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These Two Approaches Led To Significant Works

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Abstract

Teacher , discussed the early history of archivists' attempts to reach children in Canada. He noted that archives developed collections of lantern slides based on their historical materials and archivists made occasional school visits. W. Kaye Lamb, the Dominion Archivist of Canada, produced a series of publications that were designed primarily as teaching aids for elementary and high school use.Writing in 1997, however, Sharon Cook, a professor and Director of Teacher Education in the Faculty of Education at the University of Ottawa and the wife of archival theorist Terry Cook, noted, "There has been relatively little progress in producing coherent or prominent programmes." She added that such educational programs that did exist really depended upon "one person's enthusiasm and willingness to devote extra time" to serve educators.

Introduction

Today, a number of large archival institutions have robust programs for school children who visit the archives. The school class tours at the Archives of Manitoba, for example, introduce students to "the rich documentary heritage" held by the Archives and provide an overview of the Archives' research room operations and exhibitions and the Hudson's Bay company Archives display vault.

The National Archives in the United States provides for both individuals and groups of children at its Boeing Learning Center, where children can drop in for "hands-on activities with replica documents, images, maps, posters and more from the holdings of the National Archives."Interestingly, the centre has a themed story time, complete with crafts and other group activities, for children 3 to 5 years of age. The resources needed to provide such intensive services to children, however, are significant and out of reach for most smaller institutions

Create brilliant future in the next 70 years and write together a new chapter in building a community with a shared future for mankind! On April 1, 2020, China and India usher in the important moment of the 70th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations. Looking around the world, China and India, as the only two emerging countries with a population of more than 1 billion, shoulder the historical mission of national rejuvenation, play a key role in the process of the collective rise of developing countries, and inject strong momentum into the profound changes unseen in a century. At this moment, it is particularly important to revisit the original aspiration of establishing diplomatic relations 70 years ago and carry forward the spirit of good neighborliness and friendship, unity and cooperation. Looking back at the past 70 years, China-India relations have moved ahead despite wind and rain and gone through an extraordinary development path. In the 1950s, the leaders of the older generation of the two countries made the historical decision to establish diplomatic relations between China and India, and jointly advocated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. "Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai" (Indians and Chinese are brothers) resounded throughout our two countries. From the 1980s, the two sides agreed to solve the boundary question through peaceful and friendly consultation, established strategic and cooperative partnership for peace and prosperity, and achieved all-round development of bilateral relations. After 2013, Chinese President Xi Jinping and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi initiated the "hometown diplomacy", held two informal summits in Wuhan and Chennai respectively, carried out strategic communication on overarching, long-term and strategic issues of global and regional importance, and agreed to strengthen the closer partnership for development between the two countries. Today's achievements of China-India relations embodied the great efforts of several generations of our two peoples. We can draw some inspirations and experiences from the

past. First, adhere to the strategic guidance of the leaders. Second, grasp the general trend of friendly cooperation. Third, expand the momentum of mutually beneficial cooperation. Fourth, enhance the coordination on international and regional affairs. Fifth, properly manage differences. At present, China-India relations stand at a new starting point and usher in new opportunities. We should draw wisdom from our thousands of years of civilizations and explore a way for neighboring and emerging major countries to get along with each other in accordance with "enhancing mutual trust, focusing on cooperation, managing differences and seeking common development". We also need to master the four keys of "leading, transmitting, shaping and integrating". "Leading" means to reach consensus and guide the direction of the development of bilateral relations under the guidance of our two leaders. "Transmitting" means to transmit the leaders' consensus to all levels and translate it into tangible cooperation and outcomes. "Shaping" means to go beyond the mode of managing differences, shape bilateral relations actively and accumulate positive momentum. "Integrating" means to strengthen exchanges and cooperation, promote convergence of interests and achieve common development. Indian President Ram Nath Kovind and Prime Minister Narendra Modi have both said that the whole world is a family, which strike a chord with Chinese philosophy concept of "universal peace" and "universal love". The ancient oriental wisdom is still full of vitality today. I believe that China and India have enough foresight and ability to join hands to realize "Dragon-Elephant Tango", create brilliant future in the next 70 years and write together a new chapter in building a community with a shared future for mankind! a high-resolution gamma-ray spectrometer equipped with a planar BEGe(Broad Energy Germanium) detector (Canberra, model BE3825) was used. The system has a relative efficiency of 20%and an energy resolution (FWHM) of 0.38 keV at 5.9 keV, 0.628 keV at 122 keV and 1.724 keV at 1332.5 keV.

