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**ACADEMIC YEAR
2021-2022**

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Sl.No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Calendar Year of publication	ISSN number
1	First report of Rhipicephalus deltoideus from Manipur, India	A. Jeeran and R.K. Gambhir	Zoology	Flora and Fauna	20th Sep. 2021	2456 - 9364 (Online) 0971 - 6920 (Print)
2	Effect of Time and Electric Field in Teflon Bioelectrets	S.Jinibala Devi	Physics	International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts(IJCRT)	Feb-22	ISSN:2320-2882
3	Haematoma and Haemorrhage Injuries in Football	Dr. Maibam Chourjit Singh, Dr. Chetan Maibam, Dr. H. Jibonkumar and Athokpam Manoranjan Singh	Physical Education	International Journal of Economic Perspectives,15(1),358-367	18-Dec-21	ISSN: 1307-1637

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First report of *Rhipicephalus deltoideus* from Manipur, India

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ABSTRACT

The present paper deals record of a *Rhipicephalus* tick, reported for the first time from Manipur, a new record of India. The species under this genus have usual morphological features viz., having a hard sclerotized scutum which completely cover the dorsal surface of the body in males but present a small shield just behind the capitulum in female, basis capitulum is hexagonal in shape, mouth part anterior in position, eyes if present are located near the lateral margin of the scutum, presence of adanal plate in male, presence of festoons, etc. The present specimen which is reporting as a new record was collected from cattle (*Bos indicus*) from Wakha (24°46'22" N, 93°59'12"E) Imphal East District, Manipur, India. On detailed microscopic observation, the present specimen was found to possess the morphological characters similar to the already known *Rhipicephalus* species, *Rhipicephalus deltoideus* is a first record from India.

Figures : 02

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KEY WORDS : *Bos indicus*, Cattle, Manipur, *Rhipicephalus*, Tick, Wakha.

Introduction

Ticks are obligate blood-feeding acarine parasites feeding on the blood of terrestrial vertebrates at some stage of their life cycle. Many species are of considerable interest and clinical importance as vectors of a wide variety of pathogens to both humans and animals¹.

They are members of the phylum Arthropoda, class- Arachnida, order- Acarina. Within the Acari, the suborder Ixodida consists of three families of ticks - Argasidae, Nuttalliellidae and Ixodidae. The systematics of the Ixodida were reviewed. The members of the genus *Rhipicephalus* are characterized by having a hard sclerotized scutum which completely covers the dorsal surface of the body in the males but is merely a smaller shield just behind the capitulum in the females and immature stages, hypostome and palps are short, presence of hexagonal shape basis capituli when viewed dorsally, presence of festoon, mouthparts of all these ticks are anterior in position; their eyes, when present, are near the lateral margin of the scutum, and their spiracles, which are large, are located behind coxae IV, adanal plate is present only in the male. The family

Ixodidae consists of approximately 13 genera of which the genus *Rhipicephalus* is one the largest⁶. The present specimen belonging to the genus *Rhipicephalus* was recovered from the cattle (*Bos indicus*) which are domesticated in the locality of Wakha, Imphal East District, Manipur (India) during the month of July- August, 2020. The purpose of the present study is to explore the tick fauna from different parts of Manipur (India) that remain unexplored for long period so far and for proper cataloguing of the existing ticks, from this region.

Materials and Methods

The tick parasites were collected by hand manually or by large forceps according to the convenience from the body of the cow and kept inside collection bottle containing 70% alcohol and brought to the laboratory. The collected specimens were preserved in 70% ethyl alcohol containing few drops of glycerol. After removing from the preservative, the ticks were placed in water for one hour and were then transferred in a cavity block containing 10% KOH solution and keep in this medium for at least 24 hours until it is suitably cleared. Then the ticks were washed thoroughly in water to remove KOH and were

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Effect of Time and Electric Field in Teflon Bioelectrets

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Abstract:

Bioelectret of Teflon sheet was prepared for the polarizing time of 5, 6, and 7 hr with a field strength of 700, 800, and 1000 kV/m at room temperature (300 K). The thermally stimulated discharge current (TSDC) spectra of Teflon were complex and were composed of two peaks of opposite polarity. This suggests that there are two separate mechanisms for the release of TSDC. In addition, TSDC spectra of non-polarized Teflon sheets give triple reversal from positive to negative, negative to positive, and again from positive to negative.

