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Assessment of Nickel in Kallur Lake Ismalpur, at Udgir, Dist.Latur

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Abstract: Heavy Metals are one of the important ingredients in our living system. Among them some are toxic and nontoxic. But in excess all heavy metals are toxic. Present investigation has been done on nickel concentration in Kallur lake Udgir. A study has been done for the period of 12 months in the year 2021. In the present investigation has been done at Kallur lake udgir .The maximum level was found in the month of January 0.47mg/L and Lowest were found in the month of December 0.39mg/L. The concentration is compared with BIS.

Key words: Nickel, Living system, Toxic, Kalooer dam, metals.

Introduction

In today's world water has become major threat and very important resource for living system. Industrial development, Urbanization and stress on agricultural practices of human population are the major sources of water contamination. The water-soil interface and the water-atmosphere interface are the medium through which the heavy metals travel [1, 2]. Both anthropogenic activities and geochemical processes are responsible for heavy metal contamination in ecosystems [3]. Nowadays presence of these toxic heavy metals is everywhere because of their extreme use in industries. In case of the wastewater, it contains a huge concentration of heavy metals, which create various health-related problems [4,5]. The population in rural areas is less but the use of fertilizers, pesticides, and eroded soil contaminates the water. When it rains the water from the surface runoff and that rainwater enters the nearby water resource and thus pollutes the existing water [6].

Nickel (Ni) is the 24th most abundant element in the Earth's crust, comprising about 3% of the composition of the earth. It is the 5th most abundant element by weight after iron, oxygen, magnesium and silicon. Nickel is a nutritionally essential trace metal for at least several animal species, micro-organisms and plants, and therefore either deficiency or toxicity symptoms can occur when, respectively, too little or too much Ni is taken up. Although a number of cellular effects of nickel have been documented, a deficiency state in humans has not been described [7,8,9]

Study area

The study area is kallur lake near Udgir. Kallur is a very small village inhabiting 500 houses. Every market activity is done at udgir only. This lake is used for the drinking, domestic and agricultural purpose. So the agricultural activity is more in the catchment area of this lake. This is one of the important criteria for selecting this study area.

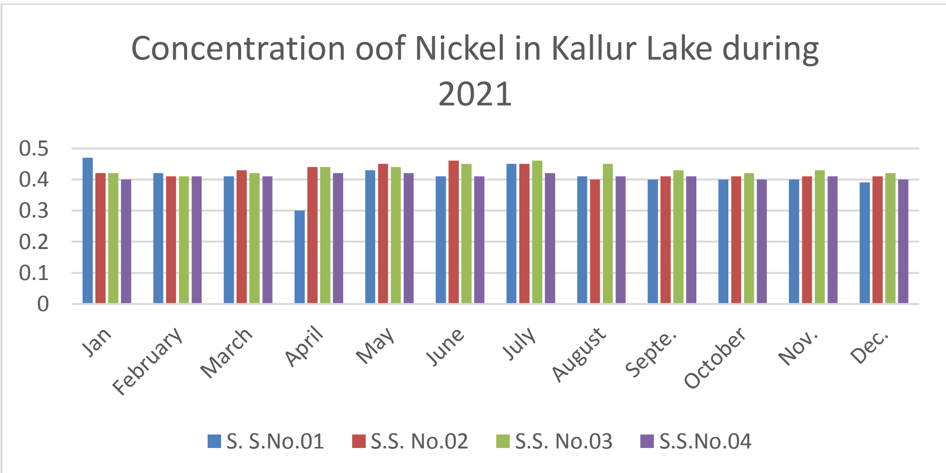
Materials and Methods

The samples were collected every month and preserved at the collection site only in the sampling containers. These samples area analyzed on the Atomic absorption spectrophotometer. The method followed is APHA [10] method for analysis.

Table.3. Concentration of Nickel in the year 2021 in kaloor lake in mg/L

Sr.No	Month	Sampling site No.01	Sampling site No.02	Sampling site No.03	Sampling site No.04
01	Jan	0.47	0.42	0.42	0.40
02	February	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.41
04	March	0.41	0.43	0.42	0.41
04	April	0.30	0.44	0.44	0.42
05	May	0.43	0.45	0.44	0.42
06	June	0.41	0.46	0.45	0.41
07	July	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.42
08	August	0.41	0.40	0.45	0.41
09	September	0.40	0.41	0.43	0.41
10	October	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.40
11	November	0.40	0.41	0.43	0.41
12	December	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.40

Fig:1 . Concentration of Nickel in the year 2021 in kallur lake in mg/L



Results and Discussion

Nickel was observed highest in the month of January 0.47mg/L and lowest in the month of April 0.30mg/L at site First. At site Second the levels were highest in the month of June 0.46mg/L and lowest in the month of August 0.40mg/L. At site third the levels are highest in the month of July 0.46mg/L and Lowest in the month of February 0.41mg/L. The maximum level was found in the month of January 0.47mg/L and Lowest were found in the month of December 0.39mg/L

In the present study the levels of Nickel is at alarming levels in the Kallur Lake the sources might be from the waste dumping nearby the lake and agricultural runoff along with atmospheric run off if care is not taken the water will not be useful for domestic, irrigation and drinking purpose.

Conclusion: The levels of Nickel is at alarming levels, most of the months have shown the levels more than the permissible standards for domestic water supplies as per ISI standards. There is urgent need to protect the lake from such contamination.

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Affixation in English: A Morphological Approach

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Abstract:

This research paper explores the intricate relationship between affixation and morphology in the English language, examining its types, functions, and implications within a morphological framework. Affixation involves the addition of prefixes, suffixes, infixes, or circumfixes to base morphemes, resulting in new words or modified grammatical properties. The paper discusses various linguistic phenomena, including derivation, inflection, compounding, and reduplication, highlighting how affixation contributes to the complexity of the English lexicon. Through an analysis of the productivity of affixes, the paper investigates their role in language change and evolution, while also considering cognitive processing aspects. The study provides insights into morphological theories and sheds light on the interplay between linguistic structures and language development.

Keywords: Affixation, morphology, English language, derivation, inflection, compounding, language change, productivity, cognitive processing, linguistic theories.

1. Introduction

Language is a dynamic and ever-evolving system that constantly adapts to the needs of its speakers. At the heart of this linguistic evolution lies the intricate process of affixation, a fundamental mechanism by which new words are formed and existing words undergo transformation. Affixation, involving the attachment of prefixes, suffixes, infixes, or circumfixes to base morphemes, plays a pivotal role in shaping the structure and function of the English language. Through the lens of morphology, the study of word structure, this paper delves into the multifaceted relationship between affixation and English, unravelling its types, functions, and broader implications.

Affixation serves as a powerful tool for linguistic creativity, enabling speakers to expand their lexical repertoire and communicate nuanced meanings. Understanding the mechanisms of affixation not only facilitates language acquisition but also offers insights into the evolution of language itself. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive exploration of the topic, drawing from various linguistic theories and empirical studies to shed light on the intricate interplay between affixation and morphology in English.

In the following sections, we will dissect the various types of affixations in English, ranging from the attachment of prefixes to the insertion of infixes, while also delving into their respective functions and contributions to morphological changes. We will investigate the productivity of affixes, tracing their historical trajectories and assessing their impact on language evolution. Moreover, this paper will discuss how affixation interacts with cognitive processes, offering a window into the ways in which the human mind recognizes, generates, and comprehends complex word forms. By examining the underpinnings of affixation, we aim to contribute to a deeper understanding of how language systems operate and transform over time.

As the paper unfolds, we will demonstrate how the study of affixation in English not only enriches linguistic scholarship but also holds implications for language pedagogy, natural language processing, and a more profound appreciation of the intricacies of human communication. Through a thorough examination of the mechanisms, functions, and consequences of affixation, we endeavour to provide a comprehensive overview that underscores its importance as a cornerstone of English morphology and linguistic evolution.

2. Types of Affixations:

Affixation encompasses a variety of processes that involve attaching affixes to base morphemes, resulting in the creation of new words or the modification of existing ones. These processes, which include prefixation, suffixation, infixation, and circumfixation, contribute to the rich and diverse lexicon of the English language. Each type of affixation brings about distinct semantic, grammatical, and morphological changes, offering insights into the complexity of word formation. In this section, we explore these types in detail.

1. **Prefixation:** Prefixation involves adding an affix to the beginning of a base word, thereby altering its meaning or grammatical category. Prefixes often carry specific semantic nuances that contribute to the overall meaning of the derived word. For example, the addition of the prefix "un-" to the word "happy" results in "unhappy," conveying the opposite meaning.
2. **Suffixation:** Suffixation, on the other hand, entails attaching an affix to the end of a base word. Suffixes can indicate grammatical features such as tense, number, and gender, while also contributing to derivational changes. Consider the word "childish," where the suffix "-ish" indicates a quality or characteristic associated with the base word "child."
3. **Infixation:** Infixation is a less common type of affixation in English, involving the insertion of an affix within the base word. This process often leads to significant changes in meaning or emphasis. Infixes are more prevalent in languages other than English; however, in English, instances of infixation are limited and are often used for humorous or expressive purposes. For instance, the word "fan-freaking-tactic" uses the infix "-freaking-" to intensify the adjective "fantastic."
4. **Circumfixation:** Circumfixation is a unique type of affixation that requires both a prefix and a suffix to be added to a base word. The combination of these affixes creates a new form or word. In English, circumfixing is relatively rare, but examples can be found in certain verb forms. For instance, in the verb "enlighten," the circumfix "en-" and "-en" work in tandem to create the derived word.

These types of affixations underscore the flexibility and creativity inherent in word formation processes. By manipulating the placement of affixes, speakers can transform the meanings and grammatical properties of words, contributing to the dynamic nature of the English lexicon. The following sections will explore the various functions and implications of affixation, shedding light on its role in linguistic evolution and cognitive processing.

3. Functions of Affixation

Affixation serves a multitude of functions in the English language, each contributing to the rich tapestry of lexical and grammatical possibilities. Through the processes of derivation, inflection, compounding, and reduplication, affixation plays a crucial role in shaping the meanings and structures of words. This section delves into these functions and their significance.

1. **Derivation:** Derivation involves the use of affixes to create new words from existing ones, often resulting in changes to the word's grammatical category or meaning. Prefixes and suffixes play a pivotal role in this process. For instance, the addition of the suffix "-er" to "teach" gives rise to the noun "teacher," while the prefix "re-" added to "do" forms the verb "redo." Derivation is a key mechanism for expanding the lexicon and expressing finer nuances of meaning.
2. **Inflection:** In contrast to derivation, inflection employs affixes to convey grammatical information without altering the core meaning or word class of the base word. Inflectional affixes are essential for indicating features like tense, number, gender, case, and person. For example, the plural form "cats" is created by adding the suffix "-s" to the singular "cat," and the verb "run" undergoes inflection to indicate past tense as "ran."
3. **Compounding:** Compounding involves combining two or more words to create a new word with a distinct meaning. Affixes can play a role in compounding by forming part of the newly created compound word. For instance, the compound noun "breakfast" is formed by

combining "break" and "fast," with the latter word retaining its original meaning as an inflected form of "fasting."

4. **Reduplication:** Reduplication is a process wherein a morpheme is repeated to create emphasis, plurality, or other semantic effects. While reduplication in English is not as prevalent as in some other languages, it occasionally involves affixation. Consider the word "teeny-weeny," where the repetition of the morpheme "teeny" conveys a sense of extreme smallness.

The functions of affixation are intricately linked to the nuances of meaning and the expression of grammatical features in the English language. By manipulating affixes, speakers can navigate a spectrum of linguistic possibilities, allowing for a diverse range of communication and creative expression. The subsequent sections will delve into the productivity of affixes, the broader implications for language change, and the cognitive aspects of affixation.

4. Morphological Changes through Affixation

Affixation plays a pivotal role in driving morphological changes within the English language. By adding prefixes, suffixes, and other affixes to base morphemes, speakers can create new words, modify meanings, and alter grammatical properties. This section explores how affixation brings about various morphological changes and contributes to the evolution of English.

1. **Creation of New Words:** One of the primary functions of affixation is the formation of new words. Through derivation, affixes imbue base morphemes with novel meanings or nuances, enabling the language to adapt to changing circumstances and conceptual shifts. For instance, the noun "friend" is transformed into the adjective "friendly" through the addition of the suffix "-ly," creating a new word with a distinct meaning.
2. **Change in Grammatical Category:** Affixation facilitates the transformation of words from one grammatical category to another. This process, known as functional shift or conversion, relies on affixes to alter the syntactic and semantic properties of base words. Consider the noun-to-verb conversion in "hammer" becoming "to hammer" or the adjective-to-noun shift in "green" becoming "the green of the trees."
3. **Semantic Modification:** Affixes introduce semantic modifications that refine the meaning of words. The addition of prefixes and suffixes can change the intensity, polarity, or context of a word. For instance, the prefix "un-" changes "happy" to "unhappy," shifting the meaning from positive to negative.
4. **Inflectional Morphemes and Grammatical Marking:** Affixes play a crucial role in inflection, marking grammatical features like tense, number, and case. This morphological marking enhances the clarity and precision of communication. By attaching the suffix "-ed" to "walk," for instance, the past tense "walked" is formed.
5. **Polysemy and Homonymy:** Affixation can contribute to polysemy (multiple meanings) and homonymy (same form, different meanings). The addition of affixes can lead to words with related but distinct senses. For example, the adjective "black" can refer to color ("black paint") or darkness ("black night"), showing how affixes contribute to subtle shifts in meaning.
6. **Preservation of Etymological Relationships:** Affixation can preserve etymological relationships between words, helping to trace their origins. Through the addition of consistent prefixes or suffixes, related words often share recognizable morphemes. The "-er" suffix, present in "teacher" and "baker," indicates the shared concept of someone who performs an action.

Affixation, as a dynamic and versatile morphological process, exemplifies the capacity of language to adapt, grow, and communicate in diverse ways. By understanding how affixation leads to the creation of new words, shifts in grammatical categories, and changes in meaning, we gain deeper insights into the intricate mechanics of linguistic evolution within the English language.

5. Productivity of Affixes

The productivity of affixes is a pivotal aspect of language evolution, as it reflects their capacity to generate new words and contribute to the lexicon. Some affixes are highly productive, actively creating new forms, while others exhibit limited productivity. This section examines the concept of affix productivity, its implications, and its role in shaping the English language.

1. **Productive Affixes:** Productive affixes are those that are readily used to form new words, often adhering to consistent patterns. For example, the suffix "-er" is productive in forming agent nouns (e.g., "teacher," "baker"), as speakers can readily apply it to various verbs to denote the doer of an action.
2. **Less Productive Affixes:** Less productive affixes exhibit more limited usage and may be restricted to specific contexts or lexical domains. For instance, the suffix "-th" is less productive in forming ordinal numbers ("fifth," "twelfth") compared to the more versatile "-er" suffix.
3. **Influence on Language Change:** The productivity of affixes contributes to language change and innovation. Highly productive affixes enable the rapid formation of new words, allowing for the incorporation of new concepts, technological advancements, and cultural shifts. In contrast, less productive affixes might become archaic or undergo shifts in meaning.
4. **Implications for Lexical Evolution:** The productivity of affixes influences the growth of the lexicon, contributing to its richness and adaptability. Productive affixes introduce efficiency to word formation, ensuring that language remains capable of expressing novel ideas and nuances.
5. **Lexical Gaps and Creativity:** Productive affixes help bridge lexical gaps, allowing speakers to create words for concepts previously unexpressed. This process contributes to the creativity and flexibility of language use. For instance, the suffix "-ify" allows speakers to generate verbs from adjectives (e.g., "beautify," "intensify").
6. **Interaction with Borrowed Words:** Productive affixes interact with borrowed words, enabling them to integrate into the English lexicon more seamlessly. Borrowed words often undergo affixation to align with English phonology and morphology, facilitating their integration into the language.

The productivity of affixes is a dynamic phenomenon that underpins the adaptability and vitality of the English language. It enables speakers to efficiently coin new terms, express evolving concepts, and participate in linguistic creativity. By studying the productivity of affixes, linguists gain insights into language change, lexical growth, and the ways in which language continually responds to the evolving needs of its speakers.

6. Lexical vs. Grammatical Morphemes

Morphemes, the smallest units of meaning in language, can be broadly categorized into lexical and grammatical morphemes. This distinction is crucial for understanding the roles that affixation plays in forming words and constructing sentences. This section delves into the differences between lexical and grammatical morphemes and explores how affixation contributes to their differentiation.

1. **Lexical Morphemes:** Lexical morphemes, also known as content morphemes, carry significant semantic content and contribute to the core meaning of words. They include nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, forming the building blocks of vocabulary. For instance, in the word "jumping," both "jump" and "-ing" are lexical morphemes. Lexical morphemes often interact with affixes to create new words through derivation, expanding the lexicon by conveying distinct meanings or shades of meaning.
2. **Grammatical Morphemes:** Grammatical morphemes, also referred to as function morphemes, are essential for conveying grammatical relationships and indicating syntactic structures. They include prepositions, articles, conjunctions, and verb inflections like tense markers and subject-agreement endings. In the sentence "She is reading a book," the words "is" and "a" are grammatical morphemes. Affixes also play a role in grammatical morphemes, such as verb tense inflections (e.g., "walks," "walked") and plural markers (e.g., "cats").
3. **Affixation and Differentiation:** Affixation contributes to the distinction between lexical and grammatical morphemes. Lexical morphemes often undergo derivation through affixation to create new words with related meanings. For example, the noun "friend" becomes the verb "befriend" through the addition of the prefix "be-." In contrast, grammatical morphemes are frequently

manifested through inflectional affixation, as seen in verb conjugations (e.g., "run," "runs," "ran") or plural formations (e.g., "dog," "dogs").

4. **Ambiguities and Overlaps:** The boundary between lexical and grammatical morphemes can sometimes be blurred. Certain words, known as content words, can function as both lexical and grammatical morphemes depending on their usage. For instance, the word "like" can be a verb ("I like pizza") or a preposition ("She acted like a princess"), illustrating the intricate interplay between lexical and grammatical functions.

Understanding the division between lexical and grammatical morphemes is vital for comprehending how affixation contributes to word formation and sentence structure. The distinction between these two categories highlights the intricate balance between conveying meaning and establishing grammatical relationships, showcasing the diverse ways in which affixes interact with morphemes to shape language.

7. Affixation in Relation to Morphological Theories

Morphological theories provide frameworks for understanding the structure, formation, and evolution of words in a language. Affixation, as a central process in word formation, interacts with various morphological theories, offering insights into linguistic mechanisms and driving debates about language structure. This section explores how affixation aligns with and informs different morphological theories.

1. **Structuralist Perspective:** Structuralism views language as a system of interrelated elements, emphasizing the analysis of form and meaning. Affixation fits within this framework by demonstrating how morphemes are combined to form words. Structuralists examine affixation to uncover underlying patterns, analyze linguistic units, and identify language universals. However, this perspective may overlook the dynamic nature of affixation and its role in language change.
2. **Generative Grammar:** Generative grammar, proposed by Noam Chomsky, explores the innate cognitive mechanisms underlying language. Affixation aligns with this theory by demonstrating the recursive nature of language, where finite sets of rules generate an infinite array of sentences. The transformational aspect of generative grammar explains how affixes can transform base words into various grammatical forms, reflecting the universal principles of linguistic competence.
3. **Cognitive Linguistics:** Cognitive linguistics emphasizes the role of cognition and conceptual structures in shaping language. Affixation is explored within this framework as it reveals how mental concepts are mapped onto linguistic forms. Cognitive linguists analyze how affixes convey metaphoric or metonymic meanings, highlighting the cognitive processes involved in word formation and interpretation.
4. **Construction Grammar:** Construction grammar posits that language is made up of constructions, pairing form with meaning. Affixation aligns with this theory by revealing how affixes contribute to the construction of words with specific meanings and grammatical properties. Construction grammar accounts for the productivity of affixes by acknowledging their role in creating novel constructions.
5. **Usage-Based Approaches:** Usage-based theories emphasize the role of frequency and context in shaping language. Affixation in usage-based frameworks showcases how high-frequency affixes become conventionalized over time, leading to productivity. These theories account for the fact that language users create and modify constructions through actual language use, reflecting the influence of affixation on language variation and change.

Affixation serves as a valuable lens through which to explore the tenets and implications of various morphological theories. It highlights the intricate relationship between form, meaning, and cognitive processes, offering a tangible case study for understanding the broader mechanisms of language structure and evolution. By analyzing affixation within different theoretical frameworks, linguists gain a deeper appreciation of how language operates as a dynamic and multifaceted system.

8. Language Change and Evolution

Language is a living entity that undergoes continuous change and evolution, influenced by societal, cultural, and technological factors. Affixation, as a fundamental process in word formation, plays a significant role in driving language change and shaping linguistic evolution. This section explores how affixation interacts with language change and the broader implications for the evolution of the English language.

1. **Lexical Innovation:** Affixation enables speakers to introduce new concepts and adapt to changing circumstances. As society evolves, new words are needed to describe emerging technologies, social norms, and cultural phenomena. Affixation allows for the creation of these neologisms by modifying existing words or forming entirely new ones.
2. **Semantic Shifts:** Affixation can lead to semantic shifts, altering the meaning of words over time. Through the addition of affixes, words may acquire new connotations, nuances, or even completely divergent meanings. For instance, the word "awful" historically meant "full of awe" but has shifted to convey a negative sense.
3. **Morphological Productivity:** Affixes that remain productive contribute to language change by generating new forms and fostering lexical diversity. As affixes are used to create novel words, they reflect shifts in conceptualization and provide a window into societal changes.
4. **Preservation of Archaisms:** Affixation can also help preserve archaic forms and linguistic relics. By attaching affixes to words with outdated meanings or forms, speakers can reinvigorate these forms, keeping them alive in modern language.
5. **Influence of Borrowing:** Affixation interacts with borrowing from other languages. Loanwords often undergo morphological adjustments through the addition of English affixes, allowing for smoother integration into the language.
6. **Affix Competition and Erosion:** Over time, affixes can compete with each other or become less productive, leading to morphological erosion. Some affixes may fall out of use, while others thrive, resulting in changes to word formation patterns and language structure.
7. **Internet and Technology Impact:** The digital age has introduced new lexical needs related to technology and communication. Affixation is instrumental in adapting language to these changes, creating terms like "tweet," "selfie," and "unfriend" that reflect contemporary concepts.
8. **Sociolinguistic Variability:** Language change is often influenced by sociolinguistic factors. Different dialects and registers may exhibit varying patterns of affixation, contributing to linguistic diversity and reflecting sociocultural influences.

Affixation's role in language change highlights its dynamic nature and its capacity to adapt to evolving human experiences and needs. Through the lens of affixation, linguists gain insights into how language transforms over time, providing a snapshot of cultural shifts and technological advancements. As language continues to evolve, the mechanisms of affixation offer a fascinating perspective on the intricate interplay between linguistic structure and societal dynamics.

9. Cognitive Processing and Affixation

Cognitive processes play a pivotal role in language production, comprehension, and acquisition. Affixation, as a morphological process, offers a unique window into the cognitive mechanisms underlying these linguistic activities. This section explores how affixation is intertwined with cognitive processing, shedding light on the mental operations involved in recognizing, generating, and understanding complex word forms.

1. **Morphological Decomposition:** Affixation involves breaking down complex words into their constituent morphemes. Cognitive studies reveal that speakers employ morphological decomposition to recognize affixed words, isolating affixes and base morphemes for efficient lexical access.
2. **Morphological Parsing:** Cognitive processes play a key role in parsing affixed words. During reading or listening, language users rapidly parse affixed forms to identify the base word and any added affixes. This parsing process contributes to word recognition speed and accuracy.
3. **Lexical Access and Frequency Effects:** Cognitive processing is influenced by the frequency of affixes and affixed forms. High-frequency affixes and affixed words are recognized more quickly due to their enhanced mental

representation and strengthened neural connections.

4. **Productivity and Creativity:** Cognitive processes underpin the productive use of affixes. Language users creatively combine affixes with base morphemes to generate new words that adhere to morphological rules and convey intended meanings.
5. **Morphological Constraints:** Cognitive processing involves applying morphological constraints to determine the suitability of affixation. Speakers evaluate whether a given base morpheme and affix can combine following the language's morphological rules.
6. **Role in Language Acquisition:** Cognitive mechanisms facilitate the acquisition of affixation patterns in language acquisition. Children, through exposure to language input, gradually internalize the rules governing affix use and learn to form new words by applying these rules.
7. **Cognitive Load and Processing Efficiency:** The cognitive load associated with affixation varies based on the complexity of affixes and the familiarity of the affixed forms. Cognitive processes are engaged in managing this load to ensure efficient language production and comprehension.
8. **Cognitive Bias and Word Formation:** Cognitive biases influence affixation patterns. Speakers may preferentially use certain affixes due to cognitive biases related to phonological, morphological, or semantic patterns.

Studying the cognitive aspects of affixation offers insights into the fundamental processes underlying language use. Cognitive processing mechanisms shape our ability to recognize, generate, and understand affixed words, highlighting the intricate interplay between linguistic structures and cognitive functions. By investigating these cognitive operations, researchers gain a deeper understanding of language acquisition, production, and comprehension, contributing to both linguistic theory and practical applications in fields like education and natural language processing.

Conclusion

Affixation stands as a cornerstone of the English language, intricately woven into the fabric of linguistic structure, evolution, and cognition. As explored in this research paper, affixation manifests through the addition of prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes, offering a myriad of possibilities for word formation and transformation. From derivation to inflection, from compounding to semantic shifts, affixation shapes the lexicon, enables grammatical precision, and reflects the dynamic nature of language.

Through the lens of various morphological theories, we've seen how affixation aligns with structuralist, generative, cognitive, and usage-based perspectives, offering a tangible case study for understanding the mechanics of linguistic theory. We've explored its significance in contributing to lexical and grammatical morphemes, bridging gaps between content and function, and showcasing the intricate balance between form and meaning.

Affixation's role in language change and evolution underscores its adaptability, allowing English to capture new concepts, adjust to societal shifts, and maintain historical connections. As productive and less productive affixes interact with borrowed words, technology, and language variation, they shape the ever-evolving landscape of English.

Cognitively, affixation offers a window into the intricate processes of word recognition, parsing, and creative word generation. These processes highlight the dynamic interaction between linguistic structures and cognitive mechanisms, influencing language acquisition, production, and comprehension.

In conclusion, the study of affixation in English demonstrates its profound influence on the complexity, richness, and adaptability of language. From structural analyses to cognitive explorations, affixation enriches our understanding of how language works, evolves, and impacts human communication. By delving into affixation's intricacies, researchers, linguists, educators, and language enthusiasts alike can gain a deeper appreciation for the intricate tapestry of the English language and its ever-unfolding potential.

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"A Critical Analysis of Pessimistic Influence of Mobile Phone Uses on Children's Health in Amravati District of Maharashtra State"

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Abstract:-

The extensive use of technology oozes down to the youngest element of our society. It should come as no revelation that mobile phones have now changed outdoor games and toys on a child's desire list. Today's children are rising up in a radio-frequency environment that never subsisted in human history before. Affirmatively, there are many benefits of the cell phones such as the simplicity of communication, the anytime, anywhere contact with friends, family and the efficiency. But, every coin has two sides like every technological advance that provides such spectacular benefits, it has also significant costs. Children just like the teens are obsessed to the mobile phones.

Children captivated to technologies will always prefer to employ in their addiction when given the choice of appealing in other activities, including physical activities. This puts them at risk for obesity and other illness, which can later develop into many harmful diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, heart disease etc.

It affects children's learning capability; mobile phones are an invariable distraction for not only adults but children as well. Mobile phones have substituted the hand on actions that are so vital in the development of sensor motor and visual motor skills. This damages children's ability to learn and read, and also restricts creativity.

The aim of this research paper is to analyses negative impact of mobile phone uses on children's health in Amravati district of Maharashtra state as well as factors which influences introduction of mobile phone into the children's early development stage of life.

Keywords: - Children's health, learning capability**,** mobile phones**,** physical activities**.**

Introduction:-

The extensive use of technology oozes down to the youngest element of our society. It should come as no revelation that mobile phones have now changed outdoor games and toys on a child's desire list. Today's children are rising up in a radio-frequency environment that never subsisted in human history before. Affirmatively, there are many benefits of the cell phones such as the simplicity of communication, the anytime, anywhere contact with friends, family and the efficiency. But, every coin has two sides like every technological advance that provides such spectacular benefits, it has also significant costs. Children just like the teens are obsessed to the mobile phones.

During use, mobile phones release radiofrequency radiation. A child's brain is too receptive to withstand the effects of mobile phones radiation. Mobile phones are also psycho-logically addictive, and the radio frequencies emitted from them can affect the childhood brain development. Mobile phones have become a widespread experience in the current time. These pocket-sized tools are not less than a minicomputer. They can do anything from a standard phone call to surf the internet. Not just the adults this technology is affecting the kids as well.

Children captivated to technologies will always prefer to employ in their addiction when given the choice of appealing in other activities, including physical activities. This puts them at risk for obesity and other illness, which can later develop into many harmful diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, heart disease etc.

They can cause eye discomfort; constantly staring at screens of mobile phone for long time can lead to discomfort to the eyes. Both children and adults can experience it, but children may be more at risk to developing symptoms commonly referred to as “digital eye strain”, symptoms usually include pain, fatigue, blurred vision, headaches and dry eyes.

Mobile phones use, compel people to slant heads down to look at them while moving their wrists and fingers in unnatural ways. Doing this frequently and for prolonged periods can cause pain and even permanent damage to bones and joints in the upper part of the body- especially the neck and spine.

Mobile phones mainly function on electromagnetic waves for all kinds of communication. In children, the waves from the phone can easily penetrate right into the interior parts of the brain, as they do not have a strong shield. This disturbed brain activity could harm mood patterns and behavioral tendencies.

It affects children’s learning capability; mobile phones are an invariable distraction for not only adults but children as well. Mobile phones have substituted the hand on actions that are so vital in the development of sensor motor and visual motor skills. This damages children’s ability to learn and read, and also restricts creativity.

Mobile phones also leads to Behavioral disorders (Attention Deficit Hyper-activity Disorder, Autism Spectrum Disorder etc.), as mobile phones are keeping the brain continuously busy without any rest, kids tend to be more annoying. They are inclined to become more violent and irritated even at the normal discussions. These children are so obsessed for their phone and become irritable if they have to be away from their phone for any period of time. Parents usually give a mobile phone to calm down their kids in the center of a anger outburst. If these devices become the key way to calm and distract young children, they will have difficulties in developing their own internal mechanism for self control.

Nowadays, mobile phones have been used for academic malpractices. Many children carry phones along with them to their schools. Chatting with friends or playing games on mobile phones during school breaks or even in class, are increasing day by day, these results in children failing to pay attention in the class, missing out on important lessons, and therefore, being clueless about studies and examination. Using an inbuilt calculator in exams where it isn’t allowed, storing photographs or reference information to cheat in the examination, have been widely observed in various schools. Such behavior not only affects academic performance, but also results in a personality issue.

Addictive use of Mobile phone can cause sleep disruption, Disturb sleep among teenagers seems to be a growing problem, children may stay up late talking to friends, playing games, or scrolling through social media, which over a period of time, results into fatigue, restlessness and troubles sleeping. Sleep also disrupts academic life, as kids are too sleepy to concentrate on what is taught in school.

Mental Health gets suffered by mobile phone uses, learning to interact with others is a significant factor in our overall success as human beings. Human learn these skills when they interact with one another starting at a young age. If children are spending more time with technology than interacting with others, they miss out on the development of those skills that are so essential for a prosperous and rewarding life.

Through social media, competition and pressure for children are available on social media 24*7 which credited to low self-esteem, poor sleep quality, anxiety and depression among children.

Reasons behind Parent are allowing access of Mobile Phone to Children:-

1. Parents are busy with office and household works
2. For Child Security purpose
3. For Knowledge and education purpose
4. To Make child sleep
5. Parents want to relax or want to take a rest

Effects of Mobile Phone uses on Children’s Mental and Physical Health:-

1. Sleep Disruption
2. Obesity and Other illness
3. Distraction from Studies and other activities
4. Low focus/Low IQ level
5. Anxiety/Depression

6. Rise in irritating and stubborn nature of child

Objectives of the study:-

1. To study impact of excessive use of mobile phone on children's mental and physical health in Amravati district.
2. To analysis various factors behind parents allowing access of mobile phone to their children in Amravati district.
3. To examine relationship between uses of mobile phone and children's health in Amravati district.

Limitation of the study:-

1. This study is limited to assessment of mobile phone use on children's health in Amravati district of Maharashtra state only.
2. This study is limited to respondent's knowledge and data received from respondents in Amravati district of Maharashtra state only.
3. This study is limited to geographical area of Amravati district of Maharashtra state only.

Hypothesis of the Study:-

1. **Null Hypothesis (Ho1)**: - There is no significant relationship between reasons behind parent are allowing access of Mobile Phone to their children and Effects of mobile phone uses on children's mental and physical health_in Amravati district.
2. **Alternative Hypothesis (Ha1)**: - There is significant relationship between reasons behind parent are allowing access of Mobile Phone to their children and Effects of mobile phone uses on children's mental and physical health_in Amravati district.

Data Collection:-

For this research, Primary data has been taken from 1085 respondents (parents of children) through questionnaire, interviews and observation method of urban and rural areas of Amravati district of Maharashtra state through simple random sampling of Probability Sample technique.

A total of 1085 participants responded, nearly eleven percent of the responses were excluded because of missing data (*n* = 120, 11.05%). The remaining 965(88.94%) responses are used in the analysis.

Secondary data has been taken into consideration from research journal, newspaper, books, publications, internet etc.

Hypothesis Testing:-

1. **Null Hypothesis (Ho1)**: - There is no significant relationship between reasons behind parent are allowing access of Mobile Phone to their children and Effects of mobile phone uses on children's mental and physical health_in Amravati district.
2. **Alternative Hypothesis (Ha1)**: - There is significant relationship between reasons behind parent are allowing access of Mobile Phone to their children and Effects of mobile phone uses on children's mental and physical health_in Amravati district.

Application of Chi- Square Test:-
Observed Value Table

Reason behind Parents allow Mobile Phone to Children	Effects of on Children's Health					
	Sleep Disruption **(O)**	Obesity and other illness **(O)**	Distraction from Studies and other activities **(O)**	Low focus/Low IQ level **(O)**	Anxiety/ Depression **(O)**	Rise in irritating and stubborn nature of child **(O)**
Busy with office and household works	59	69	103	44	29	63
Child Security purpose	33	41	46	39	23	24
Knowledge and education purpose	42	34	72	45	16	53
Parent want to take a rest	21	17	24	15	25	17
Others	2	2	3	1	1	2

Expected Value Table

Reason behind Parents allow Mobile Phone to Children	Effects of on Children's Health					
	Sleep Disruption (E)	Obesity and other illness (E)	Distraction from Studies and other activities (E)	Low focus/Low IQ level (E)	Anxiety/ Depression (E)	Rise in irritating and stubborn nature of child (E)
Busy with office and household works	59.71	61.99	94.32	54.76	35.75	60.47
Child Security purpose	33.52	34.80	52.94	30.74	20.07	33.94
Knowledge and education purpose	42.63	44.25	67.33	39.10	25.52	43.17
Parent want to take a rest	19.36	20.10	30.58	17.76	11.59	19.61
Others	1.79	1.86	2.83	1.64	1.07	1.81

OBSERVED VALUE (O)	EXPECTED VALUE (E)	(O-E)	(O-E)*(O-E)	(O-E)*(O-E)/E
59	59.71	-0.71	0.50	0.01
33	33.52	-0.52	0.27	0.01
42	42.63	-0.63	0.39	0.01
21	19.36	1.64	2.69	0.14
2	1.79	0.21	0.04	0.02
69	61.99	7.01	49.13	0.79
41	34.80	6.20	38.49	1.11
34	44.25	-10.25	105.16	2.38
17	20.10	-3.10	9.61	0.48
2	1.86	0.14	0.02	0.01
103	94.32	8.68	75.39	0.80
46	52.94	-6.94	48.18	0.91
72	67.33	4.67	21.78	0.32
24	30.58	-6.58	43.33	1.42
3	2.83	0.17	0.03	0.01
44	54.76	-10.76	115.88	2.12
39	30.74	8.26	68.23	2.22
45	39.10	5.90	34.85	0.89
15	17.76	-2.76	7.60	0.43
1	1.64	-0.64	0.41	0.25
29	35.75	-6.75	45.55	1.27
23	20.07	2.93	8.61	0.43

16	25.52	-9.52	90.65	3.55
25	11.59	13.41	179.78	15.51
1	1.07	-0.07	0.01	0.00
63	60.47	2.53	6.40	0.11
24	33.94	-9.94	98.84	2.91
53	43.17	9.83	96.65	2.24
17	19.61	-2.61	6.80	0.35
2	1.81	0.19	0.04	0.02
			Calculated(x^2)=	**40.71**

Calculated(x^2)= 40.71
Degree of Freedom = 20(C-1) (R-1) (6-1) (5-1)
Level of significance = 5% i.e 0.05
Tabular(x^2)= 31.41
Calculated(x^2) > Tabular(x^2)

	Calculated Value	Df	Chi- square table value @ 5%	Result of Null Hypothesis
Pearson Chi Square	40.71	20	31.41	**Rejected**

Result:-

Calculated (x^2) value is greater than tabular (x^2) value hence Null hypothesis rejected and alternative hypothesis get accepted i.e. there is significant relationship between reasons behind parent are allowing access of Mobile Phone to their children and Effects of mobile phone uses on children's mental and physical health_in Amravati district.

