

YBCHRONICLE

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Dr Rafiq Zakaria Campus, Rouza Bagh, Aurangabad

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YBCCP bags 14 prizes at NPW-17

YB REPORTER

Y B Chavan College of Pharmacy bagged eight prizes during the recently concluded National Pharmacy Week celebrations.

This year the NPW was held from November 20 to November 26, 2016. The theme of the celebration was 'Know your medicine: Ask your pharmacist.'

All pharmacy colleges in the city participated in six inter-college competitions. The Indian Pharmaceutical Association has been celebrating the National Pharmacy Week (NPW) every year.

The major focus of NPW celebrations is to create awareness among the public, other healthcare providers and the authorities about the NPW theme in specific and about the pharmacy profession and role of the pharmacist in general.

Various intercollegiate competitions were organized by the local body of Indian Pharmaceutical Association. All the competitions were based on the theme. Competitions such as Power Point presentation, essay writing, elocution, poster making, caption writing and street play were

held.

The activity experience was very encouraging. The students got wider exposure as they got a chance to perform to outside audience in form of street play. Students were enthusiastic to perform before an unknown crowd and were elated to receive applause from them. The event-wise winners at the inter-college competitions are:

Elocution competition: Alfia Naaz Mirza Fazal Baig (runner up, 2nd B.Pharm) Khan Masarrat Majid (runners-up 1st M Pharm).
Street show: Painkillers group (runners-up 3rd BPharm)
Singing competition: Diksha Kapoor (1st winner 3rd B Pharm), Sayyad Danish (winner 3rd B Pharm), Abhijit Joshi (winner 1st M Pharm), Khan Masarrat (runner-up 1st M Pharm) Diksha Kapoor and Khonde Ankit (Duet winners (3rd and 1st BPharm)
Power point presentation: Kapoor Diksha (winner 3rd B Pharm) Syeda Farheen Fatema (runner-up 1st M Pharm)
Caption writing competition: Harale Pooja Shivaji (runner-up 3rd BPharm)
Article writing competition: Lahane Ganesh (runner-up 3rd B.Pharm)



The contestants of Street Show during the intra-college National Pharmacy Week 2017.

REPUBLIC DAY SPECIAL

If India wasn't a Republican

ILYAS MIRZA BAIG

A republic is a form of government in which the country is considered a 'public matter' not the private concern or property of the rulers. This is just an imaginative scenario of India existing as a monarchy rather than a democratic republic.

History took the path it did, but could India have instead retained a monarchic form of government, albeit under a native monarch? At the time of independence, there were 565 princely states in India, some of whom had high rank and ruled extensive lands, while others ruled a mere few villages. India could have chosen a constitutional monarch from an illustrious family, most probably from descendants of the Mughals or the Marathas, the last two major Indian dynasties that spanned most of the subcontinent and were viewed as legitimate by princely families and the population alike.

India as a monarchy, would have of course been a parliamentary monarchy with an empowered prime minister and a system not too dissimilar to today's India. We would never have got the longest and largest written constitution in the world. In its original form, it con-

sisted 395 Articles and 8 Schedules to which additions have been made through subsequent amendments. At present it contains 395 Articles and 12 Schedules, and more than 80 amendments.

If India was a Monarchy our fundamental rights would be curbed. "A state is known by the rights it maintains," remarked Professor HJ Laski. The constitution of India affirms that every individual is entitled to enjoy certain basic rights and part III of the Constitution deals with the fundamental rights. Originally, there were 7 categories of rights, but now they are 6. They are right to equality, right to freedom, right against exploitation, right to freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights and right to constitutional remedies, right to property originally a fundamental right has been omitted by the 44th Amendment Act-78. It is now a legal right. Our fundamental duties will be destroyed; India would never have been a secular state, no independent judiciary. So, a Republic India is better than a dictatorial monarchy.



