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Jan-March 2025

MOHINDER SINGH RANDHAWA LIBRARY
PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

e-Newsletter

From the Desk of the University Librarian

Mohinder Singh Randhawa Library provides services to students, staff and faculty members for updating their knowledge and supporting the research and teaching/learning activities. Our ultimate goal is to create library services that are convenient and efficient for our students and staff. To serve effectively, the library continuously upgraded to meet the evolving needs of the users.

Nowadays, the library is in renovation phase which may be inconvenient for the readers. However, we are trying our best to complete the work in minimum possible time and without disturbing the readers. The inconvenience caused is highly regretted with the hope that it will double the services and facilities for the students in near future.

Yogita Sharma

Library Hours

(March—December)

9.00 AM to 9.00 PM on all working days

9.00 AM to 5.00 PM on all Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays

Inside this issue

Do you know!

History of World Health Day

The first World Health Day was held 75 years ago on April 7, 1950. The decision to launch this awareness day came two years prior, following the inaugural World Health Assembly conducted by the World Health Organization (WHO).

April 7 notably marks the anniversary of the WHO's founding in 1948, making it a fitting day for World Health Day.Since its inception, the WHO has selected specific health-focused themes for World Health Day. The first theme, in 1950, was "Know your Health Services." Meanwhile, other initiatives linked to World Health Day, organized by the WHO, focus directly on serious health problems facing the planet.

Accessible at https://www.https://www.thefactsite.com/world-health-day/

Interesting Facts

The position of the tail, whether in motion or still, can tell us quite a lot about a dog's current emotions and general feelings. For example, if your dog knows it is in trouble for chewing up your shoes, you may notice its tail low down and between its legs. A very high position shows confidence and can be interpreted as a happy or alert dog. A tail that is more neutral or middle-height can indicate curiosity or a more calm demeanor.

Veterinary physiologist Federica Pirrone at the University of Milan in Italy likens a dog's tail position and movement to how people gesture with their hands as they speak. It could also be compared to our facial expressions.

—https://www.https://www.thefactsite.com/why-dogs-wag-tails/

"An investment in knowledge pays the best interest." -Benjamin Franklin

Contact us at: *librarian@pau.edu; 0161-2407197* *@msr_library*

CogPrints

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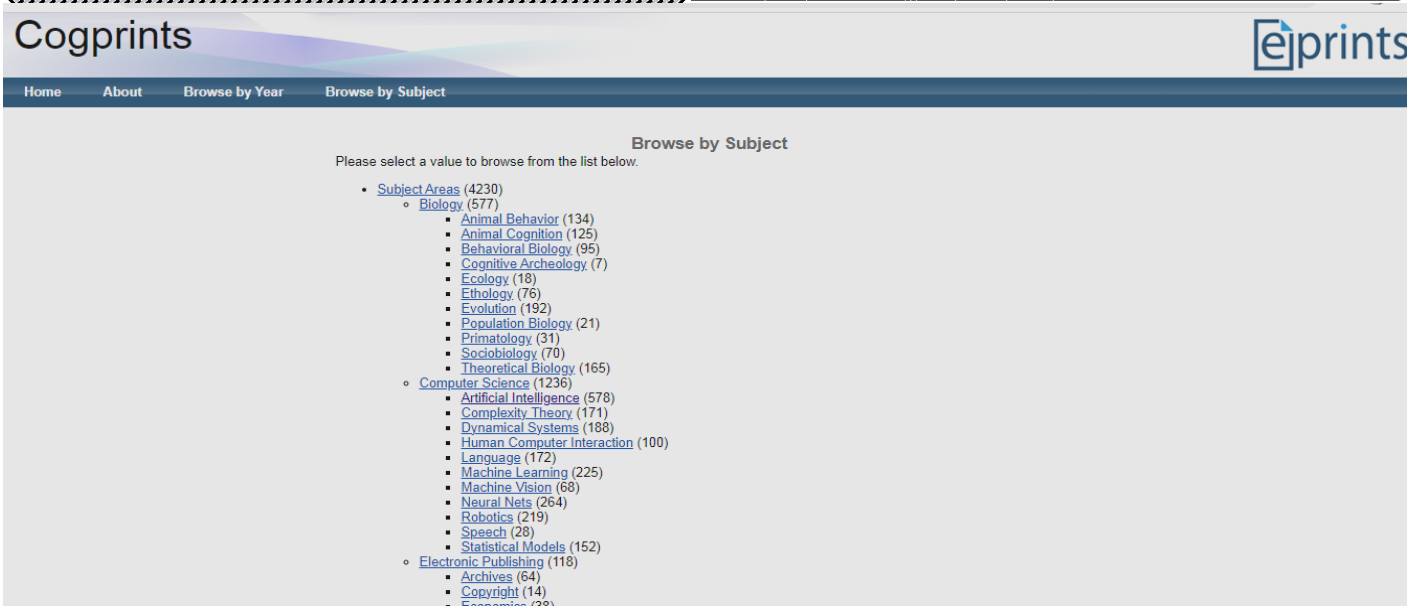
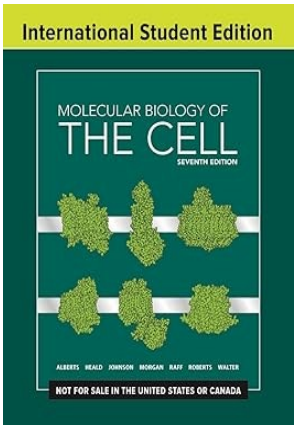


