

উনিশ শতকের অপরাধ জগৎ : আলোর নীচে অন্ধকার

রঞ্জনা ভট্টাচার্য†

সারসংক্ষেপ

উনিশ শতক বাংলা সমাজজীবনের এক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অধ্যায়। শিক্ষা, সংস্কৃতির নতুন পাঠ শুরু হয় ব্রিটিশ শিক্ষা-ব্যবস্থার হাত ধরে। তবে রেনেসাঁর আলোকপ্রাপ্ত জগতের পাশাপাশি অন্ধকারময়তা সহাবস্থান করতো। সমাজ বদলের ঘাত-প্রতিঘাতকে বুঝে নেবার জন্য নানা দৃষ্টিকোণকে ব্যবহার করা হয়। অপরাধজগতের মাধ্যমেও সমাজের একটা রূপ ধরা পড়ে যা মর্মান্তিক হলেও বাস্তব। উনিশ শতকে সারা বাংলা ও কলকাতা শহরের অপরাধ জগতের কিছু নথি পাওয়া যায়। দারোগা বরাকতুল্লার 'বঁকাউল্লার দপ্তর', গিরিশচন্দ্র বসুর 'সেকালের দারোগার কাহিনী' ও বিখ্যাত পুলিশ গোয়েন্দা প্রিয়নাথ মুখোপাধ্যায়ের 'দারোগার দপ্তর' - অপরাধজগতের সেইসব দলিল যার মাধ্যমে আমরা জীবনের এই দিকের উপরেও আলো ফেলতে পারি। 'বঁকাউল্লার দপ্তর' ও 'সেকালের দারোগার কাহিনী' মূলত বাংলার বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলের অপরাধকে তুলে আনে কারণ ঐরা ঐ সব অঞ্চলে কাজ করেছিলেন। দারোগা প্রিয়নাথ মুখোপাধ্যায় কলকাতা ও পার্শ্ববর্তী অঞ্চলের অপরাধের তদন্ত করতেন। তাই তাঁর লেখা থেকে কলকাতার অপরাধজীবন সম্পর্কে জানা যায়। ইংরেজ পুলিশ গোয়েন্দা রিড এসেছিলেন গোয়েন্দা পুলিশদের শিক্ষিত করতে। তিনি গোয়েন্দাদের শিক্ষিত করার জন্য কিছু ঘটনার সাহায্যে কলাকৌশল শিখিয়ে ছিলেন। সেই বইও আমাদের কলকাতা শহরের অপরাধকে জানতে সাহায্য করে। এছাড়া ঠগীদের দৌরাঅ্যা উনিশ শতকের অন্যতম ভয়ঙ্কর ব্যাপার ছিলো।

উনিশ শতকে কলকাতা শহর ও শহরের ভেতরে অবস্থিত গ্রামে অর্থলোভ, বিধবাদের পদস্খলন, পুরুষের ব্যভিচার, বেশ্যাবৃত্তি সমাজ জীবনের এক পরিচিত চেহারা ছিলো। সাধারণ মানুষ বিশেষত সমাজের বিভিন্ন স্তরের মেয়েদের হাতে টাকাপয়সা, গয়না অরক্ষিত অবস্থায় থাকতো। মূলত তাদের হত্যা করে সেই সম্পত্তি চুরি হতো। এছাড়া অবৈধ প্রণয়ের জেরেও হত্যা হতো। এছাড়া শহরে বিভিন্ন জুয়াচুরির ঘটনা ঘটতো। শহর কলকাতায় নানা জীবিকার মানুষের আনাগোনা শুরু হয়েছিলো এই সময়। কিছু মানুষের উদ্দেশ্য ছিলো যে কোনো উপায়ে টাকা রোজগার করার কারণ শহরের আকাশে বাতাসে তখন টাকা উড়তো। এভাবে সময় ও সুযোগ মানুষকে অনেক সময় অপরাধী করে তোলে। এছাড়া এসময়ে গড়ে ওঠা ব্রিটিশ পুলিশ ব্যবস্থা নিয়েও আলোচনা করা হয়েছে।