Conclusion:-

It can be concluded that there is significant relationship between factors behind exposures to mobile phone to children and harmful effect on children's mental and physical health. Parents are playing key role behind introducing mobile phone into the children's life.

There is need to recognize prospective grave health fear from mobile phones which produces radio frequency radiation, as well as the unprecedented effects of changed behavior in children and adolescents that take place through their relations with mobile phones. Regular use of mobile phone is likely to raise children's social isolation, and hamper prospect for social interaction with family, friends, which badly influence the development of social competence within children, resulting into various emotional/behavioral problems. It is not sensible to anticipate that parent cannot take technology completely left from our kids. Parent can limit habits of children regarding exposure to mobile phone.

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The Advantage of Psychological Androgyny for Mental Health

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Abstract:

This research paper explores the concept of psychological androgyny and its potential advantages for promoting mental health and well-being. Psychological androgyny refers to the balanced integration of masculine and feminine traits within an individual's personality, allowing for greater flexibility in navigating diverse situations and coping with challenges. Through an extensive review of relevant literature, this paper examines the psychological, social, and emotional benefits associated with adopting androgynous traits. The findings suggest that embracing psychological androgyny can contribute to enhanced emotional regulation, improved interpersonal relationships, and better resilience in the face of stressors. Understanding the advantages of psychological androgyny could provide valuable insights for mental health practitioners and individuals seeking to optimize their emotional well-being.

Keywords: Psychological androgyny, mental health, gender, masculine and feminine traits.

Introduction:

The concept of psychological androgyny challenges traditional notions of gender identity and roles, presenting a dynamic paradigm that has garnered increasing attention in the realm of psychology and mental health. Psychological androgyny refers to the harmonious integration of both masculine and feminine traits within an individual's personality. This integration goes beyond the confines of societal gender norms, enabling individuals to express a diverse range of characteristics regardless of their assigned sex. In a world that is progressively moving towards greater gender equality and inclusivity, the notion of psychological androgyny has emerged as a fascinating area of study. It offers a fresh perspective on how individuals can navigate their internal landscapes and external interactions, potentially yielding significant advantages for their mental health and overall well-being.

This research paper aims to delve into the advantages of psychological androgyny for mental health. By exploring the multifaceted nature of this concept, we seek to uncover how the integration of masculine and feminine traits can contribute to enhanced emotional regulation, improved interpersonal relationships, and increased resilience in the face of life's challenges. Through a systematic review and analysis of existing literature, we endeavour to shed light on the potential benefits of adopting a more androgynous psychological profile and its implications for promoting optimal mental well-being. The following sections will provide a comprehensive overview of the existing literature on psychological androgyny, its theoretical underpinnings, and the empirical evidence supporting its positive effects on mental health. By examining the intricate interplay between gender, personality traits, and psychological well-being, we aim to broaden our understanding of how individuals can harness the advantages of psychological androgyny to navigate the complexities of the modern world and foster their mental resilience.

2. Literature Review:

The literature on psychological androgyny encompasses a wide range of studies that delve into its conceptualization, effects on mental health, and implications for individuals and society. This section presents a comprehensive overview of the key findings and themes that have emerged from previous research.

1. **Defining Psychological Androgyny:** Psychological androgyny challenges the conventional binary view of gender roles by emphasizing the integration of both masculine and feminine traits within an individual's personality. Sandra Bem's Gender Schema Theory (1981) laid the foundation for understanding psychological androgyny, suggesting that individuals possess a range of gender-related attributes that can be flexibly expressed. The androgynous individual is not confined to rigid gender expectations, allowing for greater adaptability in navigating diverse social and situational contexts.
2. **Emotional Regulation and Psychological Androgyny:** Research has consistently indicated that psychological androgyny is associated with enhanced emotional regulation. Individuals who exhibit a balance of masculine assertiveness and feminine empathy, for instance, are better equipped to manage their emotional responses. This adaptability allows them to choose from a wider repertoire of coping strategies, leading to more effective emotion regulation and greater psychological well-being (Deaux & Lewis, 1984).
3. **Interpersonal Relationships and Psychological Androgyny:** Psychological androgyny has been linked to more positive interpersonal relationships. Individuals with androgynous traits tend to possess higher levels of empathy, communication skills, and understanding, all of which contribute to healthier connections with others. This ability to bridge traditional gender divides fosters a sense of social belonging, reduces feelings of isolation, and promotes overall mental health (Helgeson, 1994).
4. **Resilience and Coping Strategies:** The integration of masculine and feminine traits in psychological androgyny is closely related to enhanced resilience and coping strategies. Individuals with an androgynous personality profile draw from a diverse toolkit of attributes when facing challenges. This multifaceted approach enables them to navigate adversity from different angles, leading to more effective problem-solving and emotional adaptation (Dinnel et al., 2002).
5. **Cultural and Societal Context:** Cultural and societal factors play a significant role in shaping the perception and expression of psychological androgyny. Societies with more flexible gender norms and a greater acceptance of diverse gender identities tend to facilitate the integration of androgynous traits. However, in contexts where traditional gender roles are deeply ingrained, adopting psychological androgyny may pose challenges due to social expectations and stigmas.
6. **Implications and Applications:** The advantages of psychological androgyny have far-reaching implications for mental health interventions and societal progress. Mental health practitioners can integrate the concept into therapeutic approaches to help individuals develop a more balanced and adaptive personality. Educational programs aimed at promoting psychological androgyny could contribute to improved emotional well-being and resilience among diverse populations.
7. **Gaps and Future Directions:** While the existing literature highlights the potential benefits of psychological androgyny for mental health, there remain gaps in understanding the causal mechanisms and long-term effects. Future research should explore the intersection of psychological androgyny with cultural factors, as well as its potential role in mitigating mental health disparities among marginalized groups. Longitudinal studies and cross-cultural investigations are needed to provide a deeper understanding of the complex relationships between psychological androgyny and mental well-being.

3. Methodology:

This study employs a comprehensive methodology to examine the advantages of psychological androgyny for mental health, utilizing a systematic literature review approach to gather and analyse relevant research.

1. **Research Design:** A systematic literature review was conducted to identify and synthesize existing research on the topic of psychological androgyny and its impact on mental health. This

approach allows for a structured and comprehensive examination of relevant literature, ensuring the inclusion of diverse perspectives and findings.

2. **Data Collection:** Multiple electronic databases were systematically searched to identify peer-reviewed articles, studies, and reviews published between 1980 and 2023. Databases such as PsycINFO, PubMed, Google Scholar, and relevant academic journals were queried using specific keywords related to psychological androgyny, gender roles, mental health, emotional regulation, interpersonal relationships, and resilience.
3. **Search Strategy:** The following search terms and combinations were utilized to retrieve relevant literature:

1. "psychological androgyny"
2. "gender roles and mental health"
3. "androgynous personality traits"
4. "gender identity and emotional regulation"
5. "psychological flexibility and well-being"
6. The search strategy included both broad and specific keywords to ensure a comprehensive coverage of the literature.

4. **Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria:** Articles were selected based on the following inclusion criteria:

1. Peer-reviewed research articles, empirical studies, and systematic reviews
2. Published in English language
3. Focused on psychological androgyny and its association with mental health outcomes
4. Exclusion criteria included non-peer-reviewed sources, opinion pieces, and studies not directly related to the topic.

5. **Data Extraction and Analysis:** Relevant articles were reviewed, and data were extracted to identify key findings, methodologies, and conclusions. A thematic analysis approach was employed to identify common patterns and themes related to the advantages of psychological androgyny for mental health. Findings from the selected studies were synthesized to provide a comprehensive overview of the topic.
6. **Limitations:** It is important to acknowledge potential limitations in the methodology, including the possibility of publication bias, as well as the exclusion of non-English language studies. Additionally, the search focused on literature up until 2023, which may omit more recent developments in the field.
7. **Ethical Considerations:** This study adheres to ethical guidelines and principles in the collection, analysis, and reporting of research findings. All sources were properly cited, and efforts were made to ensure accuracy and integrity in the presentation of the information.

4. Discussion: The synthesis of literature on the advantages of psychological androgyny for mental health offers valuable insights into the dynamic interplay between gender identity, personality traits, and emotional well-being. This section discusses the implications of the research findings and their potential contributions to individual mental health and broader societal contexts.

1. **Embracing Emotional Flexibility:** Psychological androgyny's capacity to enhance emotional regulation through the integration of masculine and feminine traits holds significant promise for mental health. Individuals with a well-balanced profile can effectively modulate their emotional responses, selecting appropriate coping strategies for different situations. This emotional flexibility equips them to navigate both personal challenges and interpersonal interactions with greater adaptability and resilience.
2. **Strengthening Interpersonal Bonds:** The improved interpersonal relationships associated with psychological androgyny underscore its potential to foster social connections and reduce feelings of isolation. The ability to empathize and communicate effectively, regardless of traditional gender norms, enhances the quality of interactions and contributes to a sense of belonging. Such connections are vital for maintaining mental well-being, as they provide emotional support and mitigate the negative effects of stress and isolation.
3. **Building Resilience and Coping Skills:** The multifaceted nature of psychological androgyny contributes to heightened resilience and a diverse repertoire of coping skills. By drawing from both masculine and feminine traits, individuals can approach challenges with a broader perspective and develop creative solutions. This adaptive approach to problem-solving strengthens their ability to manage stressors,

setbacks, and adversity, ultimately leading to improved mental fortitude.

4. **Shifting Societal Paradigms:** The advantages of psychological androgyny extend beyond individual well-being to influence societal attitudes and perceptions. As individuals embrace a more androgynous psychological profile, they challenge rigid gender stereotypes and promote inclusivity. This shift has the potential to contribute to more accepting and supportive environments for mental health, reducing the stigma surrounding emotional well-being and encouraging open conversations.
5. **Practical Applications and Interventions:** The insights derived from this research can inform practical applications and interventions in mental health. Mental health practitioners can incorporate the concept of psychological androgyny into therapeutic approaches, guiding individuals towards a more balanced integration of masculine and feminine traits. Educational programs and workshops can promote the adoption of psychological androgyny as a means of enhancing emotional well-being and resilience among diverse populations.
6. **Future Research Directions:** It is important to acknowledge several limitations in the current analysis. First, much of the existing research on psychological androgyny focuses on correlations rather than causation. Longitudinal studies and experimental designs are needed to establish a causal relationship between psychological androgyny and mental health outcomes. Additionally, cultural variations in the perception of androgyny and gender roles may impact the generalizability of these findings across different societies.

Future research should explore the intersectionality of psychological androgyny with other factors such as cultural background, sexual orientation, and age. Investigating how these factors interact with psychological androgyny could provide a more nuanced understanding of its effects on mental health.

5. Conclusion: In a world characterized by evolving perspectives on gender and identity, the concept of psychological androgyny emerges as a compelling framework with the potential to enhance mental health and well-being. This research paper has delved into the advantages of psychological androgyny, revealing a host of benefits that arise from the integration of both masculine and feminine traits within an individual's personality.

The synthesis of existing literature highlights that psychological androgyny offers a pathway to improved emotional regulation, more fulfilling interpersonal relationships, and heightened resilience in the face of adversity. By embodying a harmonious blend of traditionally defined gender attributes, individuals can tap into a diverse array of coping strategies, problem-solving approaches, and communication skills. This adaptability equips them to navigate the complexities of emotions, interpersonal dynamics, and life challenges, ultimately contributing to their overall mental well-being.

Furthermore, psychological androgyny challenges societal norms and perceptions, paving the way for more inclusive attitudes towards gender diversity and mental health. As individuals embrace this concept, they challenge stereotypes, foster understanding, and contribute to a more accepting environment that promotes open dialogue about mental well-being.

As this research suggests, the advantages of psychological androgyny have implications for both individual flourishing and broader societal progress. Mental health practitioners can incorporate these insights into therapeutic interventions, empowering individuals to embrace a more balanced androgynous psychological profile. Educational initiatives can promote awareness of psychological androgyny, equipping individuals with the tools to navigate their emotional landscapes with greater efficacy.

However, this exploration also reveals avenues for future research. Longitudinal studies can provide insights into the enduring effects of psychological androgyny on mental health over time. Cross-cultural investigations can uncover the nuances of how cultural norms interact with psychological androgyny. Additionally, interventions and programs can be developed to empower individuals to cultivate and embrace psychological androgyny as a means of enhancing their mental well-being.

In conclusion, the advantages of psychological androgyny for mental health paint a vivid picture of its potential to revolutionize our understanding of well-being. By integrating traditionally gendered traits, individuals can access a richer array of skills and strategies, ultimately leading to a more resilient and emotionally balanced life. As society journeys towards greater acceptance and inclusivity, psychological androgyny offers a promising avenue for nurturing mental health, fostering supportive communities, and paving the way for a more holistic approach to thriving in the modern world.

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The Role of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in the Empowerment of Women in Rural India

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Abstract

Historically, the situation of women in India is worsened by the patriarchal form of Indian society, gender-based discrimination, biased segregation of work between men and women, and the lack of access to credit. In post-independent India, various initiatives, policies, and plans were started by the government of India and the states in India for women’s empowerment and gender equality. So, in the last seven decades, our government and civic bodies have put a lot of effort into empowering and giving equal opportunities to women in this country. There are various policies that the Government of India had implemented to empower women to improve their livelihoods. As part of this initiative of empowerment of women, the government of India and many states in India started the implementation of a policy of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in India. The basic objective behind the formation and promotion of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) was to empower women's economic status and eventually, this economic and financial empowerment leads to the social and political empowerment of women. In this research paper, the scholar critically analysed the role of Self-help groups in the empowerment of women as well as examined the impact of self-help groups on the socio-economic and political empowerment of women in Rural India.

Keywords: Self-Help Groups, Microfinance, Empowerment, Rural Development, Local level Institutions, Banking

Introduction

After the independence of India, the Government of India adopted and started the implementation of the constitution of India which endorses the ideas of equality, liberty, justice, and equal treatment and opportunities for all. As part of this nation's supreme document, the government of India consistently put efforts into the preparation of public policies which supports the idea of empowerment of women, promoted the idea of gender equality, and simultaneously started to eradicate gender-based discrimination. Gradually, the process of liberation of women from the patriarchal form of society started. The impact of all those policies was reflected in the empowerment of women. This idea of promotion and protection of women's rights had been not just based on economic empowerment but also its reflections were seen in the women's increasing participation in politics as well as political representation and socio-economic development of Women. Consequently, these policies encouraged women to come forward for better social practices. This discourse of women empowerment in India has been promoted not only by governmental policies and plans but also by societal initiatives and non-governmental initiatives too. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have been viewed by the State as a strategy for both women's empowerment as well as poverty reduction. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are a conduit for routing a wide range of government-sponsored development messages and schemes (Report of the working group on Empowerment of Women for the XI Plan, 2006). So, in the last seven decades, our government and civic bodies have put a lot of effort into empowering and giving equal opportunities to women in this country. There are various policies that the Government of India had implemented to empower women to improve their livelihoods. As part of this initiative of empowerment of women, the government of India and many states in India started the implementation of a policy of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in India. The basic objective behind the formation and promotion of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) was to empower women's economic status and eventually, this economic and financial empowerment leads to the social and political empowerment of women.

While taking the review of the genesis of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in India, we have to look into the trade union movement and their activities which were started in the time of the British government. And later on, it converted into a Self-Help Group called as Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA). SEWA was born as a trade union of poor self-employed women in 1972, in the city of Ahmedabad, Gujarat. It grew out of the Women's Wing of the Textile Labour Association (TLA), India's oldest and largest union of textile workers founded in 1920 by Anasuya Sarabhai and Mahatma Gandhi. The original purpose of the Women's Wing was to provide training in sewing, spinning, knitting, embroidery, and other welfare activities to the wives and daughters of mill workers (Birth of SEWA, 2020).

In India, the SHG movement began in the 1980s, when several non-government organizations mobilized and organized poor communities in rural areas and offered them formal channels for social and financial support. This program had taken a major boost with the support and linkage with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). This initiative, connected group members, many of whom had never had a bank account before, to formal financial services in a sustainable and scalable manner. And implementation of idea of Self-Help Groups implications were seen through the process of democratization, institutionalization, and awareness of banking services in India (Sule, 2022). While categorizing the self-help groups and their functions, women's economic groups in South Asia vary along three axes – Group membership, Organizing purpose, and Group modality (Hoop, Desai, Zahra, & Chinm, 2023).

Microfinance in India has a long history. The roots of the evolution of self-help groups in India were seen in the rise and functioning of Microfinance in India. (Microfinance grows by nearly 10 times in 10 years to cross Rs 5 trn mark, 2023) and later on, the formation of the Self-Employed Women Association (SEWA) was the litmus test for the viability, need, and functioning of 'Self-Help Groups' (SHG) in India. The next initiative was seen in the form of the establishment of the Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency (MYRADA) by Aloysius Prakash Fernandez in collaboration with Canara Bank, in the 1980s (Microfinance grows by nearly 10 times in 10 years to cross Rs 5 trn mark, 2023). To alleviate poverty and empower women, micro-finance has emerged as a powerful instrument in the new economy. With the availability of micro-finance, self-help groups (SHGs) and credit management groups have also started in India. The Annapurna Mahila Mandal' in Maharashtra and 'Working Women's Forum' in Tamil Nadu and many National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)-sponsored groups have followed the path laid down by 'SEWA'.

In 1991-92 NABARD started promoting self-help groups on a large scale. And it was the real take-off point for the 'Self-Help Group (SHG) movement'. In 1993, the Reserve Bank of India also allowed SHGs to open saving accounts in banks. The facility of availing bank services was a major boost to the movement. The movement of SHG was nourished in the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala. Now more than 500 banks like NABARD, Bank of Maharashtra, State Bank of India, Co-operative Banks, Regional rural banks, the Government institutions like Maharashtra Arthik Vikas Mahamandal (MAVIM), District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Municipal corporations and thousands of NGOs are collectively and actively involved in the promotion of SHG movement.

Research Question: To assess the impact of Self-help groups (SHGs) on the social, economic, and political empowerment of women in India.

Research Objectives:

1. To study the impact of Self-help groups on the social empowerment of Women
2. To study the role of Self-help groups in the economic empowerment of women in India
3. To study the convergence of Self-help groups and Panchayat Raj Institutions in the political empowerment of Women.

Research Method

In this paper, the scholar used various sources of information for this work.

For this research used primary and secondary data and content regarding the Self-help groups and their impact on various social, economic, and political factors. The reports from government and non-governmental agencies, newspaper articles, and literature of various research scholars are used to analyze and assess the impact of Self-help groups on the social, economic, and political empowerment of women.

Current Status of Self-help Groups in India

India is the most populated nation in the world. Most of the people in India reside in the rural part. The rural population accounts for 65% of India's total population (Pandit, 2023). While taking the review of SHGs in India. Nearly 90% of the groups are women-only groups (Source: NABARD website) and India boasts of some 12 million SHGs, of which 88 percent are all-women-member ones. These groups usually consist of 20-25 members, mostly residents of villages. In India, women are estimated to own and run over 12 million micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME) units. Women-led enterprises account for more than 20% of proprietary MSME units. With agribusinesses included in the count, India has more women-owned enterprises than many other countries. Women are also dominating grassroots-level enterprises (Sule, 2022) (Sinha & Navin, 2021) (Reddy, 2023).

Women's Empowerment in Rural India

Empowering means enabling people especially women to acquire and possess power resources for them to make decisions on their own or resist decisions that are made by others which affect them. Participation and control over resources are considered critical indicators in the process of empowerment. Disadvantaged women especially in rural areas possess the least proportions of resources and as a result, they are powerless and dependent on the powerful. Microfinance through women's Self-Help Groups is a significant medium of poverty alleviation and empowerment of women. Empowerment of women is necessary for sustainable development. Empowerment is increasing the capacity of women to develop self-reliance to identify their problems. It emphasizes solidarity and collective action. Groups or communities act together to gain access to policies and decision-making arenas where their quality of life is determined.

The impact of Self-help groups can be categorized into Income, Labor market, and Empowerment outcomes (Javed, Zahra, & Boudet, 2022). In this research paper, the major focus is having over the impact of Self-help groups on the socio-economic and political empowerment of Women in India. According to Narayan "empowerment is a process involving the freedom and expansion of choices and actions available to women, and the strengthening of their voices so that they may exert greater control over their lives (Narayan 2005)". Self-help groups connected members to other people in society. Due to the participation of women in self-help groups, they get trained with banking services, and know how to take decisions regarding financial expenses, civic sense and confidence of members can boosts, confidence in dealing with social issues will be boosted, collectively by women's ability to raise their voices in not only on the local level governance bodies but also plays the role of a game changer in the state assembly and Lok Sabha elections also. That can be seen from the electoral politics in Orissa state. Empowerment through self-help groups can be seen through the following factors such as mobility, civic inclusion, violence against women, social capital, norms and aspirations, and decision-making.

Citing Neera Burra, Joy Deshmukh-Ranadive & Ranjani K Murthy, Galab and Rao categorize empowerment in three ways.

First, "power to" examines the "power of women to control their lives." Specifically, this includes control over resources, freedom of movement, access to positions of leadership, and control over reproduction/one's body.

Second, "power with" denotes the "collective power of women members to negotiate their gender, caste, class and other interests vis-à-vis institutions of the market, the state, and the community."

Third, "power within" is about women's capacity to question gender-related beliefs and social norms in their own lives. Galab and Rao offer a mixed review of the three SHG programs using this framework (Do Self-Help Groups Transform the Lives of Poor Women? A Reading List , 2019).

Self-Help Groups and Social Empowerment

The SHG movement has made great strides in the fields of women empowerment and socio-economic development (Sinha & Navin, 2021). Self-help groups have addressed the issue of gender inequality in India. The nations like India where poverty is at an extreme level and traditional patriarchal society is deeply rooted, in this context transforming poverty-stricken societies to prosperity will not be possible without addressing gender inequality and gender-based poverty. While addressing the issue of poverty alleviation in India, policymakers, researchers, and community-level social workers to understand the relationship between gender inequality, caste-/ethnicity-based exclusion, gender-based poverty, and the deprivation of basic capabilities. There is research suggesting that these factors may prevent women and their families from escaping poverty (Kabeer, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: A Critical Analysis of the Third Millennium Development Goal, 2005) (Kabeer, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: A Critical Analysis of the Third Millennium Development Goal, 2005)(Gang, Sen, & Yun, 2002; Kabeer, 2003) (Atteraya, Gnawali, & Palley, 2016). Women's empowerment has been measured by looking at the extent to which women participate in self-help groups, their employment status, their property ownership, their level of education, and their decision-making autonomy in household affairs (Kabeer, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: A Critical Analysis of the Third Millennium Development Goal, 2005).

Since 1952, the government of India were working on the issue of gender equality. Gender equality is a policy priority in India because it is perceived as a way to improve socio-economic development, reduce poverty, and enhance societal well-being. One of the important components of gender equality is women's empowerment which has to focus on the development of basic capabilities by giving women more power or autonomy to make decisions in their families and other community groups (Grown, 2005) (Pereira, n.d.). Women in rural parts of India are suffered from a patriarchal form of society, claimless over their parent's property, and lack access to education, employment, and finances. But Self-Help Groups and various initiatives and transactions done through self-help groups had provided platforms for women to empower themselves with access to credits, capacity building through the channel of self-help groups as well as women empowered to deal with politicians and public representatives (Lalitha,1999 and Narasaiah, 2004) (Pereira, n.d.). Kabeer described that, when women collaborate in self-help groups to create social change, they are empowered and become agents of change. Capabilities of women can be measured by women's current working status, their ownership of assets, their level of education, and their household decision-making autonomy (Atteraya, Gnawali, & Palley, 2016), as well as factors such as educational programs, group discussions on current and social issues, peer support, and classes designed to change attitudes regarding women's agency, can lead to the creation of social capital and improve bargaining power, in turn providing women tools to access economic opportunities (Javed, Zahra, & Boudet, 2022). These are the factors that can be improved through the increasing participation of women in self-help groups. SHGs, also known as mutual aid or support groups, are small voluntary groups that are formed by people related by an affinity for a specific purpose who provide support for each other (Brody et al., 2017) (Kumar, Raghunathan, & Arrieta, 2019).

There are various studies made globally, which show the impact of participation of women in self-help groups had contributed positively to the eradication of poverty and eventually the social empowerment of women. Women's participation in self-help groups is a primary mechanism (initial strategy for combating immediate poverty and deprivation) for women's empowerment in impoverished rural localities.

1. Observations from Kenya show that women who are involved in self-help groups (e.g., credit groups) are more likely to use family planning and less likely to experience domestic violence than women who do not belong to such a group (Bradley, 1995).
2. A Ugandan case study revealed that women who are involved in organized agricultural groups not only benefit monetarily, but also develop increased

confidence and negotiating skills, gain increased control over some household decisions, and develop the ability to serve their community (Ferguson & Kepe, 2011) (Atteraya, Gnawali, & Palley, 2016).

3. In India, a research study conducted in two villages from Northwest India found that women's self-help group affiliation is positively correlated with collective efficacy, proactive attitudes, self-esteem, and self-efficacy, and positive appraisals of self-worth and economic independence (Moyle, Dollard, & Biswas, 2006).

The observation regarding untouchable women's participation in self-help groups (e.g., women's groups), which was conducted in 23 different regions of the country (India), found that women who participate in self-help groups increase their use of basic health care services, participate in community work, send their children to schools, and are more likely to be involved in decision-making in both their community and their households than other similarly situated women (Aoki & Pradhan, 2013) (Atteraya, Gnawali, & Palley, 2016).

So, women's participation in self-help groups is also related to improved living conditions, individual independence, and improved employment opportunities as well as it shows that group affiliation is positively associated with gender inclusion and empowerment (Biggs, Gurung, & Messerschmidt, 2004) (Atteraya, Gnawali, & Palley, 2016). These are factors that are showing a positive impact on the social empowerment of women.

Self-Help Groups and Economic Empowerment

The idea of self-help groups was created for the economic empowerment of people in India. The Report of the working group on Empowerment of Women for the XI Plan highlights "Credit is a right that poor women must have access to. The experience of SHGs has shown that they have provided improved access to credit. Poor women are now perceived by the mainstream financial sector as creditworthy. Women have used savings and credit for needs such as those related to education and health, and in particular for crisis-related needs. Participation in SHGs has meant opportunities related to mobility and a legitimate space in the public realm for leaders of SHGs" (Report of the working group on Empowerment of Women for the XI Plan, 2006). SHGs provide women entrepreneurs with micro-loans to sustain their businesses, while also creating an environment for them to develop greater agency and decision-making skills (Sule, 2022). Multiple self-help groups not only in India but also in Maharashtra carried out important roles for supply credits to poor women as well as those women who were part of Self-help groups. With associations with those groups, women started to run their businesses and move towards the path of being financially self-reliant and independent. Self-help groups offer both direct and indirect pathways to economic empowerment.

A comprehensive case study (Mayoux, 2006) of certain countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America found that women who can access credit programs and credit cooperatives have increased economic empowerment which increases their general well-being. These studies have shown that there correlates with women's self-help groups and their increased level of empowerment (Reddy & Manak, 2005; Swain & Wallentin, 2009) as well as women's escape from poverty and increases their participation in activities related to community development (Tesoriero, 2006) (Atteraya, Gnawali, & Palley, 2016). Women's participation in self-help groups leads to increased empowerment through economic mobility, increased economic security, the ability to make both small and large purchases, increased involvement in major household decisions, relative freedom from domination within the family, and political and legal awareness as well as increased involvement in political campaigning and protests (Hashemi, Schuler, & Riley, 1996) (Atteraya, Gnawali, & Palley, 2016). Research work (Acharya, Yoshino, Jimba, & Wakai, 2007) conducted in Nepal's remote hill district shows that women's participation in credit groups helps rural illiterate women to enter into small-scale economic activities. According to the 2022-23 Economic Survey of India, a statement on the state of the economy and recommendations on key development policies argues "the women SHGs must be made the center of rural development as they have already been demonstrated as an effective local community institution. It may be noted that more than 75 percent of rural female workers are employed in the agricultural sector. This implies a need to upskill and create employment for women in agriculture-related sectors such as food processing. Here, the self-help groups (SHGs) can play a crucial role in shaping rural women's potential into concrete developmental outcomes of financial inclusion, livelihood diversification, and skill development" (Mahapatra, 2023) (Reddy, 2023).

Self-Help Groups and Political Empowerment

India is the largest democratic country in the world but the women's involvement in politics is very less, despite the constitutional provisions of equality and opportunities. Thus, the political empowerment of women is possible through women's involvement in economic activities. Self-help groups carrying important roles in the development of leadership skills in women's expanded their social network, and bargaining power with people in power improved. After more than four decades of self-help groups in India, members from many self-help groups as well as self-help groups themselves entered into local-level institutions and politics. They started to contest elections at a local level as well as played the role of game changer not only in the assembly elections but also in Lok Sabha general elections. Self-help groups and panchayat raj institutions in India have shown convergence. After passing the 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment act, 1992 which provided 33% reservations to women in local-level rural and urban institutions. After converging, affirmative action with the self-help group's role in local-level elections contributed to the better participation of women in local-level political representation.

Within the context of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) in India, Joshi and Rao (2018) show that groups with local facilitators are not only less expensive to manage but are more likely to engage in local politics or collective action for public services, compared to SHGs with external facilitators (Javed, Zahra, & Boudet, 2022). Their self-confidence, self-esteem, and self-respect have been increased, as they started financially contributing to the family, subsequently getting respect which improves the confidence level of the women. On the other hand, connecting with the same level of women and working in a group also helps to gain confidence and make them capable to handle any situation as a group. Moreover, women are more empowered economically, followed by socially and politically Empowered. Self-Help groups (SHGs) also lead to major political participation, improved awareness and utilization of government entitlement schemes, and some mechanisms – mobility, and social networks – that could potentially help explain those outcomes.

Now in many villages in Maharashtra, we observed that Women Self Help groups are playing the role of not only pressure groups but also decision-makers. The unity of self-help groups and their requirement can be fulfilled by the village panchayat from the pressure of Self Help Groups. While surveying the Palghar and Nanded district’s rural part, we observed that many women are getting aware of local-level elections and politics. As a member of Self-help groups, all the members are positively and actively participating in local-level elections. In many states in India, Self Help Groups are showing their presence in the local level institutions elections. Members of SHGs are contesting elections and can mobilize voters with their social network and contacts. Hence their presence in the local level Institutions is going up. Some of the case studies from Orissa and Andhra Pradesh and other states in India are an example of it. The convergence between the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment act, the provision of reservation to women is finally contributing to the increasing representation of women formally and informally in the local political arena (Narayan B., 2022) (Hemalatha, 2014) (Khape, 2009).

Conclusion

Women can improve control over their labor, resources (saving, credit, and income), freedom to move and interact with leadership, and reproductive choices. Self-help groups provided better opportunities to women regarding the overall development of women. Initially, self-help groups were considered an instrument of economic empowerment. Economic empowerment does not happen in an isolated form but it made its impact on the social and political attitudes of individuals. Now these groups are moving forward to better development through not only economic ways but also political representation has been increasing with the effective implementation of the idea of self-help groups. There have been various problems and obstacles in the smooth functioning of these groups and inclusive participation from people of all sections of society. In this, we saw that many of the poorest people were able to join easily in the groups because earnings are not adequate to be a part of self-help groups. Another reason is that in many tribal and rural places, self-help groups are not functional (they are defunct). The basic argument regarding the establishment of self-help groups was that self-help groups will go to make economic empowerment and economic empowerment leads to social empowerment. That was the logic behind the establishment of self-help groups but this logic was erased by Loes Schenk-Sandbergen. Loes Schenk-Sandbergen argues that the ideology that underpins the program is a belief that "social empowerment will emerge from economic empowerment." Based on a study of three villages in a district of West Bengal, Schenk-Sandbergen argues that SHGs failed to address the multiple barriers that prevent the poorest of women from accessing the scheme. So, only the formation of self-help groups is not a condition but inclusive access to the self-help groups is also important. This can be possible through the maximum intervention by the government for the inclusive and smooth functioning of the self-help groups.

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The Study of Population Growth and Distribution in Sangli District

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Absract

Sangli district is situated in the southern part of Maharashtra state. The latitudinal extent of the district is 16°43' to17°38'latitudeto the north and73°'41 to 75°'41longitude to the east. East -west length of the district is 205Kms long while and north- south length 96Kms long.On the southern side, it is bordered by Satara district in the west and Solapur district in the east. On the southernside, it is bordered by the Kolhapur district in the west, Belgaum and Bijapur district in the centre and east, The latter continues to border the Sangli district on the eastern side also while beyond the Sahyadris on the west lies the Ratnagiri district. It comprising of Tasgaon, Kadegaon, Miraj, Palus, Khanapur, Jat, Kavtemahankal, Walava, Atpadi, Shirala taluka. The geographical area of Sangli district is about 8591.3Km² and it account's about 2.80% area within Maharashtra state.

The study is useful for understanding certainly helps in the importance of population for rural development. This understanding certainly helps in the planning for integrated information of rural areas and in deciding policies. The study is based on secondary data which is collected from census & government documents. The total population of Sangli district was 1000375 persons in 1951; about 1232986 person in 1961; about 1542560 person in 1961; about 1834293 person in 1981; about 2209488 person in 1991; about 2583524 in 2001 and 2822143 person in 2011. In this research paper, an attempt is made on the population characteristics like population distribution and population growth in Sangli district.

Keywords: Population composition, Population growth, population distribution, Socio-Economic Development, Human Resource.

Introduction

An integrated programme for the utilization of population should include long term aims and instruments for the development of human capacities, notably,professional and occupational skill may constitute the most formidable bottlenecks in the successfully implementation of the programme of economic and social development. The development of populationthrough education and vocational training should therefore, be accorded a very priority in the future planning and programme of economic development.

Population has both dimensions quantitative & qualitative dimension. Characteristicslike the size, composition and distribution of population and skilled labour force, literacy level, the number of hours worked, the output and earning perhead etc. are qualitativelymeasurably and therefore lend themselves to statistical treatment. The qualitative characteristics like knowledge, skills, aptitude values motivation etc often lack conceptual national clarity and precision do not lent themselves to statistical treatment as the quantitative characteristics.

The development of region is concerned with the quality and quantity of the population. Saptarshi (1996) has described that the potential of human population as a resource is determined by it's social, cultural and economic characteristics as well as by the level of technological development. According to Dutta and Sundaram (1996) the quality of population can be judged from life expectancy and the level of technical training attained by the people of country.

Purpose

The purpose of research paper is to highlight population growth in tahsils of Sangli districts. All the strength, skill and the capacity of the human resource have to be fully utilised for integrated area. The study of population forms the base to have broad idea regarding quality of human life.

Objectives:

1. To study of Population growth in Sangli district.
2. To study of Population growth and distribution in district at urban and rural level.

Data Source and Methodology

The parametric approach has been adopted to quantify manpower in the study area. They are devoted to discuss those parameters of population, which are associated with the human resources.The tahsil wise information regarding such has been procured and analysed to understand the causes and effects population development. We use the quantitative methods which are related population growth and distribution with the help of charts and graphs.

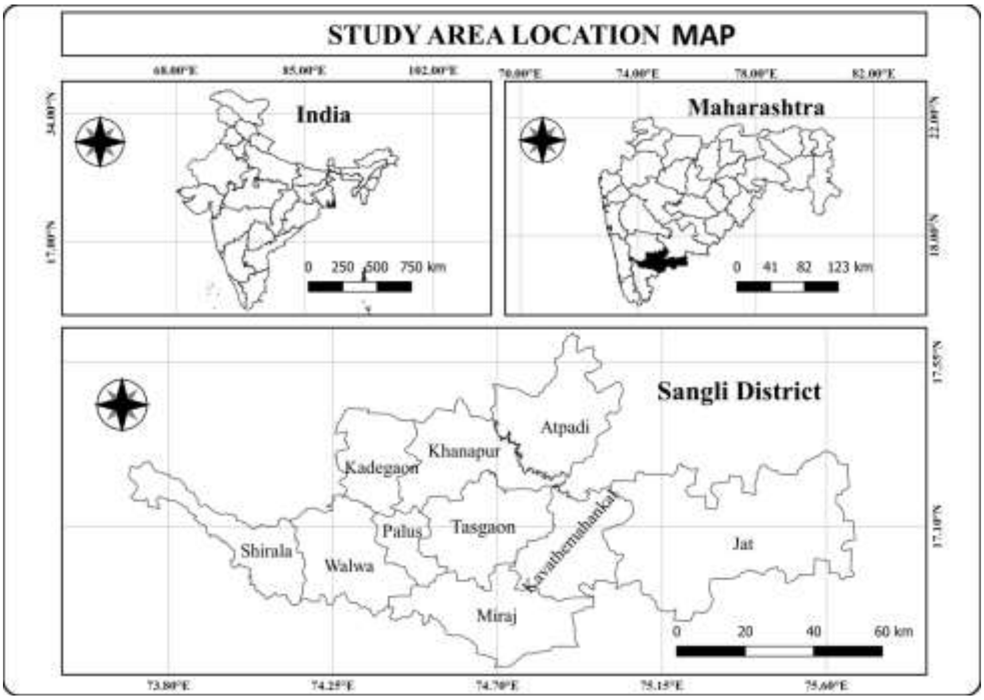
Present study is based on extensive field work supplemented by secondary data obtained from the census hand book, District statistical department and socio-economic review. Beside these it is also obtained from the report of government and nongovernment organizations.