Current Arrivals

Title: Molecular Biology of the Cell

Editors: Bruce Alberts

As the amount of information in biology expands dramatically, it becomes increasingly important for textbooks to distil the vast amount of scientific knowledge into concise principles and enduring concepts. As with previous editions, Molecular Biology of the Cell, accomplishes this goal with clear writing and beautiful illustrations. The entire illustration program has been greatly enhanced. Protein structures better illustrate structure–function relationships, icons are simpler and more consistent within and between chapters, and micrographs have been refreshed and updated with newer, clearer, or better images. As a new feature, each chapter now contains intriguing open-ended questions highlighting "What We Don't Know," introducing students to challenging areas of future research. Updated end-of-chapter problems reflect new research discussed in the text, and these problems have been expanded to all chapters by adding questions on developmental biology, tissues and stem cells, pathogens, and the immune system.



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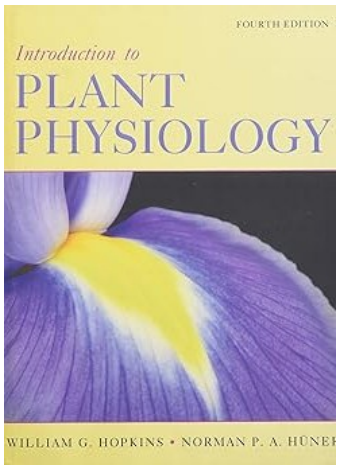


Call No.: 581.1 H81I

Title: Introduction to Plant Physiology

Authors: William G. Hopkins and Norman P.A.Huner

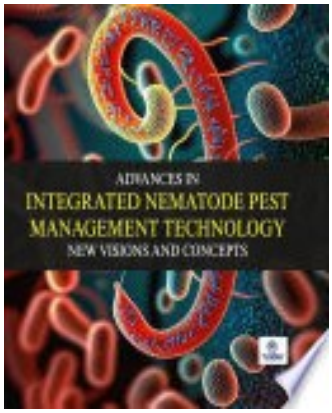
The book is known for its excellent balance of traditional and modern topics, presented in a straight-forward style – without overwhelming or excessive detail. With a focus on the fundamentals of plant physiology, it makes the connection between key concepts and experimental data.

For the first time, this text is published in full colour, improving an already solid illustration program. The intent of this text is to serve the introductory student in a botanical program or those schools that do not have botanical programs.

Title: Advances in Integrated Nematode Pest Management Technology

Author: Amarjit Singh Tanda

In changing the attitude of the world entomologists, nematologists, and growers as to the complete dependence on synthetic chemical pesticides for managing the ravages caused by the insect and nematode pests in field crops, new approaches are needed.This is a comprehensive, authentic, and standard book on advances in integrated nematode pest management technology new visions, and concepts. This book has been crafted to accomplish the needs of undergraduate and postgraduate students of global universities in integrated nematode pest management technology. Nematologists, entomologists, agronomists, horticulturists, environmental scientists, plant breeders, researchers professionals, horticulturists, extension workers, seed producers, and industrial entrepreneurs will benefit from this book.