সূত্রশব্দ

অপরাধের মধ্য দিয়ে সমাজকে দেখা, উনিশ শতকের গ্রাম ও শহরের অপরাধ জীবন, ঠগী বৃত্তান্ত, পুলিশ ডাইরি

† সহকারী অধ্যাপক, বাংলা বিভাগ, আনন্দ চন্দ্র কলেজ।

Effect of Mid-day Meal on Attendance of Primary Student of Maynaguri Block

¹Md. Abdul Hakim, ²Dr. Saroj Kumar Ghosh, ³Dr. Gour Sundar Ghosh

¹Assistant Teacher, ²Associate Professor, ³Assistant Professor

¹School Education, Chowrangi High School, Jalpaiguri, WB, India,

²Ananda Chandra Teachers' Training College, Jalpaiguri, WB, India,

³Department of Education, Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri, WB, India

Abstract: Objective: The present research has been conducted with the objectives of the effect of mid-day meal (MDM) on attendance and the motivation of the students towards school and its activities after the launching of Mid-day-Meal Programme and also the reactions of the guardians of the primary students regarding Mid-day-Meal in schools of Maynaguri block of Jalpaiguri District.

Methods: Descriptive survey method will be adopted for the present study.

Results: The results of the study revealed that Mid-day-Meal has brought a positive attendance in the primary schools in this block and students are positively motivated towards teaching learning throughout the day if Mid-day-Meal is supplied regularly and also this programme will reduce dropout rate of the student at an early age.

Conclusion: Results from his research findings concluded that the hungry students get a nutritious meal during the school tiffin period and concentrate the rest of the periods of the day. Thus making education system progressive, the MDM programme has brought a great social change.

Keywords: Mid-day-Meal, Sarva Shiksha Mission, Malnutrition.

INTRODUCTION: School age is active growing phase of childhood. Primary school age is a dynamic period of physical growth as well as of mental development of the child. Research indicates that health problems due to miserable nutrition status in Primary school age children are among the most common causes of low school enrolment, high absenteeism, early dropout and unsatisfactory classroom performance. The present scenario of health and nutritional status of the school-age children in India is very unsatisfactory. The National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) data show that 53% of children in rural areas are underweight children in the country was 53.4 in 1992; it decreased to 45.8% in 1998 and rose again to 47% in 2006.

Under nutrition in childhood was and is one of the reasons behind the high child mortality rates, observed in developing countries. Chronic under nutrition in childhood is linked to slower cognitive development and serious health impairments later in life that reduce the equality of life of individuals. Nutritional status of children has far reaching implementations for the better development of future generations.

Using the National Family and Survey – 3 data, the UNICEF reported that, 48% children below five years old are under – weight ;38% of children are short for age and 20% are wasted children. According to this report the babies born every year in India are 20% of the whole population and almost 7.4 million of babies are born low – weight per year. In this situation Mid-day-Meal scheme play a pivotal role in the way of the implementation of the universalization of the primary education.

Our country India is the largest developing country. Almost 125 core people live here. More than 70% of them are villagers. The poor villagers and slum dwellers cannot provide proper Nutritious foods to their children. Most of the children suffer from Malnutrition and anemia. Absenteeism, dropout, never enrolment were noticed here. Those who attend the school, tried to run away from the school after the Tiffin break. To check this situation, the govt. of India launched the school Meal programme in 1995 which is called the Mid – day – Meal Programme. The Programme supplies free lunches on working days for children in primary and upper Primary classes in govt. and govt. aided, body, education Guarantee scheme and alternative innovation education centre, Madrasa and Maqtabas supported under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and National Child Labour Project Schools run by the ministry of labour. This MDM programme serving 12,00000000 children in over 12, 6500 schools and Education Guarantee scheme canters in this country. It is the largest such programme in the world.

