tartrate by Signal (a) shows the DSC curves of Barium tartrate crystals. diffusion method. The colourless, translucent, The initiation temperature is 302.770C phase change spherulitic, good quality crystals are obtained. The size complete at peak end-down temperature of 310.90°C. of the doped crystals is increases with the increase in the The temperature at which the sample and the reference concentration of Cu dopant.Lattice constant a, b and c, come to thermal equilibrium by thermal diffusion. The the unit volume is sensitively affected by the dopant peak appeared in the DSC curve at 318.06°C indicates concentrations. The powder X-ray diffraction study the phase transformation due to loss of water molecules confirmed that grown crystals are very much crystalline and formation of stable anhydrous BaC4H4O6 crystals. in nature having orthorhombic structure and incorporation of the dopant has not altered the structure Table 6. The DSC data of barium tartrate Crystals. of the parent barium tartrate crystal As a result of Cu doping, the XRD peak values shifted toward lower angle, indicating that an increase in the value of lattice constants. The TGA, DTG and DSC, analysis suggests Fig 6(b) The two stages of DSC curve under study are that the thermal stability of Barium tartrate crystal increases due to copper doping. The residual Copper

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barium oxide (CuBaO) identified from TG analysis confirms the presence of strontium barium (CuBa) in the grown crystals.

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International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology
Print ISSN: 2395-6011 | Online ISSN: 2395-602X (www.ijsrst.com)

doi: https://doi.org/10.32628/IJSRST229161

Synthesis of Manganese doped Bi₂S₃ Crystal in Gel method and its thermal Characterisations

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ABSTRACT

Article Info

Volume 9, Issue 1

Page Number : 257-261

Publication Issue

January-February-2022

Article History

Accepted: 11 Feb 2022

Published: 24 Feb 2022

Manganese doped Bismuth tri sulphide crystals are synthesising using simple gel technique at ambient temperature. X Ray Diffraction analysis was done to determine the structure. Orthorhombic crystal structure was found of grown crystal. FTIR method was utilized for the analysis of various functional groups present in the complex Thermal properties of the crystal was studied by TGA was Discussed .Effect of Doping, and concentration of reactants.

Keywords: Gel method, orthorhombic, XRD, FTIR, TGA

I. INTRODUCTION

The gel method is simple technique for growing perfect and strain free crystals. The principle involved in this method is very simple. The solution of two appropriate compounds, which give rise to the essential insoluble crystalline material by simple reaction, two compounds are chemically reacted in set gel medium. In the gel method, gel prevents turbulence and helps to formation of good crystal by providing a framework of nucleation site. In addition, the gel media has a single place due to gel media control of nucleation centre characteristics. In gel method, convection is not present in gel media. It indicates that, for substances, which are insoluble in water, it is option for growth method.

Many of researchers have been grown undoped and doped crystals with the aim of to study and to identify grown materials for practical and industrial applications. The influence of doping in growth media has been recognized for a long time as a relevant matter in the process of crystallization [1-3]. As for as transition metal doped Bismuth tri sulphide crystals are concerned, information about their growth by gel method, characterization. Therefore, it was felt worthwhile to grow Mn-doped Bismuth tri sulphide crystals and study their properties, which may have potential application in photovoltaic energy. The TGA curve of Manganese doped Bismuth tri sulphide crystal was subjected to study the weight loss measured using TGA method.

The purpose of present paper is to report the growth and influence of various parameters such as concentration of reactants, growth of mechanism of Bismuth tri sulphide crystals in gel with effect of dopant and molar concentration, its optimum conditions and properties

II. METHODS AND MATERIAL

To grow the Manganese-doped Bi₂S₃ crystal samples, 5cc CH3COOH solution was taken in beaker. With the help of burette, Na2SiO3 Solution was added drop by drop in beaker slowly with continuous stirring. Measure pH values of solution until it acquired the proper pH value. If pH value indicate 4.4 then. The 5 ml H2S inner a reagent was added in gel solution. Then this mixture was poured in the test tubes of length 15 cm and 2.5 cm diameter. To take a precaution, open test tubes were closed by cotton plug. It would take 3 days for the gel to set. It kept as it is for two more days for ageing of gel and then poured the second reagent solution of BiCl3 of 0.5M and same volume of 0.05M MnCl2 on to the upper surface of set gel medium. The second reagent mixture solution was poured gradually alongside of test tube wall. When diffused outer reactant solution chemically reacts with inner reactant solution then growing procedure of crystals was start. After addition of the second chemical reactant, nucleation was observed within twenty-four hours. Shown in figure1.different shape and sized crystals were obtained as shown in figure 2. The colours of grown crystal were observed as creamy yellow colour. All experiments, Growth of crystals process obtain at room temperature. In gel medium, due the chemical reaction between Bismuth Chloride, Manganese Chloride and H2S water solution we get different shape Manganese -doped Bismuth tri sulphide crystals



Figure 1 Mn doped crystals of Bismuth tri sulphide inside the test tubes

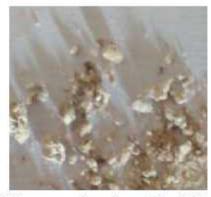


Figure 2 Manganese doped crystals of Bismuth tri sulphide outside the test tubes

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. X-ray diffraction (XRD)

The XRD pattern of grown crystal power is as shown in figure 3. The observed X-ray diffraction patterns for Bismuth tri sulphide crystals doped by 0.05M Mn ions and the calculated (h k l) and d values, which were found to be in good agreement with the JCPDS data (Card no17- 0320). The crystal structures of Mn doped Bismuth tri sulphide is determined to be orthorhombic structure. Dopant has not changed the structure of the parent crystals. The grain size of the grown crystals was derived using x-ray diffraction line broadening analysis based on the Scherer formula. The breadth of the diffraction line was measured by the method of full width at half maximum. From XRD data for different parameters it was found that grain size of the undoped Bismuth tri sulphide

crystals increased on doping 0.05M of Mn and on subsequent doping shows an increasing tendency in grain size. Variations in lattice parameters, cell volumes, and intensity and diffraction angle of peaks attributes to the dopant in the crystal.

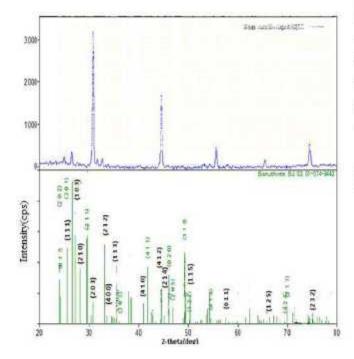


Figure 3 XRD Patterns of the crystals of Bismuth trisulphide doped by Mn for 0.05M

. By using Scherer's formula, the crystallite size Calculated as D=37.63nm

From XRD data and quadratic relation lattice Parameters evaluated as a= 10.86Å, b= 4.06 Å and c = 10.22 Å i.e. $a \neq b \neq c$.