Keywords: Bioelectret, Teflon, TSDC, polarizing time, spectra, hysteresis.

Introduction:

Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) also known as Teflon is a class of polymer with the chemical structure of PTFE [CF_2-CF_2], is like that of polyethylene (PE), except that the hydrogen atoms are completely replaced by fluorine (hence it is referred as a perfluoro polymer). The fluorine content in PTFE is theoretically 76% and it has 95% crystallinity. It is the size of a fluorine atom which forms a uniform and continuous sheath around carbon-carbon-bonds and hence imparts good chemical resistance and stability to the molecule. This uniform fluorine sheath also provides electrical inertness to the molecule.

PTFE has a wide range of practicable temperatures from -180°C to $+260^\circ\text{C}$ and a wax-like surface to which anything is hardly plastics. PTFE has the lowest coefficient of friction of all known solid materials. It has the best electrical properties of all plastics. Today, PTFE applications range from low-tech non-stick frying pan surfaces to high-tech exotic medical and hospital uses including implants, surgical instruments, test equipment, and dramatic uses in firefighting equipment etc¹.

PTFE has excellent properties such as chemical inertness, heat resistance (both high and low), electrical insulation properties, low coefficient of friction (static 0.08 and dynamic 0.01), and exhibits high thermal stability without obvious degradation below 440°C . It has excellent electrical properties such as high insulation resistance, extremely low dielectric constant (2.0) due to the highly symmetric structure of the macromolecules. These properties come from the special electronic structure of the fluorine atom, the stable carbon-fluorine covalent bonding, and the unique intramolecular and intermolecular interactions between the fluorinated polymer segments and the main chains.

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Dr. Maibam Chourjit Singh¹, Dr. Chetan Maibam², Dr. H. Jibonkumar³ and Athokpam Manoranjan Singh⁴. (2021).
Haematoma and Haemorrhage Injuries in Football.
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Haematoma and Haemorrhage Injuries in Football

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Abstract

The purpose of the study is to investigate and find out the variation in Haematoma and Haemorrhage traumatic injuries among the football players during match according to their positions, levels and stages of the tournament. From 61st Sir Churachand Singh KCSI-CBE Memorial Football Tournament (CC Meet) 2018-2019, 11th Manipur State League 2016 (MSL) Football Tournament and Thangjam Birachandra-Maipakpi Memorial 22nd -winners' Cup for Men Football Tournament, altogether 133 matches 708 (133 matches x 6 position) positions of the players consisting of state and national levels players in the entire tournaments are taken as source of subjects. The variations in the selected types of injuries are found to be statistically insignificant ($P > 0.05$) between state level and national level matches in the study population. The notable variations in stage-wise injury rate of haemorrhage are found to be league (0.00 ± 0.040), pre-quarter final (0.03 ± 0.181) and semi-final (0.03 ± 0.167) while their overall figure of 0.01 ± 0.071 . Out of the two types of injuries, haematoma ($F=7.69$; $P < 0.01$) is found to be highly significant according to positions of the players in the tournaments viz., mid-fielder, striker, right-wing, left-wing, defender and goalkeeper. On the other hand, the variation in haemorrhage is observed to be statistically significant ($P < 0.05$) with respect to the different positions of the players in the tournaments under study. Thus, it is concluded that variation in the Haematoma and Haemorrhage traumatic injuries among the football players of Manipur according to their position as well as stages of the tournament can be seen. Besides, it is also seen that the traumatic injuries in the football players who are playing at the national level are higher in the occurrence of injuries than the state level.

Keywords: Traumatic, Injuries, Haematoma, Haemorrhage, Football and Position.

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