In the post independence India Tamil Nadu is the pioneer to launch programme. It is introduced in Tamil Nadu in 1962. This programme, undertook by the Tamil govt. aimed to increase the number of kids coming to school. Chief Minister, Trina k. kamaraj first started it in Chennai.

Later in 1984 the MDM programme was launched in Gujarat but it was discontinued due to various reasons. The Kerala govt. introduced the programme in 1984 and it continued successfully. In 1990 the central govt. provided fund among 12 states to start the Mid – day – Meal scheme. These states are – Goa, West Bengal, Madhyapradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalay, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Karnataka, Tripura, up and Orissa. International aid also supplied to Andhra Pradesh, and Rajasthan entirely to run the Mid – day – Meal Programme in the same year.

But the Mid – day – Meal Programme had been given a complete shape by the Central Government in 1995. The Central Govt. initiated the National Programme of Nutritional support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) on 15th August in 1995 and it was implemented throughout the country in the Academic session – 1997 – 98. In this programme 300calories and 12grams of Protein were supplied for each student. Formerly dry foods like 3kgs of wheat or rice were supplied to the students through rations per month. The Supreme Court ordered on 28th Nov. in 2001 to supply cooked Mid – day – Meal to all govt. and govt. aided primary schools. So, the self – help – groups were given the responsibilities to provide cooked Mid – day – Meal among the children during the Tiffin period. The objective of the programme stated by the honorable court, are

1. Enhancing enrolment of children in schools (specially backwards)
2. Retention and increased attendance.



RESEARCH REVIEW International Journal of Multidisciplinary

ISSN 2455-3085 (Online)

Impact Factor 6.377 [SJIF]

Peer-reviewed Journal

[HOME](#)
[ABOUT](#)
[CURRENT ISSUE](#)
[ARCHIVES](#)
[INDEXING](#)
[SUBMIT PAPER](#)
[AUTHOR GUIDE](#)
[CONTACT](#)

News & Updates

Call for Papers Oct-2021 Issue

Research Review

Download

Books Download
Paper Template
Copyright Form
Other Publication
Services

Growth behaviour of Census Towns in Jalpaiguri district, West Bengal, India

Vol-4 | Issue-03 | March 2019 | Published Online: 15 March 2019

[PDF](#)

Author(s)

Ershad Ali ¹; Dr. Bipul Chandra Sarkar ²

¹Research Scholar, Department of Geography & Applied Geography, University of North Bengal, India

²Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri, India

Abstract

The growth history of the Census Towns (CTs) of Jalpaiguri district shows the fact that there are no constant growth characteristics from the first decade of the CTs to the last few decades. Very slow, slow and negative growth rate of some CTs proves poor growth rate of district urbanization. But the past two decades, the growth rate is increasing due to the increase in the number of CTs of such a district. The 1961-1971 and 1971-1981 period was identified as a very slow growth period with negative growth of Alipurduar Railway Junction CT during the 1971-1981 decade. The period from 1981 to 2001 has been identified as a slow growth period due to the emergence of a few census towns (CTs). The number of CTs was increased from 7 in 1981 to 12 in 1991. The period from 2001 to 2011 has been considered a high growth period due to the emergence of several new Census Towns (CTs) over the past decade. The number of CTs was increased from 13 in 2001 to 35 in 2011. Using the different measurement tools, it was found that the Census Towns (CTs) experienced low growth and experienced significant to high growth percentage over time from inception to the last census.