The Old and the New

SNEHI AMBADKAR

At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will wake to life and freedom" these words from 'Tryst with Destiny', the historical speech of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 14th August, 1947 truly reflect the new found spirit our country possessed on the eve of independence. Since then, we have accomplished to lead the path of our ideals and morals and observe effective democracy even during challenging times.

India is endowed with great diversity, yet we live with a sense of unity and respect and heed tolerance. Pranab Mukherjee once mentioned these impressionable line, "For all the challenges that we see in front of ourselves, I have a great belief in our innate and inherent capacity as an ancient country whose soul and the will to live and excel can never

be suppressed. Various forces, external as well as internal, have tried to smother this soul of India over millennia; but every time this soul has emerged more powerful and more glorious having neutralized, assimilated and incorporated every challenge that it faced.

We live in the acclaimed seventh decade of independence and I feel that we should possess a drive to proffer our nation an exemplary position on the global platform. Historian Arnold Tonybee said that we live in a transitional chapter which has a western origin will have to have an Indian ending, if it is not to end in the self-destruction of human race. We're fortunate to be raised in an atmosphere which strikes a precise balance between our ancient morals and modern technology which should be carried forward with immense compassion and determination.

So let's take pride in our modern culture which is a quintessential blend of the old and the new and let this be a stimulant for us to conduct a healthy citizenship.

WORLD HIJAB DAY - FEB 1

Hijab - the essence of beauty

ILYAS MIRZA

I feel liberated, I am at ease, I feel real freedom in Hijab, says a Christian teacher from North America named Esther James. Hijab since time immemorial has been practiced by millions of women across the globe irrespective of their faith religion, custom and culture.

That said, I will say O chaste ladies the sun does not lose its beauty and intensity when it gets covered by clouds. The same way your beauty doesn't fade out when covered by Hijab. The good Ozone protects our mother earth from the destructive rays of the Sun, the same way Hijab, a veil, or burqa protects the honour and

righteousness of women who wears it.

It is a misconception that Hijab is a compulsion. Wearing Hijab is a personal and independent decision that comes from a sincere yearning to please and obey Allah while appreciating the wisdom and equality underlying the command.

Right from the Muslim to the Orthodox Christian nuns, the Jews, the Zoroastrian and the Indian women, a whopping 1 billion women wear Hijab proudly. Modest clothing is an indisputable and integral aspect of worship in Islam. The essence of Islam is the submission to the will of Allah. Therefore if one asks why Hijab is necessary the only answer will be it is the command of Allah.

In Quran Allah says and "Say to the believing women that they should lower their gaze and guard their modesty that they should not display their beauty and ornaments except what appears thereof that they should draw their veils over their bosoms" -- (24:31)

Hijab is not something you physically wear it only as a practice. To practice Hijab is to love human beings and treating them the way we wished to be treated. Hijab is all about lowering our gaze and controlling our desires from what may cause us to sin. Hijab is telling ourselves that we are in full control of ourselves and our worldly desires too are under control.

QURANIC VERSES REFERRING TO HIJAB

Veil between Heaven and Hell:

And between the two there shall be a veil, and on the most elevated places there shall be men who know all by their marks, and they shall call out to the dwellers of the garden: Peace be on you; they shall not have yet entered it, though they hope. 7:46

Barrier between the Prophet and unbelievers:

And when you recite the Quran, We place between you and those who do not believe in the hereafter a hidden barrier. 17:45

In a verse widely recognized as the one that calls for covering their body, is noted here.

O Prophet! Tell your wives and daughters, and the believing women, that they should cast their outer garments over their persons (when abroad): that is most convenient, that they should be known (as such) and not molested. And Allah is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful. 33:59

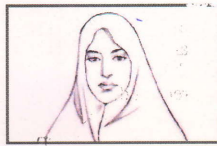
TYPES OF HEADSCARVES



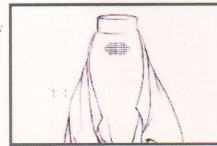
THE HIJAB is the most popular veil worn in the West. These consist of one or two scarves that cover the head and neck. Outside the West, this traditional veil is worn by many Muslim women in the Arab world and beyond.