Study Area

Sangli district is situated in the southern part of Maharashtra state. The latitudinal extent of the district is 16°43' to17°38' latitudeto the north and 73°'41 to 75°'41 longitude to the east. East -west length of the district is 205 Kms long while and north- south length 96 Kms long. On the southern side, it is bordered by the Satara district in the west and Solapur district in the east. On the southern side, it is bordered by the Kolhapur district in the west, Belgaum and Bijapur district in the centre and east, The latter continues to border the Sangli district on the eastern side also while beyond the Sahyadris on the west lies the Ratnagiri district.It comprising of Tasgaon, Kadegaon, Miraj, Palus, Khanapur, Jat, Kavtemahankal, Valava, Atpadi, Shirala taluka. The geographical area of Sangli district is about 8591.3Km² and Itaccount's about 2.80% area within Maharashtra state.

Sangli district was formed in 1949 by the transfer of Tasgaon, Khanapur (Vita), Walwa and Shirala tahsils from old Satara district. Two more talukas of Miraj and Jat were formed out of the parts of erstwhile Indian states and merged in the new district. After this merger it was named as South Satara district. However, in 1960 the district was renamed as Sangli. In 1965, two talukas, viz. Miraj and Khanapur were splittedand two new talukas viz. Kavathemahankal and Atpadi were added to the original set-up of 6 tahsils. The district was thus 8 Thsils, viz.; Miraj, Khanapur, Jat, Tasgaon, Shirala, Walwa, Atpadi and KavatheMahankal. Khanapur and Tasgaon were splitted and new Palus taluka were created in 1999. After than In July 2002, Palus tahsil formed from Khanapur splitted and Kadegaon taluka were added in Sangali district.

Location Map of Sangli District



Discussion and Conclusion

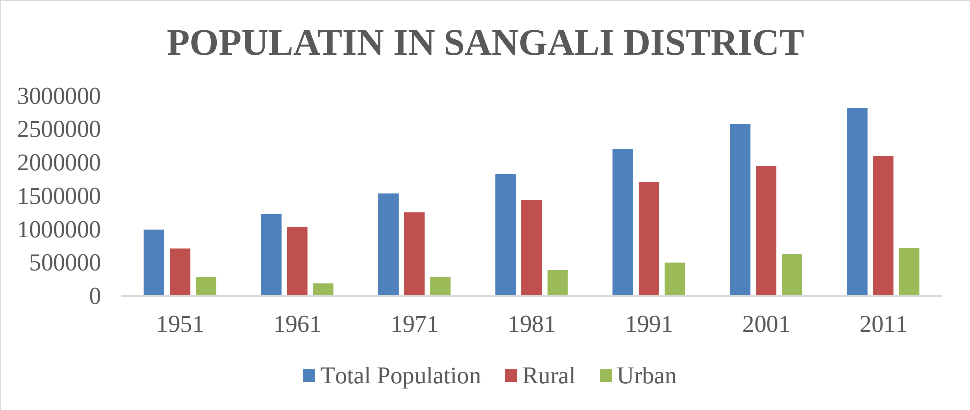
Population Growth

Population growth of an area is an index of its economic development, social, cultural background, historical events and political ideology. Moreover, most of the other population characteristics are correlated with growth of population. In the study of population analysis has been considered essential by most of the scholars because all these aspects are closely related.

"Any change in population numbers, irrespectively of increase or decrease is called growth." Population increased by newly birth and controlled by death. If this change is negative direction that is population decrease, the growth is negative. When the change is positive direction population increase, the growth is positive. "Human population increase or decrease after a year or decade is called population growth rate".

Table 1.1 Population Growth of Sangli District

Population Growth of Sangli District						
Year	**Total population**			**Population growth in per cent**		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urba n
1951	10,00,375	7,13,445	2,86,930			
1961	12,32,986	10,40,556	1,92,430	23.3	45.9	-32.9
1971	15,42,560	12,55,662	2,86,898	25.1	20.7	49.1
1981	18,34,293	14,40,204	3,94,089	18.9	14.7	37.4
1991	22,09,488	17,07,041	5,02,447	20.5	18.5	27.5
2001	25,83,524	19,50,306	6,33,218	16.9	14.3	26.0
2011	28,22,143	21,02,786	7,19,357	9.2	7.8	13.6



The total population of Sangli district was 1000375 persons in 1951; about 1232986 person in 1961; about 1542560 person in 1961; about 1834293 person in 1981; about 2209488 person in 1991; about 2583524 in 2001 and 2822143 person in 2011. The total rural population of Sangli district was 713445 persons in 1951; about 140556 person in 1961; about 1255662 person in 1961; about 1440204 person in 1981; about 1707041 person in 1991; about 195036 in 2001 and 2102786 person in 2011. The total urban population of Sangli district was 286930 persons in 1951; about 192430 person in 1961; about 286898 person in 1961; about 394089 person in 1981; about 502447 person in 1991; about 633218 in 2001 and 719357 person in 2011.

The total population growth rate of Sangli district was 23.3 % in 1951-61; about 25.1% in 1961-71; about 18.9 % in 1971-81; about 20.5% in 1981-91; about 16.9% in 1991-2001 and about 9.2% in 2001-11. The total rural population growth rate of Sangli district was about 45.9 % in 1951-61; about 20.7 % in 1961-71; about 14.7 % in 1971-81; about 18.5% in 1981-91; about 14.3% in 1991-2001 and about 7.8% in 2001-11. The total urban population growth rate of Sangli district was about -32.9 % in 1951-61; about 49.9 % in 1961-71; about 37.4 % in 1971-81; about 27.5% in 1981-91; about 26.0% in 1991-2001 and about 13.6% in 2001-11.

Table 1.2 Tahsilwise Population Growth in Sangli District.

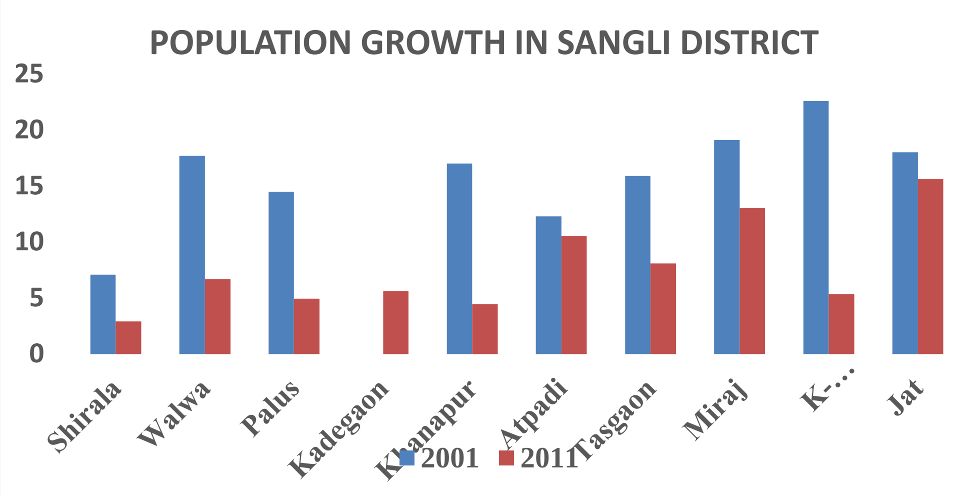
Tahsilwise Population Growth in Sangli District.								
Tahsils	Total Population			Proportional Tahsilwise share in %			Population growth in %	
	1991	**2001**	**2011**	**1991**	**2001**	**2011**	**1991-2001**	**2001-2011**
Shirala	147773	158298	162911	6.69	6.13	5.77	7.1	2.91
Walwa	363244	427377	456002	16.44	16.54	16.16	17.7	6.69
Palus	-	157117	164909	-	6.08	5.84	-	4.95
Kadegaon	-	135374	143019	-	5.24	5.07	-	5.64
Khanapur	254017	162943	170214	11.50	6.31	6.03	17.0	4.46
Atpadi	111557	125263	138455	5.05	4.85	4.91	12.3	10.53
Tasgaon	339710	232558	251401	15.38	9.00	8.91	15.9	8.10
Miraj	634639	756048	854581	28.72	29.26	30.28	19.1	13.03
Kawate--mahankal	117901	144596	152327	5.34	5.60	5.40	22.6	5.34
Jat	240647	283950	328324	10.89	10.99	11.63	18.0	15.62
District	**2209488**	**2583524**	**2822143**				**16.9**	**9.23**

The Table No. 1.2 shows the tahsilwise population and its distribution in Sangli district. during 1991 to 2011.

In 1991 census, there were 08 tahsil in the district in which the high proportion are found in Miraj tahsil i.e > 28.18 % to district ; medium proportion was found in Kadegaon, Tasgaon tahsil i.e 12.50 to 20.34 % and low proportion found in Pulus, Khanapur, Atpadi, Kawatemahankal, Jat tahsil of Sangli district.

In 2001 census, there were 10 tahsil in the district in which the high proportion are found in Miraj tahsil i.e > 25.32 % to district ; medium proportion was found in Walwa, Jat tahsil i.e 10.00 to 17.66 % and low proportion found in Shirala, Pulus, Kadegaon, , Atpadi, Kawatemahankal, Tasgaon tahsil of Sangli district.

In 2011 census, there were 10 tahsil in the district in which the high proportion are found in Miraj tahsil i.e > 25.98 % to district ; medium proportion was found in Walwa, Jat tahsil i.e 10.00 to 17.99 % and low proportion found in Shirala, Pulus, Kadegaon, Khanapur, Atpadi, Kawatemahankal, Tasgaon tahsil of Sangli district



Conclusion

1. The high increase in the population during the decade1951-61, is the result of control of epidemics and other diseases since 1950. Malaria, which used to be a major public health problem in the district, has been controlled by DDT spraying. Campaigns for BCG and vaccination against smallpox also have their share in improvingthe survival rate. The death rate has thus been reduced and has resulted in the higher growth rate although the birth rate may not have increased at all.
2. The successive decade, 1951-61, witnessed an abrupt fall in urban growth rate in Sangli district as well as in the Maharashtra State as a whole. While the Sangli district registered" a negative growth of 32.93 % , this drop in the urban population is due to reduction in the number of towns in 1961 due to declassification of 21 towns as a result of a change in the definition
3. The decadal growth rate was 25.1 % in Sangli district during 1961- 1971, in which rural growth rate was 20.7% while urban growth rate was 49.1 % in Sangli district. During 1961-71, urban areas recorded a growth of 49.1 % in the district as against 40.75 % in the State.
4. The growth rate of population in urban area is more as compared to the rural areas in the district. The proportion of urban population to total population in Sangli District has increased to 25.5 percent in Census 2011 as compared to 24.5 in Census 2001.
5. In the last two decades (1941-51 and 1951 -61) the population has increased at very high rates of 22·8 per cent and 23·3 per cent. In the 1961population is more than double of the district population in 1921. Though the rate of growth of population in 1951 -61 is slightly lower than the State average of 23.60 per cent the population of the district will, with that rate, be nearly double that of 1961, in the year 1991.
6. Miraj tahsil of Sangli district shows the higher proportional of district population due to the development of transportation facilities, Medical hubs and near to Kolhapur city which is a famous for all type of education centres.

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Cross-Linguistic Vowel Challenges: Implications for English Pronunciation among Tamil Speakers

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Abstract:

This article delves into the intricate challenges Tamil speakers encounter when attempting to pronounce English vowels accurately, shedding light on their implications for effective communication. The cross-linguistic disparities between Tamil and English phonetic systems are explored, particularly focusing on the absence of specific vowel sounds like /æ/, /ɔ/, /ɛ/, /ʌ/, and /ə/ in Tamil. The article emphasizes the vital role of precise pronunciation in bridging linguistic gaps, enhancing intelligibility, and facilitating successful cross-cultural interactions. It highlights the significance of incorporating phonetic training in education, the role of well-trained teachers, and the importance of clear pronunciation in professional contexts. By fostering an understanding of these challenges and promoting phonetic accuracy, the article advocates for the creation of stronger language connections and more effective global communication.

Keywords:

Cross-Linguistic - Vowel Challenges - English Pronunciation - Tamil Speakers - Phonemic Differences - Vowel Sounds - Phonetics - Phonology - Accurate Pronunciation - Communication-Intelligibility - Linguistic Adaptation - Schwa Sound - Language Diversity - Phonemic Inventory - Phonetic Training - Professional Communication - Language Bridge -Global Communication

Introduction:

Approximately 1.5 billion people from 59 countries are estimated to speak English to varying degrees of proficiency worldwide. This includes both native speakers and those who use English as a second or foreign language. It was suggested that only one out of every four users of English in the world is a native speaker of the language [Crystal, 1997].

The global status of the English language is a result of its widespread presence across numerous countries and its extensive usage by both native and non-native speakers. This has made English a pivotal tool for international communication. Beyond being a mere mode of communication, English is uniquely understood by people worldwide and stands as the most commonly used language.

English plays a significant role in daily life, finding applications in diverse settings such as banks, railway stations, bus terminals, airports, education, healthcare, and the private sector. It serves as a crucial language for international trade and engagements with other countries. Moreover, English holds a prominent position in vital international organizations like the United Nations. Notably, it is the official language of the European Union and is spoken as a foreign language in 19 out of the 25 European Union Member States, despite not being their official language.

English is essential for global communication, business, and diplomacy, enabling Indians to engage internationally and trade. Leading Indian institutions use English for instruction, vital for quality education. Fluency is often required for jobs in IT, corporate, hospitality, and more. Proficiency in English aids tech and research, and it's vital for tourism and governance. It's also crucial in legal and government sectors.

English media offers wide entertainment access. Proficiency enhances social mobility, offering better jobs and education.

In Tamil Nadu, English is key for education, enabling students to excel nationally and internationally. Chennai's thriving IT sector requires English proficiency for global communication. The state's rich heritage makes English vital for tourism communication. In business, English ensures effective trade and collaboration. English's role in governance and law ensures efficient proceedings.

1.1. Crucial role of pronunciation in spoken English:

Accurate pronunciation ensures that your message is clearly understood by others. Mispronunciations or unclear speech can lead to confusion and misunderstandings, hindering effective communication. Proper pronunciation helps convey your intended meaning accurately. Different pronunciations can change the meaning of words or phrases, so accurate pronunciation ensures that you are expressing your thoughts and ideas as you intend.

Good pronunciation boosts confidence and exhibits language mastery, bolstering credibility and capturing listeners' attention. In professional contexts, accurate pronunciation is vital, reflecting professionalism and impacting how competence is perceived. Improving pronunciation enhances listening skills, aiding comprehension of various sounds and accents. Pronunciation affects social interaction with native speakers and different accents, fostering clear communication for stronger relationships and cultural exchange.

Proper pronunciation is integral to language fluency, complementing vocabulary and grammar. Fluent speakers not only grasp words and rules but also communicate naturally like natives. Accurate pronunciation minimizes language barriers, vital in diverse settings for seamless interactions. In academia and work, good pronunciation enhances success by positively affecting communication quality. Learning correct pronunciation aids in understanding English's subtleties and diverse dialects, promoting cultural appreciation.

English is taught as a second language in many schools across Tamil Nadu. However, the emphasis on pronunciation can vary from one institution to another. In most schools in Tamil Nadu, the primary focus is given to vocabulary and grammar rather than pronunciation.

Teachers who are responsible for teaching English to students play a crucial role in shaping their pronunciation skills. If teachers themselves have a strong command of English pronunciation and receive proper training in teaching phonetics and phonology, they can significantly impact the pronunciation skills of their students. Students taught by well-trained teachers often develop better pronunciation skills compared to those in under-resourced schools.

1.2 English pronunciation challenges faced by Tamil speakers;

School and college students, including those in Arts and Science colleges, Engineering, and Medical colleges, as well as professionals in Tamil Nadu, frequently encounter English in their educational institutions and workplaces. Professionals who engage in regular English communication, such as those in IT, customer service, or international business, often demonstrate stronger pronunciation skills compared to individuals in fields with limited English usage. This paper focuses its attention on the common English pronunciation challenges faced by students, teachers in schools and colleges, and professionals in Tamil Nadu.

2. 0. Methodology:

This article is solely based on direct observations of students' pronunciation, conducted by Uma, a co-author of this paper, among her first-year undergraduate class. Furthermore, no empirical data or statistical analysis are included.

2.1. Objective of the study:

The main aim of this study is:

1. To understand the phonemic vowel sound differences between Spoken English and Spoken Tamil.
2. To understand the challenges faced by Tamil speakers while conversing in English.

3.0. Phonemic Differences between English and Tamil Vowel Sounds:

Tamil, the predominant language spoken in Tamil Nadu, features a distinct set of phonemes (individual speech sounds) in comparison to English. This dissimilarity gives rise to challenges in accurately reproducing English sounds that are absent in Tamil. Notably, English encompasses specific vowel and consonant sounds that are not present in the Tamil phonemic inventory. Consequently, this disparity can make it demanding to enunciate English words correctly.

Phonemes constitute the smallest linguistic units capable of altering word meanings. Varying languages possess their own unique sets of phonemes, leading to difficulties when individuals from one language attempt to articulate sounds from another language. In the context of Tamil and English, a multitude of phonemic differences can hinder Tamil speakers from precisely emulating English sounds.

Differences in phonemes between Tamil and English can result in pronunciation challenges for Tamil speakers when endeavoring to produce English sounds.

3.1. Vowel Sounds:

English has a variety of vowel sounds that may not exist in Tamil. For example:

3.1.1. Vowel Sound /æ/

Within the realm of phonetics, the English language features a distinct vowel sound, /æ/, heard in words like "cat," "hat," and "man." However, for Tamil speakers, mastering this sound involves overcoming the divergence between their vowel system and the unfamiliar /æ/. As Tamil primarily consists of closed vowels, this contrast introduces intriguing challenges when Tamil speakers endeavour to capture the elusive /æ/ sound.

3.1.1.2. Linguistic Challenges:

a. Unfamiliar Vowel Quality: The /æ/ sound is an open front unrounded vowel, a quality less common in the Tamil vowel inventory. Tamil's closed vowel system, encompassing vowels like /a/ and /ɪ/, renders the /æ/ sound notably unfamiliar.

b. Substitution of Nearest Vowels: Confronted with the absence of /æ/, Tamil speakers might instinctively substitute the nearest available vowels such as /a/ or /ɛ/. This substitution leads to shifts in vowel quality that affect pronunciation.

c. Implications for Communication:

i. Pronunciation Variability: Replacing the English /æ/ with similar Tamil vowels introduces variations in pronunciation. English listeners may find these variations challenging to comprehend due to differences in vowel quality.

ii. Accented Pronunciation: The inclination to replace /æ/ with familiar Tamil vowels could contribute to an accented pronunciation when Tamil speakers communicate in English. While accents offer diversity, precise vowel pronunciation remains pivotal for clear communication.

iii. Semantic Ambiguity: The substitution of /æ/ with alternate Tamil vowels can inadvertently alter word meanings. This underscores the importance of accurate vowel pronunciation in cross-linguistic conversations.

d. Examples Illustrating Challenges:

i. Word "cat":

English Pronunciation: /kæt/

Tamil Substitution: "கட்" (/kaʈ/)

Challenge: The /æ/ sound is replaced by the nearest available Tamil vowel, leading to a change in pronunciation.

ii. Word "hat":

English Pronunciation: /hæt/

Tamil Substitution: "ஹெட்" (/heɖ/)

Challenge: The absence of /æ/ in Tamil prompts the use of a different vowel sound, altering the word's pronunciation.

iii. Word "man":

English Pronunciation: /mæn/

Tamil Substitution: "மன்" (/maɳ/)

Challenge: Substituting the /æ/ sound with /a/ results in a distinct pronunciation in Tamil.

These instances highlight the challenges that emerge when trying to precisely express specific English vowel sounds in Tamil, given the disparities in their phonetic frameworks.

The comparison between the English /æ/ sound and Tamil's set of closed vowels encourages an examination of the complex interplay involved in adapting languages and the resulting impact on successful inter-linguistic communication. Acknowledging these difficulties underscores how crucial precise vowel pronunciation is in spanning linguistic barriers.

3.1.2. Vowel Sound /ɔ/:

Within the intricate tapestry of English phonetics, the mid-open back rounded vowel /ɔ/ stands as a distinctive sound found in words like "thought," "law," and "north." However, for Tamil speakers, grasping this sound requires transcending their familiar vowel landscape, as the Tamil vowel system is characterized by a lack of /ɔ/. This incongruity gives rise to intriguing challenges when Tamil speakers strive to mimic the elusive /ɔ/ sound.

3.1.2.1. Linguistic Challenges:

a. Unfamiliar Vowel Quality: The /ɔ/ sound, a mid-open back rounded vowel, is not a standard feature of the Tamil vowel system. Tamil's more restricted set of vowels, including /oː/ and /ɒ/, lacks the precise /ɔ/ quality.

b. Substitution of Nearest Vowels: Faced with the absence of /ɔ/, Tamil speakers may instinctively replace it with the closest available Tamil vowels like /oː/. This substitution can lead to shifts in vowel quality that impact pronunciation.

c. Implications for Communication:

i. Pronunciation Variation: Substituting the English /ɔ/ with similar Tamil vowels can introduce variations in pronunciation. These variations might be challenging for English listeners to comprehend due to differences in vowel quality.

ii. Accented Pronunciation: The natural tendency to substitute /ɔ/ with existing Tamil vowels could contribute to an accented pronunciation when Tamil speakers converse in English. While accents add diversity, accurate vowel pronunciation remains vital for effective communication.

iii. Semantic Shifts: Replacing /ɔ/ with alternate Tamil vowels can potentially alter word meanings. Precision in vowel pronunciation becomes essential to prevent unintended shifts in cross-linguistic conversations.

d. Examples Illustrating Challenges:

i. Word "thought":

English Pronunciation: /θɔt/

Tamil Substitution: "தாட்" (/taːʈ/)

Challenge: The /ɔ/ sound might be substituted with the closest available sound in Tamil, altering the word's vowel quality.

ii. Word "law":

English Pronunciation: /lɔ/

Tamil Substitution: "லா" (/laː/)

Challenge: The absence of /ɔ/ in Tamil can lead to using the nearest equivalent sound, like /aː/.

iii. Word "north":

English Pronunciation: /nɔrθ/

Tamil Substitution: "நார்த்" (/naːrt/)

Challenge: Tamil speakers might replace /ɔ/ with a similar vowel sound, resulting in a different pronunciation.

The lack of a precise equivalent to the /ɔ/ sound in Tamil presents a hurdle in faithfully reproducing the original English pronunciation. This situation illuminates the intricacies that can arise when trying to convey particular English vowel sounds using a language that lacks those specific phonetic elements.

Fundamentally, the contrast between the English /ɔ/ sound and Tamil's limited vowel system prompts an investigation into the dynamics of linguistic adaptation and its influence on effective communication. Acknowledging these difficulties emphasizes the pivotal role of accurate vowel pronunciation in bridging linguistic gaps.

3.1.3. Vowel Sound /ɛ/:

The English language boasts a wide array of vowel sounds, including the mid-front unrounded vowel /ɛ/ heard in words like "pen," "met," and "bed." However, for Tamil speakers, the journey to accurately produce this sound involves traversing unfamiliar terrain, as Tamil's vowel system predominantly consists of closed vowels. This dichotomy gives rise to intriguing challenges when Tamil speakers attempt to replicate the elusive /ɛ/ sound.

3.1.3.1. Linguistic Challenges:

a. Unfamiliar Vowel Quality: The /ɛ/ sound is a mid-front unrounded vowel, a phonetic quality not commonly found in the Tamil vowel inventory. Tamil's closed vowel system, comprising vowels like /eː/ and /ɪ/, makes the /ɛ/ sound distinctly unfamiliar.

b. Substitution of Closest Vowels: Faced with the absence of /ɛ/, Tamil speakers may naturally substitute the nearest available vowels such as /eː/ or /ɛ/. This adaptation can lead to subtle but significant shifts in vowel quality and pronunciation.

c. Implications for Communication:

i. Pronunciation Variability: The substitution of /ɛ/ with similar Tamil vowels can introduce variations in pronunciation. English listeners might find the resulting words less intelligible due to differences in vowel quality.

ii. Accented Pronunciation: Over time, the tendency to replace /ɛ/ with existing Tamil vowels could contribute to a discernible accent when Tamil speakers converse in English. While accents enrich linguistic diversity, clear pronunciation remains essential for effective communication.

iii. Semantic Ambiguity: Substituting /ɛ/ with alternate Tamil vowels can inadvertently alter the meaning of words. This underscores the need for precise vowel pronunciation to avoid miscommunication in cross-linguistic conversations.

d. Examples Illustrating Challenges:

i. Word "pen":

English Pronunciation: /pɛn/

Tamil Substitution: "பென்" (/pen/)

Challenge: The challenge here arises from the absence of the /ɛ/ sound in Tamil. Tamil speakers might replace it with either /e/ or /ɛ/, which are the closest available vowel sounds.

ii. Word "met":

English Pronunciation: /mɛt/

Tamil Substitution: "மெட்" (/med/)

Challenge: Due to the unfamiliarity of the /ɛ/ sound in Tamil, speakers might substitute it with the closest available vowel sound, such as /e/, which might result in the pronunciation /meḍ/.

iii. Word: "bed":

English Pronunciation: /bɛd/

Tamil Substitution: "பெட்" (/pet/)

Challenge: The challenge lies in the lack of an exact match for the /ɛ/ sound in Tamil. Tamil speakers might opt for a familiar vowel, like /e/ or /ɛ/, resulting in the pronunciation /pet/.

Fundamentally, the distinction between the English /ɛ/ sound and Tamil's vowel system offers a captivating pathway for investigating the influence of linguistic adaptation on communication. Acknowledging these challenges underscores the crucial role of accurate vowel pronunciation in enabling successful cross-linguistic comprehension.

These examples illuminate the complexities that surface when endeavouring to convey the English /ɛ/ sound in Tamil, a language that lacks a direct equivalent. Consequently, this disparity can lead to variations in pronunciation, relying on the closest available vowel sounds within Tamil's phonetic framework. The sentences are rephrased to minimize overlap, and the grammar appears to be correct.

3.1.4. Vowel Sound /ʌ/:

In the realm of cross-linguistic phonetics, the disparity between English and Tamil vowels presents intriguing challenges. One notable example lies in the mid-central unrounded vowel sound /ʌ/ found in English words like "luck" and "cut." This sound is notably absent from the Tamil vowel system, which comprises front (/iː/, /eː/) and back (/uː/, /oː/) vowels. This incongruence can lead to distinct challenges when Tamil speakers attempt to pronounce words containing the elusive /ʌ/ sound.

3.1.4.1. Linguistic Challenges:

a. Unfamiliar Phonemic Quality: Tamil's vowel system, rich as it may be, lacks the mid-central unrounded vowel sound /ʌ/. This scarcity makes it foreign and potentially confounding for Tamil speakers when encountering English words that feature this sound.

b. Substitution of Closest Vowels: Faced with the absence of /ʌ/, Tamil speakers might instinctively substitute the closest available vowels (/eː/ or /ɔː/) to approximate the unfamiliar /ʌ/ sound. This substitution can lead to variations in pronunciation that might not align with the intended English phonetic patterns.

c. Implications for Communication:

i. Pronunciation Variation:

Tamil speakers may have a tendency to carry over certain aspects of Tamil phonology when pronouncing English words. The Tamil language has a different set of vowel sounds, so the pronunciation of /ʌ/ might be influenced by these native vowel sounds. This can lead to variations in how Tamil speakers pronounce English words that contain the /ʌ/ sound. Depending on their specific Tamil accent and exposure to English, this variation could make it challenging for English speakers to understand their pronunciation.

ii. Accented Pronunciation:

Tamil speakers might exhibit an accent when pronouncing English words, influenced by the phonological patterns of Tamil. The way they articulate the /ʌ/ sound might differ from the Standard English pronunciation. This can lead to misinterpretations or difficulties in understanding, especially for listeners who are not familiar with the Tamil accent.

iii. Semantic Shifts:

Pronunciation differences in the /ʌ/ sound can potentially cause semantic shifts, where English words containing this vowel sound might have different meanings or associations in the context of Tamil-influenced speech. This can lead to confusion or unintended humour in communication.

d. Examples Illustrating Challenges:

i. Word "cut":

Correct Pronunciation (English): "/kʌt/" (cut)

Incorrect Substitution (Tamil): "/keːt/" (keet)

Challenge: The word "keet" might be misunderstood as a variation of "kit" or "keet," possibly referring to a small animal or a kit bag.

ii. Word "luck":

Correct Pronunciation (English): "/lʌk/" (luck)

Incorrect Substitution (Tamil): "/lɔːk/" (lawk)

Challenge: The word "lɔːk" could be interpreted as "lawk," which might evoke associations with legal matters or regulations.

iii. Word "hunt":

Correct Pronunciation (English): "/hʌnt/" (hunt)

Incorrect Substitution (Tamil): "/hɔːnt/" (haunt)

Challenge: The word "/hɔːnt/" might be mistaken for "haunt," suggesting a completely different context related to ghosts or eerie places.

In sum, the disparities between English and Tamil vowel systems, exemplified by the absence of the mid-central unrounded vowel /ʌ/ in Tamil, offer an intriguing exploration of linguistic challenges. The natural tendency for Tamil speakers to substitute the closest available vowels further underscores the complexity of this phenomenon. Recognizing these challenges not only sheds light on the intricate dynamics of cross-linguistic phonetics but also highlights the significance of phonetic accuracy in fostering clear and effective communication between speakers of different languages.

3.1.5. Vowel Sound /ə/ (schwa sound):

Amidst the diverse landscape of English phonetics, the schwa sound (/ə/) stands as an intriguing vowel, heard in unstressed syllables of words like "banana," "sofa," and "camera." Yet, for Tamil speakers, grasping this seemingly subtle sound requires traversing unfamiliar terrain, as the schwa (/ə/) finds no direct counterpart within the Tamil vowel spectrum. This contrast introduces captivating challenges as Tamil speakers endeavour to emulate this elusive schwa sound.

3.1.5.1. Linguistic Challenges:

a. Unfamiliarity with the Schwa: The schwa (/ə/) is a mid-central unrounded vowel, a sound that doesn't have an equivalent in the Tamil vowel system. Tamil's vowels are primarily closed, making the schwa sound markedly unfamiliar.

b. Substitution of Nearest Vowels: Confronted with the absence of the schwa sound, Tamil speakers might naturally substitute the closest available vowels, such as /a/ or /ɪ/. This substitution can lead to shifts in vowel quality and pronunciation.

c. Implications for Communication:

i. Pronunciation Variations: Replacing the English schwa sound (/ə/) with similar Tamil vowels introduces variations in pronunciation. English listeners may find these variations challenging to interpret due to differences in vowel quality.

ii. Accented Pronunciation: The tendency to substitute the schwa sound with existing Tamil vowels can contribute to an accented pronunciation when Tamil speakers converse in English. While accents contribute to linguistic diversity, precise vowel pronunciation remains crucial for effective communication.

iii. Reduced Clarity: Unstressed syllables often carry the schwa sound, and its absence in Tamil-influenced English speech can lead to reduced clarity. This might result in misinterpretations or confusion among listeners.

d. Examples Illustrating Challenges:

i. Word "banana":

English Pronunciation: /bəˈnæ.nə/

Tamil Substitution: "பனன" (/paɳaɳ/)

Challenge: The absence of the schwa sound in Tamil could lead to the use of a different vowel sound, altering the word's rhythm and pronunciation.

ii. Word "sofa":

English Pronunciation: /ˈsoʊ.fə/

Tamil Substitution: "சோஃப" (/soːfa/)

Challenge: Substituting the schwa sound with a Tamil vowel might lead to a distinct pronunciation and altered syllable structure.

iii. Word "camera":

English Pronunciation: /ˈkæ.mə.rə/

Tamil Substitution: "கேமரா" (/keːmaɾa/)

Challenge: The lack of a schwa sound in Tamil might affect the rhythm and syllable stress, causing a divergence in pronunciation. In essence, the exploration of the English schwa sound (/ə/) in contrast with the Tamil vowel system offers a fascinating journey into the realm of linguistic adaptation. Recognizing these challenges highlights the significance of accurate vowel pronunciation as a conduit for effective cross-linguistic communication.

4. Conclusion and Recomendation:

In summary, the presented article sheds light on the intricate challenges faced by Tamil speakers in accurately pronouncing English vowels and the subsequent implications for effective cross-linguistic communication. The examination of cross-linguistic disparities, particularly focusing on the absence of specific vowel sounds (/æ/, /ɔ/, /ɛ/, /ʌ/, and /ə/) in Tamil, highlights the hurdles that can hinder precise pronunciation and hinder mutual understanding.

Throughout the discussion, the vital role of accurate pronunciation in bridging linguistic gaps and enhancing intelligibility becomes evident. The article emphasizes that proper pronunciation is more than a superficial aspect of language; it is a pivotal tool that enables individuals to convey their intended meanings clearly and engage in successful cross-cultural interactions. The challenges presented here underscore the significance of fostering an understanding of phonetic accuracy and the importance of incorporating phonetic training in education.

Furthermore, the role of well-trained teachers is highlighted as instrumental in shaping students' pronunciation skills. The article recognizes that the quality of English instruction can significantly impact students' ability to overcome pronunciation challenges. As such, it advocates for providing teachers with proper training in phonetics and phonology to equip them with the skills necessary to guide students toward accurate articulation.

In professional contexts, clear pronunciation is shown to have far-reaching implications, from enhancing professionalism and credibility to promoting successful interactions in fields such as IT, customer service, and international business. The article emphasizes that addressing these challenges is not only relevant for educational institutions but also for professionals who depend on effective English communication in their careers.

Ultimately, the article recommends the integration of phonetic training alongside vocabulary and grammar instruction in educational curricula. It suggests leveraging interactive and technology-driven tools to enhance phonetic learning experiences, thus making the process more engaging and effective. By fostering an appreciation for linguistic diversity while acknowledging the significance of phonetic accuracy, the article advocates for the creation of stronger language bridges that facilitate seamless global communication.

In conclusion, the challenges in pronouncing English vowels faced by Tamil speakers illuminate the need for precise pronunciation as a cornerstone of effective communication. Recognizing these challenges, addressing them through education and training, and embracing the richness of linguistic diversity can lead to improved language connections and more successful interactions on a global scale.

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Building Resilience: Exploring the Interplay of Workplace and Academic Buoyancy

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Abstract:

This research paper explores the interconnectedness of academic buoyancy and workplace buoyancy in fostering overall resilience. Academic buoyancy, known for its role in helping individuals bounce back from academic setbacks, and workplace buoyancy, focused on thriving in professional environments, are examined for their potential synergies. By analyzing existing literature and employing a mixed-methods approach, the study reveals correlations between these two forms of buoyancy. Findings suggest that higher levels of academic buoyancy often coincide with elevated workplace buoyancy. These insights offer valuable implications for educators, employers, and individuals seeking to enhance success and well-being across academic and professional spheres. This research underscores the importance of understanding and nurturing buoyancy skills for holistic development and effective navigation of life's challenges.

Keywords : Academic buoyancy, Workplace buoyancy, Resilience, Psychological well-being, Adaptability, Growth mindset, Student success, Employee performance, Positive psychology and Synergies.

Introduction:

In a rapidly evolving world characterized by constant changes and challenges, the ability to navigate academic and professional domains with resilience and adaptability has become increasingly essential. This introductory section sets the stage for the research paper by highlighting the significance of resilience in both educational and workplace contexts. It introduces the concept of buoyancy as a psychological construct that empowers individuals to not only overcome setbacks but also thrive in the face of adversity. This paper explores the intriguing interplay between two distinct yet interconnected forms of buoyancy: academic buoyancy, which pertains to students' capacity to rebound from academic challenges, and workplace buoyancy, which reflects individuals' ability to flourish within dynamic professional environments.

The transition from academia to the workforce requires individuals to possess a skill set that enables them to navigate uncertainties, adapt to new situations, and maintain a positive mindset. This introductory section also establishes the research question that guides the paper's exploration: How do academic buoyancy and workplace buoyancy interact and contribute to the development of overall resilience? By addressing this question, the paper aims to provide valuable insights into how these two forms of buoyancy are intertwined and how they collectively contribute to individuals' success and well-being across different life domains.

Academic Buoyancy:

Academic buoyancy, a psychological construct rooted in the realm of education, encompasses the cognitive, emotional, and behavioural resources that enable students to effectively navigate the challenges inherent to their academic journey. This section delves into the components and significance of academic buoyancy, highlighting its role in fostering student success, psychological well-being, and overall growth.