Keywords

Population growth, exponential growth rate, Census Town, temporal change

Statistics

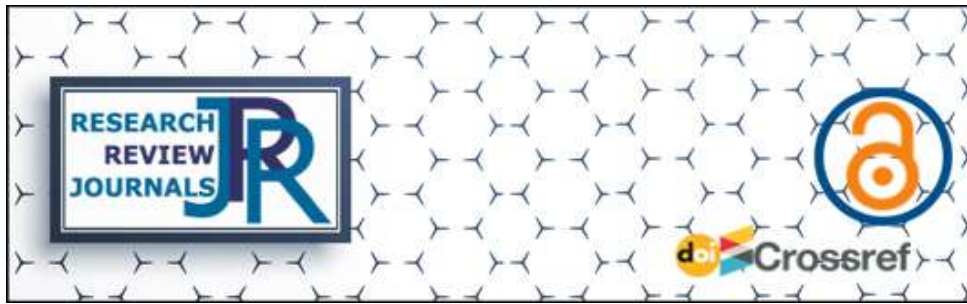
Article View: 65

[HOME](#) | [FAQS](#) | [PLAGIARISM POLICY](#) | [OPEN ACCESS POLICY](#) | [DISCLAIMER POLICY](#) | [PRIVACY POLICY](#) | [SITE MAP](#) | [CONTACT US](#) | © 2015-16 Copyright RRIJM



This work is licensed under a [CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION-NONCOMMERCIAL-NODERIVS 2.5 INDIA LICENSE](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/2.5/in/).

Visitors: 68



RESEARCH REVIEW International Journal of Multidisciplinary

ISSN 2455-3085 (Online)

Impact Factor 6.377 [SJIF]

Peer-reviewed Journal

[HOME](#)
[ABOUT](#)
[CURRENT ISSUE](#)
[ARCHIVES](#)
[INDEXING](#)
[SUBMIT PAPER](#)
[AUTHOR GUIDE](#)
[CONTACT](#)

News & Updates

Research Journal is monthly
Review is Refereed online

**Impact Factor
6.377 [SJIF]**

Download

Books Download
Paper Template
Copyright Form
Other Publication
Services

Level of educational disparities among the Census Towns in Jalpaiguri district, West Bengal using geographical tool and techniques

Vol-4 | Issue-5 | May 2019 | Published Online: 25 May 2019

[PDF](#)

Author(s)

Ershad Ali ¹; Dr. Bipul Chandra Sarkar ²

¹Research Scholar, Department of Geography & Applied Geography, University of North Bengal, India

²Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri, India

Abstract

The educational elements such as literacy status, female literacy rate, combined school dropout rate, educational institution attainments etc. were discussed in order to get an idea of the educational conditions of the Census Town residents of Jalpaiguri district. The analysis revealed that the educational level of the Census Towns differs from town to town. However, as the study shows, the overall educational profile of the census towns is significantly medium. Overall level of education is essential for a better livelihood. The differences between the Census Towns of Jalpaiguri district were calculated to show the relationship between the various indicators of the CTs and their level of educational developmental scores, and it was shown that the maximal CTs range from the maximum deprived to the moderately deprived CTs.

Keywords

Deprived, educational attainment, disparity, Census Town

Statistics

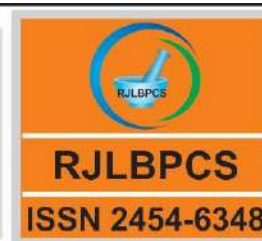
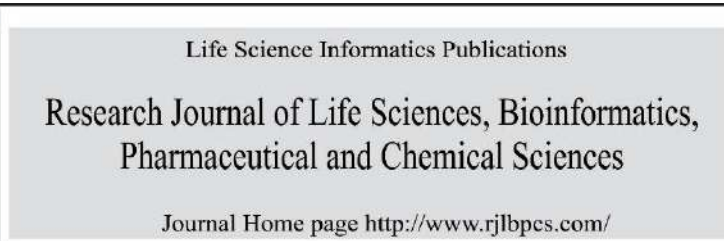
Article View: 63

[HOME](#) | [FAQS](#) | [PLAGIARISM POLICY](#) | [OPEN ACCESS POLICY](#) | [DISCLAIMER POLICY](#) | [PRIVACY POLICY](#) | [SITE MAP](#) | [CONTACT US](#) | © 2015-16 Copyright RRIJM



This work is licensed under a [CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION-NONCOMMERCIAL-NODERIVS 2.5 INDIA LICENSE](#).