THE NIQAB covers the entire body, head and face; an opening is left for the eyes. The two main styles of niqab are the half-niqab that consists of a headscarf and facial veil and the full, or Gulf, niqab that leaves only a narrow slit for eyes.



THE CHADOR is a full-body-length shawl held closed at the neck by hand. It covers the head and the body but leaves the face visible. Chadors are most often black and are most common in the Middle East and Iran.



THE BURQA is a full-body veil. The wearer's entire face and body are covered, and one sees through a mesh screen over the eyes. It is most commonly worn in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Brief History of the Veil

SAURABH TAKLIKAR

Jihad and Hijab are probably the two most talked about conversations about Islam and Muslims. They are also the two most misunderstood or poorly understood.

Hijab has been used interchangeably with headscarf or head covering. Hijab literally means something that stands between two things or something that covers or conceals something from another. It is understood to be a 'barrier', a 'veil' or a 'curtain'.

The word hijab or its derivatives have been used seven times in the Qur'an but never in connection with the way it is commonly understood currently. For example, it has been used to mean barrier, veil or screen. Head coverings play a significant role in many religions, including Islam, Judaism and

Christianity. Hijab today is viewed more like a cultural symbol, in contrast with its earlier religious identity. This is especially true when we look at the rapidly rising users of scarves and stoles in a country like India, where the air quality is poor and the ogling eyes of lecherous men on the streets are a common nuisance faced by women and girls alike.

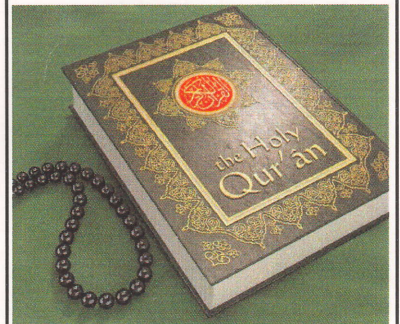
Scarves and veils of different colors and shapes were customary in countless cultures long before Islam came into being in the seventh century in the Arabian Peninsula (which includes present-day Saudi Arabia). To this day, head coverings play a significant role in many religions, including Orthodox Judaism and holicism.

The head coverings in many such religions are worn by the women in adherence with their respective religious codes of modesty and seclusion among others.

Hijab is one such example of a piece of clothing which is worn by Muslim women all over the world irrespective of their race or creed as a symbol of privacy or seclusion from the public sphere.

Since the seventh century, Islam has grown to be one of the major world religions. As it spread through the Middle East to Saharan and sub-Saharan Africa, to Central Asia, and too many different societies around the Arabian Sea, it incorporated some local veiling customs and influenced others. But it is only recently that some Islamic states, such as Iran, have begun to require all women to wear the veil.

Muslim immigrants in the West argue that the veil symbolizes devotion and piety and that veiling is their own choice. To them it is a question of religious identity and self-expression.



Lower the gaze

"And tell the believing women to lower their gaze and to be mindful of their chastity, and not to display their charms (in public) beyond what may (decently) be apparent thereof; hence, let them draw their head-coverings over their bosoms [chest]. And let them not display (more of) their charms to any but their husbands, or their fathers, or their husbands' fathers, or their sons, or their husbands' sons, or their brothers, or their brothers' sons, or their sisters' sons, or their womenfolk, or those whom they rightfully possess, or such male attendants as are beyond all sexual desire, or children that are as yet unaware of private aspects of women; And let them not swing their legs [in walking] (or strike their feet) so as to draw attention to their hidden charms [or ornaments]. And O you believers—all of you—turn unto God in repentance, so that you might attain to a happy state! 24:31

Compiled by
SANOBER CHAUDHARY

NATIONAL SCIENCE DAY - FEB 28

CV Raman: Inspiring Indians this National Science Day

ILYAS MIRZA

Sir Chandrashekar Venkata Raman was the first Indian Asian, non-white to win the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1930 for his pioneering work on scattering of light. The discovery was later known as the Raman effect.