In Orthorhombic crystal structure the length of unit cells are different and $\alpha = \gamma = \beta = 90^\circ$

B. Fourier transforms infrared spectroscopy:

Figure 4.Shows The FTIR Spectra of Mn doped Bismuth tri sulphide crystal. The spectrum was obtaining using SHIMADZU IRAffinity-1 cm⁻¹ at Department of Chemistry, M.J.College Jalgaon.

The FTIR analysis technique used to obtain the information about the chemical bonds in molecules and provides information based chemical composition of sample. FTIR absorption peaks and molecular set vibration are related. As per to infrared spectra theory, Molecular set vibration and characteristic absorption

bands were assign are related In FT-IR, light (covering the whole frequency range 4000cm⁻¹-400cm⁻¹) is split into two beams. Either one beam is passed through the sample or both the beam are passed, but one beam is made to travel longer path than the other does. Due to recombination of two beams produces an inference pattern that is the sum of all the inference patterns created by each wavelength in the beam. By systematically changing the differences in the two paths, the inference patterns change to produce a detected signal varying with optical path difference.

However, Fourier transformation of the interfero - gram converts it into plot of % transmittance against wave number.

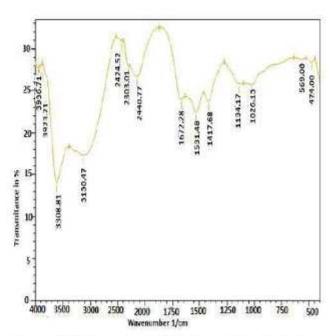


Figure 4 FT-IR spectra of Mn doped Bismuth trisulphide crystals

The FTIR Spectrum for a chemical compound is single characteristics, which shows the chemical bonding geometry. An important use of FTIR is to identify unknown compound and identify structure of unknown compound. Figure 4. Shows The FTIR Spectra of Mn-Bismuth tri sulphide

Using Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometer in the range $500~\text{cm}^{-1}$ to $4000~\text{cm}^{-1}$. The observed

spectrum of grown crystal is shown in figure 4. The bonds in the range 3500 to 3200cm-1 recognized to a symmetric O-H stretching of water molecules. The C-C bond stretching appears in range 2000 to 2300 cm⁻¹. It is seen that the peak at 2140.77 cm-1 can be assigned to C≡C bonds stretching. The sharp band present at 2424.52 cm⁻¹ can be recognized C-C bond stretching. The band 1672.28 cm-1 can be attributed to C=C stretching of Alkyl group. The band appearing at 1531,48 cm-1 can be attributed N-O stretching vibration presence in nitro compounds. The band 1417.68 cm⁻¹ can be attributed to bending frequency C - C group. The peaks at 1134.17 and 1026.13 cm-1 can be assigned to C-O stretching vibration bonding. The peak 569 cm-1 can be attributed Halogen compounds bond. The peak 474 cm⁻¹ assigned to Bi-S bonding.

The other extra bands observed in the spectra are may be due to inclusion of sodium Meta silicate in the grown crystal.

C. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA)

The TGA curve of Manganese doped Bismuth tri sulphide crystal was subjected to study the weight loss measured using TGA method. The TGA curve of grown crystals is as shown in figure 5.

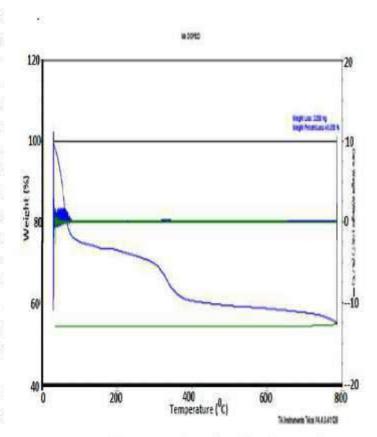


Figure 5. TGA curve of Mn doped Bi₂S₃ crystals

Decomposition of the first stage occurs in 28.32 to 52.20 °C temperature range; observe weight loss of 10.82 % in this range agreed with calculated weight loss 10.94 %. This weight loss is attributed to loss of $[2H_2O +2SO_2]$ and decomposition is in continuous manner.

Decomposition of the second stage occurs in 52.20 to 221.69 °C temperature range in which observed weight loss of 16.91 % nearly agree with calculated weight loss 17.08 %. Here observed weight loss appear less as compared with calculated. It can be attributed to incomplete decomposition of Bi₂S₃. This weight loss is attributed to loss of [4SO₂] and decomposition is in continuous manner. The remaining product finally turns into residue MnBi₂O₃ (Mn Bismuth Oxide) is conformed at 790.112°C.The observed residue weight is 72.27 %. This is nearly agreement with calculated residual weight 69.55%.This confirms presents of manganese and Bismuth in the grown crystals.

Observed Weight Loss: -

Residue
$$\longrightarrow$$
 (2MnBi₂O₃)
(2MnBi₂O₃) = 2 x 55+ 4 x 209 + 6 x 16
= 110 + 836+96 = 1042

Residue weight = 1042 x 100/1498 = 69.55%

IV. CONCLUSION

By using silica gel method Manganese doped BizS3 crystals successfully grown. Single diffusion method is convenient for the growth of the Manganese-doped BizS3 crystals. The Period of gel-setting period depends on the pH value of mixture acetic acid and sodiummeta- silicate solution and of sodium meta-silicate density. Grain size of the doped crystals increases with the concentration of Mn dopant. FTIR spectrum clearly indicates that the functional groups of undoped Bismuth tri Sulphides were not altered by the addition of the dopant. Presence of C=C, C-O-C, non-bonded O-H, C-H bond. TGA analysis suggest that the thermal stability of Bismuth tri- Sulphide crystal decreases due to Manganese doping

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Cite this article as:

K. B. Patil, "Synthesis of Manganese doped Bi2S3 Crystal in Gel method and its thermal Characterisations", International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology (IJSRST), Online ISSN: 2395-602X, Print ISSN: 2395-6011, Volume 9 Issue 1, pp. 257-261, January-February 2022. Available

doi : https://doi.org/10.32628/IJSRST229161 Journal URL : https://ijsrst.com/IJSRST229161



International Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (IJETIR)

Volume 3, Issue 3, March 2023

Synthesis and Structural Analysis of Bi₂S₃ Crystals by Gel Method

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Physics (Electronics) Department J. D. M. V. P. Co-Op. Samaj's

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Abstract: Bi_2S_3 crystals were grown in silica gel medium at room temperature by single diffusion method. The optimum growth conditions were established by varying various parameters such as pH of gel solution, gel concentration, gel-setting time, concentration of reactant etc. Gel was prepared by mixing sodium metasilicate ($Na_2SiO_3SH_2O$), Acetic acid (CH_3COOH), inner reactant Na_2S water solution and Supernant Bismuth chloride ($BiCl_3$) at pH value 4.3. The effects of parameters such as gel aging, gel pH, the density of gel on growth of crystals were studied. The grown crystals characterized by Surface morphology of materials were studied by SEM. It shows grown crystals are nano wires in shape, flat and the plates with the sharp edges were observed. And nanoscale rod like structure of the grown crystals and not affected significantly by the doping. XRD analysis the crystal structure was confirmed as Orthorhombic having lattice parameters a = 10.86A, b = 4.06A, and c = 10.22A both elements Bi and S elements can be seen in grown crystal confirmed by EDAX. Fourier transforms infrared spectroscopy (FIIR), the confirmation of the crystal formation was done by carrying out XRD study. FTIR study gives the information of functional groups in a crystal.

Keywords: Bi₂S₃ Crystal, growth, XRD, EDAX SEM and FTIR

I. INTRODUCTION

Gel method is very simple and useful method to grow the crystals, which are insoluble or slightly soluble. This method can be controlled [1-3] by various parameters Bismuth tri sulphide has been attracting a considerable interest owing to its potential application in thermoelectric, electronic and optoelectronic devices and IR spectroscopy. In addition, it has energy band gap of 1.3 to 1.7 eV, which is suitable for making photodiode arrays and photovoltaic. A band gap can be tuned depending on the size of the subcomponents [4] Bi₂S₃ exhibits pronounced positive photoconductivity upon visible light exposure, and are a good candidate for optical switches.[5-6] Bi2S3 is a layered semiconductor that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system.

II. METHODOLOGY

To grow bismuth Tri-Sulphide crystals, the desired silica gel medium was ready by adding Sodium-Met silicate solution of specific gravity 1.04 g/cc drop by drop with constant stirring by using magnetic stirrer into the 5 ml (2N) acetic acid until the pH value 4.4 was set for the mixture. To the above sodium Meta silicate solution of pH 4.3, Take 15 ml the aqueous solution of Na2S was added as inner reactant with constant stirring. This mixture was then transferred to the test tube. To keep the solution free from dust and impurities, care was taken to cover the test tube with cotton. The gel was typically set within 4 days. It was left for 48 to 72 Hours for gel ageing and then the outer reactant, aqueous solution of 0.5M bismuth Chloride (BiCl3) added as Supernant over the set gel. The outer reagent was added down the sides of the test tube using a pipette and ultimately on to the gel medium. The diffusion of the outer reactant into the gel medium. Its reaction with inner reactant, Nucleation was observed within 48 Hours of addition of the outer reactant. The experiment was carried out at an ambient temperature of about 28°C. The various optimum conditions for the growing Bi2S3crystals were found. The reaction between Bismuth Chloride and Na2S solution in gel medium resulted within the growth of Bi2S3 crystals. Shown in Fig. 1



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2.1 Chemicals Used

- 1. Sodium metasilicate powder (A.R. grade) Na2SiO3, 9H2O (M.W.284.20)
- 2. Acetic acid (A.R. grade) CH3COOH
- 3. Sodium sulphide ((A. R. grade)) Na2S
- 4. Bismuth chloride (A. R. grade) BiCl3 (M.W. 315.33)
- 5. Double distilled water

The crystals were grown using following chemical reaction.

 $2XC13 + 3Y2S \rightarrow X2S3 + 6Y$ (C1) Where X=Bi and Y= Na.

2.2 Process PARAMETERS OPTIMUM CONDITIONS

Condition Bi2S3

Conc. of Na2S 0.5 M

Conc. of Bismuth chloride 0.5 M

Conc. of Acetic acid 1N Gel setting period 4 days Gel aging period 3 days Period of growth 34 days

Temperature 28°C (Room temperature)

Gel pH 4.3

Gel density 1.04 gm/cm³

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 X-Ray Diffraction Study



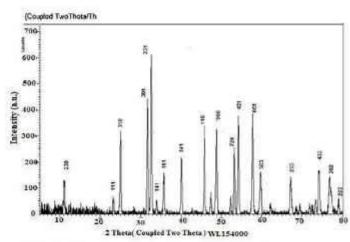


Fig 2 Ponder X-ray diffraction pattern of Bismuth tri sulphide Crystal

Figure 2 shows XRD spectrum of Bi2S3 sample. It found that no peak from impurities can be observed in XRD spectrum of Bi2S3 sample, proving that none of the other different crystalline phases was formed. Grain size calculated from broadening of XRD peaks using the Scherer's formula

D = $K\lambda/\beta\cos\theta$

Where K is constant equal to 0.9, λ is wavelength of CuK α radiation (λ = 1.5409Å), β is the full width at half maxima (FWHM) of XRD peaks. In the present work, the crystallite size of the Bi2S3 estimated from X-ray line broadening of the maximum intensity peak. The crystalline grains mainly oriented along the (231) plane. The crystalline size calculated using Scherer's formula

 $D = 0.9 \times 1.54056 A^{\circ} = 0.9 \times 0.1506 / .005758 \times COS 16.29$

= 26.21.66nm



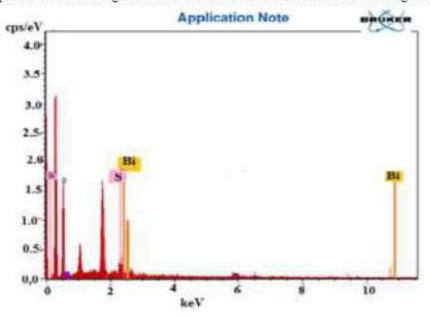
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D is grain size (i.e. the diameter of the crystal particle in the material) the calculated average particle size is 26.21nm. From standard data and XRD data, the calculated lattice parameters are a=2.502 Å, b=12.44 Å and 41.30 Å i.e. $a \neq b \neq c$ and $\alpha = \gamma = \beta = 90^{\circ}$ these are the condition for orthorhombic crystal structure.