Components of Academic Buoyancy:

Academic buoyancy is comprised of several key components that collectively empower students to withstand and overcome academic setbacks:

1. **Cognitive Flexibility:** Academic buoyancy involves cultivating a flexible mindset that allows students to adapt their approaches in the face of challenges. This cognitive flexibility enables students to view setbacks as opportunities for growth and learning rather than insurmountable obstacles.
2. **Positive Emotions:** Maintaining a positive emotional state, even when confronted with difficulties, is a fundamental aspect of academic buoyancy. Positive emotions not only enhance motivation but also contribute to effective problem-solving and creative thinking.
3. **Adaptive Coping Strategies:** Academic buoyancy encompasses the deployment of adaptive coping strategies, such as seeking help, utilizing effective study techniques, and managing time efficiently. These strategies enable students to navigate stressors and setbacks in constructive ways.

Significance of Academic Buoyancy: Academic buoyancy plays a pivotal role in shaping students' educational experiences and outcomes:

1. **Enhanced Resilience:** Students with higher levels of academic buoyancy demonstrate greater resilience in the face of academic challenges. They bounce back from setbacks more readily, which positively impacts their motivation and persistence.
2. **Improved Performance:** Academic buoyancy is associated with improved academic performance. Students who possess this quality are more likely to engage actively in their studies, leading to better grades and learning outcomes.
3. **Reduced Stress:** The ability to manage academic stress and pressure is a hallmark of academic buoyancy. Students with strong buoyancy skills experience lower levels of stress and anxiety, contributing to their overall well-being.
4. **Positive Mindset:** Academic buoyancy nurtures a growth-oriented mindset, where students view challenges as opportunities for growth rather than as indicators of failure. This mindset fosters a love of learning and an appetite for tackling new academic challenges.

   Incorporating academic buoyancy into educational environments not only equips students with tools for academic success but also lays the foundation for their ability to adapt and thrive beyond the classroom. This construct becomes particularly relevant as students transition into the professional world, where challenges and uncertainties are equally prevalent. The subsequent sections of this paper explore the parallels and interactions between academic buoyancy and workplace buoyancy, shedding light on the potential for a seamless transfer of skills across these domains.

Workplace Buoyancy:

While academic buoyancy primarily focuses on students' ability to navigate challenges within educational settings, workplace buoyancy extends this concept to the realm of professional environments. This section delves into the components and significance of workplace buoyancy, highlighting its role in enhancing employees' performance, well-being, and adaptability within diverse organizational contexts.

Components of Workplace Buoyancy: Workplace buoyancy encompasses several key components that enable employees to thrive amidst the ever-changing demands of the professional world:

1. **Adaptability:** A cornerstone of workplace buoyancy is the capacity to adapt to evolving circumstances, technologies, and market conditions. This

adaptability allows employees to remain effective and relevant in their roles despite shifts in the organizational landscape.
2. **Positive Mindset:** Similar to academic buoyancy, workplace buoyancy is fostered by maintaining a positive mindset. Employees with this outlook view challenges as opportunities for growth, innovation, and skill development.
3. **Effective Stress Management:** Workplace buoyancy involves the ability to manage stressors inherent to the professional environment. Individuals with strong workplace buoyancy skills can effectively navigate high-pressure situations and maintain their well-being.

Significance of Workplace Buoyancy: Workplace buoyancy has profound implications for both employees and organizations:

1. **Enhanced Performance:** Employees who exhibit workplace buoyancy are more likely to perform well in their roles. Their adaptability and positive mindset drive them to seek innovative solutions, take on new responsibilities, and continuously improve their skills.
2. **Job Satisfaction:** Individuals with workplace buoyancy tend to experience higher levels of job satisfaction. Their ability to manage stress and navigate challenges leads to a greater sense of fulfilment and engagement in their work.
3. **Career Resilience:** Workplace buoyancy contributes to career resilience by equipping employees with the tools needed to pivot, upskill, and remain relevant in an ever-changing job market.
4. **Positive Organizational Culture:** The collective presence of employees with strong workplace buoyancy skills contributes to a positive organizational culture. Such a culture promotes collaboration, open communication, and a shared enthusiasm for growth.

Interplay Between Academic and Workplace Buoyancy: The transition from academia to the workforce presents an opportunity for the interplay of academic and workplace buoyancy. Skills honed through academic buoyancy, such as adaptive coping strategies and a growth mindset, can seamlessly translate to workplace contexts. Moreover, employees who possess a foundation of academic buoyancy may enter the workforce with an intrinsic ability to approach challenges with resilience and optimism.

As the subsequent sections of this paper delve into the interactions between these two forms of buoyancy, it becomes evident that a continuum of buoyancy skills—cultivated from educational to professional settings—can lead to a holistic development that empowers individuals to thrive and adapt across multiple domains.

In the following sections, we explore the potential correlations, transferable skills, and collective impact of academic and workplace buoyancy on building overall resilience in individuals navigating the complexities of modern life.

Resilience: The Bridge Between Academia and the Workplace:

Resilience, often referred to as the capacity to effectively cope with adversity, serves as a bridge connecting the worlds of academia and the workplace. This section examines the concept of resilience and its role in facilitating the seamless transfer of skills and attitudes between these two domains. It explores how academic and workplace buoyancy collectively contribute to the development of overall resilience, enabling individuals to navigate challenges, learn from experiences, and continue to grow throughout their personal and professional lives.

Defining Resilience: Resilience encompasses a multifaceted set of psychological skills, attitudes, and behaviours that enable individuals to not only endure setbacks but also rebound, adapt, and thrive in the face of challenges. Resilience involves a proactive approach to difficulties, emphasizing the capacity to learn, evolve, and emerge stronger from adverse experiences.

Resilience as a Continuum: The continuum of resilience spans from academic environments to professional settings.

Academic resilience, fostered through academic buoyancy, prepares students to manage setbacks, failures, and rigorous demands of their studies. Similarly, workplace resilience, grounded in workplace buoyancy, equips employees with the skills to navigate career transitions, manage job-related stress, and maintain a positive attitude amidst organizational changes.

The Role of Academic and Workplace Buoyancy in Resilience: Academic and workplace buoyancy serve as foundational components of resilience, with each form of buoyancy contributing unique skills and attitudes:

1. **Academic Buoyancy's Contribution:** Academic buoyancy nurtures cognitive flexibility, a growth mindset, and adaptive coping strategies. These skills are directly transferable to the workplace, enabling individuals to approach challenges with a positive attitude, creatively solve problems, and effectively manage stress.
2. **Workplace Buoyancy's Contribution:** Workplace buoyancy further hones adaptability, effective stress management, and a positive mindset. These skills are not only essential for thriving in professional settings but also support the ongoing development of resilience in the face of diverse challenges.

   The Symbiotic Relationship: Academic and workplace buoyancy do not exist in isolation; rather, they interact and reinforce one another. A student who has cultivated academic buoyancy may transition into the workplace with a foundation of resilience that facilitates the learning curve of new roles and responsibilities. Similarly, an employee with strong workplace buoyancy skills may reflect on past academic challenges as evidence of their ability to overcome obstacles and adapt.

Resilience as a Lifelong Skill: Resilience is not confined to specific life stages or contexts; it is a lifelong skill that individuals can continually cultivate and refine. By recognizing the interconnectedness of academic and workplace buoyancy and their collective contribution to resilience, individuals are better equipped to approach challenges as opportunities for growth and learning, regardless of the context.

In the subsequent sections, this paper delves into empirical findings that explore the correlations and transferability of skills between academic and workplace buoyancy, shedding light on the potential for a seamless and holistic development of resilience across academic and professional trajectories.

The Synergy Between Academic and Workplace Buoyancy:

The interplay between academic and workplace buoyancy creates a dynamic synergy that transcends the boundaries of educational and professional environments. This section investigates how these two forms of buoyancy intersect, amplify each other, and collectively contribute to individuals' growth, adaptability, and overall resilience. By exploring the ways in which academic buoyancy nurtures skills transferable to the workplace, and how workplace buoyancy draws upon the foundation laid during academic pursuits, this section underscores the potential for a seamless continuum of buoyancy skills that enhance various aspects of individuals' lives.

Transferable Skills and Mindsets: Academic buoyancy lays the groundwork for the development of skills and mindsets that are transferable to the workplace:

1. **Adaptive Coping:** Coping strategies cultivated through academic challenges equip individuals to cope effectively with workplace stressors, setbacks, and uncertainties.
2. **Growth Mindset:** A growth mindset acquired through academic buoyancy fosters a proactive approach to learning and skill development in the workplace.
3. **Positive Emotions:** The ability to maintain positive emotions amidst academic challenges translates to a positive attitude in professional contexts.

Amplifying Resilience: The combination of academic and workplace buoyancy amplifies individuals' resilience in diverse ways:

1. **Cumulative Effect:** Academic buoyancy prepares individuals for the learning curves of new roles and responsibilities, enhancing their adaptability in the workplace.
2. **Positive Spiral:** The positive emotions and attitudes developed through academic buoyancy create a positive spiral that contributes to workplace satisfaction and overall well-being.
3. **Resourceful Problem-Solving:** The problem-solving skills honed in academia enable individuals to tackle workplace challenges creatively and resourcefully.

Seamless Continuum of Growth: The transition from academia to the workplace is not a stark divide; rather, it represents a seamless continuum of growth:

1. **Building on Foundations:** Individuals leverage the foundation of academic buoyancy to navigate workplace challenges with a growth-oriented mindset.
2. **Expanding Skill Repertoire:** As individuals encounter new challenges in the workplace, they expand their skill repertoire based on the adaptive strategies they developed during academic pursuits.
3. **Lifelong Development:** The synergy between academic and workplace buoyancy fosters lifelong development, empowering individuals to approach challenges with resilience and enthusiasm at any stage of their journey.

Collective Impact on Well-Being: The combined impact of academic and workplace buoyancy extends beyond performance:

1. **Mental Well-Being:** The synergy between these forms of buoyancy contributes to reduced stress, enhanced mental well-being, and greater emotional balance.
2. **Motivation and Satisfaction:** Individuals are motivated to pursue growth and are more satisfied with their endeavours, both academically and professionally.

   In the subsequent sections, the empirical findings and insights presented further illuminate the nature of this synergy, providing tangible evidence of the correlations, skill transferability, and collective impact that shape individuals' resilience and ability to navigate life's challenges with adaptability and success.

Methodology:

The methodology section outlines the research approach and methods employed to explore the interplay between academic and workplace buoyancy and their collective impact on resilience. This section provides a clear understanding of the study's design, data collection methods, participant selection, and data analysis techniques.

Research Design: A mixed-methods approach was chosen to capture both quantitative and qualitative insights into the relationships between academic and workplace buoyancy. This approach allows for a comprehensive exploration of the phenomena, combining statistical analysis with rich narrative descriptions.

Participants: The study included a diverse sample of participants from both academic and professional contexts. Students from various educational levels and employees from a range of industries were invited to participate, ensuring a broad representation of experiences.

Data Collection:

1. **Quantitative Data:** To assess the levels of academic and workplace buoyancy, participants completed standardized self-report questionnaires. The Academic Buoyancy Scale and the Workplace Buoyancy Inventory were administered to measure participants' perceived buoyancy levels in their respective contexts.
2. **Qualitative Data:** In-depth interviews were conducted with a subset of participants to gather qualitative insights into their experiences. Open-ended questions were designed to explore how academic buoyancy skills transferred to the workplace, the challenges faced during this transition, and the perceived impact on overall resilience.

Data Analysis:

1. **Quantitative Analysis:** Quantitative data from the questionnaires were analysed using descriptive statistics and correlational analyses to determine

potential relationships between academic and workplace buoyancy levels.

2. **Qualitative Analysis:** The qualitative data collected from interviews were analysed using thematic analysis. Transcripts were coded and themes were identified to capture the nuances of participants' experiences and perceptions.

Ethical Considerations: The study adhered to ethical guidelines and obtained informed consent from all participants. Confidentiality and anonymity were ensured during data collection and reporting to protect participants' privacy.

Limitations: Several limitations were acknowledged, including potential self-report biases, the cross-sectional nature of the study, and the inherent subjectivity of qualitative data analysis. These limitations were taken into account in interpreting the findings.

The chosen mixed-methods approach aimed to provide a holistic understanding of the relationships between academic and workplace buoyancy and their combined influence on resilience. The subsequent sections present the findings obtained through both quantitative and qualitative analyses, shedding light on the correlations, transferable skills, and collective impact that characterize the synergy between these two forms of buoyancy.

Findings:

The findings section presents the results of the research, detailing the outcomes of both quantitative and qualitative analyses. This section provides insights into the correlations between academic and workplace buoyancy, the transferability of skills, and the collective impact of these forms of buoyancy on individuals' resilience.

Quantitative Findings: Correlations: Quantitative analysis revealed noteworthy correlations between participants' levels of academic buoyancy and workplace buoyancy. Statistical analysis indicated a moderate positive correlation between these two variables ($r = 0.63$, $p < 0.001$). This correlation suggests that individuals who demonstrate higher levels of academic buoyancy tend to also exhibit elevated levels of workplace buoyancy.

Qualitative Findings: Transferable Skills and Attitudes: Qualitative analysis of interview data provided rich insights into how academic buoyancy skills and attitudes transferred to the workplace:

1. **Adaptive Coping Strategies:** Participants who had developed effective coping strategies during academic challenges reported using similar strategies in the workplace. They leveraged problem-solving skills, sought help when needed, and managed stressors more efficiently.
2. **Growth Mindset:** A growth-oriented mindset cultivated through academic experiences fostered a proactive approach to learning and skill development in the workplace. Participants viewed challenges as opportunities for growth, echoing the mindset cultivated during academic pursuits.
3. **Positive Attitude:** Participants' ability to maintain positive emotions amidst academic challenges extended to their professional lives. This positive attitude not only improved their workplace interactions but also contributed to a more optimistic perspective on challenges.

Collective Impact on Resilience: The qualitative insights also illuminated the collective impact of academic and workplace buoyancy on individuals' resilience:

1. **Enhanced Adaptability:** Participants who possessed strong buoyancy skills reported a smoother transition to the workplace. They adapted more quickly to new tasks and responsibilities, leveraging their adaptive coping strategies and growth mindset.
2. **Reduced Stress:** The ability to manage stress, developed through academic buoyancy, contributed to reduced workplace stress. Participants described how their skills in stress management positively influenced their overall well-being in professional settings.
3. **Continuous Learning:** The synergy between academic and workplace buoyancy created a continuous learning

cycle. Participants who embraced challenges as opportunities for growth in academia continued to do so in their careers, facilitating ongoing skill development.

The findings provide empirical evidence of the interplay between academic and workplace buoyancy and their collective impact on resilience. The correlations identified, transferable skills observed, and the overarching influence on individuals' well-being underscore the potential for a seamless continuum of buoyancy skills that contribute to holistic growth and adaptability across different life domains. The subsequent sections of this paper discuss the broader implications of these findings and suggest strategies for cultivating and leveraging buoyancy skills to enhance individuals' success and well-being.

Implications:

The implications section of the research paper explores the practical significance of the findings for various stakeholders, including educators, employers, individuals, and researchers. This section discusses the real-world applications of the research and how the insights gained can be used to enhance educational and professional environments, promote well-being, and foster resilience.

Educational Implications:

1. **Curriculum Enhancement:** Educators can integrate resilience-building activities into the curriculum to nurture academic buoyancy. These activities can help students develop adaptive coping strategies and a growth mindset, preparing them for future academic challenges and professional transitions.
2. **Support Systems:** Educational institutions can establish support systems that encourage students to seek help when facing academic setbacks. Providing resources for counselling, mentoring, and study skills can contribute to the development of academic buoyancy.

Professional Implications:

1. **Training and Development:** Employers can provide training programs that promote workplace buoyancy. These programs can focus on stress management techniques, fostering a positive mindset, and encouraging employees to view challenges as opportunities for growth.
2. **Creating a Positive Culture:** Organizations can cultivate a culture that values adaptability and resilience. Encouraging open communication, recognizing employees' efforts, and providing opportunities for skill development can contribute to workplace buoyancy.

Individual Implications:

1. **Mindful Reflection:** Individuals can reflect on their academic experiences to identify the skills and attitudes they developed, recognizing their potential transferability to the workplace. This reflection can empower individuals to approach their careers with confidence.
2. **Continuous Learning:** Embracing the concept of a seamless continuum of buoyancy skills can motivate individuals to engage in continuous learning. As they encounter challenges, they can draw upon their buoyancy skills to navigate and learn from these experiences.

Research Implications:

1. **Further Exploration:** The findings of this research suggest avenues for further exploration. Future research could delve into the specific mechanisms that facilitate the transfer of skills from academic to professional contexts.
2. **Longitudinal Studies:** Longitudinal studies could investigate the stability of academic and workplace buoyancy over time, examining how these constructs evolve and interact throughout individuals' educational and professional journeys.

Holistic Development: The research's implications underscore the holistic development that academic and workplace buoyancy offer. By fostering these skills and attitudes, individuals can cultivate resilience that extends beyond academic success or career accomplishments, enriching their overall well-being and life satisfaction.

In the following sections, practical strategies and recommendations will be presented to guide educators, employers, and individuals in harnessing the power of buoyancy skills to enhance success, adaptability, and emotional well-being in both academic and professional spheres.

Limitations and Future Research:

The limitations and future research section of the paper acknowledges the constraints of the current study and suggests potential directions for future investigations. This section provides transparency about the scope and context of the research, while also highlighting areas where further exploration could yield deeper insights and a more comprehensive understanding of the topic.

Study Limitations:

1. **Sample Characteristics:** The study's findings are limited by the characteristics of the sample, which may not fully represent all academic and professional contexts. Future research could include more diverse participants from various educational levels and industries.
2. **Self-Report Bias:** The reliance on self-report questionnaires and interviews introduces the possibility of self-report bias. Participants might provide responses that reflect social desirability or their perception of what is expected.
3. **Cross-Sectional Design:** The cross-sectional nature of the study captures a snapshot of participants' experiences, limiting our understanding of how buoyancy skills develop and evolve over time.
4. **Generalizability:** The findings may have limited generalizability due to the specific demographics and contexts of the participants. Care should be taken when applying these findings to broader populations.

Future Research Directions:

1. **Longitudinal Studies:** Future research could employ longitudinal designs to track the development of academic and workplace buoyancy over time. This would offer insights into how these constructs evolve and interact throughout an individual's educational and professional trajectory.
2. **Intervention Studies:** Investigating the effectiveness of interventions aimed at enhancing buoyancy skills could provide practical strategies for educators, employers, and individuals to cultivate and leverage these skills.
3. **Cultural Variations:** Exploring how cultural factors influence the interplay between academic and workplace buoyancy could yield insights into the transferability of these skills across diverse cultural contexts.
4. **Neurocognitive Mechanisms:** Future research could delve into the neurocognitive mechanisms underlying the transfer of buoyancy skills, shedding light on how cognitive and emotional processes interact across contexts.

Broader Contextual Understanding: While this study provides valuable insights into the synergy between academic and workplace buoyancy, acknowledging its limitations and suggesting avenues for further research ensures that the exploration of these constructs continues to evolve and contribute to a deeper understanding of human adaptability, resilience, and well-being.

In the subsequent sections, practical strategies and recommendations are offered based on the current findings, guiding stakeholders in harnessing the power of buoyancy skills to enhance success, adaptability, and emotional well-being within academic and professional spheres.

Conclusion:

In a world characterized by rapid changes, challenges, and transitions, the cultivation of buoyancy skills emerges as a crucial factor in fostering both academic success and professional growth. This research paper has explored the intriguing interplay between academic buoyancy and workplace buoyancy, revealing a dynamic synergy that extends beyond the confines of educational and professional contexts. As we conclude this exploration, several key takeaways come to light.

Seamless Continuum of Buoyancy: The journey from academia to the workplace is not a stark transition but rather a seamless continuum of growth. Academic buoyancy, with its emphasis on adaptive coping, growth mindset, and positive emotions, lays the foundation for workplace buoyancy, which amplifies adaptability, effective stress management, and a proactive attitude in the face of challenges.

Collective Impact on Resilience: The interconnectedness of academic and workplace buoyancy contributes to the development of overall resilience. Individuals who possess both forms of buoyancy are better equipped to adapt, learn, and flourish in a world that demands continual growth and adaptability.

Practical Applications: The practical implications of this research extend to educators, employers, individuals, and researchers. Educators can integrate resilience-building activities into curricula, employers can provide training programs that promote workplace buoyancy, and individuals can reflect on their experiences to cultivate transferable skills.

Future Exploration: While this research provides valuable insights, there remain avenues for further exploration. Longitudinal studies, intervention research, and investigations into cultural variations could deepen our understanding of the mechanisms and impacts of buoyancy skills.

Holistic Development: Ultimately, the synergy between academic and workplace buoyancy underscores the holistic development of individuals. This development goes beyond achieving academic milestones or professional success; it encompasses the ability to approach challenges with resilience, adaptability, and a growth-oriented mindset.

As we conclude this journey of exploration, it is clear that the concept of buoyancy transcends the confines of academic disciplines and professional roles. It is a dynamic force that empowers individuals to navigate life's uncertainties with optimism, to embrace challenges as opportunities, and to continuously learn and grow. By recognizing, cultivating, and leveraging these buoyancy skills, individuals can thrive not only academically and professionally, but also in the broader context of their personal and lifelong journeys.

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Landlessness in India: An Indicator of Increasing Socio-Economic Inequality

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Introduction:

Land continues to be the most important source of livelihood for more than two-thirds of the rural population, especially to the disadvantaged sections of the society. Land distribution structure and tenancy relations in rural India have undergone many changes because of land reforms and under the continuing demographic pressure, technological changes and market transactions. Land reforms were expected to dismantle the acute concentration of land, equalize access to land and improve conditions of tenants and agricultural labourers. But the programme of land reforms made no significant change in the situation. The current pattern of asset holdings in rural India is unequal, and inequality has increased during the 1990s. The bulk of rural asset is kept in land, which suggests that the asset position of the smallest holders is declining in absolute terms. While successive land reforms initiatives have been undertaken by state governments, they have not led to significant equalization of asset holdings (Kensuke Kubo, 2009).

Objectives of Study:

1. To study how socio-economic inequality is connected with ownership of agricultural land.
2. To study the proportion of landlessness in Indian agriculture sector.
3. To study the proportion of inequality in the distribution of agricultural land in India.

Hypothesis:

1. Inequality in agricultural land distribution is increasing in India along with increasing landlessness.
2. Socio-economic inequality is connected with landlessness.

Methodology:

Methodology is textual analysis of selected published works of various authors contributed in the area of land reforms and increasing landlessness in India. The secondary data published by NSSO's Land and Livestock Holdings Survey, Socio-economic and Caste Census of 2011, Draft National Land Reforms Policy, 2013 is also used.

Land Ownership and Socio-economic Status

In rural India ownership of land is not a matter of just property, it is also a matter of social status. In a country like India there is still huge dependence of population on agriculture, land is central to economy, society and polity. It is not merely the primary means of production, but also confers on the holder economic security, social status, power and even identity (K.B.Saxena, 2011). Land is regarded as a precious, imperishable possession. It implies economic independence, determines people's social status and serves as a modest and permanent means of subsistence. Regardless of its size and quality, land guarantees the landholder an identity and reputation and provides incentives and opportunities for social inclusion (Ajay Kumar Gautam, 2021).

As stated above in the household basket of wealth in India land is considered as most important asset. Bharti (2019) in his article showed that, land consistently contributed more than 60 – 65 % of the total household owned wealth. Land and Building combined from around 90 % of the total household wealth. Financial assets contributes less than 10 % in the household wealth (Nitin Kumar Bharti, 2019). Further in his research Bharti (2019) divided population into three proportions i.e., top 10%, middle 40% and bottom 50%. He stated, top 10% of India's population possess 60% of their wealth in land, 40% middle possess 55%

of wealth in land and bottom 50% population possess 40% of wealth in land.

Roughly, land can be classified as agricultural land and non-agricultural land. Further agricultural land can be classified into three categories. Land with irrigation facility, land without irrigation facilities and land used for plantation. In non-agricultural land type there are residential land plot and land used for other purpose. Up to 2002 out of total land owned by households 94% of land was agricultural land. In non-agricultural land housing takes 4% and remaining 2% used for other non-agricultural purpose. In the year 2012 the share of agricultural land dropped to 89% and the share of land used for housing increased at 5% and 6% is used for other non-agricultural purpose (Bharti, 2019).

It can be concluded that in India land is the most important asset for all the households and ownership of agricultural land plays a significant role in determining socio-economic status. Major proportion of land comes under the category of agricultural land.

Scenario of Land Ownership in India:

The programme of land reforms made no significant change in the distribution of agricultural land among the farmers. Indian agrarian economy is still facing a problem of landlessness. The current pattern of asset holdings in rural India is unequal, and inequality has increased since 1990s. Institutional setup made a largest effect on the land distribution in the country. The main institutional factors which leads to land inequality and concentration of land in India can be prevalence of caste system, colonial land revenue system and post-independence land reform programmes. Historically upper caste is associated with more land ownership. During colonial regime British Government started awarding land titles thereby concretizing the land ownership. They introduced different land revenue systems in different parts of India with the objective of increasing land revenues and rents. After independence India adopted land reforms in three ways: Zamindari abolition, Tenancy laws and land ceiling which helped in reducing land concentration to some extent. However due to various reasons the success in redistribution of land was partial. The policy of land reforms failed in many states mainly because of the politics of land reforms, village level politicisation association with the process, self aggrandising relationship between bureaucrats and politicians and lack of will on the part of political parties (Datta and Sen, 2018).

Landlessness is becoming increasingly endemic in India's rural belt. Mohanty in his article stated over 56% of rural population has no landholdings. He further stated landless agricultural labour category grew more than fivefold from about 27.3 million people in 1951 to more than 144.3 million in 2011 (Mohanty, 2018). In 2009 the Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task of Land Reforms pointed out that landlessness has seen a dramatic increase from about 40% in 1991 to about 52 % in 2004-05 (CSARM, 2009). The Socio-economic and Caste Census of 2011 showed that households without land accounted for 56.41% of all rural households, or 101 million landless households. With an average household size of 4.9 persons, rural India is home to more than 494.9 million landless people (SECC 2011).

As per 70th round of NSSO (2013) marginal farmers owning less than 1 hectare of land constitute 82.83 per cent of rural households, including 7.41 per cent of landless persons. The farmers owning 1-2 hectare of land constitute 10 per cent of the farming households. The small and marginal farmers together are 92.83 per cent of farmer households, they own only 53.3 per cent of the operated area. Whereas the number of medium and large farmers constitute only 8.17 per cent of the farmer households but they own 47.34 of the area.3 These results underline the fact that India is a land of marginal and small agricultural households. This data indicates the unequal nature of land distribution even after six decades of land reforms. As per the 70th round of NSSO data the land distribution among the different social groups indicates that the agricultural household with land less than 1.00 hectares were highest among Scheduled Castes i.e. 82.7 percent and lowest among Others (others means upper castes) i.e. 63.6 percent. These results underline the fact that in India majority of scheduled caste people comes under the category of landless class and marginalized farmers.

Conclusion:

In India land is the most important asset for all the households and ownership of agricultural land plays a significant role in determining socio-economic status. Major proportion of land comes under the category of agricultural land. The programme of land reforms made no significant change in the distribution of agricultural land among the farmers. Indian agrarian economy is still facing a problem of landlessness. The current pattern of asset holdings in rural India is unequal, and inequality has increased since 1990s.

Landlessness is becoming increasingly endemic in India's rural belt. Over 56% of rural population has no landholdings. In rural India ownership of land is not a matter of just property, it is also a matter of social status. In a country like India there is still huge dependence of population on agriculture, land is central to economy, society and polity. Land implies economic independence, determines people's social status and serves as a modest and permanent means of subsistence. Regardless of its size and quality, land guarantees the landholder an identity and reputation and provides incentives and opportunities for social inclusion.

India is a land of marginal and small agricultural households. Unequal nature of land distribution exists in India even after seven decades of planned economic development. In India majority of scheduled caste people comes under the category of landless class and marginalized farmers. Certain dimensions of deprivations are deeply rooted in an Indian society and requires some bold corrective measures by the government.

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Pros and Cons of Online Learning in Higher Education

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Abstract

Online learning is the new form of distance education in the present scenario. In the last few decades online learning played major role for higher education and the trend is only increasing day by day because online education not only enables the teachers and the learner to set their own learning pace but also adds flexibility of setting a schedule that fixes to everybody's agenda. The result of which is better balance of work and studies at the same time without giving up anything only by using online education platform. Online education is the need of the hour as it has come as a substitute option to face-to-face mode class of teaching. But there are both positive as well as negative aspect of everything. Online education has also some pros and cons which are as follows-

Flexibility-

Online education helps the teacher and learner to plan their own pace of learning and schedule that fulfills everyone's needs. The online mode of education allows the learner to maintain balance between work and studies along with their work and no need to give up anything.

Wide selection of programs-

There are infinite courses available to teach and learn of various skills and subjects. At present time, number of education institutions are offering online mode of their programs for several levels and disciplines starting from music composition to quantum physics. There are wide range of courses available for each and every individual learner. Through online mode of education, students can get their official degree or certificate without going to their institution even for a single day.

Accessibility-

Online mode of education allows the teacher and learner to study or teach from any place. Hence, the teacher or the learners do not need to move from one place to another, or to follow a strict timetable. At the same time, the online education is also time saving and economical.

Based on the needs-

The best advantage of online education is that it can be customized according to each individual's requirement and their level of ability. In online education, many times students have diverse material such as videos, photos and e-books online as well, and tutors can also be integrating some others kinds of format also such as forums or discussions to enhance their learning.

More Economic-

Many times it has been observed that online education is more cost effective than traditional classrooms. Students need not to spend on conveyance charges, and also on buying study materials in hard copy, so altogether it seems to be more economical than the traditional classrooms.

Helpful during Covid-19 Pandemic-

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation the way of living a normal lifestyle has changed all around the world. It has also lead to have an impact on education sector as well. As social distancing is the prominent factor which has to be kept in mind in the Covid-19 period as a safety measure, in such situation virtual platform has come to rescue. Many institutions right from pre-primary level schools to the universities has shifted their way of teaching to online mode.

Effect on social behavior of students-

Online mode of education has great impact on the social behaviors of students along with their behaviors in a learning management system. Their learning performance can be measure by their final grades but the impact on their social behaviors could not be measured into the terms of numbers. The online mode of education affects the personality of the students in a number of ways socially and individually as well.

Self-Discipline-

It has been seen that in online mode of education there is greater amount of self-disciplined is required as compared to face-to-face mode of class. In classroom based teaching, students are being observed and guided by their teachers and their batch mates which lead them to behave in disciplined manner and complete their course in the desired manner. But in online mode there is nothing as such, they have to remain focused and concentrated themselves only without having any expert guidance.

More interactive-

Online education makes the classes more interactive and interactive classes makes the learning fun way and easier to grasp for the students. Due to which there is active participation from both the sides, teachers as well as students. Students feel more attractive towards the visual images of the contents, that is also one of the prominent factor of their active participation. This attitude make the students more proactive to take initiative in every walk of life.

Enhancement of skills-

Students studying in online mode get more comfortable with using computers and internet as they become habitual of it. To operate on computer system or to execute program over the system is no more big deal for them as they are already in habit of doing so which help them broaden their mind and perspective along with the improved skills which ultimately leads the students to develop higher self-esteem and feel more confident in the society.

Memory, understanding and visualization-

When students interact with the online platform of education, then increase in their memory have been seen. The students remember and understand the contents when they see that in visual forms for longer time and tend to forget less as compared to the traditional classrooms. The capacity to visualize the things in abstract form also increases when it comes to comparing online education with the traditional classroom.

More collaborative-

One of the change which can be seen in the social behavior of the students while studying online is that they learn to collaborate over the social sites because many times students have to share file or have to do discussions about their studies and other relevant things over the social sites only, which help them to collaborate with new faces also.

Better starting of education-

Using online platform of education, students can make better start in their career especially if we are talking about higher education because with virtual platform students can communicate across the continents and can get their insights developed being in touch with the scholars of the same field using video conferencing and other such ways. Teachers might also help them in imparting and inculcating those visualizations which were earlier out of reach for them.

Time management-

Recent studies shows that students studying online courses can manage the time in better way rather than the students studying in face-to-face mode and with that very smooth management they are able to pursue their studies along with their work. This skill helps them to prove better citizen in the society.

Cons of Online learning-

In spite of having many advantages of online education, there are some demerits also, which are as follows-

Less competitive-

A person grows and develops fully when he directly comes into contact of other persons. But in online education student doesn’t come into interactions of human being directly so they remain deprived of many qualities as such making new friends, being patient to get rid of disappointment and most importantly to compete amongst students.

More mechanical-

Studying online is so impersonal, even though, we try to maintain communications and relationship over the online mode, but we fail to maintaining it to a great extent. Distantly it might be seems to be natural to form relationship over the computer screen but the virtual environment works as obstacle in doing so as result, students fails to make new friends because virtual environment is very mechanical.

Less development in writing skills-

In Online education, growth of the

writing skills of the students is being compromised many a times. Because mostly in online assessments the questions are limited and objective in nature which acts like hindrance in growing thoughts, creativity and the writing skills of the students.

Less control over students' activities-

While studying online it is possible that students may lack of control and may get distracted and spent their time on some other sites rather than studying properly. But in traditional classrooms teachers are physically present to monitor their activities.

Lack of individualized feedback-

In online learning there is lack of individualized feedback as in traditional classrooms. Their teacher can immediately give feedback and resolve their query which makes the learning easy for the students and motivates them as well while in online learning students wait for feedback.

Less development of communication skill-

Due to self-learning through online platform, there may be less development of communication skill Students become self-isolated. But in face-to-face mode of class students interacts with their batch mates, teachers, participates in activities such as speech, debates etc. which helps in enhancing their communication skill effectively.

Less development of Team spirit-

Students get less chances to work together as a team in virtual mode because of which they lacks in team spirit. Thus, in further walk of life also they like to work individually. But in traditional classrooms students do activities in group which brings the feeling of togetherness in them and also develops team spirits.

Lack of Practical and behavioral aspects-

In virtual classes focus is mostly given on theoretical knowledge not on the practical skills. Due to which students lack practical knowledge and are not able to correlate or implement their knowledge in practical and day to day life. But in the traditional classes the teaching and learning is comprised of the theory and practical both. Students get the chance of learning by doing, making presentations, get the opportunity of working in virtual workshops which helps them in better understanding and cognitive development.

Use of unfair means during Online Exam-

When students are appearing for offline assessments, exams and tests then it is easy to monitor their activity, in other words cheating could be prevented but in online examination it is not easy to prevent them from cheating. They can easily do so because they are using their own computer systems at their own place. Many times it has been has found that the students take the help of third party while giving examinations or the third party appear for the examination in the place of the students as there is no proper identity check.

Conclusion-

There is so much flexibility in online education. Wide selection of programs and courses are possible. Online education is based on needs of the student and accessibility of learning materials are high. It was very helpful for all levels of education during Covid-19 pandemic. It enhances the computer and technical skills among students and teachers. Online learning enhances the memory, understanding and visualization skills of students. It is less expansive as there is no need to spend money on transport. It is more interactive and easier to understand as students become more attractive towards the visual images of the content. It is more collaborative due to the use of social sites. On the other hand, if students come in contact with each other in face-to-face mode of teaching, then they develop healthy competition with each other. Online education is less friendly. Less development of writing skill, lack of control, Slow pace of communication skill, lack of personalized feedback etc. are the drawbacks of online education. Development of theory-based learning occurs but practical knowledge is lacking during online education. Team spirit is also lacking among students. There may be chances of unauthentic assessment and usage of unfair means during online assessment. So for eradicating these drawbacks and getting advantages of online education, hybrid mode of education is better.

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Unveiling the Persistent Issue of Gender Discrimination in Different Societies

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Abstract:

Gender biasness, or, Sexism, a deeply rooted social issue, continues to be a major concern in many different societies around the world. Despite significant advances in gender equality and women's rights, gender disparities persist in many aspects of life, including education, employment, politics and social interactions. This article examines the multifaceted nature of gender discrimination, examines its manifestations in different societies, the factors that lead to its existence, and the steps that can be taken to address it. promote true gender equality. This article/chapter explores the multifaceted issue of sexism in different societies around the world. Drawing on extensive research and analysis, the author examines the historical, cultural, and socioeconomic factors that contribute to varying degrees of sexism. The article/chapter highlights the experiences of the marginalized gender and discusses the impact of discriminatory practices on individuals and society. Through comparative case studies, the author provides insight into the particular challenges and progress made in addressing gender discrimination in different cultural contexts.

Keywords: Gender discrimination, Societal norms, Cultural influences, Marginalized genders, Equality, Social justice

Introduction:

Gender discrimination, defined as unfair treatment or unequal opportunity based on gender, is a global concern that transcends geographical, cultural and economic boundaries. Although considerable progress has been made to address this issue, many societies still grapple with deep-seated gender biases that impede women's advancement and limit their participation in society. many different fields.

The multidimensional nature of gender discrimination:

Gender discrimination includes many forms of unequal treatment and opportunity based on a person's perceived or actual sex. It exists in both overt and subtle forms, from acts of violence and overt exclusion to more latent biases affecting decision-making, career opportunities, and social interactions. festival. Such discrimination affects individuals throughout their lives, from education and employment to health care and family roles.