The Raman Effect is considered very significant in analyzing the molecular structure of chemical compounds. CV Raman discovered that when light interacts with a molecule, it can donate a small amount of energy to the molecule. As a result of this, the light changes its color and the molecule vibrates. The change of color can act as a 'fingerprint' for the molecule.

Today Raman spectroscopy, which

relies on these 'fingerprints,' is used in laboratories all over the world to identify molecules and to analyze living cells and tissues to detect diseases such as cancer.

Raman's father Chandrasekaran Ramanathan Iyer, was a teacher of mathematics and physics. His mother was Parvathi Ammal, who was taught to read and write by her husband. He completed his degree in 1904, winning medals in physics and English. His British lecturers encouraged him to pursue the master's degree in the United Kingdom. Raman was



awarded a scholarship and he remained at Presidency College to study for his master's degree. His outstanding potential was recognized and he was given unlimited access to the laboratories, where he pursued investigations of his own design. Raman and his students continued researching light scattering in gases, liquids and solids.

They used monochromatic light - sunlight that had been filtered to leave only a single color - and found that a variety of different liquids -

sixty of them - did indeed change the color of the light. They first observed this in April 1923, but very weakly.

In 1927 they found a particularly strong color change in light scattered by glycerol (then called glycerine) CV Raman said "...the highly interesting result that the colour of sunlight scattered in a highly purified sample of glycerine was a brilliant green instead of the usual blue.

Be curious and dare to question everything this National Science Day. I remember a quote by CV Raman "The essence of science is independent thinking, hard work, and not equipment. When I got my Nobel Prize, I had spent hardly 200 rupees on my equipment.

Zika Virus - A review and preventive measures

DR SYED AYAZ ALI

Zika virus (ZIKV) is an emerging mosquito-borne pathogen first described in 1952, after being isolated from a sentinel rhesus macaque monkey in 1947 and a pool of Aedes africanus mosquitoes in 1948 from the Zika forest in Uganda. Since it was first reported, only a small number of cases had been described in Africa and Asia until 2007 when there was a large outbreak on Yap Island in the Federated States of Micronesia. In October 2013, ZIKV was detected in French Polynesia affecting ~10% of the total population. In May 2015, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) issued an alert regarding the first confirmed Zika virus infections in Brazil. Currently, outbreaks are occurring in many countries, including Columbia, Venezuela, Paraguay, EL Salvador etc. As of 28th January 2016, twenty three countries in the Americas have reported cases (WHO).

ZIKA Virus Transmission in India

With increase in global travel, India is one of the countries to which ZIKV may spread. Preparedness for dealing with this agent is therefore vital. India harbors the vector mosquito, Aedes aegyptii and Aedes albopictus and once infection is transmitted, there is a possibility of establishment of disease.

Mode of Spread

Due to widespread international travel, there is risk of spread of outbreak across the world. Cases are being reported among travellers from other continents including Europe.

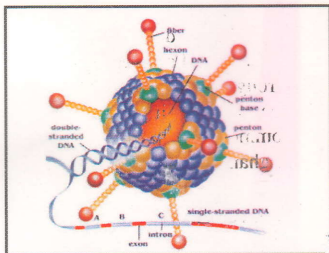
Zika Virus (ZIKV) make up

ZIKV is an approximately 11-kb single-stranded, positive sense ribonucleic acid (RNA) virus from the Flaviviridae family, most closely related to the Spondweni virus (Thailand). Two

major lineages, African and Asian, have been identified through phylogenetic analyses.

Vector for Zika Virus Transmission

Transmission occurs via mosquito vectors from the Aedes genus of the Culicidae family, the same mosquito that transmits dengue, chikungunya



and yellow fever. Non vector transmission including potential sexual transmission and through monkey bite are also reported. Mother to child transmission during pregnancy or during delivery is also a potential route of transmission.