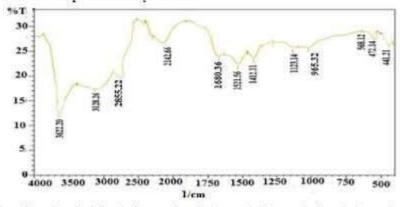
3.2 EDAX

Elemental analysis of gel grown Bismuth tri sulphide crystals was done using Bruker instrument at NMU Jalgaon. Figure indicates EDAX spectra of Bi2S3 grown crystal. During EDAX measurement different area were formed and the correspondence peaks are shown in figure. Both elements Bi and S elements can be seen in grown crystal.



Experimental and theoretical calculated composition obtained from EDAX for various constituent elements present in Bismuth tri sulphide.

3.3 Fourier Transform Infrared Spectral Analysis FTIR



The FTIR Spectrum identifies chemical bonds in a molecule by producing an infrared absorption spectrum. Therefore, an important use of FTIR is the Recognition of unknown functional group present in the chemical compounds. The FTIR Spectra of Bismuth tri sulphide (Bi2S3) is as shown in fig. From the observed result of FTIR spectra of grown Bi2S3 crystals, Intensity peaks, Band assignments and band range.

A few of the major vibration modes are empirically assign here the bands around 3700 to 3400 cm-1 recognized to asymmetric and symmetric O-H stretching. The O-H stretching frequency appeared between 3603.15 to 3064.99 cm-1 is possibly due to stretching vibration of Hydroxyl group-H bonded possibly will be due to O-H stretching or Si-OH



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bond. The band appearing at 2855.22 cm-1 can be recognized to C-H stretching due to alkyl group. It may be the present due to Bismuth acetate impurity. The band appearing at peak 1680.36 cm-1 can be recognized to C-O stretching. In the range 970 to 920 cm-1 band appearing can be attributed to C-H group. The band appearing at 471.14 and 441.21 can be recognized to metal Bismuth - Sulphur bond in same plane.

3.4 SEM Analysis

Grown sample of Bi2S3 was Scanning Electron Microscopy characterization taken at Department of Chemical technology, Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon. Sample images were taken magnifications of 400.00 nm and 200.0 nm. Grown Bi2S3 crystals Scanning Electron Microscopy images demonstrated in Figure 4.3. It was seen from SEM images that as growing crystal exhibit the aggregation of the particles at room temperature. It may be due to the smaller particle size. An entire images surface show is enclosed with figs of unlike shapes and size. Some of them are roughly observe to be spherical and triangle shape

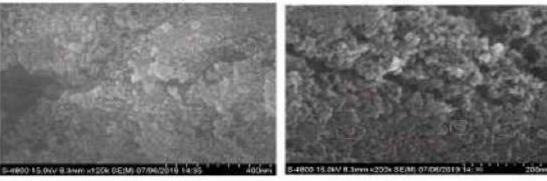


Figure (a, b): SEM picture Bismuth tri sulphide crystals

IV. CONCLUSION

The Bi2S3 crystals can be successfully grown by silica gel method. The gel setting period is strongly dependent on the pH of a mixture of sodium meta silicate, acidic acid and density of sodium meta silicate. X-ray diffraction pattern shows that the sample was crystalline in nature. FTIR study suggests A few of the major vibration modes are empirically assign here the bands around 3700 to 3400 cm-1 recognized to asymmetric and symmetric O-H stretching. The O-H stretching frequency appeared between 3603.15 to 3064.99 cm-1 is possibly due to stretching vibration of Hydroxyl group-H bonded possibly will be due to O-H stretching or Si-OH bond. from SEM images that as growing crystal exhibit the aggregation of the particles at room temperature. It may be due to the smaller particle size. An entire images surface show is enclosed with figs of unlike shapes and size. Some of them are roughly observe to be spherical and triangle shape. The elemental composition was determined by EDAX studies, which show that the Presence of Bismuth and sulphur.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Authors are thankful to Principal, Arts, Science & Commerce College Varangaon for providing necessary laboratory facilities.

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UGC Approved Journal No: 49023 (18)

PAPER ID: IJCRT2207129

Registration ID: 222955

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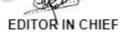
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AN OVERVIEW OF BLUE GREEN ALGAE (CYANOBACTERIA) AS A USED OF BIOFERTILIZER.

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Abstract:

As the population in India is increasing the demand for more food lead to increase in the pressure on the Agricultural land. Because of this, the requirement of food products in less time has lead to excessive use of chemical fertilizers in the agricultural field. The use of chemical fertilizers has harmful for not only the agricultural land and surrounding environment but also to the human healthcare. In this situation the use of biofertilizer has become the need for 21st century for sustainable agriculture in India. Biofertilizers like Blue Green Algae (Cyanobacteria) has a significant role in various aspect of agricultural field. It increases the fertility and aggregation of soil and makes atmospheric nitrogen available for plants which ultimately lead for the growth of the crops. Blue Green Algae (Cyanobacteria) has a wide range of application from crop production to soil fertility and even it helps in aggregation of soil. This review covers few important applications of Blue Green Algae for crops, soil and sustainable agriculture development in India.

Keywords: Blue Green Algae (BGA), Biofertilizer, Cyanobacteria, Agriculture.

Introduction:

Blue Green algae (BGA) comes under the group of Cyanophyta. This group of algae also known as Cyanobacteria due to its prokaryotic nature. It is the oldest form of life on earth, and is a group of gram negative photosynthetic bacteria which colonizes the earth surface 3.5 billion years ago. BGA has a wide range of application for plant growth; it has a unique function of fixing atmospheric Nitrogen due to a specialized cell called heterocyst. In Cyanobacteria under aerobic condition, nitrogen fixation occurs in the specialized cell called Heterocyst. There are about more than fifty species of Blue Green Algae (BGA) are known to fix atmospheric nitrogen, these species are mainly belonging to the genera Anabena sp., Anabaenopsis sp., colothrix sp., Cholorogloea sp., Cylindrospermum sp., Fischerella sp., Hapalosiphon sp., Mastigocladus sp., Nostoc sp., Scytonema sp., Stigonema sp., Tolypothrix sp., and Wetiellopsis sp. These all forms fixing nitrogen are filamentous and heterocyst bearing members of the order Nostocales and Stigonematales (Mazid 2011b). Nitrogenase is the enzyme which is found in the heterocyst is the multicellular enzyme and contains Nif genes and made-up of two component one is large (Fe Mo protein) and other is Small (Fe Protein). Large

component also known as Dinitrogenase has catalytic activity and small group is Dinitrogen reductase, both are highly sensitive to Oxygen. This Complex after oxidation fixes atmospheric nitrogen as ammonia which is used by various plants for their growth and development.