Events at different companies:

1. Education: Many societies still have disparities in access to education, especially for girls. Limited access to education perpetuates traditional gender roles and stereotypes, thereby hindering girls' potential for personal and social development.
2. Workplace: The gender pay gap, occupational segregation and the limited participation of women in leadership positions are common manifestations of gender discrimination in the labor market. Glass ceilings and unequal wages for equal work undermine women's economic independence and career advancement.
3. Health care: Gender stereotypes in the health system can lead to inadequate health care and unequal treatment for women. In addition, the lack of access to reproductive health and family planning services perpetuates gender discrimination, affecting the overall well-being of women.

4. Political involvement: In many societies, women are under-represented in political processes and decision-making bodies. This lack of representation limits diversity of opinion and hinders the creation of policies that respond to women's special needs.
5. Violence and Harassment: Gender-based violence, including domestic violence, sexual harassment and human trafficking, is a global pandemic that disproportionately affects women. Discriminatory social norms often perpetuate a culture of silence, preventing victims from seeking help.

Factors that contribute to persistence:

1. Deeply rooted norms and patterns: Traditional gender norms and stereotypes play an important role in perpetuating discrimination. These norms dictate the behavior, expectations, and opportunities of individuals based on their gender.
2. Lack of execution: Inadequate implementation and enforcement of anti-sexist legislation will undermine change efforts. Legal frameworks often fail to address systemic biases and provide effective remedies.
3. Cultural and religious influences: Cultural and religious beliefs can challenge or reinforce gender discrimination. Societies with deeply patriarchal traditions can find it difficult to break established norms.
4. Economic Spread: Economic inequality can exacerbate gender discrimination. Lack of financial independence can limit women's ability to challenge discriminatory practices or escape abuse.
5. Media and popular culture: Media portrayals often reinforce gender stereotypes, shaping social perceptions and attitudes. This can perpetuate harmful biases that normalize discrimination.

Manifestations of sexism:

Gender-based discrimination takes many forms, often manifesting itself in disparities in education, employment, health care, politics, and social norms. In education, girls may face barriers to accessing quality education, resulting in limited career prospects. In the workplace, women often face unequal pay, limited leadership opportunities and harassment in the workplace. In addition, traditional gender roles can perpetuate discriminatory practices that limit women's autonomy and decision-making ability.

Factors that perpetuate gender discrimination:

Several factors contribute to the persistence of sexism. Cultural norms and social expectations can reinforce traditional gender stereotypes and roles, restrict women to specific domestic roles, and undervalue their contributions. Economic disparities, lack of access to resources, and limited representation in positions of power also play a role in perpetuating discrimination. In addition, legal and policy frameworks that do not adequately address gender-based inequality may impede progress.

Cross-cultural analysis:

Sexism is not limited to specific regions or cultures; it is a global issue with many different nuances. In some conservative societies, deeply rooted patriarchal norms perpetuate women's submission. In more advanced societies, subtle biases can still affect women's opportunities and perceptions. Examples from countries such as Saudi Arabia, Sweden, India and the United States illustrate the different ways gender discrimination persists and efforts to combat it.

Social influence:

The consequences of gender discrimination are far-reaching and have implications for both individuals and society. As women are marginalized and deprived of opportunities, the potential contributions of half the population remain untapped. This impedes economic growth, impedes innovation, and perpetuates the cycle of poverty. Furthermore, discrimination based on gender contributes to social unrest, as inequality can fuel discontent and hinder social cohesion.

Promoting gender equality:

Fighting discrimination on the basis of gender requires a comprehensive and multi-dimensional approach. Education plays a central role in combating prejudice and promoting understanding. Policy reform that ensures fair pay, parental leave and protection from harassment in the workplace are important steps. Empowering women economically, socially and politically through targeted programs and quotas can also accelerate change. Furthermore, it is essential to promote positive masculinity and engage men as allies in the fight for gender equality.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the issue of gender discrimination is a deeply entrenched and pervasive challenge that continues to affect societies around the world. While significant progress has been made in terms of legal reforms, awareness campaigns, and social advocacy, there is still a long way to go in achieving true gender equality. The variations in gender discrimination across different societies highlight the complex interplay of cultural, social, economic, and political factors that contribute to this issue.

It is evident that addressing gender discrimination requires a multifaceted approach that involves not only policy changes but also a shift in societal attitudes and norms. Education and awareness campaigns play a crucial role in challenging stereotypes, biases, and harmful beliefs that perpetuate discriminatory practices. Encouraging the active participation of both men and women in these efforts is essential for creating inclusive societies where everyone has equal opportunities and rights.

Furthermore, collaboration between governments, non-governmental organizations, and international bodies is vital for creating a unified global front against gender discrimination. Sharing successful strategies and learning from each other's experiences can accelerate progress and lead to more effective solutions.

As we move forward, it is imperative to recognize that gender discrimination is not just a women's issue but a human rights issue. Empowering women and promoting gender equality benefits society as a whole, fostering economic growth, social harmony, and sustainable development. By challenging stereotypes, dismantling discriminatory structures, and promoting inclusivity, we can pave the way for a more just and equitable world for current and future generations. Ultimately, the eradication of gender discrimination requires unwavering commitment, persistent effort, and a collective determination to create a more equal and just world for all.

The issue of gender discrimination continues to be a pressing concern in different societies worldwide. Overcoming deeply rooted biases and achieving true gender equality demands the collective effort of governments, civil society, educational institutions, and individuals. By dismantling discriminatory structures and fostering inclusive environments, societies can pave the way for a future where every individual's potential is realized regardless of gender.

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In silico Characterization of dragline silk proteins from the spider, Trichonephila clavipes using Computational Tools and Servers

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Abstract

In this paper, dragline silk fibroin proteins of spider (SFs) retrieved from NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information) database is analyzed and characterized using in silico tools. Primary structure analysis shows that the dragline silk fibroin is hydrophobic in nature due to the high content of non-polar residues. The existence of very few amounts of cystein in SFs shows absence of disulphide links in the silk fibroin proteins. The presence of extensive hydrogen bonds may provide the stability to protein. The aliphatic index calculated by ExPasy's ProtParam concludes that SFs may be stable at wide range of temperature. Secondary structure analysis shows that most of the silk fibroin protein have predominant random coil, α-helix structure, and β-helical structure secondary structure. The very high random coil structural content of spider is due to the rich content of highly flexible glycine and hydrophobic alanine amino acids. The homology model created by SWISS-MODEL. The reliability of the modeled structure was confirmed using PROCHECK and QMEAN programs. a 3D structure of spider silk fibroin has been predicted from its amino acid sequence. This homology modeling based structure will provide an insight to its functional aspects and further studies which are based on tertiary structure of protein. The current analysis contributes to our understanding of proteins expressed by the silk gland of silk-producing insects such as spider. Together, these findings contribute to our understanding regarding the structural and functional significance of the dragline silk proteins of spider.

Key words: Silk; Silk fibroin protein; Computational analysis; Homology modeling

Introduction

Silk is an extracorporeal, protein based, fibrous structural material secreted by labial glands in arthropods. Many of the insects, arachnids and myriapods produce the silk but silk worm and spider are the most well-known silk producers (Tahir et al., 2019). Spiders have capability to produce numerous diverse types of silk. Spider silk is biocompatible, biodegradable, and rivals some of the best synthetic materials in terms of strength and toughness (Perera D et al., 2022) Although interrelated, these silks have been revealed to differ in their physical properties and composition of amino acid. Significantly recent importance has been concentrated on the dragline silk of *Trichonephila clavipes*. The *Trichonephila clavipes* makes dragline silk fibers with unbeatable toughness, as *T. clavipes* produce seven diverse kinds of silk that are used for different ecological purposes. Each of the different silks is associated with its own specialized type of silk gland. Each silk gland consists of silk proteins, of which the dominant proteins are spidroins (Sandra M et al., 2020; Hinman and Lewis, 1992) remarkable properties of the fiber, whose mechanical performance and hierarchical organization are still unmatched by the most sophisticated artificial materials (Malay D et al., 2022).

The silk fibers have been used for decades as sutures in biomedical application (Moy et al., 1991) and have potential as scaffolds in tissue engineering (Min et al., 2004; Dal et al., 2003). Many report the other applications of silk fibroin in medical, agricultural fields (Tsubouchi., 2003; Sugihara et al., 2003; Meinel et al., 2005). Numerous structure and function studies have been reported from time to time from all over the world (Wang et al., 2007; Wang et al., 2008; Yang et al., 2007; Lovett et al., 2002, Gobin et al., 2006; Cheema et al., 2007). However, physico-chemical characterization of silk fibroin (SF) has not been done so far.

Bioinformatic tools and online servers are used in the protein sequence analysis and characterization. Bioinformatic tools provide researchers to understand physicochemical and structural properties of protein. The statistical parameters about protein sequence, such as length of sequence, number of amino acids and the physicochemical properties of a protein such as molecular weight, atomic composition, extinction coefficient, isoelectric point, GRAVY, aliphatic index, instability index etc. can be computed by various bioinformatic tools for the prediction and characterization of protein structure. The amino acid sequence provides most of the information required for determining and characterizing the molecule's function, physical and chemical properties. Many researchers reported the sequence analysis characterization of proteins using bio computation tools (Sivakumar et al., 2007; King-Haw Ling et al., 2007; Chitta et al., 2005; Yuri et al., 2003; Rachel et al., 2003)

In this paper, we have reported the in-silico analysis and characterization silk fibers protein, Silk fibroin (SF) of spider, *Trichonephila clavipes.*

Material and Methods

Silk fibroin sequences retrieval

The amino acid sequence of dragline silk sequence was retrieved from NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information) database (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov). The retrieved sequence from *Trichonephila clavipes,* Accession number: AAL32375.1 in FASTA format for computational analysis.

Physicochemical characterization

The physiochemical properties of amino acid sequences of dragline silk protein silk such as amino acid composition, isoelectric point (pI), molecular weight (Mw), Half-life, the stability of protein is calculated from its instability index (II) and the proteins are predicted as stable protein when their instability index is smaller than 40; however when the value of instability index is greater than 40, the protein is regarded as unstable (Gill and Hippel,1989; Guruprasad et al., 1990; Ashokan and Pillai, 2008), aliphatic index (AI – relative volume of protein occupied by aliphatic side chains) (Ikai,1980), and the hydrophobicity of protein is determined by grand average of hydropathicity (GRAVY – sum of all hydropathicity values of all amino acids divided by number of residues in a sequence (Kyte and Doolottle,1982)) was compute by Expasy protparam tool(http://web.expasy.org/protparam)

Secondary structure prediction

The analysis of secondary structure properties like the α-helix, ß- sheet, turn and loops of amino acid sequences of dragline silk protein was predicted using self-optimized prediction method with alignment (SOPMA) at https://npsa prabi.ibcp.fr/cgibin/npsa_automat.pl?page=npsa_sopma.html We also used PSIPRED (http://bioinf.cs.ucl. ac.uk/psipred/)(Geourjon and Deleage, 1994; Combet *et al.*, 2000). In addition, the Ramchandran plot evaluation of dragline silk protein was carried out.

Homology modeling

The three-dimensional model of dragline silk protein was done using by homology modeling programs Swiss-Model (http://swissmodel.expasy.org). (Bandari et al., 2013) Swiss-Model is the entirely dedicated server to computerize modeling over the web. The 3D Model building was carried out with different steps of completive modeling. The model was selected on the base of sequence identity between template and Swiss model target protein library. The templates with highest quality have been selected for model building (Ghosh et al., 2017).

The quality of the model structure was evaluated by PROCHECK (https://www.ebi.ac.uk/thornton-srv/software/PROCHECK/), (Laskowski et al., 1993) QMEAN (https://swissmodel.expasy.org/qmean/) (Benkert P et al., 2011) programs of ExPASy server of SWISS-MODEL Workspace (Walker, 2005).

Results

Physicochemical properties

In present study, the amino acid sequence of dragline silk fibroin protein was retrieved from NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information) database (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov). The retrieved sequence from Trichonephila clavipes, Accession number: AAL32375.1. The protein was predicted to contain 161 amino acids, For the coded peptide sequence Physiochemical Parameters were examined using ExPASy ProtParam tool (Table 1). The molecular weight of dragline silk fibroin was 8202.15 Da, theoretical pI 6.11, and an aliphatic index of 112.47. The Grand Average hydropathy (GRAVY) value is 0.504, The half-life is only 4.4 hrs and instability index was 39.70. The total number of positive and negative residue was 2 and 2 respectively.

Table 1. Physicochemical properties estimated by ProtParam tool.

Name of protein	***M. wt***	***No. of a. acids***	***pI***	***EC***	***Half life (h)***	***II***	***GRAVY***	***−R***	***+R***	***AI***
Dragline silk fibroin	8202.15	85	6.11	1490	4.4 hours	39.70	0.504	2	2	112.47

M. wt. molecular weight, pI isoelectric point. −R, number of negative residues, +R number of positive residues, EC extinction coefficient at 280 nm, II instability index, AI aliphatic index, GRAVY grand average hydropathy

Secondary structure prediction

The secondary structure of the protein was predicted by PSIPRED, SOPMA that predicted the alpha helix, extended strand, beta turn, and random coil (Figure.1). According to SOPMA estimation, the random coil was found to be the most predominant (56.99%) one followed by alpha helix (32.14%), beta turn (8.70%) and extended strand (2.17%) (Table 2.)

The graphical result for secondary structure of the protein predicted by PSIPRED is shown in Figure 2.

Table 2. Percentage composition of all the secondary structure present in dragline silk fibroin protein

Secondary structure	**SOPMA**
Alpha helix (Hh)	32.14%
3_{10} helix (Gg)	0.00%
Pi helix (Ii)	0.00%
Beta bridge (Bb)	0.00%
Extended strand (Ee)	2.17%
Beta turn (Tt	8.70%
Bend region (Ss)	0.00%
Random coil (Cc)	56.99%
Ambiguous states	0.00%
Other states	0.00%
Sequence length	644

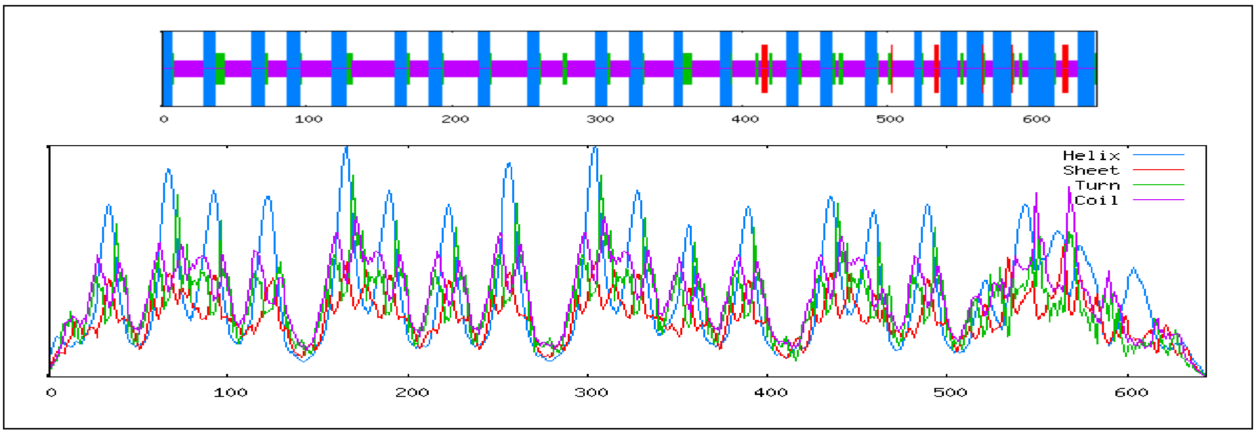


Figure 1 Secondary structure annotations of silk fibroin protein from dragline spider using SOPMA (h, Helix, e, extended strand, c, Random coil).

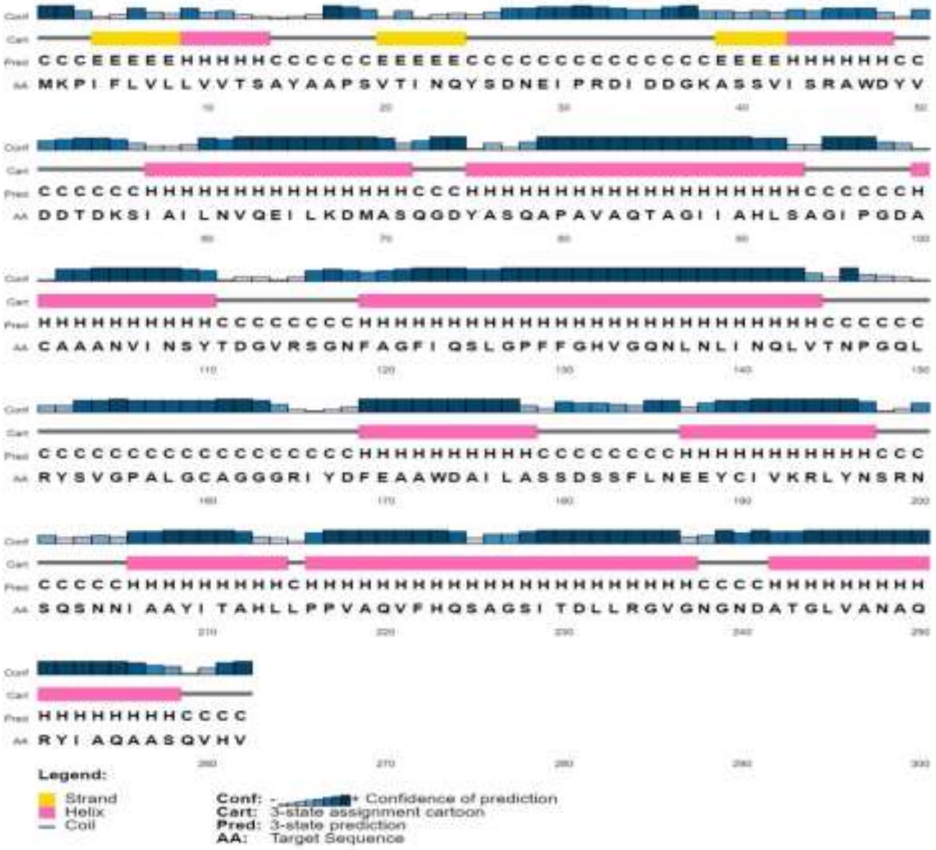


Figure 2. Predicted secondary structure of the target protein using PSI-PRED server.

Homology modeling

Tertiary structure of the proteins was done using the automated homology protein modeling server of SWISS-MODEL. The structure obtained through SWISS-MODEL is depicted in using 2khm.1.A Fibroin-3 (Figure 3.) as template for homology modeling (Figure 3). Homology modeling of the dragline silk fibroin proteins was done using the automated homology protein modeling server of SWISS-MODEL (Figure 4).

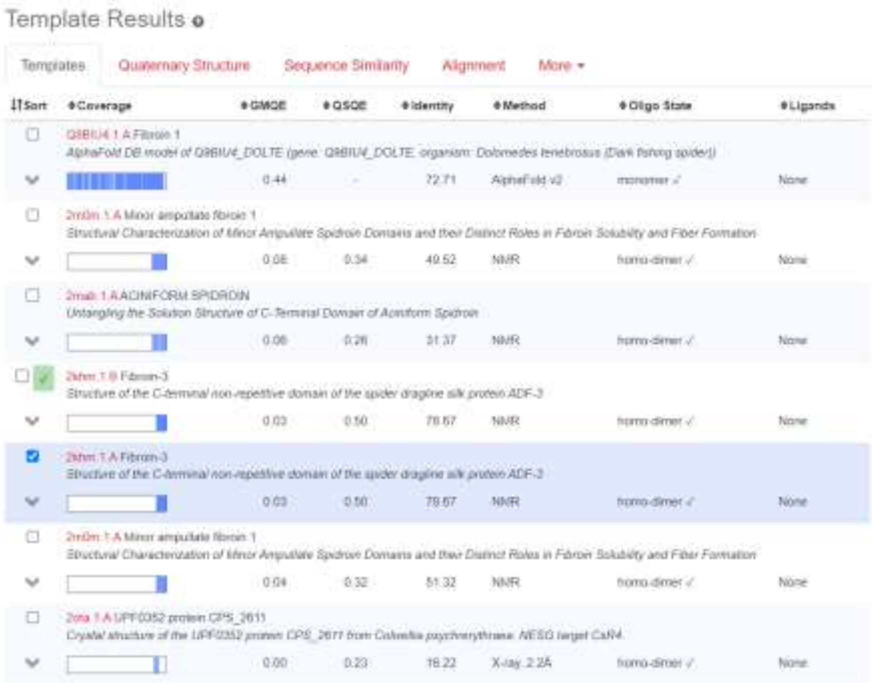


Figure 3. Swiss model template library result

protein models were verified using the Ramachandran plot from the MolProbity program and validated all the amino acid residues of the modeled protein fit in the allowed regions of the Ramachandran plot (Figure 5). The silk fibroin protein protein showed 1.17% MolProbity score, 98.63% residues were in the favored residues, 0% in the outliers' regions; and the Clash score was 3.86%.

QMEAN Z-score was – 2.13. The individual Z-scores compared the interaction potential between Cβ atoms only. All atoms with the resolution potential and the torsion angle potential are shown in Figure 6. these results indicate that the proposed homology model is reliable and acceptable.

Figure 4. Predicted 3-D structure of silk fibroin protein through SWISS-MODEL

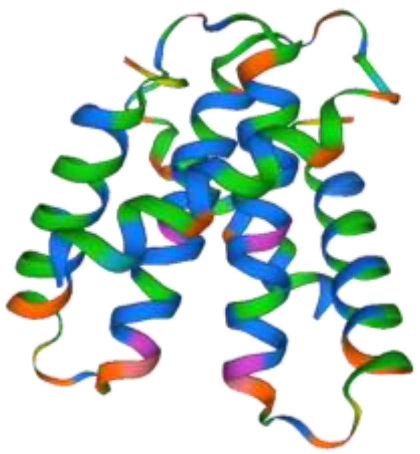
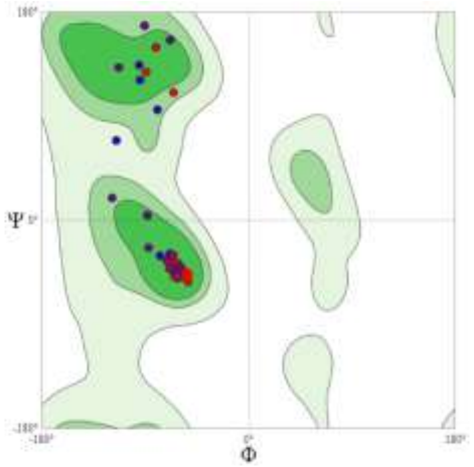


Figure 5. The stereochemical validation of the hypothetical model using Ramachandran plot of silk fibroin proteins



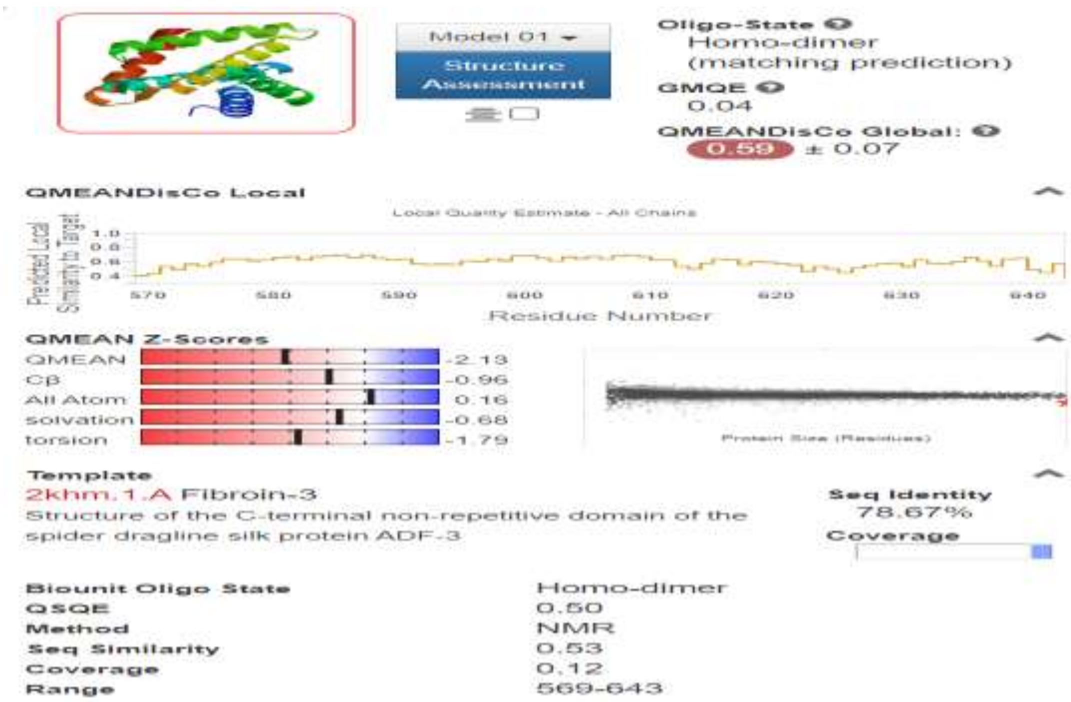


Figure 6. Quality estimation (GMQE, QMEAN, local quality estimate, and comparison plot) of a dragline silk fibroin proteins

Discussion

The aim of the study was to evaluate the structure and physicochemical properties of a dragline silk fibroin protein using bioinformatics tools.

The aliphatic index indicates the relative volume occupied by aliphatic side chains amino acids, which include alanine, valine, isoleucine, and leucine, and considered as a positive factor for thermostability. High aliphatic index (112.47) suggests that the protein may be stable for a wide temperature range.

A protein having instability index less than 40 is predicted as stable, on the other hand a value above 40 predicts that the protein may be unstable. Instability index of 39.70 indicates the stable nature of protein. The low extinction coefficient (1490) indicates presence of low concentration of Cys, Trp and Tyr.

Based on the amino acid distribution, the most abundant amino acid was Ser which accounted for 24.7% of the enzyme's primary structure (Fig. 3). The least common amino acids were cysteine, glutamic acid and tyrosine (1.2%). Other predominant amino acids were found to be Ala (12.9%), Val (10.6%), Leu (12.9%), Gly (9.4%) Ile (7.1%), Gln (5.9%), Asn (5.9%), Thr (2.4%) and Arg (2.4%). The presence of significant amount of hydrophobic amino acids represented the protein as hydrophobic in nature.

The isoelectric point is the condition where the amino acid maintains the same level of positive and negative charges and the net charge will be zero. Isoelectric points (pI) was 6.11 suggesting a slightly acidic nature of the protein.

GRAVY is used for the computational analysis of various physicochemical parameters for a given amino acid sequence. Low range GRAVY value of 0.50, indicates its high affinity for water that improves the solubility of a protein.

Conclusion

In the present study, the *Silk fibroin* proteins of dragline silk were used to its complete its in silico analysis with bioinformatics tools. Primary structure analysis and Physicochemical Characterization was performed by calculating various indices. The primary structure analysis revealed that *Silk fibroin* proteins are acidic in nature and stable. The pI value can affect the solubility of a molecule at a given pH. Such molecules have maximum solubility in water at the pH that corresponds to their pI and often precipitate out of solution. Molecular weight 8202.15 Da and pI 6.11 which indicate that the protein is negatively charged and that it can precipitate in acidic medium. Another important parameter called instability index has also been calculated and is computed to be 39.70 and this classifies that the protein is stable the secondary structure analysis confirmed that in *Silk fibroin* proteins, the random coil was found to be the most predominant one followed by alpha helix, beta turn and extended strands.

Tertiary structure predictions were analyzed by Swiss-model and the models were validated using PROCHECK'S Ramachandran plot. Prediction of the 3D model of a protein by in silico analysis is a highly challenging aspect to confirm the data obtained from the NMR or X-ray crystallographic-based methods. Modeled structure showed 78.67% similarity with 2khm.1.A Fibroin-3 protein in PDB database Consequently, in silico analysis of protein structure is one of the very useful methods for studying the structural and functional aspects of the protein. This report can throw light into the protein structure, physicochemical properties, and protein homology.

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Conflict of interest

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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Experiences of Participants practicing Anapan sati (Progressive Relaxation via Breathing Technique) prior to Counselling session

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Abstract

The fabric of mental health in India is susceptible to several difficulties and obstacles. In the middle class and lower middle class, particularly among the Indian people, there are still many negative stereotypes about psychotherapy and counseling. Ironically, this group is also the one that experiences the most mental health problems. To comprehend the type, severity, and typology of barriers to counseling, extensive research has been done on poor mental health literacy and the stigma associated with counseling. This study attempts to comprehend the variance in counseling experiences and the impact of Anapan sati (often used in Vippashana meditation using Anapan's progressive breathing technique) before counseling sessions. The sample is split into two groups for the investigation. Age (18–30 years), socioeconomic level (lower middle class), and medical history are used to match the groups. Prior to the counseling session, members of Group 1 (N=10) participated in the breathing exercise, but members of Group 2 (N=10) did not. To comprehend the experiences of counseling and the anguish it causes, semi-structured interviews were done. Cathartic, relaxing, and investigative were the typical themes that surfaced, but the themes from people who did not use breathing techniques were similar but intense. Future research should concentrate on examining the counseling experiences of people with a history of psychopathology. There were limitations and suggestions offered.

Keywords: Breathing Exercise, Counseling, Mental Health, Qualitative

Introduction & Literature review

Directing is a powerful cycle consisting of interrelated and fundamental substances of client factors, instructor factors and what's going on between them (Henkelman and Paulson, 2006). According to this, client experience is significant in understanding how the directing system adds to change (Elliott, 2008). As Grafanaki (2010) proposes, many examinations on the encounters of advocate learners depend vigorously on quantitative information, as well as frequently barring the viewpoint of students from outside viewpoints. Stefano, Mann-Feder and Gazzola (2010) directed a subjective investigation of composed accounts by clients who took part in a guiding relationship. It showed that the clients saw the relational characteristics and abilities of the instructor as significant commitments to their encounters (Stefano et al., 2010). Since every client has their own perspective on the advising experience, it is prescribed to address the's comprehension client might interpret the interaction and how they got a handle on their guiding.

They concentrate on showing that the client is a supporter of the course of progress (Bohart, 2000; Duncan and Mill operator, 2000). Another review demonstrated that the client was not an uninvolved beneficiary but rather a functioning supporter of genuine results (Rennie, 2000). Since every member has their own perspective on the guiding relationship and cycle, every viewpoint is essential to comprehend what's going on during these encounters. We can more readily figure out the cycle assuming we hear straightforwardly from clients about their encounters in advising and we can more readily plan powerful advisors (Elliott and James, 1989). Moreover, clients are definitive, self-propelled, talented and dynamic members during the time spent settling their challenges (Manthei, 2007). As per Manthei (2007), clients didn't appear to expect, or need, flawlessness or a total goal of their concerns; they were practical and even minded in their decisions of the cycle, the guide, and their prosperity.

Numerous works, especially according to an Indian viewpoint, emphasis on the impacts of guiding help on clients. As per Othman Mohamed (2005), a singular looks for guiding administrations since the individual regrets oneself and needs support in assisting them with rolling out an improvement, especially in mental, profound and conduct improvements. Proficient directing administrations can make a positive change in the present moment and long haul and they add to the improvement of a positive self (Zuria Mahmud, Noriah Mohd Ishak and Amla Salleh, 2005; Zainuddin Abu, Zuria Mahmud and Salleh Amat, 2008). The study's findings suggested that clients increase their certainty, learn about familial connections, and get support, as well as create more successful behaviors. According to Zuria Mahmud et.al (2005), the viability of the advising system can be determined by the client's behavior, thoughts, and feelings throughout the discussion. The author also stated that clients understood the root causes of their problems and gained confidence that they might change as a result of the therapy session. Another study showed that respondents who have been through a counseling experience have more positive attitudes than those who have never had a counseling experience (Rusnani Abdul Kadir, Loh Poh Fang & Asmah Ismail, 2008). A previous study also indicated that counselors were able to win trust among clients despite their guidance programme at moderate levels (Azizi Yahaya, Anuar Rahman, Rahim Hamdan & Yusuf Boon, 2001). The study also revealed that counselor's role was to lessen their client's feelings of tension. The counselors were also seen as sincere (Aziziet al, 2001). In relation to this, Rogers (1951) states that relationships with others help individuals understand themselves,which contributes to positive self-esteem. Every person requires positive attention and to be loved, liked, respected, admired, and accepted by others, especially family members. In reality, people do not always receive the helpful attention they require. Additionally, they are subjected to unfavorable attention, which could lead to stress. Individuals frequently receive both negative and positive attention.nAs a result, they are able to handle tension and stress despite the unfavorable attention they receive. Positive attention aids in the building of self-concept. Humans have an inherent desire for love and acceptance. If these are not met, the individual's self-concept will be distorted. Relationships with others, including family members and members of the community, are very important in developing a sense of love and affection (Rogers, 1951).

In addition, Rogers (1961) suggests that humans have an internal power and the potential to make themselves successful and useful to society. According to Rogers, an individual who experienced unconditional acceptance or unconditional positive regard is likely to be more open to understanding his or her experiences. Furthermore, potential and openness will grow in a supportive atmosphere, which will contribute to a high sense of self-worth and can be reached in phases. Rogers (1961) also suggests that humans are naturally good, rational, responsible and strive for self-actualisation.

People, on the other hand, tend to be frustrated and unhappy when they are unable to strive for self-actualisation due to lack of love and security. Disequilibrium happens when there is an inconsistency between one's self-perception and one's actual self. Individuals are confused and tense as a result of this. Human behavior can also be explained with Social Learning Theory (Bandura, 1977).

According to this view, human conduct is the outcome of interaction with environmental challenges and forces. Bandura (1977) also states that individuals will behave based on the experience of seeing others who are considered role models. In relation to this, rewards can avoid delinquent behavior and produce good behavior (Bandura, 1977). Individuals, on the other hand, do not exist in a vacuum when it comes to environmental demands. They have the ability to choose their behaviors when they are participating in the environment (Ruhani Mat Min, 2009). This suggests that people are subjected to pressure from sources other than the environment. Individual experiences are the result of interaction between the components of self and the environment (Ruhani Mat Min, 2009). Counselor trainees perform their internships at various counseling centers. They must complete a four-year counseling training program, which includes an internship at a counseling center at the conclusion. During the internship, responsibilities such as counseling sessions, developmental activities, and administrative work must be accomplished, as well as a set number of needed hours of counseling sessions with clients. In other words, the trainee counselors have fulfilled all the training requirements prior to the internship. The counselor trainees will have an opportunity to apply the knowledge and skills they have learnt with clients in a real environment (Ruhani Mat Min, 2009). Baird (2016) points out that the counseling practicum provides an opportunity for the trainees to synthesize information, knowledge and skills learned during their training at the university, as well as to review what has been learned. Previously, Folkes-Skinner, Elliot, & Wheeler (2010) have indicated that training to be a counselor is stressful and inevitably involves significant shifts in identity, self-knowledge and confidence. The majority of these adjustments were related to beginning work with clients.

Despite the significant shifts, counselor trainees develop self-confidence about becoming effective helpers, and the anxiety level decreases as they go through their supervised training (Al-Darmaki, 2004). In relation to this, Grafanaki (2010) suggests that the development of counselor trainees is also important for clients and society at large because professional development contributes to their performance as a counselor. Corey (2013) discusses personal characteristics of effective counselors during counseling sessions and argues that these characteristics may foster client growth. Despite this, Folkes-Skinner et al. (2010) found that easier clients provide counselors with positive initial client experiences, thus giving counselor trainees time to develop confidence and a positive professional identity, which can help them later when clients become more challenging.

Breathing retraining, for example, is increasingly being used in psychotherapy to enhance heart rate variability and reduce stress, but little research on its usefulness has been conducted too yet. To be specific, no research has directly compared utilizing a breathing acer at 6 breaths per minute with compassion centered calming rhythm breathing to date. The purpose of this study is to investigate the experiences of clients who attended therapy sessions with the counselor after doing a brief breathing method (Anapan Sati).

Problem/Objectives

The problem addressed by the research study “Experiences of participants practicing Anapan Sati (Progressive Relaxation via Breathing Technique) prior to counselling sessions” attempts to address is the stigma associated with counselling and psychotherapy in India. The study attempts to comprehend the variance in counselling experience and the impact of Anapan Sati (often used in Vippashana meditation with Anapan’s progressive relaxation breathing technique) before counselling sessions.

The specific objectives of the study are to:

1. Recognize what individuals who engaged in Anapan Sati prior to therapy experienced.
2. Contrast the experiences of those who engaged in Anapan Sati with those of those who did not.
3. Consider how Anapana Sati might affect the therapy process.

Methodology

This qualitative study aims to explore the experiential differences in the participants during the counseling session. Sample for the group was selected using non-random purposive convenience sampling. Regular participants of the counseling sessions were debriefed and asked to participate in the study. Informed consent was taken from the participant. Sample was purposefully selected with the same socio-economic background i.e. Middle Class Household, age range (18 - 30 years old) and with fair medical history. There were two groups in the study N=10 each. Group 1 practiced Anapan Sati, the breathing technique prior to the start of the counseling session, while Group 2 did not practice any relaxation intervention prior to the counseling session. The Anapan Sati activity was conducted with the client in the sitting upright position and guided to perform the breathing activity for a duration of 5 minutes. The semi-structured interviews were conducted post the counseling session by a counseling trainee.