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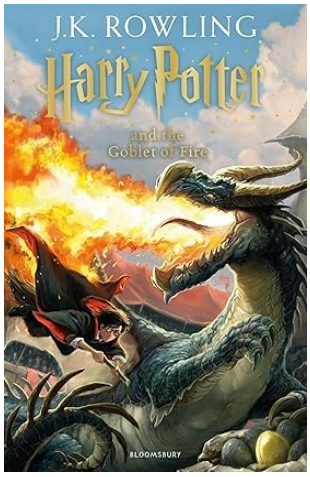
Great Reads



Call No.: FIC R94H

Title: Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire

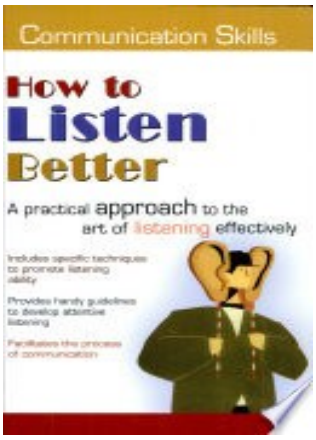
Author: J.K. Rowling

The Triwizard Tournament is to be held at Hogwarts. Only wizards who are over seventeen are allowed to enter - but that doesn't stop Harry dreaming that he will win the competition. Then at Hallowe'en, when the Goblet of Fire makes its selection, Harry is amazed to find his name is one of those that the magical cup picks out. He will face death-defying tasks, dragons and Dark wizards, but with the help of his best friends, Ron and Hermione, he might just make it through - alive! These new editions of the classic and internationally bestselling, multi-award-winning series feature instantly pick-up-able new jackets by Jonny Duddle, with huge child appeal, to bring Harry Potter to the next generation of readers.

Title: How to listen better

Author: Pramila Ahuja and G.C.Ahuja

How to Listen Better Listening is the most used of all communication skills. It brings about changes in peoples attitudes. In effective listening can cause serious problems in any situation-be it religious, marital, educational or business. The more efficient a listener you are , the more success and satisfaction you will attain in your work, play or even social circles. This book helps you develop skills and techniques of listening, which is a step towards enhancing your image in all spheres of life. A practical approach to the art of listening effectively. It includes specific techniques to promote listing ability. It also provides handy guidelines to develop attentive listening and facilitates the process of communication.



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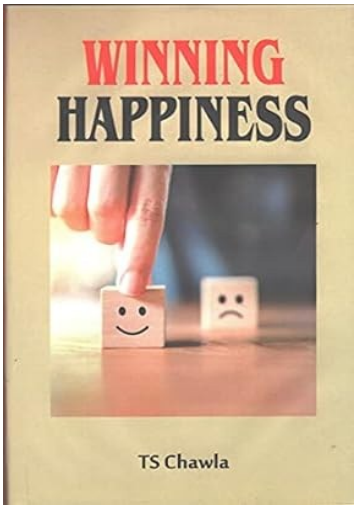


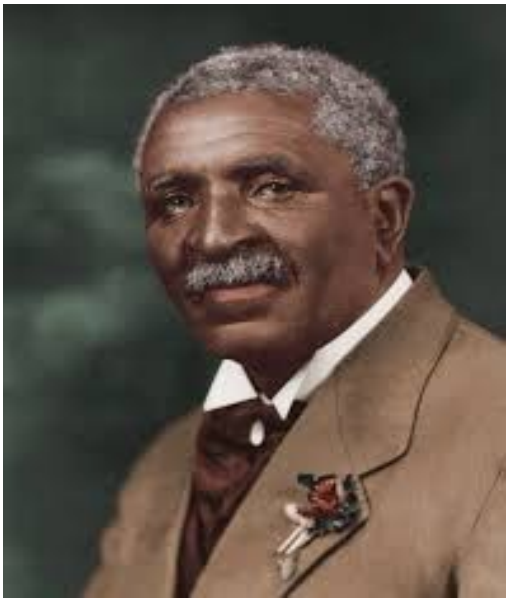
Call No.: 171.4 C32W

Title: Winning Happiness

Author: T.S. Chawla

Winning Happiness is the essence of comprehensive observations of some vital incidents of individuals' lives and not written with any help sitting in libraries taking the help of books - all suggestions, advisories and skills are well-tried tools to combat the negative situations of life. Mr TS Chawla has mentioned the names of all irritants, odds and constraints towards happiness and he has warned that odds like anger, anxiety, jealousy, and hostility should not be allowed to grow within us, but if they take root, then the author has laid down effective ways of overcoming them and marching on the road to happiness. The author is confident if the book is completely followed; nobody will get entrapped in wrongdoings and will enjoy a happy atmosphere in the family, society and in profession or business.