The effect of Biofertilizers like Blue Green Algae has been seen on the rice field over the years it significantly increases the yield without of a much efforts. Blue green algae not only helps in the growth of plant due to its nitrogen fixing ability but also increases the soil aggregation and porosity. Biofertilizers are biologically active as it increases the activity of microorganisms, colonizes the rhizosphere and promotes growth by increasing the availability of nutrients to the plants (Mazid et.al. 2011). Dependency on the chemical fertilizer can decreases the fertility of the soil and can decreases the natural nutrients available for plants in the agriculture (Barman et.al. 2017). Plants cannot uptake all the nutrients which are required to their growth and development applied by chemical fertilizers to the agriculture field (Bhardwaj et al. 2014) because of this some amount of nutrients are either fixed in the soil through some practices to increase the fertility and nutrient or through mixed with water bodies (Mahdi et al. 2010). Biofertilizers not only saves chemical fertilizers and its cost but also help in its utilization effectively which increases the yield rates (Ghosh 2004). To make agriculture sustainable it is very necessity to make the balance in between the agriculture and environment so for that the eco-friendly products need to use for the development of plants in agriculture. (Venkataraman & Sundaram, 1992; Mahdi et al. 2010) Biofertilizers will be the good option to make the balance and for the sustainable agriculture (Pindi & Satyanarayana, 2012; Borkar, 2015; Barman et al. 2017). Blue green algae have been used in the economic development and environment management like wastewater management and Natural color etc. will be helpful for that. (Chakdar et al. 2011).

Sustainable Agriculture:

Rice is one of the important food crops of worlds because more than 40% of the world's population depends on rice as a major source of calories. In India the production of Rice yield is about 1990 kg/ha compare to a maximum of 3346 kg/ha in Punjab. So the production of rice yields in Punjab is highest in the country but low compared to China i.e. 5807 kg/ha. (B. D. Kaushik 2014). Blue Green Algae (Cyanobacteria) is known for their Nitrogen fixing ability, over 100 species of BGA are known to fix atmospheric nitrogen. Over the period of time they have found to be very effective on rice and banana field. Particularly about rice plantation the submerged condition has help really well to BGA growth which ultimately helps to the growth and development of rice.

In India the states like Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana are the states were the production of rice is higher as compare to the other states. And the study has shown as use of BGA resulted in 25.2% of urea reduction with an overall of 3.8% increase in the yield of rice and a marginal decrease in per acre cultivation cost (Bhooshan et. al. 2018). Apart from rice the effect of Blue Green Algae (Cyanobacteria) as a Biofertilizers was seen on the wheat plant. Vermicompost and Farmyard Manure (FYM) enhances the abundance of BGA like Nostoc sp., Anabaena sp., Calothrix sp., Oscillatoria sp., and Phormidium sp., under the wheat crop which ultimately increases the yield of Wheat (Prasanna et. al. 2008).

Treatment of Algalization can enhance crop yields (Rodgers et al. 1979; Singh 1988; Pachpande 1990). Most of the Cyanobacteria can fix nitrogen to ammonia which is then used for amino acid and protein synthesis. Pre-soaking of seeds of pumpkin and cucumber with a Cyanobacteria extract can enhance their growth and germination (Nanda et.al. 1991). There are some other Biofertilizers other than BGA like Farmyard Manure (FYM) and Vermicompost is good for Sustainable agriculture. Blue Green Algae (BGA) has been successive to the rice field over the years but it has been observed that Blue green algae along with Vermicompost and Farmyard manure has shown significant results to crop growth like chilli (Sangita, 2015; Sundaram et.al. 2019). Beside these natural abilities of Cyanobacteria, fixing nitrogen, improving soil quality and balancing mineral nutrition in the soil. Many Cyanobacteria are known to release biologically active substances like vitamins, carbohydrates, amino acids, proteins, polysaccharides and phytohormones that function as elicitor molecules to promote plant growth and development which help them to fight against biotic and abiotic stress (Singh 2014).

Soil Fertility:

It has been observed that the algae particularly blue green algae increases the soil aggregation and water holding capacity of soil which ultimately helps for the agricultural practices for crops. Most of the Nostoc sp., and Oscillatoria sp., species increases the aggregation and water holding capacity of soil (Bailey et.al. 1973). Nitrogen fixing blue green algae significantly increases the nutrients and increases the fertility of soil (Shariatmadari et.al. 2011). Soil aggregation increases the porosity of soil and makes it retain more water. In some of the experiment the surface blue green algae effect on physical properties of soil. Nostoc muscorum inoculums positively effects on the microbiological, biochemical, and physical properties of soil (Rao & R.G. Burns 1990). Over the years Blue Green Algae effect as biofertilizer was seen on the rice fields but for Pea plant two species of Blue Green Algae (Cyanobacteria) i.e. Nostoc entophytum and Oscillatoria angustissima inoculums were tested as Biofertilizers; Inoculation of soil with a suspension of each species or a combination of the two species significantly increases the germination percentage and stimulated the other measured growth parameters and photosynthetic pigment fractions of pea plant (Osman et.al. 2010). Biofertilizer contains living microorganism which when applied to the soil it increases the availability of nutrients that can improve soil fertility. Ultimately these Biofertilizers helps legumes in improving the soil fertility and increases the activity of microorganisms are used for application to seed (Mazid et al. 2011). The use of algal growth has significantly increases the fertility of soil with residual effect on succeeding crops (Kant et.al. 2006). The Diazotrophic Cyanobacteria can increase the fertility of soil especially under rice plantation. These algae enhances the growth promoting factors in the soil like vitamins and amino acids, adds good amount of organic matter to the soil and solubilizes the insoluble phosphate which increases the physical and chemical nature of soil (Goyal 1993). Blue Green Algae (Cyanobacteria) has tremendous role in build-up soil fertility which enhances the yield of crops. For organic farming the use of Biofertilizer being essential components and play major role in maintaining long term soil fertility and sustainability by fixing atmospheric dinitrogen (N=N), mobilizing fixed macro and micro nutrients and convert insoluble phosphorus in the soil into the forms which can be available to plants for uptake and can use it in the development and growth of the plants (Sahu et.al. 2012). Ultimately the use of Biofertilizers like Blue Green Algae (Cyanobacteria) will significantly enhance the quality of soil which will be beneficial for the agriculture in future. It cost lower than the chemical fertilizers and will be a good balance in between nature and the agriculture practices for sustainability.