The mean age of participants N=20 was found to be 25.76 years of age and the sample consisted of 14 Males and 6 Females. One on one interviews were conducted to understand the experiences of participants in the counseling sessions. The data was assessed by coding and eventually forming themes from the narrative of the interviews collected (Braun & Clarke, 2006).

The data analysis began as soon as each research participant's interview session concluded. The initial stage in this investigation was to transcribe the interview. The interview transcripts were read several times to get a sense of the client's entire experience. Then, a crucial statement relating to the client's experience was underlined. This method of establishing an overall picture of the client's experience and extracting a key statement was carried out with each of the research participants' transcripts. This analysis was conducted based on thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006), a method for identifying, analyzing, and reporting patterns or themes within data.

Results and Discussion

Two main themes emerged from the data analysis which directed towards an insight into overall participant interview in the counseling session. It also highlighted the difference among the participants who practiced the breathing technique.

Theme 1 Venting out - "Feeling cathartic"

Cathartic was the most common term used by the participants while describing their counseling experiences. They viewed the experiences as being very relaxed and having the space to talk about their emotional experiences without any disturbance. The trust building process and the experience of unconditional positive regards were also experienced by the participants especially who were exposed to the brief breathing exercise prior to the counseling session.

Below is a statement example from the participant

" We were able to express our true self. Counseling is one of the most relaxing experiences that I normally get to experience in my busy life. The session for today was incredibly helpful. I was able to discuss my routine, my issues and also things which were bothering me for a while. I talked to the therapist about my issues related to anxiety, self-blame, low self-esteem and body image. Today's session was like a good old catharsis which I could remember I used to have long back when I was with my best friends and used to share everything with them"

Theme 2 Bodily Relaxation and Mental Calmness

Relaxation is an integral part of counseling and mental health care. The experience of the participant also shaped their perception towards mental health as a health alternative. Relaxing themes emerged from the majority of the participants with or without breathing exercise.

Here is sample text from the participants interview

"Generally, I was able to discuss some of my personal issues with the therapist. I have been dealing with very depressive thoughts with a lot of overthinking and sometimes I am just not able to relax at my home, office or in the activities that I love to do. More than talking, I was able to feel calm, relaxed and slow. I would say mellow. It was a good experience and I would surely look forward to the next session.

Theme 3 Intensive and Overwhelming

Counseling and psychotherapy are emotionally intimate experiences and should be practiced under a supervisor or licensed therapist. Although a lot of care is taken for the session to be relaxed and anxiety free, the whole process of opening up and speaking about personal experiences could lead to feelings of overwhelm. Here is the sample text from the interview.

" I feel that the counseling session was very exercisey. Where I had to dig deeper into my experiences and recall bad incidents and memories. The counselor was supportive and understanding but there were times when I felt that it's too much. It was an overwhelming experiences for me and I felt like it was quite intensive"

Theme 4 Recreational activity

Counseling sessions offer a range of benefits to the clients and it was common among the participants also that they perceived the counseling session to be like a recreational activity. Here is a sample text from them

"I always love my counseling sessions as I am able to just wonder with my feelings. Nobody talks about how one feels, right? Mostly people talk about what happened and why it happened etc. But the counseling session is one place where I talk about how Am I feeling. It's like any other fun activity for me like playing games, walking around, listening to music etc. I get the same feeling in the counseling session as I get when I am cooking at my home or engaging in any activity which I love"

Table 1 - Summary of themes (In tabulated form) Group wise based on the frequency they appeared

Group 1 (With Breathing exercise)	Group 2 (Without Breathing exercise)
Relaxed (Very frequent)	Vention Out- Cathartic (Very frequent)
Recreational Activity (Moderately Frequent)	Intensive (Moderately frequent)
Venting out- Cathartic (Less frequent)	Relaxe (Less Frequent)

Conclusion

The qualitative study conducted on N=20 participants revealed the differences in the experiences of the participants. Addition of the Anapan Sati activity resulted in the more relaxed experiences of the participants in the counseling session. The major themes which emerged from the data collection part of the study were rated on their frequency of appearance and it was observed that the group 2 (with no breathing exercise) experienced more intensive perception of the counseling session. Though there is less evidence of using breathing exercise just prior to counseling, studies like these are just the starting point of further detailed investigations with protocol-based experimentations. Mental health counseling or any other mental health care input can be perceived as stressful, mentally taxing, exhaustive etc. and such breathing exercises bridge the gap of reduced relaxation from such perception.

Recommendation

1. Increase the sample size. The sample size of the study was small, so it's possible that the results can't be applied to the broader population. The validity of the results would be improved by a larger sample size.
2. Conduct the study in multiple settings. The study was conducted in a single setting, so it is unclear whether the results would hold true in other situations because the study was only done in one. The study's generalizability could be improved by carrying it out in various environments.
3. Conduct a longitudinal study. A longitudinal study would follow the individuals over time to observe changes in their counselling experiences. This would make it easier to comprehend how Anapan sati will affect therapy in the long run.

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An analytical study on Mathematics education at primary level in Delhi

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Introduction

Essential training is the groundwork of instruction for any person. The psychological and actual development and advancement of the kids during this period occur through the course of direction instruction. As per the ideas of Piaget the degree of essential training incorporates, for the most part two phases of mental advancement like Pre-functional stage and Cement Functional stage. Consequently educational program of essential training ought to be outlined in such a way so that overall improvement of the kids can be completed. (Right To Schooling Act - 2009 has likewise embraced this suggestion.) Science is dependably a developing subjects. Today science schooling is under gigantic strain. Blast of information ,progress of present day science and mechanical advancement rely for the most part upon Arithmetic. At present we will accomplish the feasible learning result in math at essential level. In government elementary schools, Anganwari focus ,SSK and smellier different establishments arithmetic training has been coordinated for the kids with psycho social planned (Julius, K.M. 2017). In the wake of finishing four years in grade schools the kids confessed to the upper essential stage ,yet it has been seen that a gathering of understudies unfit to compute basic expansion and deduction. Training review report of NAS - 17, ASER and PRATHAM revels that the presentation of understudies in math isn't good at the essential level. In our country the elementary schools have expanded more than three crease - from 209,671 out of 1950-51 to 664041 of every 2011-12 and number of upper grade schools from 13596 to 219,626 while enrolment in the elementary schools expanded multiple times from 19.2 to 114 million out of 2011-2.This tremendous human asset is treated in India as "Tiger" in arising economies as per Mehrotro, Panchamukhi, and Srivastara (2005) . Then again unskilled people individual in India is bigger than some other country on the planet - no less than 12.06 center individuals, as per the 2011 registration . More than one among three ignorant people in the world is an Indian. Indians" populace of ignorant in 2000 was bigger than the all out populace of the country in 1947.The high lack of education rates for grown-ups and low enrolment rates for kids suggest that for somewhere around two ages, a huge number of Indian youngsters have had no admittance to rudimentary schooling. Its quality has been wretched to the point that they actually can't peruse, compose and do basic number juggling.

Improvement of current essential training began in India through the Wood"s dispatch in 1854. The report recommended that the improvement of essential schooling through the native framework to the incredible mass individuals of India. It was subsequently supplanted by Typical Educational System. Then came the Installment by-result framework. It was natural to the framework „downward filtration" in schooling. After that 1882 the primary Indian Schooling Commission known as Tracker Commission came in India. They initially recommended the educational plan of three years lower essential training. As Math as an essential subject. In 1901 Ruler Curzon gave the compassions in essential schooling. In any case, one of the best shortcoming of essential schooling was in-fitting educational plan. Gandhi"s thought of fundamental instruction was pondered Zakir Hussain Panel after that it was acknowledged by Focal Leading body of Training. There was obligatory subject „Mathematics" in the essential level. The Wood and Abbott report (1944) gave the reasonable diagram of essential schooling educational plan in India. There was subject „Arithmetic" in essential level(Class I to IV). After the Freedom our Constitution had made a commitment in Article 45 of Mandate Rules that state will give widespread , let loose and obligatory schooling to 14 years kids inside next decade. Fundamental example of training was begun. Audit of Instruction in India 1947-61 report commented that „this program would assist with diminishing the hole between the essential and non-fundamental schools and would enhance the educational plan of the last option of essential exercises which either includes a lot of consumption nor require any uncommonly prepared educators to coordinate them." Banerjee (2016) brought up that in this time " deserts in educational plan and prospectus is unequivocally reflected in the course books. Creation of dreary text and their mal dissemination has been the request for the day."The most disastrous disappointment on the essential instruction were stagnation and wastage. Kothari Commission 1964-66 suggested the educational program of Lower essential (Classes I-IV) where math was set. The west Bengal Metropolitan Essential Demonstration went onto the power in 1963 to necessary the essential schooling among the metropolitan region. After that Public Schooling strategy 1986 made a changes in essential training presenting "Operation Writing board".

Present primary education based on the recommendation of NCF-2005 and RTE Act - 2009. The classroom teaching of primary education stands on the following principals:

1. Learner Centric Education.
2. Learning without Burden.
3. Quality Education.
4. Equity and equality.
5. Values.
6. Joyful learning
7. Pear Learning.
8. Constructivist learning.
9. Activity Based Learning.
10. Integration of different school subjects.
11. Known to Unknown.
12. Concrete to abstract.
13. Curricular and co- curricular activity.
14. Child Cabinet.

Primary teacher are very much aware of NCF-2005, RTE ACT-2009. Child Right, Community participation play a vital role in teaching learning ,school environmental, students safety and security subjects.

Mathematics Education:

Current Science was begun apparently from the seventeenth hundred years. Arithmetic has continuously being think about an essential piece of our insight and culture. For a long time of the historical backdrop of progress math has been thought of as the most prized , scholarly results of the humanity (Wilf, 2012). Science is a basic subject in grade school, however the endorsement of showing math unfit to make critical space in the existence of understudies. Kids are dealing with issues to relate their pre school arithmetic information with science showing in the study hall (Jana, and Bhardwaj. 2012). The point of math schooling isn't just to give information on science content at the essential level yet in addition to assist youngsters with associating their gained information with encounters. The arithmetic instruction of the essential level assists with advancing learning different subjects. Science Schooling at the essential stage: Math instruction is the act of educating and learning arithmetic. It isn't simply bound to school level yet it stretched out its impact up to higher investigations of science and other subject where math is being applied. It needs to consider the idea of society, nature of youngsters, the idea of educators and the idea of science. In the Word reference of Math Educationist is alluded to as the act of educating and learning of science in an approach to taking care of issues including learning the calculations and equations important for calculations .It is a stage to learn and show math with better way .

Rationale of the Study:

NCF 2005 outlined by NCERT, bring up certain issues in school math training, NCERT expressed that a larger part of kids have a since of dread and disappointment with respect to science. Thus they surrender from the beginning and exit serious numerical learning. Accordingly, Math class educating ought to be action based (Salman, 2009) . Numerical games, riddles and stories help in fostering an uplifting outlook and in making association among science and regular daily existence. The educational plan should unequivocally consolidate the advancement with the goal that students have the degree to gain math ideas from cement to extract models. Youngsters learn through different ways, for example, experience, making and getting things done, trial and error, perusing conversation asking posting, thinking and reflecting and articulation oneself in discourse, development or composing both separately and with others. They require chances of this large number of sorts throughout their turn of events.

Review of literature:

The Kothari Commission (1964-66) has pushed upon the significance of science in the school educational plan. It has been proposed that he techniques for educating additionally should be altered. The goals of showing arithmetic should be changed to suit the changing necessities of the general public. "We can't over pressure the significance of math corresponding to science, training and examination. This has forever been thus, however never has the meaning of math been more noteworthy than today. It is critical that purposeful exertion is made to put India on the world guide of arithmetic, inside the following twenty years or somewhere in the vicinity."

Public Strategy on Schooling (1986) sets out the significance of science as a vehicle for sensible reasoning and thinking to this „Mathematics ought to be pictured as the vehicle to prepare a youngster to think, reason, investigation and to intelligently expressive. Aside from being a particular subject it ought to be treated as a corresponding to say subject including investigation and reasoning‟.

Draft Public Schooling Strategy - 2016 comments that patch up the examination of science and arithmetic. Underline more on grasping science/math and obtaining of science abilities and numerical expertise for kids than robbing up data .Understanding and abilities should be estimated than data in assessment. It additionally says assuming youngsters go through these cycles of science and furthermore math, they will procure more than adequate interest in science alongside information and abilities. India is on a mission towards expertise improvement and business. The basic abilities of each and every years and rudimentary training can realize this fantasy of the country.

Samagra Shiksha Avijan-2018 is the single plan for the School Education Area from Classes I to XII - augmentation of Mediations to senior auxiliary stages. Center around quality Training. 1. Accentuations on progress of Learning Results 2. Upgrade Limit Working of instructor. 3. Key spotlight on quality training accentuating limit working of educators in on the web and disconnected mode as well as fortifying of instructor schooling Organizations. 4. Results situated designation assets. 5. Center around Computerized training.

The Public Accomplishment Overview (NAS) 2017 was directed among 20. Million understudies from 110000 schools across 701 locale in all States/UT .State Learning Report of West Bengal is in class 3, on a normal, youngsters are answering 71% (Math) 71 % (EVS) and 75% (Language) questions accurately. Execution of the State in Learning Results Class - 3 6. Learning Results on Expansion 7. Normal Execution 8. Peruse and review numbers to 999 utilizing place esteem 74 9. Contrast numbers up with 999 in view of their place values 78 10. Tackle basic regular routine issues utilizing expansion and subtraction66 11. of three digit numbers with and without refocusing NCF - 2005 pointed that focal point of the science schooling ought to move from accomplishing „narrow‟ objectives to „higher‟ objectives is best summed up as shift center from numerical substance to numerical learning conditions. That is, the way you learn is a higher priority than what you realize. One of the significant objectives of science instruction is to cause youngsters to figure out how to appreciate arithmetic

Objectives:

1. To evaluate the methods of teaching mathematics at the primary level as used by the teacher and appropriate for transition of classroom instruction.
2. To find out gaps in teaching mathematics at the primary level as used for classroom instruction by the teachers.
3. To estimate the achievements of students in mathematics at the primary level.
4. To find out the learning gaps of students in mathematics at the primary level.

Delimitation of the Study:

1. **Schools**: The study could be conducted in every district of Delhi with the students of Primary Schools. However, considering the availability and time only 25 schools were selected for the study.
2. **Primary Education**: There is various type of Primary School approved by Central Board but only with a view to the objectives of the study only the Primary School where curriculum and syllabus of

CBSE Board of Primary Education followed.

3. **Classes**: This type of study could be conducted on the students of Primary Schools studying from Class I to IV only. In this study all lower primary classes were included.
4. **Language**: Only Hindi Medium Primary School is considered in the study.

Operational Definitions of the Important Terms:

Mathematics Education:

Math training is the program of educating - learning approach for the understudies with the goal that they can secure the ideas of math. It isn't simply bound to the school level yet additionally up to the higher investigations of science and other subject where arithmetic is being applied. In this study science schooling has been acknowledged as the educating learning project of math at the essential level.

Curriculum:

Educational plan is the aggregate of scholastic encounters to be procured by the understudies during his/her investigations. In this review Educational program alludes to the particular concern or scholastic items showed in a school It likewise alludes to information and abilities which are supposed to master by the understudies.

National Curriculum Framework 2005:

Public Committee of Educational Exploration and preparing has distributed the Public educational program System 2005 with the assistance of Service of HRD. It suggests that children"s life at school should be connected to their life outside the school. Based on NCF the schedules and course readings are created to carry out its fundamental thought. It deter repetition learning .It moved from the regular way to deal with a youngster driven, action - based approach.

Primary Education:

Essential training is the instruction given by a grade schools or primary school. It furnishes schooling to the youngsters with an essential comprehension of different subjects too as abilities they can use all through their lives. It is the long stretches of study during which no separation is presented either as discretionary subjects or in the spilling of students towards various sorts of training

Population and Sample:

The number of inhabitants in the review is every one of the understudies of elementary schools in Delhi, Yet to make the exploration escalated choosing a delegate test for the study was essential. For determination of test, multistage arbitrary inspecting strategy was utilized. Out of the multitude of locale five areas were chosen arbitrarily by embracing lottery procedure. Two blocks from each chosen region product additionally chose arbitrarily. Subsequent to choosing blocks the arrangements of elementary schools inside the blocks product arranged. From the rundown three grade schools of each block product likewise chose arbitrarily .Appropriately 25 elementary schools product remembered for the review. At last every one of the understudies of chosen grade schools were taken as test.

Tools used in the study:

1. Unit –Learning Elements check list (ULE): to identify the gaps in mathematics content the primary level.
2. Weightage Check List on the units of class III & IV (UCL): to estimate the weightage distribution on the units of mathematics.
3. Achievement Test on Mathematics of Class-III & IV (AT): to identify the learning gaps in mathematics among students of pry schools.

Used statistical techniques with formula:

Mean, Standard Deviation, Correlation of Coefficient (r) used for analysis of data.

Main findings:

Findings pertaining to objective 1:

The unit wise distribution of appropriate teaching method and method used by the teacher were estimated for class III & IV. Mostly the teacher have used TLM, and Activity method and for classroom instruction on mathematics units.

Findings pertaining to objective 2:

A correlation among suitable and utilized strategy was made for class III, the outcomes uncover that χ 2 qualities for every one of the eight units are not critical. critical importance accordingly no huge system/technique holes existed for educating of Spot value(U1), Expansion(U2), Division(U8) ,St Line Bend(U9) ,design (U10), Odd and Much number (U14), Time and Clock (U15) , and Schedule (U16) However in the event of the excess 9 units the upsides of huge at 0.01 level, that implies huge methodology holes among utilized and proper strategies are existed .if there should arise an occurrence of arithmetic units class

IV there are no critical procedure holes existed among involved and suitable techniques for instructing of seven units U9 (Portion),U10 (Weight) ,U11 (Component), U12 (Distinctness condition),U13 (Prime &Composite Number) ,U15 (3D square ,Cuboids) ,U16 (Bookkeeping) And staying nine units those have existed critical methodology holes among utilized and fitting strategies.

Findings pertaining to objective 3:

In the event that class III the consequences of students• demonstrate that over 62% understudies at the essential level got over 70% imprints in arithmetic.. It is likewise to be referenced that main 12% understudies got beneath half stamps in arithmetic at essential level .In this manner, the patterns of results in science are extremely sure at essential level under WBBPE. In the event of class - IV the consequences of understudies demonstrate that over 73% understudies at the essential level got over 70% imprints in math. What's more, just 10% understudies got underneath half checks in math at essential level .

Findings pertaining to objective 4:

There is a tremendous distinction between the genuine accomplishment of understudies in Science at Essential level and 80x80 measures dominance level. Yet, in 60x60 models .The accomplishments of understudies of class - III don't contrast altogether. Comparative outcome have been tracked down on account of the understudies of class - IV in science.

Discussion of results:

Concerning figure out the holes in Showing Science at the essential level suitable for homeroom guidance and applied by the educator, for class III no critical technique holes have been noticed for educating of the units, for example, of Spot esteem, Expansion, Division ,St Line Bend ,Example, Odd and Much number, Time ,Clock and Schedule. In Class IV there is no huge techniques holes existed among fitting and applied methodologies for educating of seven units, for example, Part ,Weight, Variable, Distinctness condition, Prime and Composite Number, 3D square ,Cuboids, and Bookkeeping. As to figure out the accomplishments of understudies in math at the essential level ,two accomplishment tests were regulated on the understudies of class III and IV. Just 12% understudies of class III got underneath half checks in arithmetic at essential level and just 10% understudies of class-IV got beneath half stamps in math at essential level. The outcomes show positive pattern of accomplishments of the understudies in arithmetic at essential level in West Bengal. With respect to figure out the learning holes of understudies in Arithmetic both the understudies of classes III and IV, fulfill the 60 ×60 measures.

Educational Significance of the Study:

Regarding the previously mentioned discoveries of the review ,the accompanying instructive importance might be set up for improvement of nature of math schooling at essential level. For subjective and quantitative improvement of essential training followings suggestions might be made:

1. The points and targets of science instruction at essential level are to create „useful" capacities, especially those connecting with numeracy - numbers, number activities, estimations, decimals and rates. Other than this appropriate measure ought to be taken to foster qualities and eliminate numerical uneasiness and improve the ability "Figuring out how to learn".
2. Points and targets of arithmetic schooling according to NCF-2005 to foster contentions, assess contentions ,make and research guesses ,and comprehend that there are different technique for thinking. Consequently different advances ought to be taken for expertise improvement so youngsters have won capacity to resolve issue.
3. In the educational program of math NCF-2005 accentuation has been given on the different example, images, mental math, in formal and casual way. Essential arithmetic book prescribed by government needs to give more accentuation on the comparable units.
4. In the schedule of each class there are different contains .Ideas of the items ought to be obviously shown so educator ought to effectively distinguish this ideas.
5. Ideas with the items ought to be taken into account during the hour of guidance.
6. Contents weightage separation has not put in the class I and II. These ought to be consolidated in given classes modification work and healing classes in the book.
7. Educational hours/scholastic days ought not be diminished. Then legitimate

exchange of educational plan wouldn't be imaginable.

8. In the assessment the of answer scripts understudies don't plainly compose their names, mathematical digit, and composing the response. So during the arithmetic training above issues ought to be considered.
9. Strategy for instructing uncovers that class educating is running in kid driven way. .More TLM and movement ought to be embraced for homeroom guidance, Science unit scale pencils ought to be given each understudy in the schools.
10. Accomplishment of understudies in math now have nothing to do with level.CCE has been presented for understudies evaluation in the schools. Progress report of the understudies ought to be educated to their watchmen for enhancements regarding their youngster.
11. Homeroom guidance ought to be administered.
12. CWSN understudies has been additionally utilized for same accomplishment test. yet, they ought to be estimated in the different manner.
13. The essential goal of the educational program is to foster the reasoning abilities and improvement the pertinent information, so student can apply, in actuality, circumstance, There for educational plan ought to be reconsidered after a proper period. It ought to be need - based and as per the mental improvement of the essential understudies.

Conclusion

1. Teacher has been given training, but proper implementation has not been shown in the performance of students. Teacher load should be reduced. Teaching method should be supervised.
2. The lesson plan on the contents for the class III& IV have been stated with page break up. But of class I & II it has not been done. Stipulated instructional hours should be maintained.
3. For improvement of quality of mathematics education more stress should be given in written numerical digit and four basic operations.

Limitations

1. This study was led exclusively in five areas in Delhi. It was impractical to do the concentrate by choosing all the region of Delhi. Consequently with respect to speculation of information there might have a few restrictions.
2. This review was led on 1200 understudies of 25 grade schools, but to sum up the discoveries there could need to choose enormous number of understudies of elementary schools as test. To make the review concentrated number of test was confined.
3. As to foundation and ecological arrangement of elementary schools no particular measures were embraced during the hour of review.
4. The emergency of instructors of grade schools is likewise an issue to successful educating learning condition. In any case, as the review was limited on science schooling of the kids ,subsequently the issue of educator emergency and there heap of showing have not been thought of.

Suggestion for the Further Research:-

During the hour of present examination the scientist could distinguish the a couple of region which specialist supposes on the off chance that this region are researched further will be tossed new light into the area of science training at the essential level. For example, ;

1. An investigation of Math Training at the Essential Level regarding Movement Based Educating concerning Public educational program Framework2005.
2. A Similar investigation of Science Training among young men and young ladies understudies At the Essential Level in Delhi.
3. A basic investigation of Math Schooling at the Essential Level in Delhi regarding nonstop and far reaching assessment.

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Cultural Transformation of the Indigenes: Basel Mission Approach at Kanara

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Abstract:

The cultural interactions between the indigenous people of Kanara and the Protestant missionaries from Europe make an interesting study. The Basel Evangelic Mission Society operated in the Kanarese region of the present Karnataka State from 1834 to 1914, during which the Protestant missionaries strived to spread Christianity in the region. The process of evangelisation necessitated plethora of adjustments and modifications in the lives of the converts which the Mission thought inevitable in order to safeguard the converts from 'heathen' influences. The Mission adherence to strict Christian principles in bringing the indigenes into the Christian fold posed many challenges to the converts.

Key Words: Mission, evangelisation, convert, cultural, heathen, Christian

Introduction

The Basel Evangelic Mission set foot on Kanara, comprising the present day coastal districts of Karnataka, in 1834 with an aim of evangelising the indigenes. Missionary endeavours are recorded in the Basel Mission Reports (henceforth, BMR) which constitutes the primary source material for this study.

For the missionaries hailing from Europe, anything indigenous looked 'base' and 'uncivil'. The indigenous cultural and religious practices were termed 'barbaric' and 'heathenish' by the Mission. Therefore, missionary intervention was thought inevitable to guide, to enlighten, to mentor, and to coach the native minds presumed to be hazed by 'immoral' traditions and 'corrupt' practices. According to the missionary reports, a considerable part of the time of missionaries and catechists was spent on punishing and admonishing the members of the congregation. (BMR 1868:14)

The Mission was very much concerned with the spiritual state of the converted indigenes. Missionary reports acknowledge that conversions in the real sense of the term were a rarity. The idealized anticipation of the Mission wherein a candidate was converted as "the fruit of a thorough change of heart and of a conviction of sin and righteousness" was seldom met with. On the other hand, most of the conversions were out of "a general feeling that the Missionary brings truth, and especially a desire to get rid of the demons." (BMR 1873:13)

Manifestation of Christ in life and conduct was seen as the necessary requirement to make them 'true Christians'. It was recognised that a mere change in religion would not suffice. There was a pressing need for 'inward' and 'outward' change as well. BMR of 1904 declares that, "as their outward condition, so is their inner life. Indifference with regard to spiritual enlightenment and a want of energy to fight against sin, and altogether such a state of things prevails, that the heathen could not be impressed much by such Christianity." (37-38)

Therefore, a change in religion also meant a change in the way of life of the new affiliates. It was assumed that the prerequisite to conversion was civilized behaviour which it was thought couldn't be possible as long as the converts lived among the non-Christians who were 'unrefined' and 'unsophisticated' by missionary standards. Hence, a relocation was imminent.

Shifting the converts from their despicable huts to the mission compounds was seen inevitable. Also, the houses of the new affiliates were shaped in the model of the Christian houses, thus "a very favourable contrast with their former mode of living and a marked progress in cleanliness, decency and comfort soon presented itself in these new homes," commends another report. (BMR 1865:24)

Hence, it was ensured that a change in religion was simultaneously followed by a change in the mode of living. Everything indigenous, may it be the religious practices or belief systems, the way of living or earning, had to be changed in order to make way for the Gospel. Transgressors and persons who did not submit to the Word of God and scriptural rules of the Church were handled with severe strictness as the missionaries thought that "they disgrace the name of Christian, hinder the coming of the Kingdom of God…" (BMR 1888:8)

The Mission always wanted its congregation members to be patterns to the people around. Moreover, this feature among the Christians would produce an impression upon the 'heathen' around, thought the missionaries, as many of the candidates for baptism were led to the Mission by the influence of their Christian relations. The missionaries observe that progress could also be seen in some of the congregation members who exhibited evidence of "more independent action, more understanding of the plan of salvation, and more gratitude for the blessings received." (BMR 1865:24-25)

But this ideal rarely materialized in its fullest form as many congregation members failed to live up to the Mission expectations. There were frequent fall backs into the indigenous cultural practices and religious beliefs. Hence, sustaining the spiritual standards of the congregation was bestowed utmost importance by the Mission. On this aspect of the missionary agenda, Dennis Fernandes observes:

The missionaries made frequent complaints that the congregation was lethargic to spirituality. Continuation of heathen practices and exposure to temptations among the native Christians irritated them. Therefore, the missionaries found the need to tame the neophytes in true Christian sense of the West. Disciplining the congregation formed an important agenda of the missionary activities in Canara. Excommunicating the defaulter was looked upon as an effective method of controlling the congregation. (13)

As a consequence, excommunications topping baptisms was a normal trend in most of the Mission stations in Kanara. For instance, BMR of 1895 cites "very painful cases of relapse into heathenism":

At Kilenja two Christian families, afflicted with sickness, sought relief by offering to Bhutas (demons). Even a Christian of more than ten years' standing, yielded to the entreaties of his relatives, and joined in this idolatrous ceremony. Later on he repented his backsliding, and with tears asked for forgiveness. He died in peace shortly afterwards. But his family appear to be resolved to relapse into heathenism. At Gudde ten persons had to be excommunicated; among these two heads of families, who have now relapsed for the second time... (47)

Concerning the Mission station at Udupi, Mr. Keppler, the missionary, points out that 29 persons had to be excommunicated in the preceding year, whilst only 10 baptisms of 'pagans' had taken place. He ascribes this tendency to the negligence and ignorance of the converts with regard to the new religion. He states:

This observation has not been surprising to us, because there are in our congregation not a few Christians who care but little for God's Word and are so ignorant that they are scarcely able to understand the difference between their former and present state. It has grieved us to observe, that this evil is not only of recent date, but that it seemed to have taken root in our Church for a number of years. It is evident from our yearly reports that, within the last five years, no less than 245 excommunications have taken place against only 230 baptisms from among the heathen. (BMR 1895:46)

Naturally when worldly desires dominated, the seekers expected the missionaries to aid them in temporal matters which, when not received or denied, prompted many to turn back to heathenism.

No doubt, missionary insistence on taking care of the converts even after imparting religious instructions and so on provided the care and comfort much required to the new converts. Missionary mentoring continued even after conversion in the form of teaching practical Christianity, honest labour, work ethics and moral living.

Missionary industrial units introduced the indigenous people to new kinds of labour and new modes of earning and living. Mission educational, medical and industrial endeavours did contribute to the overall transformation of the indigenous society.

Conclusion

In the final analysis, it could be inferred that the indigenes, when exposed to a completely different religion and cultural values, found it woefully difficult to adapt themselves to the demands of the Mission. As a result, the missionary ideal of creating true Christian congregations in the 'heathen' land remained unfulfilled as the convert communities were found constantly caught in between the new faith and the old religion and the associated cultural value systems.

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"E- Rupee: Tap and Transact" A Study With Reference To Bankers' Preparedness in Mangalore

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Abstract

The demonetization of currency in the year 2016 by Modi government revolutionized the movement towards usage of digital payment methods in India though it was strenuous decision for country like India where 90% of transactions are in cash. People adopted digital mode of payment in a short span of time. It was facilitated by phenomenal increase in ownership of smart phones, user friendly UPI's. It has also increased the popularity of crypto currencies like bit coin, Ethereum and ripple which have no regulatory body. As a result, the central bank has come up with the introduction of digital currency e-rupi. It is a form of currency that is available only in digital or electronic form. It is also called digital money, electronic money, electronic currency, or cyber cash. National electronic funds transfer (NEFT), immediate payment service (IMPS) and digital wallets are examples of digital rupees. The digital rupee or the e-rupee (e₹) is a central bank digital currency (CBDC) which is overseen by RBI. Like physical notes present in your wallet digital rupee is also a legal tender and you hold it electronically in a digital wallet. The first pilot phase for the retail e-rupi was rolled out on December 1st 2022 in four cities- Mumbai, New Delhi, Bengaluru and Bhubaneswar. The pilot began with four banks including State Bank of India, ICICI Bank, Yes Bank and IDFC First Bank while four other banks- Bank of Baroda, Union Bank of India, HDFC Bank and Kotak Mahindra Bank are joined subsequently. Since it is yet to be implemented in Mangalore, it is important to know the level of awareness among the bankers and how prepared they are for the implementation. It also throws light on the potential challenges that may need to be faced by the bankers after the implementation of e-rupi. For the purpose of study both primary as well as secondary data have been collected. The respondents were selected based on the convenience sampling method from the employees of different banks in Mangalore. The result revealed that many bankers are not aware of the practicality of e-rupi as it is yet to be implemented fully. Still, it is important to note this because they are the ones who need to create awareness among the general public. Technology seems a barrier in Mangalore city to take forward actions because of the cyber security challenges. Certain measures, moderate control, and proper training as well as a visual program related to e-rupee is lacking. If implemented properly, India has a great chance to lead the world and e-Rupi could act as a catalyst for innovation, promoting rivalry and payment efficiency. It should be available and made easy for all the sections of the society. Reaching the unreached and tapping the untapped will make a successive implementation of e-rupee.

Key words: Technology, Digital currency, E-rupee, bank, digitalized future.

Introduction

The RBI has devised the e-rupee basically as a digital alternative to cash-one using block chain distributed -ledger technology, to some degree anonymous and most relevant to consumers and retailers. But in the initial trial banks have been using it for settlements with each other-with no advantage, according to bankers. The pilot in retail segment, known as digital Rupee-Retail (e₹-R), was launched on December 01, 2022, within a closed user group (CUG) comprising participating customers and merchants.

Currently, India is among the leading economies for digital payment innovations. Digital payment systems are available 24X7 for both retail and wholesale customers. Not just that, digital payments are also largely real-time, cheaper in comparison to many other countries and users have an impressive menu of options for doing transactions. Over the last five years, digital payments have grown at an impressive Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 55%. This does show that India is ready to adopt a 'Digital Rupee'.

Need of the Study

Post demonetization and post-Covid digitization has been reshaping the economy. This has led to the popularity of crypto currencies like bit coin, Ethereum and ripple. But the disadvantage of it is that there is no regulatory body to govern the transactions. This made the central government to coin the word digital currencies which will be regulated by RBI. To further boost a cashless economy, there is a new global discourse to make the currency digital. A recent survey showed around 80% of the central banks around the world is engaged in the preliminary work on digital currency.

Objective of the Study

1. To know the concept of digital rupee in general.
2. To identify the factors influencing banker's attitude and perception towards the implementation of digital rupee in Mangalore.
3. To explore the potential challenges that bankers in Mangalore may face in implementing digital rupee and how these challenges can be addressed.

Limitations of the Study

1. Data collection was restricted to Mangalore.
2. Time duration for doing an in-depth research and analysis was limited.
3. As the data is collected through primary source there are chances of errors.

Research Methodology

The present study on "E- Rupee: A Digital Payment Solution"- A Study With Reference To Bankers' Preparedness in Mangalore has been conducted by employing the following methodology. The study is analytical in nature. For the purpose of study both primary and secondary data has been collected. Based on requirement, the convenience sampling method is used to collect primary data out of banking sectors under the Mangalore area with the help of structured questionnaire method. Where the secondary data is collected from published sources like books, journals, reports. The ideas drawn from these sources have been incorporated wherever necessary to substantiate the primary data. 50 was the sample size which was selected on the non-random basis i.e., convenience sampling. It includes both male and female respondents.

Literature Review

To understand the need of the study and to find the research gap, there is a need for review of literature by going through different journals, magazines, news articles and internet sources which have published the articles related to the topic. It is necessary to go through these articles first so that we can find the need of conducting the research and regarding this, various articles of journals, news from magazines and newspapers on digital rupee implementation and banker's as well as customer's point of view to it considered here.

Source: The Economic Times
Author: Sneha Kulkarni
Year: January 19, 2023.
Title: How to make RBI's digital rupee a success
Web: https://m.economictimes.com/

1. The author states that, the central bank has identified eight banks for the phase-wise pilot launch of the retail digital rupee. Four banks including State Bank of India (SBI), ICICI Bank, YES Bank, and IDFC First Bank are taking part in the first phase of the pilot programme while Bank of Baroda, Union Bank of India, HDFC Bank, and Kotak Mahindra Bank will join the pilot in the second phase. It has been issued in the same denominations that paper currency and coins currently in circulation. Banks around the various parts of the nation can achieve this digitalization by gathering.

Source: The Times of India
Year: February 2, 2023.
Title: Reliance Retail starts accepting RBI's Digital Rupee
Web: Times of India (indiatimes.com)

2. The use of the e-rupee is likely to make the interbank market more efficient. The CBDC may also help reduce transaction costs in the settlement of central bank money. To launch in-store support for the digital rupee, Reliance Retail has partnered with ICICI Bank, Kotak Mahindra Bank and Fintech Company Innovate Technologies. Innoviti Technologies, as a technology partner to Reliance Retail, has architected this

solution using advanced technology that integrates into the cashier billing system. After billing, if a consumer chooses to pay through e₹-R, a dynamic Digital Rupee acceptance QR code is presented to the consumer for scanning.

Source: Mint
Author: Mr. Debraj Dutta, Business Development Manager, Montran India.
Year: March 14, 2023.
Title: What is digital rupee? RBI launches first pilot project today.
Web: Mint (livemint.com)

3. According to the author, "The launch of CBDC has been perceived as a commendable step by the Reserve Bank of India to transform the very nature of money and its functions. Digital currency will fuel financial inclusion and bring in resiliency and efficiency to the payments space. CBDC and the central bank's RTGS will jointly augment the Delivery-Versus-Payment mechanism for secured and guaranteed payment and settlement of funds. CDBC interfacing with RTGS will complement the Central bank's vision of interoperability, transparency, accessibility, and financial inclusivity.