Visitors: 63

**Original Research Article**

DOI:10.26479/2019.0501.56

IN VITRO* ANTILEISHMANIAL ACTIVITY OF *DIPLAZIUM ESCULENTUMR Jyoti¹, Kakuli Chakraborty¹, Rajen Haldar², Bikramjit Raychaudhury^{1*}

1. Department of Physiology, Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri, W.B., India.

2. Department of Physiology, University Colleges of Science and Technology,
University of Calcutta, Kolkata, India.

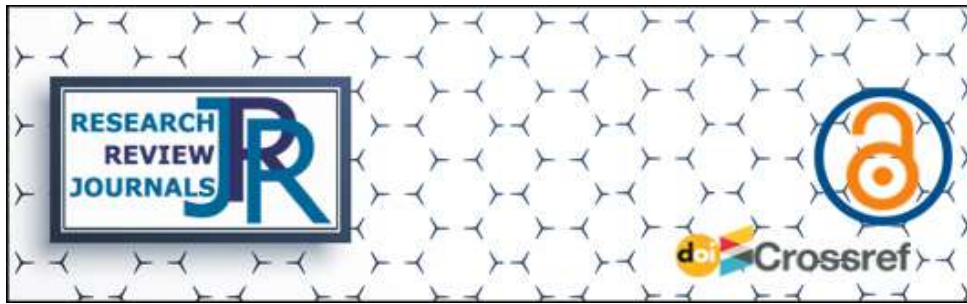
ABSTRACT: Many reports are available to believe that flora and fauna are being used by local people in India for treatment of diseases like leprosy, blood pressure, rheumatic disorders and also for several ailments but practically there is no scientific evidence to believe the miraculous cure that being taken place. The treatment of visceral leishmaniasis with available drugs is limited. Moreover no vaccine has been identified till date. The existing drugs are very much toxic and none of them are free from side effects. To make the situation worse some of the parasite strains have developed resistance against the classical antimonial drugs. Resources from North Bengal is more or less unexplored to discover alternative medicines which may be successfully applied to treat diseases like leishmaniasis for which there is a need for new drug development. In an attempt to develop new indigenous drugs against leishmaniasis, we have screened aqueous leaf extract of *Diplazium esculentum* and tested *in vitro* to assess its potential. Aqueous extracts showed 100% inhibition in growth at a concentration of 80 mg/ml. However at a lower concentration of 50 to 60 mg/ml, promastigote growth was inhibited by 60-75%. with a IC₅₀ of 40 mg/ml. The action of *Diplazium esculentum* as a chemotherapeutic agent is found to be mediated through inhibition of superoxide dismutase and simultaneous release of toxic superoxide radical. We propose that *Diplazium esculentum* may be considered as a prospective candidate to establish a better line of therapeutic process against visceral leishmaniasis.

KEYWORDS: Medicinal plant, *Leishmania*, *Diplazium esculentum*, Superoxide dismutase.

Corresponding Author: Dr. Bikramjit Raychaudhury* Ph.D.

Department of Physiology, Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri, W.B., India.

Email Address: glycosome@yahoo.com



News & Updates

Download

Books Download
 Paper Template
 Copyright Form
 Other Publication
 Services

Endophytic Streptomyces-How they help plants

Vol-4 | Issue-5 | May 2019 | Published Online: 15 May 2019

PDF (171 KB)

Author(s)

Pushpanjali Ray ¹

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Botany, Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal, (India)

Abstract

Streptomyces sp. is genus under Actinomycetes, and is considered largest in the phylum, actinobacteria. There has been considerable research on Actinomycetes and Streptomyces owing to their ability to produce potent antibiotic metabolites of high clinical, biological and economic value. The Streptomyces sp. can be both soil dwelling or endophytic in nature and both have attributes to undertake plant growth promotion owing to their ability to produce bioactive compounds as secondary metabolite. The endophytic Streptomyces in particular assist in plant growth promotion and bio control through direct or indirect mediation. The mode may involve secretion of enzymes or compounds to directly affect the pathogen or colonization of host tissues thus evoking the mechanism of SAR and ISR supportive of the primary and secondary defense mechanism of any plant tissue system. The occurrence of endophytic Streptomyces among all host particularly in medicinal plants, their isolation and study may be highly beneficial as medicinal plants themselves have attributes that assist in biocontrol and plant growth promotion.