Conclusion:

Over the years we have witnessed the application of Blue Green Algae (Cyanobacteria) in the rice plantation. But apart from that these Biofertilizers has shown a tremendous result for other crops like wheat, pea, maize and cotton. Biofertilizers are cost effective and very important to make sustainable agriculture development. It increases the soil fertility and dissolves the insoluble phosphate and makes it available for plants to grow. It also enhances the several Micro and Macro components like Vitamins, Carbohydrates, amino acids and proteins in the soil which are vital for the plants under varies stresses. These Biofertilizers are good alternatives source to chemical fertilizers. Which are high in cost and harmful for humans, environment and for soil fertility. For Sustainable agriculture development,s Biofertilizers like Blue Green Algae (Cyanobacteria) are the bright side to change the course of Indian Agriculture for betterment of the society.

Acknowledgement:

The authors are grateful thanks to Head Department of Botany, Jai Hind Et's Zulal Bhilajirao Patil College, Dhule, providing the continuous support and laboratory facilities. AHS and LPD also thanks to the respective colleges for laboratory facilities.

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Overview on Low Cost Biofertilizer

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Abstract:

Inorganic fertilizers are much harmful to human being and animals. Therefore, organic fertilizers are good alternative to inorganic or chemical fertilizer as bio-fertilizer. Bio-fertilizers are rich in plant nutrients, which increases the texture and fertility of soil as well as crop yield, quality, nutrients. They are low cost, which increase profitability and the preparation of these fertilizers is not difficult. Therefore, small-scale farmers can easily afford the bio-fertilizer. The cattle keeper farmer can easily manufacture the organic fertilizer from the dung and urine of cow. 'JEEVAMRUT', which is made from the urine and dung of cow, jaggery, pulses flour (especially chickpeas flour), and handful of soil. The dung and urine of cow are excellent manure. 'BEEJAMRUT' is also good organic fertilizer. Plant waste and fruit waste like Neem fruit, Neem leaves, Orange peels, Banana peels, Potato peels, and Onion peels are not only very good but also cost free bio-fertilizer, when it mixed with proper proportion of some ingredients added with these. It is very easily available in food industries and rich in nutrients as well. The other fertilizer, 'PANCHGAVYA', is also organic fertilizer. It is a growth promotor of plants and harmless for flora and fauna. It is alternative organic fertilizer for chemical or inorganic fertilizer.

Keywords: Bio-fertilizer, cow urine, cow dung, manure, orange peel.

Introduction:

Substance that contains living organism are bio-fertilizer [14]. The fertilizers which are manufactured by biological products are called bio-fertilizer. Some Micro-organism are been presented in bio-fertilizer.

Examples: Rhizo-bacteria, Syno-bacteria etc.

In previous year, for increasing the crop yield the farmers were interested in using Chemical fertilizer. Though it (Chemical fertilizer) helped in increasing the crop yield nicely but these are too much harmful for human being as well as cattle.[5] As we compare the cost of chemical fertilizer and organic fertilizer, the cost of chemical fertilizer is more expensive than the cost of organic fertilizer comparatively. The organic fertilizer is low in cost as well as its raw materials are very easier to available. The raw materials like cow urine, cow dung, banana peels, orange peels, onion pills, neem seeds, neem leaves, lemon peels, buttermilk of cow and waste or used flowers etc. Biological fertilizers are useful to increase crop yield. It plays a key role in citrus productivity and sustains soil health. It maintains ecosystem and environmental stability as well. [3,6] No hazardous chemicals are been used in preparation of bio-fertilizer. The expensive infrastructure is not needed for the preparation of bio-fertilizer. Due to all these factors, farmers have tended towards the use of organic fertilizer.

N. Devakumar et. al, 2014 [9] Work organic farming on liquid formulation to examine microbial activity and its uses in high crop production in Jeevamrut and Beejamrut are contains beneficial microorganism in large quantity. The preparation of Beejamrut the microorganism form day of

preparation and Jeevamrut the microorganism are observed after 10th day. This may be due to cow dung, cow urine, jaggery and pulse flour.

It also contains vitamins, essential macro nutrients and micro nutrients, amino acids, indole acetic acid, Gibberlic acid etc. These are growth promoting acids. They concluded liquid organic preparation and contains large number of fungi, N-fixers, P-solubilizer, bacteria from the experiment. It is also concluded that the preparation of Beejamrut are used on the day and the preparation of Jeevamrut are used in 9 to 12 days. The Jeevamrut and Beejamrut are easily prepared and can be produced in low cost as well as the materials are available very easily in villages. Due to its low cost it is very useful for the small scale farmers. The other fertilizer, that is 'Panchagavya' organic fertilizer, is a growth promotors of plants and harmless for human being and animals. It is alternative organic fertilizer to chemical fertilizer. The ingredients are easily available for Cattle keeping farmers. Government also takes a step towards the use of organic fertilizer.

Ahson Javed et.al. 2019[2] Carried a work on agro industrial waste, especially potato pills. Potato peel waste can be collected from different procedure such as: fermentation, and extraction. It can be used as fiber, adsorbent, biofuel, antioxidants as well as food activity. Potato pills are easily available as byproduct of food industries. It is an expensive, valuable and affordable for production of biofuel, fertilizer etc.

Potato pills has been used for synthesis of bio-fertilizer. It contains protein, starch which after degradation in soil gives fertilizer with high nitrogen content.[11]

Bacterial count in potato peels vermin compost is higher than increase surrounding soil fertility. [10]

Potato peels' biogas plant is also useful for bio-fertilizer. It increases nutrient in soil. [8] Similarly potato peel, legume peel, Cow dung, Tulsi leaves, Neem leaves mix together after 45days for a good bio-fertilizer. They show increase in vegetative growth and physicochemical characteristic of Strawberry fruit. [13] The use of such bio-fertilizer, which are made for agricultural waste. It is economically beneficial for developing countries. The quality of bio-fertilizer made from potato peels is good. The cost of potato peels are negligible because, it is the part of food industries.