George Washington Carver : The Peanut Man



George Washington Carver (ca. 1864–1943) was born enslaved in Missouri at the time of the Civil War. His exact birth date and year are unknown, and reported dates range between 1860 and 1865. He was orphaned as an infant, and, with the war bringing an end to slavery, he grew up a free child, albeit on the farm of his mother's former master, Moses Carver. The Carvers raised George and gave him their surname. Early on he developed a keen interest in plants, collecting specimens in the woods on the farm.

At age 11, Carver left home to pursue an education in the nearby town of Neosho. He was taken in by an African American couple, Mariah and Andrew Watkins, for whom he did odd jobs while attending school for the first time. Disappointed in the school in Neosho, Carver eventually left for Kansas, where for several years he supported himself through a variety of occupations and added to his education in a piecemeal fashion.

He eventually earned a high school diploma in his twenties, but he soon found that opportunities to attend college for young black men in Kansas were nonexistent. So in the late 1880s Carver relocated again, this time to Iowa, where he met the Milhollands, a white couple who encouraged him to enroll in college.

Carver briefly attended Simpson College in Indianola, studying music and art. When a teacher there learned of his interest in botany, she encouraged him to transfer to Iowa State Agricultural College (now Iowa State University), dissuading him from his original dream of becoming an artist. Carver earned his bachelor's degree in agricultural science from Iowa State in 1894 and a master's in 1896. While there he demonstrated a talent for identifying and treating plant diseases.

Around this time Booker T. Washington was looking to establish an agricultural department and research facility at his Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama. Washington, the leading black statesman of the day, and two others had founded the institute in 1881 as a new vocational school for African Americans, and the institute had steadily grown.

As Carver was the only African American in the nation with an advanced degree in scientific agriculture, Washington sought him out. Carver joined the faculty of Tuskegee in 1896 and stayed there the rest of his life. He was both a teacher and a prolific researcher, heading up the institute's Agricultural Experiment Station.

NEW USES FOR "UNDESIRABLE" CROPS

Carver went to work to invent new food, industrial, and commercial products—including flour, sugar, vinegar, cosmetic products, paint, and ink—from these "lowly" plants. From peanuts alone he developed hundreds of new products, thus creating a market for this inexpensive, soil-enriching legume. In 1921 Carver famously spoke before the House Ways and Means Committee on behalf of the nascent peanut industry to secure tariff protection and was thereafter known as the Peanut Man.

When he first arrived at Tuskegee in 1896, the peanut was not even a recognized U.S. crop; by 1940 it had become one of the six leading crops in the nation and the second cash crop in the South (after cotton). Both peanuts and sweet potatoes were slowly incorporated into Southern cooking, and today the peanut especially is ubiquitous in the American diet.

Carver also developed traveling schools and other outreach programs to educate farmers. He published popular bulletins, distributed to farmers for free, that reported on his research at the Agricultural Experiment Station and its applications.

RECOGNITION

Through chemistry and conviction Carver revolutionized Southern agriculture and raised the standard of living of his fellow man. In addition to the popular honor of being one of the most recognized names in African American history, Carver received the 1923 Spingarn Medal and was posthumously inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame. The George Washington Carver National Monument was the first national monument dedicated to a black American and the first to a non-president.

CROP ROTATION

Carver's primary interest was in using chemistry and scientific methodology to improve the lives of impoverished farmers in south-eastern Alabama. To that end he conducted soil studies to determine what crops would grow best in the region and found that the local soil was perfect for growing peanuts and sweet potatoes. He also taught farmers about fertilization and crop rotation as methods for increasing soil productivity. The primary crop in the South was cotton, which severely depleted soil nutrients, but by rotating crops—alternating cotton with soil-enriching crops like legumes and sweet potatoes—farmers could ultimately increase their cotton yield for a plot of land. And crop rotation was cheaper than commercial fertilization. But what to do with all the sweet potatoes and peanuts? At the time, not many people ate them, and there weren't many other uses for these crops.