Keywords

Streptomycetes, Streptomyces, Endophytic actinomycetes, PGPR, PGPM, bio control, SAR, ISR.

Statistics

Article View: 348





ANTIDERMATOPHYTIC ACTIVITY IN CRUDE EXTRACTS OF SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS OF JALPAIGURI DISTRICT

Pushpanjali Ray
Department of Botany
Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri
West Bengal, India

Suman Sen
Department of Botany
Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri,
West Bengal, India

Rita Som Paul
Department of Botany
Siliguri College
Siliguri, West Bengal, India

Abstract— Thirteen commonly found species of plants reported to be used against skin ailments, were selected for the present study. The aqueous leaf extracts were first screened qualitatively for the presence of nine biochemical components (alkaloids, anthranol glycosides, saponins, phenols, tannins, flavonoids, terpenoids, protein and reducing sugar) and the scores were noted. All the extracts were further tested by agar incorporation method against three common dermatophytes – *Trichophyton rubrum*, *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* and *Microsporium audouinii*. The extracts of *Catharanthus roseus* and *Cassia alata* were found to be the most potent followed by *Ageratum conyzoides*

Keywords— antidermatophytic, aqueous extract, biochemical, agar incorporation

I. INTRODUCTION

It is well known that all the plants have some or the other medicinal properties. However, most of the research both in India and abroad is now focused on extraction of active principles in order to develop novel drugs, which is very costly.

The dermatophytes are a group of fungi having ability to invade keratinized tissue like skin, hair, and nail of animals and human beings leading to an infection. These are commonly referred to as ringworms. The etiologic agents of dermatophytoses are classified in three anamorphic (asexual or imperfect) genera, *Epidermophyton*, *Microsporium*, and *Trichophyton*, of anamorphic class Hyphomycetes of the Deuteromycota commonly known as Fungi Imperfecti [1]. Superficial fungal infections or tinea infections are common skin diseases, affecting millions of people worldwide. Dermatophytes are unique among fungi in that they cause communicable diseases. Earlier, most dermatophyte strains

had relatively restricted geographical distribution. However recently, dermatophytosis has become one of the most common human infectious diseases in the world and is cosmopolitan in distribution [2]. Treatment of these usually demands the use of the antifungal agents such as griseofulvin and amphotericin. Steroids (ketoconazole, oxyconazole, econazole, etc.) are also being used at present for treatment of mycoses, according to Weinstein and Berman (2002) [3], who also suggest caution and careful diagnosis while using the steroid antibiotics.

Fungi are difficult to control due to their lifestyle and etiology. Besides, the problem of resistant dermatophytes is not new [4]. The lack of new antifungal agents, the apparent increase of the infections by the dermatophytes and the emergence of the strains resistant to the antifungal therapy demands the exploration into natural products [5].

Traditional medicines are very promising for treatment of dermatomycoses especially in tropical developing countries, including India. It is in this context that the people use several plant derived preparations to cure skin diseases as well. Even the technologically advanced countries also rely upon the traditional medicine derived from plants [6].