The detector was connected to a Digital Signal Analyser (DSA-LX) Unit (16K channel signal analyser, V1.0) from Canberra. It is shielded with
15 cm of lead (including 2 cm made of archaeological lead) to reduce the contribution of environmental radioactivity to its background. The lead shielding was sur-rounded with an inner layer of copper (0.2 cm thick) to reduce the contribution from Pb X-rays. The control of the acquisition parameters and the analysis of the collected spectra are carried out using GENIE-2000 computer software .

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The mixed gamma emitting CRM IAEA-447 (Certified Ref- erence Material) was used for the efficiency calibration of the detection system (Shakhashiro et al., 2012). It includes different radionuclides of the natural uranium and thorium series: 208Tl, 210Pb, 210Po, 212Pb, 214Pb, 214Bi, 226Ra, 228Ac, 234Th, 234U and 241Pu associated with 40K, 90Sr, 137Cs and 241Am radionuclides. The following radionuclides with their respective peaks were used to determine the experimental full-energy peak efficiency (FEPE) curve with energies in the range 45—2615 keV. Every prepared sample was counted for 24 h in the same counting geometry as the standard source. The activity concentrations of 226Ra (238U) and 232Th in each sample can be estimated indirectly, via several gamma-ray lines from their decay products under the assumption of secu- lar equilibrium. The gamma-ray lines at 295.2 keV (19.2%) and 351.9 keV (37.1%) from 214Pb, and 609.3 keV (46.1%), 1120.3 keV

(15%) and 1764.5 keV (15.4%) from 214Bi were used to assess the 226Ra activities. Also, the 232Th activities were estimated using gamma-ray lines at 583.19 keV (86%) and 2614.51 keV (99.79%) from 208Tl, 338.4 keV (12%) and 911.2

keV (29%) from 228Ac and 238.6 keV (43.6%) from 212Pb (Amrani and Tahtat, 2001). The 40K activity was determined

by measurement of the single gamma line at

1460.8 keV(10.6%). The background counting due to naturally occur-ring radio nuclides in the environment around the detectorwas subtracted from the peak of each sample.

In the framework of Islamic Da'wah, a fine work by Mohammad Abul Kalam titled "Da'wah in the Non-Muslim Societies in Bangladesh in the Modern Era" illustrates several principles of successful preaching in Bangladesh. This article has discussed the significance and duty of Da'wah in non-Muslim society by introducing the spread of Islam in South Asia, particularly Bangladesh. In addition, it describes both conventional and contemporary da'wah techniques, with an emphasis on Bangladesh, and suggests unrestricted engagement between Muslims and non-Muslims. The modern methodology is needed to serve the Ummah, which includes the members of different religions in Bangladesh, according to the com-prehensive Da'wah strategy.In order to ensure that this academic work's message reaches a large number of non-Muslim native audiences, The purpose of "Challenges of Islamic Da'wah in Bangladesh: The Chris-tian Missions and Their Evangelization" is to compare the multifaceted preaching style of Christian missionaries in order to discuss the difficulties of Islamic Da'wah in Bangladesh. It also discusses the responsibilities of Bangladeshi Islamic Da'wah movements, which deal with fresh methods and creative solutions to the escalating problems faced by Christian mis-sionaries. In order to address the Da'wah

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Foo, et al. discussed adverse skin reactions such as rashes, acne, and itching from mask use. It is the same with interviewed study by Agussalim in many workers in the groceries related to their acnes arisen in their face since last two years pandemic covid-19.The Center for Diseases Control (CDC), WHO, and the ministry of health of Indonesian Republic recommend wearing N95 masks during care of patients with highly transmissible diseases such as tuberculosis, SARS, and COVID-19. The N in N95 stands for NIOSH, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the United States and 95 indicates filter efficiency of particles. Thus, an N95 mask is 95% effective at filtering airborne particles including very small ones.

References

1. Based on the references we get, to preventthe side effects of using masks for a longperiod is: Masks must be disposable or mustbe washed every day if they must be usedmany times.

2.Disposable masks should not be worn formore than 8 hours per day. Fabrics that canbe used many times are those that are notmade of wool.

3.Any sneezing or cough mask should be openedand closed with tissue and then discharged tothe infectious site.

4.Every 2 hours wearing a mask, it must be opento breathe fresh air rich in oxygen so that thebody, especially the lungs gets fresh air.

5.The mask or hook should not be made of latexbecause it can trigger allergies to the face area.

6.Avoid wearing a tight mask when driving avehicle or exercising.