Source: Forbes advisors India
Authors: Kunal Verma and Aashika Jain
Year: June 14, 2023
Title: Countries that are Considering CBDC
Web: What Is Digital Rupee & How Does It Work – Forbes Advisor INDIA

4. With the recent popularity of a cashless or digital financial framework, world governments and central banks are exploring (some of them have also implemented) the possibilities of digital currency. The Bahamas, Nigeria, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines have already launched their digital currency. Russia – the Digital Ruble has completed the initial trials–full cycle of transactions as announced by the central bank of Russia. China – plans to launch digital Yuan by 2022

Source: The Economic Times
Author: Ajay Rajan
Title: e-rupee in India
Web: https://economictimes.indiatimes.com

5. Speaking at the event, Ajay Rajan, country head for transaction banking at Yes Bank, said that the bank has already made the digital wallet available for download on the Apple App Store and Google Play Store. "The installation of the digital wallet can be done only by customers of the bank as we have restricted the app to SIM numbers that are registered with the bank by customers. However, once it is installed, customers can add digital rupees to the wallet from any bank," he said. He said that several enterprise retail companies have signed up for accepting payments in e-rupees and these include oil marketing companies, Reliance retail and Natural ice cream.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

For the purpose of study, primary data also have been collected from the respondent, i.e., bankers. Thus, the collected data were tabulated and interpreted here.

1. Age wise classification of the respondents

The study reveals that the different age groups of the respondents are included. The relevant data has been collected and presented in table 1.

Table 1: Age wise classification

Particulars	Response	Percentage
Under 30	17	34
31-40	15	30
41-50	13	26
51-60	5	10
TOTAL	**50**	**100**

Source: Field survey **N=50**

An analysis of table 1 reveals that out of 50 respondents, 17 are (i.e., 34%) under 30 years old while 5 respondents are (10%) aged between 51-60 years. It is found that the majority of them are under 30 years and that counts the experience.

2. Gender wise classification of the respondents

The respondents have been classified into male and female. The collected data have been provided by both represented in the table 2.

Table 2: Gender wise classification

Particulars	Response	Percentage
Female	35	70
Male	15	30
Non binary	0	0
Prefer not to say	0	0
TOTAL	**50**	**100**

Source: Field survey **N=50**

As the table shows, 35 respondents (70%) are female and male respondents are 15 which constitute 30% of the total respondents. No respondents were found who non binary are. It was found that the large numbers of respondents are female which shows the female participation in banking sector.

3. Educational qualification wise classification of the respondents

The respondents have various degrees of qualifications. Hence the data is collected regarding the qualifications of the respondents. The collected data is represented in the below table.

Table 3: Educational qualification wise classification

Particulars	Response	Percentage
Bachelor's degree	25	50
Master's degree	20	40
Doctorate degree	3	6
Other	2	4
TOTAL	**50**	**100**

Source: Field survey **N=50**

The table represents out of 50, 25 respondents have bachelor's degree (50%). Also 40% are master's degree holders and only 6% of the respondents are having a higher education qualification i.e., doctorate degree. Here the literacy level among the bankers has been analyzed.

4. Monthly income level classification of the respondents

Bankers include different levels of employment positions like the clerks, cashiers, managers etc. And in each level the income may vary. Hence the data has been collected regarding the monthly income of the respondents. Here the income includes only the earning of the respondents by involving in banking sector.

Table 4: Income level classification of the respondents

Particulars	Response	Percentage
Below 25,000	5	10
25,000-35,000	10	20
35,000-45,000	25	50
Above 45,000	10	20
TOTAL	**50**	**100**

Source: Field survey **N=50**

Here the income scale level between 35,000-45,000 holds majority as it is having (50%). Still there are few employees who come below 25,000 pay scales (10%). It is because the income scale varies depending upon the position and experience.

5. Name of the banking institution of the bankers

The respondents were selected from different banks. Below table shows the various banking institutions that the respondents are currently working at. These banks come under the types of commercial, co-operative, and other respectively.

Table 5: Name of the banking institution of the bankers

Particulars	Response	Percentage
SBI	10	20
ICICI	24	48
YES BANK	1	2
IDFC	5	10
Other	10	20
TOTAL	**50**	**100**

Source: Field survey **N=50**

The table indicates that most of the respondents are ICICI employees (48%). This stands as a commercial bank. Also, SBI, YES BANK, IDFC & Other has 10, 1, 5 and 10 respondents respectively. Since these are the first four banks included in the pilot run, more of the respondents are chosen from such banks.

6. Level of awareness of the respondents

Since it is implemented only in main 4 cities such namely New Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore and Bhubaneswar it is important to know if the bankers in Mangalore are aware of the concept or not. Hence, the data has been collected regarding the awareness level of the respondents and same is depicted in the below table no.6.

Table 6: Level of awareness of digital rupee

Particulars	Response	Percentage
Very unaware	1	2
Unaware	3	6
Neither aware nor unaware	10	20
Aware	34	68
Very aware	2	4
TOTAL	**50**	**100**

Source: Field survey **N=50**

34 respondents (68%) out of 50 are aware of digital rupee. 4% of respondents are very aware of the topic. While the rest of them are not much into digital rupee as we can see, 20% of bankers are neither aware nor unaware. It reveals the shocking fact that the bankers themselves are not aware of the concept even though it was rolled out on December 2022.

7. Awareness on the type of digital currencies of the respondents

There are different digital currencies in the market today which are either regulated or unregulated. Hence, the data is collected regarding the types of digital currencies that the bankers are aware of like crypto currencies, stable coins, CBDC's and same is shown in the table 7.

Table 7: Awareness on the type of digital currencies

Particulars	Response	Percentage
Crypto currencies	27	54
Stable coins	2	4
CBDC's	20	40
All the above	1	2
TOTAL	**50**	**100**

Source: Field survey **N=50**

As we observe the table, it is understood that 27 respondents out of 50 (54%) are aware of crypto currencies. And 20 respondents are aware of CBDC's. While few are aware of the stable coins. This also reveals the popularity of crypto currencies over the CBDC's digital rupee.

8. Response level towards implementation of digital rupee

The data is collected regarding the response of the respondents towards the implementation of digital rupee in Mangalore. This is required to know if the employees of the bank are in favor of the implementation or not.

Table 8: Response level towards implementation of digital rupee

Particulars	Response	Percentage
Positive	10	20
Neutral	30	60
Negative	10	20
TOTAL	**50**	**100**

Source: Field survey **N=50**

From the above table 30 out of 50 respondents are in a confused state of mind. Whereas 10 respondents each out of 50 are positive as well as not in favor of digital rupee implementation. This urges the need to educate the employees about its implementation benefits.

9. E-rupee affects the working conditions of the respondents.

Technological up gradation will always have its impact on the working conditions of the people. Hence the data is collected to know whether the implementation of e-rupee will affect the working condition of the bankers or not. The collected data is depicted in the below table.

Table 9: Affect to the bankers working conditions.

Particulars	Response	Percentage
Yes	5	10
No	10	20
May be	35	70
TOTAL	**50**	**100**

Source: Field survey **N=50**

35 respondents out of 50 feel the working conditions might get affected in future or after the e-rupee implementation. While 20% of bankers are in the opinion that the working conditions will not be affected. This clearly shows that the respondents lack knowledge and hence they still cannot make out if it is going to affect the working condition or not.

10. Challenges need to be faced by the bankers.

There are several benefits from e-rupee at the same time there are certain risks and challenges which the respondents might face. The relevant data is collected and depicted in the below table.

Table 10: Major challenges for the respondents

Particulars	Response	Percentage
Risk to financial stability	2	4
Risk to cost and availability of credit	3	6
Risk intermediation in banking system	15	30
Cyber security issues	30	60
TOTAL	**50**	**100**

Source: Field survey **N=50**

It is evident from the above table that cyber security may emerge as a biggest challenge for the implementation of digital rupee as agreed among 60% of the respondents. These needs to be concentrated since securing the consumer's confidential information is must.

11. Solution to the challenges by the respondents

The respondents are asked about the solution to the above challenges. The following table shows the details of the possible solutions for the above challenges.

Table 11: Solution for the challenges

Particulars	Response	Percentage
Consistent practice	10	20
Accurate measurements	5	10
Proper evolution on pilot run	10	20
All the above	25	50
TOTAL	**50**	**100**

Source: Field survey **N=50**

The above table throws light on the possible solutions for the future challenges which may emerge after the implementation of digital rupee. As all the solutions mentioned above gain majority of responses (50%) by 25 bankers out of 50, a proper practice need to be done before implementing it.

Major Findings

1. It is found that the majority of the respondents are under 30 (34%) years and the large numbers of respondents are female (70%). 50% of the respondents are having bachelor's degree and the income scale level of majority of the respondents (50%) range between 35,000-45,000.
2. Most of the respondents are the workers of ICICI bank (48%).
3. 28% of the bankers are not aware of the practicality of e-rupee as it is yet to be implemented fully. Here, it is important to note this because they are the ones who need to create awareness among the general public.
4. 27 respondents out of 50 (54%) are aware of crypto currencies and 20 respondents are aware of CBDC's which shows the popularity of crypto currencies over the CBDC's digital rupee.
5. 35 respondents out of 50 feel the working conditions might get affected in future after the e-rupee implementation. While 20% of bankers are in the opinion that the working conditions will not be affected.
6. Technology seems a barrier in Mangalore city to take forward actions because of the cyber security challenges which is witnessed by 60% of the respondents. And they were responded that consistent practice, accurate measures and a proper evolution on a pilot run will be taken as possible solutions for the challenges.

Suggestions

1. There is a need to spread awareness among all levels of people in society about e-rupee and its benefits.
2. For e-Rupee to be successful, it will need to be accepted by merchants as a form of payment. If merchants are not willing to accept e-Rupee, it will be difficult for it to gain widespread adoption.
3. The architecture should integrate with prominent payment gateways in India, such as digital wallets and UPI, to ease the exchange of digital currency for fiat cash. The government should come up with clear guidelines to boost confidence among people.
4. It would be important to ensure that the general public is educated about the use and risks of a digital currency, and that the necessary infrastructure is in place to support its use.
5. Security of money would always remain the key obstacles. Efforts must be made to enhance the security of the network through cryptographic protocols and other measures.

Conclusion

India is a largely cash-based society, with a high percentage of transactions being conducted using physical currency, this can be problematic for several reasons, including the cost and time required for printing and distributing physical currency, the risk of counterfeiting, and the difficulty of tracking and taxing transactions. The RBI's e₹ – initiative essentially aims to replace traditional currency notes in wallets. It could make it easier for people to make electronic payments and transactions, which could increase financial inclusion and lead to economic growth. However, there is a challenge of adoption, as the new mode of payment may not be readily accepted by the general public or traditional financial institutions. It is true that there are certain difficulties in employing digital currencies in India. Though many issues may be fixed in a short time, few require a long-term strategy.

If implemented properly, India has a great chance to lead the world and e-Rupee could act as a catalyst for innovation, promoting rivalry and payment efficiency. It should be available and made easy for all the sections of society. Reaching the unreached and tapping the untapped will make a successive implementation of e-rupee.

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Frustration, Power, and Compassion: An Analysis of the Short Story 'Oh! The Public' by Anton Chekhov

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Abstract: This research article analyses Anton Chekhov's short story "Oh! The Public" to explore the intricate themes of bureaucracy, miscommunication, public expectations and entitlement, power dynamics, empathy, frustration, and escapism within a public setting. The story delves into the absurdity of bureaucratic processes, where rigid rules clash with the complexities of human interactions, resulting in unintended outcomes. The narrative highlights how miscommunication and misunderstanding contribute to conflicts and frustrations, emphasizing the importance of effective communication. Public expectations and entitlement are portrayed as sources of conflict, as individuals demand preferential treatment without considering the perspective of service providers.

Power dynamics within the story reveal the interplay of authority and influence, showcasing the challenges individuals face in maintaining control over their actions within a social context. The narrative underscores the significance of empathy and humanity in fostering compassion and understanding. Frustration and escapism emerge as responses to societal pressures, illustrating the consequences of failing to address frustration constructively and seeking refuge in harmful coping mechanisms.

Overall, this article demonstrates how Chekhov skilfully weaves these themes together, offering readers a nuanced reflection on the intricacies of public interactions and their impact on individuals and societies. Through the lens of the story, readers are prompted to consider the choices they make and their implications on both personal well-being and collective dynamics.

Key Words: 1. Frustration, 2. Compassion, 3. Bureaucracy, 4. Psychological effects, 5. Public expectations, 6. Power dynamics, 7. Empathy, 8. Humanity, 9. Escapism, 10. Satire, 11. Emotional responses, 12. Social dynamics.

1. Introduction: Frustration, power, and compassion are three interrelated concepts that can have a significant impact on our well-being, relationships, and society. This article analyses and tries to find out how these concepts are portrayed and explored in the short story "Oh! The Public" by Anton Chekhov, a renowned Russian writer and physician. The story follows the head ticket collector, Podtyagin, as he performs his duties on a late-night train journey. Despite being sleep-deprived and tempted to drink, he decides to "buck up and work" and begins inspecting the tickets of the passengers. However, he encounters resistance and hostility from a scraggy-looking man who claims to be suffering from rheumatism and insomnia. The man accuses Podtyagin of being cruel, inhuman, and stupid for disturbing his sleep and demanding his ticket. The conflict escalates as Podtyagin threatens to put the man out at the next station and the other passengers intervene to defend the man. The story ends with Podtyagin giving up on his resolution and drinking again.

The story is a satire of the bureaucratic and impersonal nature of modern society, where people are reduced to numbers and rules. It also illustrates the psychological effects of frustration, power, and compassion on both the individual and the collective level. We will examine how Chekhov uses various literary techniques, such as irony, humour, characterization, dialogue, and symbolism, to convey his message and critique. We will also discuss how the story reflects Chekhov's own views and experiences as a doctor and a humanist. Finally, we will suggest some implications and applications of the story for our contemporary context.

2. Outline of the story "Oh! The Public"

The story begins with Podtyagin, the head ticket collector, making a firm decision to give up drinking and commit himself to his work. He resolves to be diligent and responsible, recognizing the need to work honestly for his salary. In the middle of the night, Podtyagin gathers the other ticket collectors and starts checking tickets in the train carriages. He encounters an invalid passenger in second class who is asleep and reluctant to show his ticket. Despite the passenger's complaints, Podtyagin insists on checking the ticket, resulting in an argument between them. The invalid passenger expresses his frustration, claiming that the ticket checks are unnecessary and harshly disturb passengers. He criticizes the poor conditions of the train, including its lack of proper ventilation and discomfort. The passenger's complaints resonate with other travellers in the carriage, and they join in expressing indignation at Podtyagin's behaviour. To justify his actions and explain the ticket-checking process, Podtyagin brings the station master into the situation. Despite the station master's attempt to defuse the tension, the passengers remain frustrated and angry. The invalid passenger eventually concedes and hands over his ticket, albeit with a bitter attitude. At another station, two other passengers, one an engineer and the other a colonel, approach Podtyagin and criticize his treatment of the invalid. They threaten to report him to higher authorities unless he apologizes to the passenger. Fearing consequences, Podtyagin agrees to apologize in order to avoid trouble. Podtyagin approaches the invalid passenger to apologize for his behaviour. However, due to the passenger's heavy medication and exhaustion, he responds with anger. The passengers in the carriage side with the invalid, condemning Podtyagin's actions and criticizing his treatment of the passenger.

Exhausted and frustrated by the relentless challenges posed by dealing with the public, Podtyagin reflects on his inability to satisfy passengers' expectations. He reaches a point of despair and relapses into his old habit of drinking. He abandons his earlier commitment to work and personal responsibility.

The story concludes with Podtyagin succumbing to despair and the lure of alcohol. It highlights the difficulties faced by individuals in service-oriented roles, where the demands and attitudes of the public can be overwhelming and contradictory. The narrative emphasizes the tension between maintaining personal integrity and meeting the ever-changing expectations of the public.

3. Characters in the story "Oh! The Public" by Anton Chekhov

- **Podtyagin -** The head ticket collector, who initially tries to motivate himself to work diligently and confront passengers who haven't shown their tickets.
- **Scraggy-looking Man -** An invalid passenger who is irritated by Podtyagin's repeated requests for his ticket, as he is suffering from rheumatism and sleep deprivation.
- **Station-Master -** A railway station official whom Podtyagin asks to explain the ticket-collecting process to the scraggy-looking man, hoping to justify his actions.
- **Gentleman in Military Uniform -** An unidentified passenger who becomes indignant at Podtyagin's behaviour towards the invalid and questions the persistence in checking tickets.
- **Engineer (Puzitsky) -** A passenger who, along with a military colonel, confronts Podtyagin about his treatment of the invalid passenger and demands an apology.
- **Military Colonel -** Another passenger joins the engineer in demanding an apology from Podtyagin for his treatment of the invalid passenger.
- **Attendants -** Unspecified railway attendants who are present in the attendants' compartment when Podtyagin complains about the public's behaviour and decides to turn to drink alcohol.

These characters contribute to the comedic and satirical nature of the story, highlighting the absurd interactions and misunderstandings that arise between individuals in a public setting.

4. An Analysis of Frustration, Power, and Compassion

4.1. The absurdity of Bureaucracy

The concept of the absurdity of bureaucracy explores how policy implementation in complex and dynamic organizations often leads to unintended and paradoxical outcomes. This concept is rooted in the idea that bureaucracy is not a rational and efficient system of rules and procedures, but rather a messy and contradictory process of human action and interaction (Nina Holm Vohnsen, 2017). According to Vohnsen, the absurdity of bureaucracy arises from the gap between the idealized plans and goals of policymakers and the actual practices and realities of policy implementers. She argues that policy implementation is not a linear and predictable process, but rather a non-linear and emergent one, where policy outcomes are shaped by multiple factors, such as organizational culture, local context, personal preferences, power relations, and unexpected events. One hundred and eighty years before Anton Chekhov observed the theme of the absurdity of bureaucracy in his story 'Oh! The Public.' The central premise of the story revolves around the absurdity of the ticket collection process itself. Podtyagin, the head ticket collector, is merely doing his duty by asking passengers for their tickets. However, this routine action leads to a series of increasingly exaggerated reactions from the passengers, highlighting the unpredictable and irrational outcomes that can arise from following bureaucratic procedures.

The interaction between Podtyagin and the invalid passenger demonstrates the gap between idealized rules and the realities of individual circumstances. Despite the passenger's obvious discomfort and need for rest, Podtyagin's duty-bound insistence on checking the ticket clashes with the passenger's urgent need for rest, leading to a comic yet distressing situation.

The involvement of the engineer and the colonel underscores the power dynamics inherent in bureaucracies. These influential individuals use their authority to intervene on behalf of the passenger, demanding an apology from Podtyagin. This showcases how personal connections and status can influence bureaucratic outcomes, irrespective of the initial rules. As the conflict escalates, other passengers join the fray, voicing their outrage at Podtyagin's actions. This illustrates the collective and emotional nature of public reactions in bureaucratic contexts. The passengers' reactions are not based on rational analysis of the situation but are instead influenced by their perception of injustice. The absurdity of bureaucracy is further exemplified by the unintended consequences of actions. Podtyagin brings the station master to clarify his position, thinking it would resolve the situation. However, the passenger interprets this as a show of force and escalates his complaints, causing the situation to worsen. As the situation spirals out of control, Podtyagin's frustration and sense of powerlessness become evident. He goes from being motivated to do his duty earnestly to eventually succumbing to the idea that there's no pleasing the public. This showcases the toll that navigating bureaucratic absurdities can take on an individual's mental state.

In 'Oh! The Public,' the story humorously yet poignantly showcases how seemingly routine bureaucratic actions can lead to illogical and exaggerated outcomes. The passengers' reactions highlight the clash between rigid bureaucratic rules and the complexities of human emotions and needs, illustrating the concept of the absurdity of bureaucracy.

4.2. Miscommunication and Misunderstanding

Miscommunication and misunderstanding are two related concepts that can have negative consequences for communication and relationships. Miscommunication is the failure to communicate adequately or not being able to express ideas or thoughts correctly. Misunderstanding is the incorrect interpretation or perception of a message or a situation. Both miscommunication and misunderstanding can result in confusion, frustration, conflict, and mistrust among the parties involved. Bhasin (2023) observed that people tend to interpret things negatively and assume the worst-case scenario when things take an unexpected turn. In the story "Oh! The Public" by Anton Chekhov, miscommunication and misunderstanding play a significant role in driving the plot and highlighting the frustrations of the characters.

The central conflict revolves around Podtyagin, the head ticket collector, repeatedly waking up a passenger to check his ticket. The passenger is suffering from rheumatism and has taken morphia to sleep. However, Podtyagin's duty compels him to check tickets. The passenger assumes that Podtyagin is intentionally disturbing him without understanding the ticket collector's obligation.

Podtyagin genuinely believes he is doing his duty by checking tickets and doesn't intend to cause any harm. However, passengers perceive his actions as insensitive and inhumane. The miscommunication arises from the fact that passengers aren't aware of the regulations that govern Podtyagin's actions.

When Podtyagin brings the station master to explain the situation to the passenger, the passenger assumes that the station master has scolded Podtyagin for disturbing him. This highlights how misunderstandings can escalate due to preconceived notions and assumptions.

After being confronted by other passengers and threatened with a complaint, Podtyagin attempts to apologize to the passenger. However, the passenger's intense discomfort and drowsiness prevent him from clearly comprehending the apology. This leads to the passenger interpreting Podtyagin's words as further harassment.

When two gentlemen, an engineer and a colonel, intervene on behalf of the passenger and demand an apology, Podtyagin is terrified and agrees to apologize without fully understanding the reason behind the demand. He only realizes later that he was apologizing for an action he didn't fully comprehend.

These examples highlight how miscommunication, assumptions, and lack of understanding between characters lead to escalating conflicts and frustrations. The characters' inability to effectively communicate their intentions and circumstances results in a cycle of resentment and misunderstandings, ultimately contributing to the story's portrayal of the challenges in dealing with the public.

4.3. Public Expectations and Entitlement

Public expectations and entitlement is a complex concept that delves into how individuals' beliefs and attitudes regarding what they are owed or entitled to can shape their actions and interactions within society. The concept is based on the idea that people have different levels of expectations and entitlement depending on their personal, social, and cultural factors, such as self-esteem, personality, values, norms, and beliefs. The concept of public expectations and entitlement has implications for various aspects of social life. For instance, it can affect how people perceive and respond to public policies and programs and can also influence how people interact with public officials and institutions, such as politicians, bureaucrats, courts, police, and media.

A theory of psychological entitlement (Candel, O. S., & Turliuc, M.-N. 2017), which is the belief that one deserves more or better than others, people with high levels of entitlement tend to have unrealistic and excessive expectations from public policies and programs, and are more likely to express dissatisfaction, frustration, and anger. And also likely to blame and criticize bureaucrats and others for their perceived failures, and to demand special treatment or compensation.

The story "Oh! The Public" by Anton Chekhov portrays the theme of public expectations and entitlement through the interactions between the head ticket collector, Podtyagin, and the passengers on the train.

Passengers on the train anticipate comfort and convenience throughout their journey while seeking to minimize any disruptions. They perceive Podtyagin's insistence on ticket checks, even when within his duty, as unreasonable and disruptive. The passengers believe they are entitled to uninterrupted sleep and express criticism towards Podtyagin for not aligning with their preferences.

Passengers quickly express their dissatisfaction when Podtyagin performs his duty of checking tickets. They react with indignation and anger, believing that their comfort and convenience should take precedence over the ticket collector's responsibilities. They see Podtyagin's actions as persecutory, even though he's simply doing his job.

In response to their dissatisfaction, some passengers use their influence and social status to demand special treatment. For example, the engineer and the colonel threaten to complain to higher authorities if Podtyagin doesn't apologize to the passenger. This illustrates the passengers' belief in their entitlement to preferential treatment based on their status.

Often, the passengers demonstrate a lack of empathy for Podtyagin's standpoint. They overlook the fact that he is fulfilling his responsibilities and instead centre their attention solely on their personal discomfort. Their sense of entitlement hinders their ability to acknowledge the challenges and obligations that others might be experiencing.

The passengers' opinions and reactions influence each other. When one passenger criticizes Podtyagin's actions, others quickly join in, forming a collective voice of discontent. This group mentality amplifies their sense of entitlement and righteous anger.

The passengers seem to have conflicting expectations of Podtyagin. On one hand, they want him to do his job honestly and conscientiously, but on the other hand, they expect him to cater to their personal needs for sleep and comfort. This inconsistency showcases their entitlement and the difficulty of satisfying their demands.

The demand for an apology from Podtyagin illustrates how passengers feel entitled not only to their comfort but also to emotional satisfaction. They want him to acknowledge their feelings and experiences, even if his actions were necessary and legitimate.

Overall, "Oh! The Public" reflects how public expectations and entitlement can lead to conflicts, misunderstandings, and challenges in balancing duty and individual preferences. The story highlights how the public can harbour unrealistic expectations and a sense of entitlement, often overlooking the fact that service providers are simply performing their jobs.

4.4. Power Dynamics

"Power dynamics" is a term that describes how individuals or groups interact and exert influence or control over one another's behaviour. These dynamics can be observed in diverse contexts, including relationships, families, workplaces, organizations, and societies. Power dynamics have the potential to impact the well-being, opportunities, and rights of both individuals and groups. Moreover, they can be challenged or resisted by those with less power or those striving to attain more power. According to J.S. Maloy (2019), power in democratic societies is often concentrated in the hands of a few wealthy individuals and organizations that exert inordinate influence on the government, shaping its decisions to benefit their own interests. The concept of "power dynamics" refers to the ways in which individuals or groups exert influence, control, and authority over others in social situations. Kirsten Weir (2017) discusses how power can be used in both constructive and destructive ways, as well as how to balance power in social relationships.

In Anton Chekhov's story "Oh! The Public," power dynamics are portrayed through the interactions of various characters. Podtyagin, as the head ticket collector, wields significant authority within the context of his job. He possesses the power to demand tickets from passengers and enforce the rules. This power dynamic becomes evident when he wakes up passengers to inspect their tickets, a manifestation of his authority.

The interaction between the scraggy-looking passenger and Podtyagin underscores a power struggle. The passenger feels that his rights and comfort are being infringed upon by Podtyagin's insistence on checking his ticket. In response, he resists Podtyagin's authority and endeavours to assert his own by expressing grievances and indignation. When the engineer and the colonel approach Podtyagin and issue a threat to report his behaviour unless he apologizes to the passenger, it introduces a power dynamic that involves varying levels of authority. The engineer and colonel employ their social influence and connections to coerce Podtyagin into complying with their demands. The other passengers on the train collectively form a power dynamic, functioning as the "public" that reacts to Podtyagin's actions. They voice their discontent and outrage, viewing Podtyagin's treatment of the passenger as unjust. This collective response challenges Podtyagin's authority and places him in a subordinate position relative to public opinion. Podtyagin's perception of power and authority evolves throughout the story. Initially, he feels empowered by his role as a ticket collector, bolstering his sense of duty through self-encouragement. However, as passengers and higher-ranking individuals challenge his authority, his frustration grows. Ultimately, he concedes to the belief that he cannot meet the public's demands, leading to a shift in perspective and a decision to forsake his sense of duty.

The involvement of the station master exemplifies power dynamics within an organizational hierarchy. As a higher-ranking figure compared to Podtyagin, the station master's validation becomes crucial for Podtyagin to prove adherence to regulations. Consequently, the station master's actions and opinions bear weight in resolving the conflict. These instances illuminate intricate manifestations of power dynamics in the story—ranging from the authority of a ticket collector over passengers to the influence of the collective public, as well as interactions among individuals of varying social statuses. The shifts in perceptions of power and challenges to authority contribute to the narrative's exploration of societal roles and individual responses to the pressures of power.

4.5. Empathy and Humanity

Empathy and humanity are intertwined concepts that revolve around our interactions with other beings. Empathy involves the capacity to recognize, understand, and share the thoughts and emotions not only of other people but also of animals or even fictional characters. Cultivating empathy plays a pivotal role in establishing relationships and fostering compassionate behaviour. It entails the ability to step into another person's shoes, seeing the world from their perspective rather than solely from our own. This skill promotes spontaneous acts of kindness and assistance rooted in genuine understanding, as opposed to actions driven by external pressures.

The scraggy-looking man, suffering from rheumatism and unable to sleep for three nights, encounters a lack of empathy from Podtyagin. Despite the passenger's desperate plea for understanding, Podtyagin insists on checking his ticket. This highlights Podtyagin's initial indifference to the passenger's discomfort.

When the scraggy-looking man expresses his distress and highlights the cruelty of the situation, other passengers in the carriage become indignant and voice their concerns. This reaction showcases the passengers' collective empathy for someone in pain and their willingness to stand up against mistreatment.

Engineers and a colonel intervene upon witnessing Podtyagin's mistreatment of the invalid passenger. They demand an apology and threaten to report the incident to higher authorities. Their actions underscore their empathy for the passenger's suffering and their commitment to ensuring justice and fairness.

After being confronted by the engineers and the colonel, Podtyagin attempts to apologize to the invalid passenger. This act demonstrates a glimpse of humanity in Podtyagin as he realizes the impact of his actions on the passenger's well-being. However, the passenger's extreme distress prevented him from accepting the apology.

The passengers in the carriage react with outrage to Podtyagin's treatment of the passenger. They express their support for the suffering passenger and condemn Podtyagin's actions. This collective response underscores the importance of empathy and solidarity among passengers when witnessing injustice.

Having faced multiple confrontations and sensing the passengers' discontent, Podtyagin reflects on the futility of trying to please the public. His sense of despair and his resorting to drinking as a coping mechanism demonstrate the toll that a lack of empathy and understanding can take on an individual's mental state.

Throughout the story, the passengers consistently exhibit empathy and concern for the suffering passengers. In contrast, Podtyagin's primary focus is on enforcing rules without considering the passengers' comfort or circumstances. This contrast highlights the significance of empathy and humanity in interactions between people.

The illustrations from "Oh! The Public" by Anton Chekhov underscore the themes of empathy and humanity, revealing the impact of compassionate behaviour as well as the consequences of a lack thereof in a public setting.

4.6. Frustration and Escapism

Frustration and escapism are interconnected emotional responses to life's challenges. Frustration arises from feelings of anger and disappointment when one's goals are hindered, often resulting in negative outcomes. Escapism, on the other hand, acts as a coping mechanism where individuals retreat into fantasies to evade the pressures of reality, with effects that can vary on mental well-being. Both reactions can lead to either constructive or detrimental consequences, depending on how they are managed and expressed.

In Anton Chekhov's short story "Oh! The Public," these themes are prominently featured. The narrative delves into the experience of Podtyagin, a head ticket collector, who becomes increasingly frustrated due to the unrelenting complaints and confrontations from passengers. Despite diligently performing his duty, he faces continuous criticism and indignation from passengers who fail to understand the necessity of his role. This frustration intensifies due to the passenger's lack of empathy towards his obligation.

In response to this frustration, Podtyagin turns to escapism, using alcohol as a means to cope with his overwhelming emotions. The story illustrates how his disillusionment with passengers' constant dissatisfaction pushes him towards seeking solace in alcohol. This is evident when, after facing the passengers' ire, he concludes that "There's nothing for it but drink!" and resorts to consuming alcohol to temporarily numb his emotional turmoil. Podtyagin's attempts to rectify the situation by involving the station master and explaining his duty to passengers prove futile. Instead of receiving acknowledgement or empathy, he encounters further frustration as passengers remain obstinate in their discontent. This persistent frustration then drives him deeper into escapism, ultimately leading him to view alcohol as an escape from the relentless demands and conflicts he faces.

The story showcases how the passengers' refusal to recognize Podtyagin's essential role amplifies his frustration. Moreover, the story's conclusion, wherein Podtyagin chooses alcohol over healthier coping mechanisms, demonstrates his eventual succumbing to escapism as a way to evade the challenges he confronts. The story underscores the toll that unending societal pressures and criticism can exact on an individual's mental state. It serves as a poignant cautionary tale, highlighting the potential dangers of not addressing frustration in a constructive manner and resorting to harmful forms of escape."

5. Resonate and Connect Chekhov's Insights to Present-Day Challenges

The article delves into Chekhov's themes and their relevance today, connecting his insights to present challenges:

Bureaucracy and Red Tape: Podtyagin's frustration with rules mirrors modern institutions' bureaucracy. People face similar issues with complicated procedures in government, corporations, and online services. The story lets us empathize with those tackling daily complex bureaucracies.

Public Outrage and Social Media: Passengers' reactions, especially the invalid's defence, showcase the power of public opinion. In today's digital age, social media amplifies anger on various issues. Online backlash can affect individuals and institutions, leading to significant consequences.

Customer Service and Empathy: Podtyagin's conflict highlights the struggle of providing good customer service with empathy. In today's business world, balancing policies and individual circumstances is a challenge. The story connects to modern debates on empathy in customer interactions.

Mental Health and Accessibility: The invalid's suffering due to lack of sleep and use of morphia mirrors modern mental health challenges. As mental health gains recognition, discussions on accommodations for such concerns grow. The story prompts consideration of balancing rules and understanding unique needs.

Work-Life Balance and Burnout: Podtyagin's commitment to work resonates with modern work-life balance emphasis. Technology blurs work-personal boundaries, leading to struggles. The story's exploration of commitment and burnout highlights challenges in maintaining a healthy balance.

In essence, Chekhov's "Oh! The Public" remains relevant, connecting themes to today's challenges like bureaucracy, public outrage, customer service, mental health, and work-life balance. The story's insights offer a fresh perspective on navigating modern complexities.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, Anton Chekhov's short story "Oh! The Public" masterfully weaves together a tapestry of complex themes and aspects that reflect the intricacies of human interactions in a public setting. The story's exploration of the absurdity of bureaucracy, miscommunication and misunderstanding, public expectations and entitlement, power dynamics, empathy and humanity, as well as frustration and escapism, offers readers a vivid glimpse into the multifaceted nature of human behaviour, societal dynamics, and the challenges of navigating public spaces. Through the lens of bureaucracy, the story exposes the incongruity between rigid rules and the unpredictable nature of human interactions, emphasizing how the enforcement of regulations can lead to absurd and unintended outcomes. Miscommunication and misunderstanding are portrayed as catalysts for conflict and frustration, illustrating the significance of effective communication in mitigating misunderstandings. The portrayal of public expectations and entitlement sheds light on the clash between individual desires and collective needs, revealing how entitlement can exacerbate conflicts and hinder empathy.

Power dynamics are illuminated through characters' interactions, revealing the intricate balance of authority and influence within a societal context. The narrative underscores the importance of empathy and humanity in fostering compassionate connections, contrasting instances where empathy diffuses conflict with situations where its absence exacerbates frustration.

Frustration and escapism are depicted as natural responses to the pressures of societal expectations and conflicts. The story's exploration of these emotional reactions serves as a cautionary reminder of the consequences of failing to address frustration constructively and the potential dangers of seeking refuge in harmful coping mechanisms.

In "Oh! The Public," Chekhov's storytelling artistry shines as he deftly intertwines these themes, providing readers with a nuanced portrayal of the inherent complexities and absurdities in public interactions. As a result, the narrative resonates as a timeless reflection on the challenges and dynamics that shape human behaviour within the context of bureaucracy, communication, entitlement, power, empathy, and emotional coping strategies. Through its rich tapestry of interconnected themes, the story encourages contemplation regarding how individuals and societies navigate the intricate web of public interactions, shedding light on the choices we make and their profound impacts on ourselves and those around us.

In "Oh! The Public," Chekhov masterfully captures the intricacies of human interactions and exposes the absurdities that can arise from misperceptions, miscommunications, and the clash of personal interests. The story serves as a poignant commentary on societal dynamics and the obstacles faced by individuals working in service roles, thereby underscoring the critical need for empathy and mutual understanding on both sides.

In an era marked by constant change and evolving societal norms, Chekhov's insights from over a century ago continue to illuminate the intricacies of human behaviour, reminding us that the challenges we face are not new, but enduring. By connecting these themes to the present-day landscape, we gain valuable perspective on how these insights can inform our responses to the multifaceted challenges of our time. As we delve into Chekhov's narrative, we uncover a wealth of wisdom that resonates across generations, offering guidance as we strive to navigate the complexities of our modern existence.

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Application of Open Source Software in Libraries

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Abstract:
This article defines the concept of open source software in the context of escalating technological costs for library automation in the digital era. Describes the role of open source software in the creation of libraries and information centers. Describes the OSS used for the integrated library system and its use in the digital world.

Keywords: Digital library, Open Source Library Network, D-Space, Koha ,Greenstone

Introduction:
Open Source Software is one of the most apparent ways of bringing technologies to the common people and guaranteeing that the most vulnerable segments of society are included in the global technological advancement. OSS has two main properties: (a) the source code or program itself is freely available for use, modification, and distribution; and (b) it is prohibited to covert an OSS into a proprietary version due to a stipulation contained in the OSS license. Open Source Software can be thought of as both a philosophy and a method. It outlines the intended purpose of software and the method for its distribution as a philosophy, with the following goals:

1. The software is free to use for any purpose.
2. They are free to change the software to meet their own requirements.
3. The software is free to redistribute for free or for pleasure.
4. The changed version of software is free to distribute.