Recently, antidermatophytic studies have been done with the active principles of numerous medicinal plants. Antidermatophytic activity of dichloromethane and methanol extracts of whole plant of *Allamanda cathartica* was evaluated against two pathogenic dermatophytes *Trichophyton rubrum* and *Microsporium gypseum* by Nahar *et al* (2010) [7]. Adejumo and Bamidele (2009) [8] studied antidermatophytic potential of six medicinal plant extracts against *T. rubrum* and *T. mentagrophytes*. The simple preparations made from the common plants like *Cassia sophera* L, *Leucas aspera* (Willd) Link, *Urena lobata* L. and *Clerodendrum indicum* (L) Kuntze have been described in detail by Hanif *et al* (2009) [9]. Sagar



ANTIDERMATOPHYTIC ACTIVITY IN CRUDE EXTRACTS OF SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS OF JALPAIGURI DISTRICT

Pushpanjali Ray
Department of Botany
Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri
West Bengal, India

Suman Sen
Department of Botany
Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri,
West Bengal, India

Rita Som Paul
Department of Botany
Siliguri College
Siliguri, West Bengal, India

Abstract— Thirteen commonly found species of plants reported to be used against skin ailments, were selected for the present study. The aqueous leaf extracts were first screened qualitatively for the presence of nine biochemical components (alkaloids, anthranol glycosides, saponins, phenols, tannins, flavonoids, terpenoids, protein and reducing sugar) and the scores were noted. All the extracts were further tested by agar incorporation method against three common dermatophytes – *Trichophyton rubrum*, *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* and *Microsporum audouinii*. The extracts of *Catharanthus roseus* and *Cassia alata* were found to be the most potent followed by *Ageratum conyzoides*

Keywords— antidermatophytic, aqueous extract, biochemical, agar incorporation

I. INTRODUCTION

It is well known that all the plants have some or the other medicinal properties. However, most of the research both in India and abroad is now focused on extraction of active principles in order to develop novel drugs, which is very costly.

The dermatophytes are a group of fungi having ability to invade keratinized tissue like skin, hair, and nail of animals and human beings leading to an infection. These are commonly referred to as ringworms. The etiologic agents of dermatophytoses are classified in three anamorphic (asexual or imperfect) genera, *Epidermophyton*, *Microsporum*, and *Trichophyton*, of anamorphic class Hyphomycetes of the Deuteromycota commonly known as Fungi Imperfecti [1]. Superficial fungal infections or tinea infections are common skin diseases, affecting millions of people worldwide. Dermatophytes are unique among fungi in that they cause communicable diseases. Earlier, most dermatophyte strains

had relatively restricted geographical distribution. However recently, dermatophytosis has become one of the most common human infectious diseases in the world and is cosmopolitan in distribution [2]. Treatment of these usually demands the use of the antifungal agents such as griseofulvin and amphotericin. Steroids (ketoconazole, oxyconazole, econazole, etc.) are also being used at present for treatment of mycoses, according to Weinstein and Berman (2002) [3], who also suggest caution and careful diagnosis while using the steroid antibiotics.

Fungi are difficult to control due to their lifestyle and etiology. Besides, the problem of resistant dermatophytes is not new [4]. The lack of new antifungal agents, the apparent increase of the infections by the dermatophytes and the emergence of the strains resistant to the antifungal therapy demands the exploration into natural products [5].

Traditional medicines are very promising for treatment of dermatomycoses especially in tropical developing countries, including India. It is in this context that the people use several plant derived preparations to cure skin diseases as well. Even the technologically advanced countries also rely upon the traditional medicine derived from plants [6].

Recently, antidermatophytic studies have been done with the active principles of numerous medicinal plants. Antidermatophytic activity of dichloromethane and methanol extracts of whole plant of *Allamanda cathartica* was evaluated against two pathogenic dermatophytes *Trichophyton rubrum* and *Microsporum gypseum* by Nahar *et al* (2010) [7]. Adejumo and Bamidele (2009) [8] studied antidermatophytic potential of six medicinal plant extracts against *T. rubrum* and *T. mentagrophytes*. The simple preparations made from the common plants like *Cassia sophera* L, *Leucas aspera* (Willd) Link, *Urena lobata* L. and *Clerodendrum indicum* (L) Kuntze have been described in detail by Hanif *et al* (2009) [9]. Sagar