Aedes aegyptii

Incubation Period

The incubation period of ZIKV disease is not clear, but is likely to be a few days. About 1 in 5 people infected with Zika are symptomatic. Symptoms typically begin 2 to 7 days after being bitten by an infected mosquito.

Diagnosis of Zika Virus

Zika virus is diagnosed using PCR (polymerase chain reaction) and virus isolation from blood samples. Diagnosis by serology (serum sample 500 ?l or available quantity) can be difficult as the virus can cross-react with other flaviviruses such as Dengue, West Nile and Yellow fever (WHO).

Treatment

There is no available drug or vaccine

effective against Zika virus. Patients are generally advised to take rest and drink lot of water. Treatment, if required, is mainly supportive, including intravenous fluids and antipyretics. Anti-inflammatory drugs like Ibuprofen need to be avoided till dengue positivity is completely ruled out.

Prevention and Control of Zika Virus disease

The mainstay of prevention and control is avoiding mosquito bites by adopting the following measures:

"Personal protective measures including use of protective clothing, mosquito repellents, eliminating household aedes mosquito breeding sites.

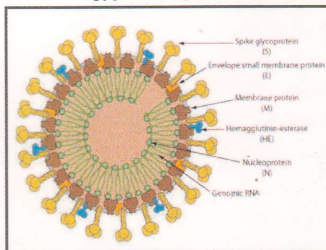
" Integrated Vector Management (IVM) including chemical, biological and environmental vector control.

"Improving community awareness by effective IEC.

At different levels, following action may be taken:

(i) At Household Level:

"Aedes aegypti mosquito bites during



daytime. Adult mosquitoes should be killed by using of commercially available safe aerosols. Rooms including closets, should be sprayed (by removing/covering all food items) for a few minutes and closing the room for 15-20 minutes. The timing of the spray should coincide with the peak biting

time of the Aedes aegypti mosquito, e.g., early morning or late afternoon.

"Taking personal protection measures like wearing protective clothing (full-sleeved shirts & full pants during day time) and using mosquito nets, preferably insecticide treated ones.

"Using tight-fitting screens/wire mesh on doors and windows.

"Intensifying efforts to reduce actual or potential larval habitats in and around houses by:

Covering all water containers in the house to prevent fresh egg laying by the vector.

Emptying, drying water tanks, containers, coolers, bird baths, pets' water bowls, plant pots, drip trays at least once each week.

"Introducing larvivorous fishes (e.g., Gambusia / Guppy) in ornamental water tanks/garden. These small fishes eat mosquito larvae.

(ii) At Community Level:

"Cleaning and covering water storage containers.

"Keeping the surroundings clean and improving basic sanitation measures.

"Burning mosquito coils to kill or repel the mosquitoes/burning neem leaves, coconut shells and husk to repel mosquitoes and eliminating outdoor breeding sites.

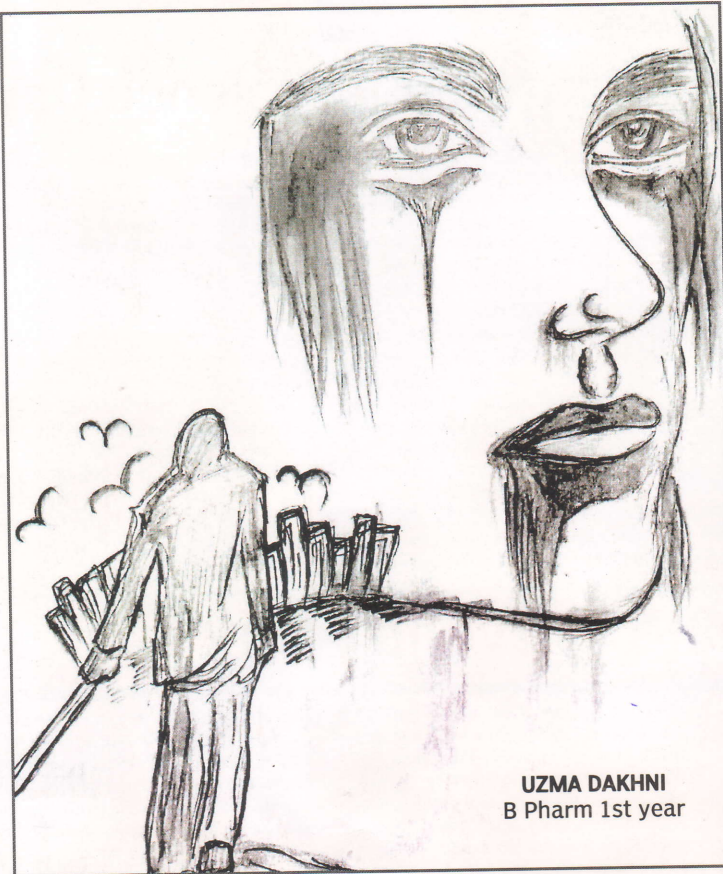
"Aiding in screening houses.