Waleed Fouad Abobatta, August 2020[15] Study on productivity of citrus plant by the use of different bio-fertilizer like P-solubilizer, Phosphorus mobilizer, Nitrogen fixer, and Potassium solubilizer boosting the growth of citrus plant. Organic fertilizer plays an important role to control the pest and insects and to protect the citrus plants. Due to organic fertilizer, plants can produce very healthy and chemical free fruits and protect the environment, protect the food chain. Bio-fertilizer plays an important role in plant growth by increasing nutrients like Potassium, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, vitamins and minerals. Bio-fertilizer are useful in fixing atmospheric Nitrogen. The different microorganism play an important role accordingly. Citrus crop is susceptible to iron chlorosis in alkaline condition. [4] The microorganism helps plants by making available the Iron. He found in this work that bio-fertilizer are good alternative to synthetic agrochemicals. Various bio-fertilizers are available to increase citrus plant growth and decrease environmental risk as well as increase nutrients absorption, synthesis of hormones in plants, boost plant resistance to pathogen and improve quality.

Tanmay Chaudhary, September 2020[12] has worked on Panchagavya this is a type of organic fertilizer. It is made up of organic manure. Like Cow dung, cow ghee, cow curd, cow urine and cow milk these all five different byproducts are collected from native or desi cow. Panchagavya is a growth promoter of plant and help to boost the ability to fight against diseases of plants. This organic fertilizer contains macronutrient like Potassium, Phosphorus, Nitrogen and micronutrients like vitamins, amino acids. It is beneficial for microorganism. Panchagavya is made up of these five byproducts of cow with jaggery, Tendered coconut water and ripen Banana. Tendered coconut water and jaggery help to push the process of fermentation and also help to minimize for bad smelling. According to him the bio-fertilizer will be required preparation process under 30 days the pH of bio

fertilizer is low. Because of, the production of certain elements like organic acid. Analysis found out that, it is beneficial to the crops. The plants like mango, maize, guava, termeric, brinjal, banana, barley and other vegetables, which had taken under consideration by Tanmay Chaudhary.

Panchagavya improves the fertility of soil. It helps to protect the plant or crop and oppose to the disease and insect. The insects are harmful or dangerous to the plants. Organic fertilizer are ecofriendly. Not special method is needed and farmers can create through affordable process. It reduced the cultivation of cost like chemical fertilizers, fungicides, pesticide, insecticides etc.

The action of bio-fertilizer on plant is very slow and therefore it takes much time than other fertilizer. In this period we are required to use the natural fertilizer like Panchagavya. This chemical free organic fertilizer produces chemical free foods and crops. Hence, these play a leading role in organic farming or natural farming. Organic fertilizer needs to make awareness and to grow knowledge among the farmers about its use and utility. Government also taking a step in order to know the benefits of Panchagavya among the next generation of farmers.

Mona I. Nossier, October 2021[7] work to the use of waste such as fruit peels like Banana and Orange peels convert into substitutes of fertilizer. She used ready-made fertilizer on Tomato plant and in second half; she carried field experiment for the same and found 16% to 31% Nitrogen, and 12% to 24% Potassium by use of grounded Banana and Orange peels. After using mineral fertilizer and Banana Orange peel fertilizer the plant growth was nearly same but Potassium concentration was found more in soil with organic fertilizer, and there was no difference in quality of fruits by the use of both fertilizer with Banana and Orange peels. They are rich in nutrients therefore the richness in fruits and vegetables with different nutrients. She concluded that, now a day the trends shift towards reused of organic waste that is plant parts and fruit peels. She recommended to collect fruit waste or peels from food processing units then collected waste are drying and grinding and then added with municipal waste. Add this in to the soil before the plantation of crops or plant. Plant needs very much nutrients. According to need of nutrient of plant one can change quantity of dried orange and banana peels.

Amit Kumar et.al. August 2021[2] Prepared jeevamrut [liquid organic manure] by using cow dung, cow urine, virgin soil, Jaggery, pulses flour and water.

The fertilizer made by fermentation process. In which soil microorganism are present, which are good for plant growth and gives nutrients to plants. The cost of such fertilizer is very low and it is eco-friendly and it is a way to sustainable agriculture. It is an Organic matter. Therefor it is used in organic farming. The microorganism is present in fix nitrogen and rich source of nutrients like Phosphorus, Potassium, Nitrogen.

The time required to prepare Jeevamrut is very small within 2 to 3 days. It can be easily manufactured and used. The pH is 4.93 that is, it is acidic in nature. It contains 1.97% Nitrogen, 0.172% Phosphorus, 0.29% Potassium and 50 PPM of copper. It's application also used to easy 5 to 10% Solution that is 100 to 200 ml per litter. Jeevamrut mix with water and it must be used with 7 to 10 days. It can be stored up to two to three months. It is very good alternative of chemical fertilizer and it is best bioenhancer to improve the quality of soil and crop productivity.

Conclusion:

The procedure of making Organic fertilizer is very easy. All of these bio-fertilizers are chemical free enzyme, biodegradable, rich source of microorganism, micronutrients. They are safe for flora and fauna and they help to decrease the carcinogenic agents. They improve the soil fertility level. It reduces cost of cultivation like pesticide, fungicide, insecticides etc. Organic fertilizer like Panchagavya, Cow urine, cow dung, Jeevamrut, Beejamrut, are low budget fertilizers. They are another income source for agronomist as well as cattle keeper man, at the same time the plant waste

like Orange peels, Banana peels, Lemon peels are form organic fertilizer or enzyme therefore this would also be a side business for food processing industries. Wastage flowers in a huge quantity in Temples and occasion of festivals could be use to make organic fertilizer and could be another income source. Organic fertilizer contains Potassium, Nitrogen and Phosphorous. These are important source of nutrient, which are significant to build up and breathing the plant. Organic fertilizer is ecofriendly for all that is fauna as well as flora. Thereforewe say 'that Better environment, Better tomorrow'.

Acknowledgement:

Authors are sincerely thankful to Shri. JJT University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan for including to me as research scholar and thankful to respected Vice Chancellor of JJTU, respected Coordinator and Professors of Chemical Sciences. With immense pleasure wish to express our deepest sense of appreciation of my course work guide Teaching and Non-teaching staff. Also express our sincere thanks to respected Dr. Madhu Gupta mam for their valuable suggestion as well as time. And my respected co-guide Dr. M. S. Patil mam (HOD of Chemistry in J. D. M. V. P. S. A. S. C. Nutan Maratha College, Jalgaon) for their continuous valuable time, guidance, support and encouragement. Also thank you to my friend (Ph.D. Research Scholars) for helping me during the period of course work classes.

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A Peer Reviewed National Multidisciplinary Journal

Volume - 14 Number - 2 April-June 2023



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Numerical Solution of Steady - State Heat Conduction Problem Using Grid Methods

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Abstract

In this paper, numerical grid techniques have been used to solve steady state heat conduction problem with dirichlet boundary conditions in a rectangular domain. Finite element solution with triangular grid and finite difference solution with square grid are implemented here. Finally comparisons are made between the numerical solution obtained from the finite element and finite difference method solution.

Keywords: Finite element, Finite difference, Heat conduction. Numerical solution.

Finite Difference Method, Finite Volume Method, Finite Element Method, Boundary Element Method are many of mathematical techniques have been developed by mathematician and scientists for Numerical solution of engineering problems. Finite element analysis has now becomes integral part of computer aided engineering and is extensively used in analysis and design of many complex and real life system. The finite element method (FEM) can be viewed simply as a method of finding approximate solution of partial differential equation or a tool to transform partial differential equation into algebraic equation which are easily solved the continuous variation of the function concerned is represented by a set of values at points o a grid of intersecting lines in the finite difference method. The problem to which the method applied are specified by a partial differential equation, a solution region and boundary conditions. Also Finite Volume Method (FVM), Finite Element Method (FEM), Boundary Element Method (BEM) are numerical methods use in grid techniques. Out of these available numerical methods, finite element method and finite difference method are most useful numerical grid techniques. When the numerical grid methods are used in mathematical modelling first input is required for solving the problem. Also required universal constant, boundary conditions, constants, coefficients for particular problem. There are various options such as rectangular grid, triangular grid in two and three dimensional steady or unsteady state problem. The next part is generation of grid is important depending on the

numerical method. The Grid can be generated manually or computer programming. Finally results obtained are processed in terms of tables, charts, graphs etc. Most of the development of these techniques will follow those found in electromagnetic book [5]. A solution of the heat equation and electromagnetics problem can be found in [6]. In the paper [3], the researcher discussed the spreadsheet implementation and advantages of spreadsheet. The spreadsheet are used for solving electrostatic boundaryvalue problem and spreadsheet can offer a reasonable tradeoff between user-defined programming and specific purpose software is presented in [2]. Advanced engineering mathematics [4] popular numerical grid techniques are FDM, FVM, FEM and BEM.

The finite element method (FEM) is a numerical grid technique for solving PDE. FEM is used widely for solving engineering problems in solid mechanics, aerospace, fluid mechanics, heat transfer, structural mechanics, automobiles and biomechanics. FEM and FDM are the most flexible and versatile grid methods for solving engineering problems.

In this paper section 2 gives the idea about the problem formulation. In section 3, the spreadsheet implementation and the essential basic steps have discussed. We have discussed the results in section 4. Finally, section 5 concludes a paper.

Problem Formulation

Consider steady state heat conduction in a rectangular region $0 \le x \le 4$, $0 \le y \le 3$ subjected to the boundary conditions shown in the figure 1.

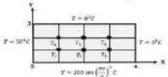


Figure 1: The Geometry and boundary conditions

[1]. Grid Numerical Methods

a. Finite Difference Method

The spreadsheet implementation of the finite difference numerical method consists of the following steps:

Divide the solution region into a square 12 number of elements.

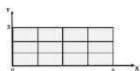


Figure 2: Finite difference arrangement for heat conduction problem.

- The implementation of the Gauss-Seidel method for solving the finite difference equations.
 There are 6 interior grid points that need to be determined.
- For a grid having equal horizontal and vertical step sizes, the interior grid points are given by finite difference equation.

teration	7,1	72	73	74	75	75
1	3	8.0	0.0	93		00
2	13,18552751	4.606657682	5.222161333	15.79033183	5.115797377	2.084494678
./2	18.29829708	8.023919022	6,574078425	18.35332309	7,115084347	2.922390690
- 2	19.77686068	0.231455862	£ 085436639	19.21938516	7.844235208	5.29241746
- 5	20.29613553	9.671301343	5.272904701	19.53500218	8.109702747	3.345651863
- 6	20.48409838	9.831526457	5.84116958	19 64645028	8.20640715	3,38691318
泛	20.55249418	9.689892729	5,300177978	19 08972533	8.243634311	3.401953072
- 6	20.37740452	9.931154201	5.375251818	19.70075971	8.254466745	5,407429643
9	20.58647848	9.91889995	5.878597225	19 71025651	8.259141502	3.409424633
10	20,58978389	9.921720805	5.879751309	19,7122313	8,260844134	3,41015136

Table 1: Solution by finite difference method

b. Finite Element Method

The spreadsheet implementation of the finite element numerical method consists of the following steps:

 Divide the solution region into a triangular 24 number of elements.

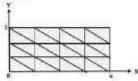


Figure 3: Finite element arrangement for heat conduction problem.

- Generate the input data and consists of three tables: global node x and y coordinates; global and local node correspondence for each element; and list of nodes with fixed temperature.
- For each element, the following quantities are computed and obtain the element coefficient matrix

$$(x_1 - x_2, y_2 - y_3), (x_1 - x_2, y_3 - y_1), (x_2 - x_1, y_1 - y_2)$$

- The VLOOKUP function is invoked to retrieve global node coordinates and assembled for the global coefficient matrix C.
- The matrices C_f (free nodes) and C_{ff} (free and fixed nodes) are formed by extracting the appropriate rows and columns from the global coefficient matrix C.
- The final solution is obtained by using the matrix capabilities of Microsoft Excel.

Nodes	. Vi
71	19 1124
72	8.7832
T8:	6,0012
-71	20.2341
-75	7,2789
-76	4.5812

Table 1: Solution by finite element method

4. Discussion and Results.

As indicated in Table 3, the temperature at the free nodes computed by finite element and finite difference numerical grid method of this heat conduction problem compared fairly well.

Nodes	FEM	FDM
71	19/13/24	20.5963
172	8.7832	9 9330
73	8.0012	3.3914
74	20.2341	19.7157
75	7.2789	8.2651
75	4.5612	3.4139

Table 3: Solution by finite element and finite difference method

The accuracy of the finite element numerical solution can be improved if a finer triangular grid is used.

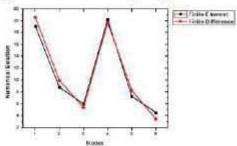


Figure 4: Compare the FD and FE numerical solution.

5. Conclusion

This paper presented the finite element and finite difference numerical solution using MS Excel for solving steady state heat conduction problem. The spreadsheet approach is ideal if the emphasis is on understanding of finite element and finite difference numerical grid technique. After comparing finite element numerical solution with finite difference numerical solution, the obtained. The Finite element numerical solution is fairly well

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