"Making available hand aerosols for killing mosquitoes.

" Promoting use of mosquito nets during day time and also insecticide-treated nets and curtains.

" In case water containers cannot be emptied, applying Temephos (1 ppm) on weekly basis.

(The writers is a professor and Head, Department of Pharmacology, YBCCP)



UZMA DAKHNI
B Pharm 1st year

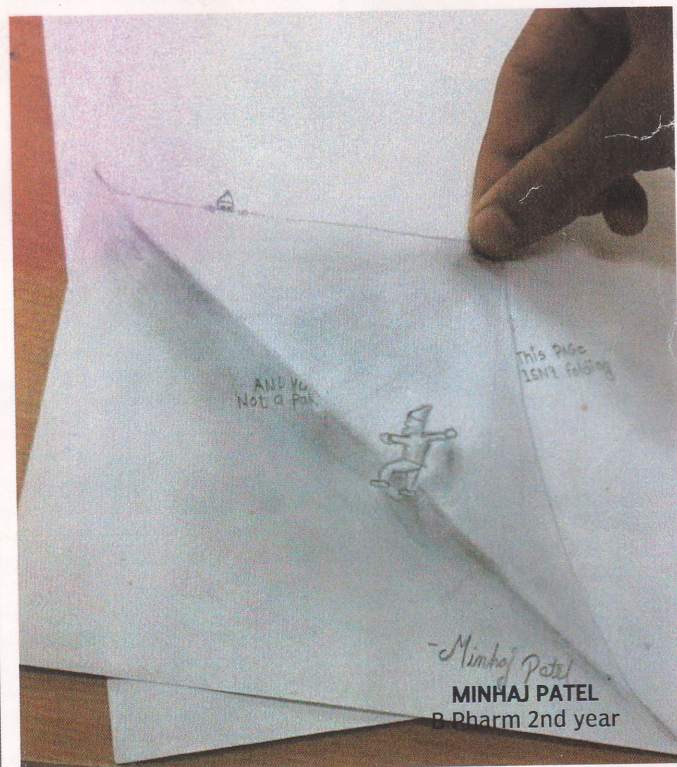


NUSRAT PATHAN
B Pharm 2nd year

EXAMINATION VS CRICKET

Examination is like a cricket tournament
 An exam paper is just like a cricket match
 The examination hall is like a cricket stadium
 The desk is the pitch; the pen is the bat
 The answersheet is a scoreboard
 The invigilator is an umpire
 The candidates are the batsmen
 The invigilator is the leg umpire
 The question paper is the bowler
 The difficult question is a googly
 A confusing question is a spin ball
 A question out of syllabus is a bouncer
 A quick answer is a cover-drive
 Writing answers without stopping is a six
 To complete an answer is good running between the wickets
 To answer without hesitation is a four
 To be caught while cheating is catch out
 Leaving answer sheet blank is duck out

IFRA SHAZMEEN
B Pharm 2nd year



Minhaj Patel
MINHAJ PATEL
B Pharm 2nd year

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