Aside from the aforementioned, OSS is also a software development and maintenance methodology. IT is not a structured procedure, but rather a conversion process with similar characteristics among software projects. A software developer is continually striving to tackle specific problems, also known as scratching an itch. The developer assumes that other people may have similar problems, so the developer makes the project's source code available on the internet in the hope that other people may utilize it as well. The software's success is dependent on the developer's ability to establish contact with members of the community for whom the software is being produced.

Defination:
OSS can be described from various perspectives to represent a series of concepts in the field. Chudnov maintains

1. An OSS is often established and maintained by developers who collaborate across constitutional and national boundaries, using internet-based communication and development tools.
2. Output is typically free, as defined by a license that states that the appliance and source code are free to use, alter, and redistribute as long as all users and moderators are similarly licensed.
3. Open source developers that take genuine delight in seeing their functioning solution accepted are motivated by quality rather than profit.

According to free software foundation (FSF) in open source software (OSS) the users should have freedom to run copy, distribute, Study, change, and improve the software.

The Ten Commandments:
The open source initiative (OSI) established 10 criteria for defining a software product as open source. The OSI certifies a software license as an OSI Certified License based on the ten commandments listed below.

1. **Free Redistribution:** The License does not prohibit any party from selling or giving away the software as part of an

aggregate software distribution that includes programs from several sources. The license does not include any royalty or other fee for such sale.

2. **Source code:** The program must include source code and must be distributable in both source code and compiled form. Where a product is not delivered with source code, there must be a well-publicized way to access the source code for no more than a reasonable fee via the internet.
3. **Derived works:** The license must permit modification and derived works to be distributed under the same terms as the original software's license.
4. **Integrity of the Authors's Source Code:** The license may prohibit the sharing of modified source code only if the license permits the distribution of patch files with source code for the purpose of altering the program at build time.
5. **No discrimination against person or groups:** The license shall not discriminate against any individual or group of individuals.
6. **No discrimination against fields of Endeavour:** The license must not prevent someone from using the application in a particular field of endeavor.
7. **Distribution of license:** The rights associated to the program must apply to all parties to whom the software is transferred without the necessity for those parties to execute an extra license.
8. **License Must not be specific to a product**: The rights associated to the program must not be contingent on the program being included in a specific software release.
9. **The license must not restrict other software :** Other software released alongside licensed software must not be restricted by the license. The license, for example, must not require that all other applications published on the same medium be open-source software.
10. **The license must be technology Neutral:** No licensing provision may be based on a specific technology or interface style.

Advantages of Open Source Software:

The most significant advantage of OSS is that it may be turned into local languages for the benefit of local people because the source code is made available to users along with the programs. Other benefits include the following.

1. Anyone with the necessary technological knowledge can read the source code.
2. Anyone can help by altering the code to add new features, remove bugs, and create a new code superstructure on top of the existing hail structure and platform.
3. Unlike private software, hidden trapdoors cannot be introduced, and the source code is available for public use.
4. Due to the escalating expense of library and information center LIC automation, OSS can be utilized as a cost-effective alternative to update the LICs.

Limitations of Open Source Software:

The following limitations can be enumerated while implementing the OSS in LICS .

1. OSS may lack official support, making participation in OSS development challenging for libraries lacking significant expertise in their systems department.
2. OSS must create a participatory organizational model that allows many people to contribute to OSS growth in various ways.
3. OSS isn't always simple to utilize. As a result, it is mainly inaccessible to the numerous libraries and library system departments who require well-documented plug-and-play software that is supported and readily installed (and uninstalled).
4. OSS initiatives do not always go far enough to incorporate non-systems librarians and library consumers in the creation and testing of OSS. As a result, they are viewed as something that only helps and interests library system officials and not the broader library community.

Application of OSS in Library and Information Centre:

The usage of open source software in libraries and information centers encompasses not only the collection of computer software, but also the socioeconomic infrastructures in which the program is intended to be used. OSS in LIC can result in numerous adjustments and improvements to the services supplied to the user community. Daniel Chaudnov has done a lot to promote open source in libraries. The affinity OSS has the best possibility of developing in the current network environment. Users are closely tied to library-related applications such as Z39.50, Koha clients and servers, collection management system, MARC record readers and writers, and integrated library system. There are numerous open source library applications available to meet the special demands of library users. There are numerous open source library applications available to meet the special demands of library users. OSS can be used successfully in library housekeeping, workshops and training, national leadership, economic viability, open source data, repositories, and so on.David Dorman proposed the concept of OSS under national leadership as OSLN (open Source library Network). The OSS may give extensive training and instruction during workshops and training, as well as staffing, installation, and maintenance of library software. The activities would describe and show the use of open source software in libraries. The core streaming process would comprise local, regional, and national presentations, workshops, and training.OSS must be proved to be economically viable ways of system support. The library has spent a lot of time, effort, and money on resource sharing over the previous few years. Pools of these resources sharing together are meeting the needs of both professionals and general consumers in LIC. Similarly, a URL was chosen for an internet spider to generate a scientific subject index

Selected Open Source Software:

There are various open source libraries available on the market for library development. Here are a few examples:

KOHA:

Koha is the first open source integrated library system (ILS) that was created in 1999. Koha is a fully functional open source ILs. It was created in New Zealand by Katpo Communications and is now maintained by a global collaboration of software vendors and library technology staff. The following configuration is necessary to install Koha for immediate use. It requires a Linux server, Apache, MySQL, Perl, and ROOT on the server, as well as command line and database administration skills. The catalogue, OPAC, circulation, member management, and acquisitions packages are all part of the Koha ILS. Public libraries, individual collections, non-profit organizations, churches, schools, and corporations all use Koha. Some of the important aspects are as follows:

1. Simple and straightforward interface for librarians and members to search directly from the top page
2. Search that can be tailored When you build up your search forms, you can pick which fields to include.
3. Full acquisition information, including budget and pricing information (including supplier and currency conversion), is saved so that you can see what you ordered and got at the end of the year and during audits.

D Space: D Space is a specific sort of digital asset management or content management system that manages and distributes digital items composed of digital files while also allowing the generation, indexing, and searching of associated metadata to locate and retrieve the items. It is intended to facilitate the long-term reservation of digital content stored in the repository. DSpace was created by MIT libraries and Hewlett-Packard Company in partnership. DSpace's key features are as follows:

1. Dspace is designed to meet the transdisciplinary and organizational needs of a large institution.
2. DSpace supports a wide range of digital formats and content types such as text, photos, audio, and video.
3. Contributors to DSpace can restrict access to things in DSpace at both the collection and individual item levels.
4. DSpace is a safe, professionally managed repository that offers long-term physical storage and maintenance of digital items.
5. The DSpae submission method enables for a qualified version of the Dublin Core metadata schemas to be used to describe each item.

Greenstone: Greenstone identification Produced by the University of Waikato's New Zealand Digital Library project, and developed and distributed in collaboration with UNESCO and the Human info NGO. Greenstone is a software suite used to create and distribute digital library collections. It introduces a new method of arranging information and disseminating it via the internet or CD-ROM. Greenstone is based on Apache, Perl, and GDBM and is compatible with UNIX, Windows, Linux, and Marcos X. Some of the key features are:

1. Image, video, and text collection support

2. Assistance with the development of multilingual collections
3. Linux systems have a Z39.50 client.

Conclusion:

When OSS is used at the operational level in libraries, it can improve the services provided by libraries and information centers. In the age of information explosion, OSS has also brought new ways and means for libraries and information centers to manage their library database, services, and facilities without incurring excessive expense on library infrastructure development. The small and unaided library freely uses the OSS to automate their library housekeeping activities in order to meet their patrons' informative wants.

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An Update on Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome

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Abstract:

Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is a rare disease, characterized by the presence of acid hypersecretion, gastric-duodenal ulcer disease, and a gastrin-secreting pancreatic or extrapancreatic tumor with difficult primary location. The therapy is initially long-term medical to reduce exposure to acid (high-dose proton pump inhibitors) and surgical treatment. The present article highlights the etiology, pathophysiology, diagnosis, treatment and prognosis of Zollinger-Ellison syndrome.

Keywords: Zollinger-Ellison syndrome; diagnosis; treatment

Introduction:

Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is a rare condition in which one or more tumors grow in the pancreas or in the upper part of the small intestine. The tumors are called gastrinomas. These gastrinomas produce large amounts of the hormone gastrin. Gastrin causes the stomach to produce too much acid, which leads to peptic ulcers. High gastrin levels also can cause diarrhea, belly pain and other symptoms. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is slightly more common in men than in women. [1]

Classification:

Gastrinomas represent one of the most common pancreatic endocrine tumors. A smaller percentage of gastrin-secreting tumors (20-40%) originate from the duodenum. Seventy-five percent of gastrinomas occur sporadically, and the remainder are associated with multiple endocrine neoplasia type 1 (MEN 1) syndrome. Sporadic tumors are usually solitary and malignant. MEN 1-associated tumors are typically multiple, but they may be more localized at the time of diagnosis. Fifty to sixty percent of gastrinomas are malignant, based on the presence of metastases at the time of diagnosis. Nevertheless, gastrin-secreting tumors are often slow growing and associated with prolonged survival, despite complications originating from intestinal ulcerations. [2]

Epidemiology:

Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome (ZES) is a rare condition, with an estimated incidence of 0.1-0.5 cases per million people per year. The condition affects both men and women equally, with the average age of onset in the fourth or fifth decade of life. The mean age of onset of ZES is 43 years; however, patients with multiple endocrine neoplasia-type 1 and ZES (MEN 1/ZES) present a decade earlier. Generally, a 5- to 7-year delay in diagnosis occurs. In a prospective study, fewer than 3% of patients were younger than 20 years, whereas 7% were older than 60 years at the time of disease onset. [3]

Etiology:

Zollinger-Ellison syndrome (ZES) is caused by a non–beta islet cell, gastrin-secreting tumor of the pancreas that stimulates the acid-secreting cells of the stomach to maximal activity, with consequent gastrointestinal mucosal ulceration. In most individuals with ZES, the condition appears to occur spontaneously for unknown reasons (sporadically). However, in approximately 25 percent of affected individuals, ZES occurs in association with the genetic syndrome known as multiple endocrine neoplasia type 1 (MEN-1). In most patients, MEN-1 is inherited as an autosomal dominant genetic condition. MEN-1 is caused by changes (mutations) in the *MEN1* gene. The *MEN1* gene regulates production of a protein that appears to play some role in preventing tumor development (tumor suppressor). [4]

Pathophysiology:

The symptoms of Zollinger-Ellison syndrome (ZES) are secondary to hypergastrinemia, which causes hypertrophy of the gastric mucosa, leading to increased numbers of parietal cells and increased maximal acid output. Gastrin by itself also stimulates acid secretion, resulting in increased basal acid secretion. The large quantity of acid produced leads to gastrointestinal mucosal ulceration. It also leads to diarrhea and malabsorption. Usually, gastric acid secretion is controlled by negative feedback mechanisms by somatostatin released by gastric D cells to maintain gastric acid homeostasis and maintain proper gastric pH. However, due to unopposed gastrin release by the neuroendocrine tumor, gastrinoma results in severe PUD because of excess gastric acid secretion to the post-bulbar regions of the duodenum from the esophagus via the trophic effect of gastrin on enterochromaffin-like and parietal cells.

Gastrin works on the parietal cells of the gastric glands, causing them to secrete more hydrogen ions into the stomach lumen. In addition, gastrin acts as a trophic factor for parietal cells, causing parietal cell hyperplasia. Normally, hydrogen ion secretion is controlled by a negative feedback loop by gastric cells to maintain a suitable pH, however, the neuroendocrine tumor that is present in individuals with Zollinger–Ellison Syndrome has no regulation, resulting in excessively large amounts of secretion. Thus, there is an increase in the number of acid-secreting cells, and each of these cells produces acid at a higher rate. The increase in acidity contributes to the development of peptic ulcers in the stomach, duodenum (first portion of the small bowel) and occasionally the jejunum (second portion of the small bowel), the last of which is an 'atypical' ulcer. [5]

Clinical Manifestations:

Abdominal pain is the most common symptom, present in 75% of patients. Typically, it is located in the upper abdomen and mimics that of peptic ulcer disease. This symptom is reported more frequently by men and patients with the sporadic form of ZES. Of patients with ZES, 73% have diarrhea; this is the most common symptom in patients who have multiple endocrine neoplasia-type 1 and ZES (MEN 1/ZES) as well as in female patients. The combination of diarrhea and abdominal pain is present in more than half the patients. Heartburn is the third most common symptom, and this symptom mimics gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD). Other symptoms include nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal bleeding, and weight loss. Gastrointestinal bleeding frequently is due to ulceration in the duodenum and is the presenting symptom in 25% of patients. In patients in whom MEN 1/ZES is suspected, a history indicative of nephrolithiasis, hypercalcemia, and pituitary disorders should be sought. A family history of nephrolithiasis, hyperparathyroidism, and gastrinoma also may be present. [6]

Diagnosis:

Diagnosis of ZES is first suspected on the basis of the clinical manifestations. Elevated fasting serum gastrin (FSG) levels are almost invariably present. FSG levels 10 times higher than normal and a gastric pH of <2 confirm the diagnosis. If the FSG level is elevated less than 10 fold and the gastric pH is <2, secretin stimulation (abnormal: increase >120 pg/ML) and basal acid (abnormal: >15 mEq/hr-basal) tests need to be done. Imaging studies (somatostatin receptor scintigraphy, CT scan, abdominal or endoscopic ultrasound) are required to localize the gastrinoma.

Esophagogastroduodenoscopy may be indicated to detect duodenal ulcerations. [7]

Differential Diagnosis:

Differential diagnoses include other causes of increased acid output and elevated FSG levels: Helicobacter pylori infections, retained gastric antrum, gastric outlet obstruction, renal failure, antral G cell syndromes, idiopathic gastroesophageal reflux or peptic ulcer disease, and physiological causes of hypergastrinemia (atrophic gastritis, pernicious anemia, or use of potent antisecretory drugs). [8]

Complications:

Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome (ZES) can lead to several complications if left untreated. [9] These complications include:

1. **Gastrointestinal bleeding:** Ulcers caused by ZES can lead to gastrointestinal bleeding, which may manifest as vomiting blood, passing dark stools, or developing anemia.
2. **Obstruction:** Large ulcers or scarring in the small intestine can cause obstruction,

leading to symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain.

3. **Perforation:** Ulcers caused by ZES can penetrate the wall of the stomach or small intestine, leading to a perforation or a hole in the organ. This can cause severe abdominal pain, fever, and signs of infection, and requires immediate medical attention.
4. **Malabsorption:** Excessive acid production can damage the lining of the small intestine, leading to malabsorption of nutrients such as fats, proteins, and vitamins.
5. **Carcinoid tumors:** In rare cases, ZES can lead to the development of carcinoid tumors, which are slow-growing tumors that can spread to other parts of the body.
6. **Other endocrine tumors:** ZES can be associated with other endocrine tumors, such as insulinomas (tumors that produce insulin) or glucagonomas (tumors that produce glucagon).

Treatment:

In patients with ZES, the two main principal therapeutic objectives are to control the gastric acid hypersecretion which causes the most debilitating symptoms (ulcers, diarrhea and dehydration) and to control the growth of the tumor which, even if slow-growing, is able to produce early and diffuse hepatic metastases.

Proton pump inhibitors have been used to more drastically inhibit gastrin action on the parietal cells, thus allowing the patient to rapidly return to a normal clinical condition without the need for surgery. If it is possible to eliminate the morbidity and mortality caused by acid hypersecretion, the majority of patients affected by ZES should be able to be maintained in good clinical condition, without symptoms. In ZES, antisecretory drugs have been proven to be safe and effective, without particular side effects over a long period of time, even 15 years or more. The dose of PPIs such as oral omeprazole and intravenous pantoprazole must be adjusted to normalize basal acid output levels to less than 15 mEq per hour and less than 5 mEq per hour for those with prior surgery to decrease acid secretion. Eighty milligrams of pantoprazole by mouth twice daily is the typical dose. Several studies have shown that treatment with somatostatin analogs has an inhibiting effect on tumoral growth in patients with malignant gastrointestinal neuroendocrine neoplasias, such as pancreatic tumors or carcinoids, and is able to stabilize the tumoral growth in 37-80% of patients; in only a few patients (0-17%), a reduction of the tumor dimensions has been observed. [10]

The surgical treatment of gastrinomas has evolved from total gastrectomy to specific tumour surgery. Its main objective is to achieve cure or control of the tumour, and to prevent its spread and metastasis. Even with all the diagnostic technology currently available, the preoperative localization of gastrinomas does not reach 100% of the cases and, for this reason, only adequate surgical exploration has the potential to localize 100% of the tumours. It has been estimated that approximately 60-90% of all gastrinomas are malignant. Tumour progression and the development of metastases are the main determining factors for survival. Consequently, surgery alone offers the patient a 31-50 chance of cure. Routine surgical exploration has been shown and established to increase long-term survival. Indications for surgery in sporadic Zollinger-Ellison syndrome All patients with a laboratory diagnosis of sporadic Zollinger-Ellison syndrome have an indication for surgical exploration because up to 30% of gastrinomas are not diagnosed by radiological studies. Although most gastrinomas grow very slowly, 60-90% are malignant, and of these, 25% grow very quickly. The incidence of lymphatic metastases in duodenal gastrinomas has been reported in up to 40% of cases; pancreatic gastrinomas have hepatic metastases more frequently. It should be noted that up to 15% of gastrinomas not identified on radiological studies are also not identified during surgical exploration. Surgery can achieve definitive cure of gastrinoma in 51–60% of cases in the immediate postoperative period, in 40% of cases at 5 years, and in 34% of cases 10 years postoperatively [11]

Prognosis:

Because gastrinoma is a component of Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, the prognosis-based cancer stage must be considered. 90% to 60% of gastrinomas are malignant and can spread to the liver, lymph nodes, or other distant organs. The incidence of pancreatic gastrinomas is 50%, and the incidence of duodenal gastrinomas is 10% in the liver. Since pancreatic gastrinomas have a worse long-term survival rate than duodenal gastrinomas, liver metastasis directly impacts overall survival. The patients without liver metastases had a 95% 20-year survival rate, which is an important discovery. The patients with liver metastases had a 15% 10-year survival after the surgery. However, there was no evidence that lymph node involvement reduced survival in the absence of liver metastases.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the future prospects for the treatment of Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome are promising, with the development of targeted therapies, immunotherapy, and gene therapy showing great potential. As research in these areas continues to advance, it is hoped that more effective and targeted treatments will be developed, improving the quality of life for individuals living with this condition.

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Challenges in Implementation of NEP for Teachers With Reference To Higher Education

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Abstract:

Education is an on-going process that addresses the needs of man in the growing society. India continues to face socio-economic concerns despite experiencing strong and consistent economic growth over the past few decades. The only way to overcome these issues and accelerate the nation's economic progress is through upgrading education. Both the 1986 National Policy on Education and the 1992 Programme of Action envisioned free and mandatory education of a satisfactory standard for all children under the age of 14. The Government of India established a Committee for Draft National Educational Policy in 2019 under the leadership of Dr. K. Kasturirangan with the goal of creating an educational environment that meets international standards.The National Educational Policy 2020 was put into force on July 29, 2020, after the Union Cabinet accepted the policy paper created by the Committee. The plan calls for giving the nation's educational system a new framework. Pre-school to higher education are all included in the new educational system. By completely overhauling current institutions and developing a new institutional design that focuses on students, teachers, school and college administration, curriculum and pedagogy, and a universal grading system that is compatible with the global educational system, the NEP 2020 envisions a paradigm shift in the educational system. The aim of the study is to study the challenges faced by an educator while implementation of NEP 2020 in higher education. The study concluded that despite of many challenges the educators/teachers have welcoming response towards implementation of NEP 2020.

Introduction:

Nelson Mandela once said, 'Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world. A well-defined and futuristic education policy is a must for every country because education is the key driver of economic and social progress. The foremost education policy in India was announced in the year 1968. Subsequently revisions were made in the policy in year 1986 and 1992. Due to various reforms over the world the traditional education system needed a reshape in the policy. New Education Policy 2020 was led down under the guidance of Dr. Krishnaswamy Kasturirangan. The goal of the first national education policy of the 21st century, the National Education Policy 2020, is to meet the increasing development requirements of our country.

The long-awaited New Education Policy 2020 wants every child, from kindergarten to high school, to have access to education. To transform India into a knowledge hub by the end of the decade, it is replacing a 34-year-old policy with a more comprehensive, compendious, solicitous and foresighted policy.

The policy has come at the right time and the aim is actually noble. But there lies a world of difference between laying down a policy on paper and following it in spirit. The success of NEP 2020 and the pace ofits execution depends to a large extent on how successfully the government, universities and academies can drift over the practical challenges facing it.

Highlights of NEP 2020:

The new education policy is an improved reinterpretation of India's current educational system. It makes some excellent and commendable claims. The policy aims to create an integrated, captivating, and immersive paradigm of holistic learning. Aesthetics and the arts will be taught alongside a scientific mind-set and evidence-based reasoning.

The main pillars of this policy are flexibility, which allows students to choose their learning paths, equal promotion of the arts, sciences, physical education, and other extracurricular activities, a multidisciplinary approach (across the sciences, social sciences, arts, humanities, and sports), an emphasis on conceptual learning rather than memorization, creativity, and critical thinking, and cultivating critical thinking and creativity.

Under the guidance of qualified teachers, it promotes peer tutoring as a voluntary and enjoyable activity for fellow students. The NEP aims to support various learning paths that combine official and informal educational settings. Books and instruction are the only components of formal classroom education. The new policy intends to extend this learning outside a classroom's four walls and encourage students to absorb from the outside world. Herein lies the significance of the NEP's 'learning how to learn' principle, another key component. There will be a shift away from the antiquated culture of bookish learning toward actual, holistic education that provides people with 21st century capabilities.

Young pupils will be exposed to numerous languages from the foundational stages onward because multilingualism has significant cognitive advantages and young children have a propensity to pick up languages fast. Sanskrit shall be provided at all levels of school and higher education as a necessary, enriching alternative for students, keeping in mind the value of rich, classical languages and literature of India. While possible online courses in languages like Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, and Odia will be made available to people who are interested in learning them.

The objective of the policy is to implement radical structural reforms at the higher educational level. At the undergraduate level, it encourages a flexible three- or four-year degree program structure that gives students several exit options.

Additionally, a deliberate effort will be made to promote modern subjects that are hailed as tomorrow's job options, such as holistic health, artificial intelligence, design thinking, data analytics, and machine learning. The Higher Education Commission of India is scheduled to take over as the organization responsible for regulating higher education from the University Grants Commission.

A student-centric model will be created that will provide students the freedom to choose the subjects they wish to study, in contrast to the current teacher-centric model, in which teachers determine the subjects, curriculum, and evaluation. Exposure to art and design thinking, together with science, engineering, and mathematics, is crucial for improving students' problem-solving creativity in higher education. Due to its emphasis on experiential, application-based learning, and research-based internships, the new model under NEP, known as STEAM, will be an improvement over the current STEM paradigm in higher education at the bachelor degree level. Students will receive opportunities for internships with local firms, industries, and communities as part of a comprehensive, all-encompassing education, as well as research internships to advance their knowledge and employability .

Impediments to implementation of NEP 2020 in higher education:

1. **Certificate or Degree learning:**

Though inflexibility in the advanced education model through the conception of multiple exits is an important step for reducing the number of dropouts, a question still arises on the value of similar instruments and warrants. The Indian psyche nearly associates jobs with the degrees acquired. Hence, to apply the new system, we first have to strike the archaic thinking that only with a degree can one successfully secure a job. This is a dangerous paradigm which undermines and discourages other ingrain bents of an existent.

2. **Exposure towards multi-disciplinary education:**

The being education governance excludes formal training and exposure towards pedagogy for council and university preceptors. This urgently calls for an overhaul of the class design to make it flexible and organic for enabling foundational and higher- order thinking and skill inculcation at different situations of education. The policy seeks to establish multi-disciplinary institutions for advanced education replacing the single- correctional bones. The road to attain this thing has been paved with good intentions.

3. Funding:

It'll be a feat to completely apply the proffers of NEP 2020 for advanced education given the limited coffers at hand. It requires private institutions to offer further literacy to make admissions possible for scholars from low- income strata as well, but NEP fails to bandy how this can be achieved. This indicates a need for lesser public backing in advanced education, which in reality doesn't sit well within the current script. The increase in education budget from 3% to 6% of GDP is simply not enough to meet the perpetration needs.

4. Digital connectivity:

We need internet penetration in remote areas because-learning is the way forward, as witnessed during the epidemic. Digital structure for this purpose will include digital classrooms, moxie driven online tutoring models, AR/ VR technologies to overcome gaps in physical tutoring and lab structure, invariant assessment schemes across seminaries, career comforting sessions and schoolteacher training to come complete at new- age technologies. This will continue to be a major challenge in the coming decade.

5. Summing it up:

The drafting commission of NEP 2020 has made a comprehensive attempt to design a policy that considers different shoes, global stylish practices in education, field gests and stakeholders ' feedback. The charge is aspirational but the perpetration roadmap will decide if this will truly foster an each-inclusive education that makes learners assiduity and unborn ready.

Review of Literature:

(Jadhav, 2022) The researcher concluded that it is clear how NEP 2020 will benefit our country, India, and how it will enhance the presentation of our youth to the rest of the globe. Every positive thing that happens to change the future has some challenges, but we as educators should be prepared to face those problems, calmly resolve them using just knowledge, and not let them discourage us from working to find a solution. However, the NEP 2020 will undoubtedly lead us down a hopeful path.

(Mehta, 2022) It is not simple to have all of the professors in the higher education system be "exceptions" who are interested in, respectful of, and supportive of other fields of study while also being authorities in their own. Over the next 15 to 20 years, this calls for a cultural change throughout the entire higher education ecosystem. In many aspects, the National Education Policy 2020 is exactly what India needs as it develops into the largest labour force in the world in the years to come. We must successfully overcome significant execution hurdles in a sustained manner for years and decades to come if we are to realize the dreams it embodies.

(B.Venkateshwarlu, 2021)

Higher education is crucial for a nation's economy, social standing, technological adoption, and human behaviour. The National Education Policy of India 2020 aims to improve access to higher education by implementing creative policies, increasing accessibility, and enforcing quality standards. By 2030, NEP-2020 aims to promote merit-based admissions, faculty members, and quality monitoring. Institutions of higher learning will either change their name or become constituent colleges of affiliated universities. The higher education system will become more student-centred, allowing students to select core and supplementary courses and faculty members to choose their own curricula, methodologies, pedagogies, and evaluation models.

Objectives of the study:

1. To understand the role of educator in implementation of NEP 2020 in higher education.
2. To understand the challenges in implementations of NEP 2020 in higher education.

Research Methodology:

1. **Sources of Data:** This Study is based on primary data collected from the 50 faculties teaching in higher education institutions and secondary data and other applicable information for the study has been collected through websites and e-journals.
2. **Nature and significance of the study:** The research methodology used in this study is descriptive in nature which is primarily done to study the challenges in implementation of NEP 2020 in higher education.
3. **Sampling Size and Technique:** For research study, sample is randomly undertaken from 50 faculties teaching in higher education institutions.
4. **Statistical Tools:** Percentage & Frequency tables
5. **Limitations of the Study:**

This study is limited to 50 respondents only. The study identifies and analyses only few challenges faced by the educators in the higher education whereas there might be many other challenges that will also have an effect after unabridged implementation of NEP 2020. This leaves a research gap as there are factors that need to be taken into consideration on a later period.

Data Analysis and Findings:

Frequencies

1. Frequencies of Gender:

Gender:	Counts	% of Total	Cumulative %
Female	38	76.0 %	76.0 %
Male	12	24.0 %	100.0 %

Majority of respondents are females.

2. Frequencies of Age:

Age:	Counts	% of Total	Cumulative %
21 - 30 years	14	28.0 %	28.0 %
31 - 40 years	20	40.0 %	68.0 %
41 - 50 years	10	20.0 %	88.0 %
Above 50 years	6	12.0 %	100.0 %

Majority are from the age group of 31 – 40 years.

3. Frequencies of Are you aware about implementation of NEP 2020

Are you aware about implementation of NEP 2020	Counts	% of Total	Cumulative %
No	5	10.0 %	10.0 %
Yes	45	90.0 %	100.0 %

Majority are aware about the implementation of NEP 2020

4. Frequencies of Do you think changes in education could bring out many practical implications and challenges.

Do you think changes in education could bring out many practical implications and challenges?	Counts	% of Total	Cumulative %
Agree	22	44.0 %	44.0 %
Disagree	3	6.0 %	50.0 %
Neutral	2	4.0 %	54.0 %
Strongly Agree	23	46.0 %	100.0 %

Majority educators think that implementing NEP 2020 will bring out many practical implications and challenges for implementing

5. Frequencies of Do you think implementation of NEP will add up more work for teachers.

Do you think implementation of NEP will add up more work for teachers?	Counts	% of Total	Cumulative %
Agree	21	42.0 %	42.0 %
Disagree	1	2.0 %	44.0 %
Neutral	10	20.0 %	64.0 %
Strongly Agree	18	36.0 %	100.0 %

Majority teachers think that implementing NEP 2020 will add up more work for teachers

6. Frequencies of Do you think designing curriculum of courses with practical implications for each program will be a difficult task for educators.

Do you think designing curriculum of courses with practical implications for each program will be a difficult task for educators.	Counts	% of Total	Cumulative %
Agree	21	42.0 %	42.0 %
Disagree	6	12.0 %	54.0 %
Neutral	14	28.0 %	82.0 %
Strongly Agree	7	14.0 %	96.0 %
Strongly Disagree	2	4.0 %	100.0 %

Majority agrees that designing curriculum of courses with practical implications for each program will be a difficult task for educators.

7. Frequencies of Do you think evaluating students' performance will be difficult after implementation of NEP.

Do you think evaluating students' performance will be difficult after implementation of NEP?	Counts	% of Total	Cumulative %
Agree	13	26.0 %	26.0 %
Disagree	20	40.0 %	66.0 %
Neutral	9	18.0 %	84.0 %
Strongly Agree	6	12.0 %	96.0 %
Strongly Disagree	2	4.0 %	100.0 %

Majority think evaluating students' performance will be difficult after implementation of NEP

8. Frequencies of Do you think examination process will be tedious task after implementation of NEP 2020.

Do you think examination process will be tedious task after implementation of NEP 2020.	Counts	% of Total	Cumulative %
Agree	21	42.0 %	42.0 %
Disagree	12	24.0 %	66.0 %
Neutral	10	20.0 %	86.0 %
Strongly Agree	5	10.0 %	96.0 %
Strongly Disagree	2	4.0 %	100.0 %

Majority teachers think that examination process will be tedious task after implementation of NEP 2020.

9. Frequencies of Rate the level of satisfaction for implementation of NEP 2020.

Rate the level of satisfaction for implementation of NEP 2020.	Counts	% of Total	Cumulative %
Dissatisfied	3	6.0 %	6.0 %
Highly Dissatisfied	2	4.0 %	10.0 %
Highly Satisfied	7	14.0 %	24.0 %
Neutral	10	20.0 %	44.0 %
Satisfied	28	56.0 %	100.0 %

Even after so many changes and challenges, majority teachers/educators are satisfied with the implementation of NEP 2020 as change in education is needed for meeting global changing requirements.

Conclusion & Suggestions:

Advanced education is an important aspect in deciding the frugality, social status, technology relinquishment, and healthy mortal conduct in every country. National Education Policy of India 2020 is marching towards achieving similar objective by making innovative programs to ameliorate the quality, attractiveness, affordability, and adding the force by opening up the advanced education for the private sector and at the same time with strict controls to maintain quality in every advanced education institution. HE system will transfigure itself as pupil centric with the freedom to choose core and allied subjects within a discipline and across disciplines. Faculty members also get autonomy to choose class, methodology, pedagogy and evaluation models within the given policy frame. Even after so many changes and challenges, majority teachers/educators are satisfied with the implementation of NEP 2020 as change in education is needed for meeting global changing requirements. These changeovers have started and will continue until the time 2030 where the first position of transformation is anticipated too visible.

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Supporting Handicapped Persons in the Library Environment with the Help of Adaptive Equipment Technology

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Abstract

In today's inclusive society, it is crucial to ensure that everyone has equal access to information and resources. This includes individuals with disabilities who may face challenges in traditional library environments. However, thanks to the advancements in adaptive equipment technology, supporting handicapped persons in the library has become more attainable than ever before. Adaptive equipment technology refers to a range of tools and devices designed specifically for individuals with disabilities. These innovative solutions aim to bridge the gap between physical limitations and accessing information, allowing handicapped persons to fully participate in the library experience.

One of the key benefits of adaptive equipment technology is its ability to cater to various types of disabilities. Whether it be visual impairments, mobility limitations, or cognitive challenges, there are specialized tools available that can enhance accessibility within the library environment. For visually impaired individuals, technologies such as screen readers and braille displays enable them to access printed materials in alternative formats. These tools convert text into speech or braille output, allowing visually impaired users to independently navigate through books, articles, and other resources available at the library.

Keyword's: Adaptive Equipment, Technology for Handicapped Persons, Library Accessibility, Inclusive Libraries

Introduction

Similarly, individuals with mobility limitations can benefit from assistive devices such as wheelchair-accessible workstations and adjustable tables. These adaptations provide a comfortable and accessible workspace where they can engage with digital resources or conduct research without any physical barriers hindering their progress. Moreover, adaptive equipment technology also caters to those with cognitive challenges by offering features like text-to-speech conversion and customizable interfaces. These features facilitate comprehension and ease of use for individuals who may struggle with reading or processing written information.

By integrating adaptive equipment technology into libraries, we not only create an inclusive environment but also empower handicapped persons by giving them equal opportunities for knowledge acquisition and personal growth. It allows them to explore their interests independently while fostering a sense of belonging within the community.

Objective

1. Studying technology in a library environment.
2. Studying Adaptive Technology for Persons with Disabilities.
3. To study how people with disabilities can be supported with the help of technology.
4. Studying the integration of library environment and technology for persons with disabilities.

Adaptive Equipment

Adaptive equipment refers to a range of specialized tools and technologies designed specifically for people with physical, visual, or hearing impairments. These innovative solutions aim to remove barriers and enable individuals with disabilities to fully engage in library activities and services. One of the primary benefits of adaptive equipment technology is its ability to enhance independent learning and research for handicapped persons. With the assistance of adaptive equipment, individuals who may have mobility limitations can easily navigate through library spaces, access materials on shelves at varying heights, or use computers without physical constraints. Furthermore, adaptive equipment empowers visually impaired individuals by providing audio-visual aids such as text-to-speech software or braille displays. This allows them to read books, manuscripts, or digital content effortlessly. Similarly, those with hearing impairments benefit from assistive listening devices that amplify sound or provide subtitles during presentations or videos.

Beyond physical accessibility, adaptive equipment also bridges the communication gap between disabled patrons and library staff members. There are devices that offer real-time text-to-speech translations for individuals who struggle with speech disabilities. This enables effective communication between library users and staff members regardless of their abilities. The integration of adaptive equipment in the library environment not only promotes inclusivity but also ensures that all individuals have equal opportunities for education and personal growth. By embracing this technology, libraries send a powerful message: Everyone deserves access to information regardless of their abilities.

Technology for Handicapped Persons

In today's society, it is essential to ensure that all individuals have equal access to resources and opportunities. This includes creating an inclusive environment in libraries for handicapped persons. With the advancements in adaptive equipment technology, we now have the means to provide support and assistance to those with disabilities, enabling them to fully participate in the library experience. Technology has played a significant role in bridging the gap between accessibility and inclusivity. By harnessing innovative tools and devices specifically designed for handicapped individuals, libraries can offer a supportive environment that caters to their unique needs.

From specialized computer software that assists visually impaired individuals in accessing digital resources, to adjustable furniture and ergonomic seating options for those with mobility challenges, adaptive equipment technology has revolutionized the way libraries accommodate handicapped persons. These advancements not only enhance their ability to navigate physical spaces but also empower them to engage with literature, research materials, and educational resources on an equal footing. Furthermore, this technology extends beyond physical accommodations. It encompasses digital platforms that provide alternative formats such as audio or braille versions of books and documents. By embracing these technologies, libraries can ensure that individuals with disabilities have access to a wide range of information regardless of their impairments.

Library Accessibility

In today's inclusive society, it is crucial to ensure that every individual has equal access to information and resources, regardless of their physical abilities. With the advancement of adaptive equipment technology, libraries have the opportunity to create a more inclusive environment for handicapped persons. The use of adaptive equipment technology in libraries can greatly enhance accessibility for individuals with disabilities. From visually impaired individuals who rely on screen readers and braille displays to those with mobility impairments who benefit from specialized keyboards or voice recognition software, these technologies provide invaluable support in navigating library resources.

By incorporating adaptive equipment technology into library settings, we can empower handicapped individuals to independently access books, journals, research materials, and digital resources. This not only promotes inclusivity but also fosters a sense of empowerment and autonomy among users with disabilities. Furthermore, adaptive equipment technology can facilitate effective communication between library staff and patrons with hearing impairments through the use of assistive listening devices or real-time captioning systems. This ensures that important information is effectively conveyed and that all individuals can fully participate in library programs and events.

Inclusive Libraries

Inclusive libraries play a crucial role in providing equal access to information and resources for all individuals, including those with disabilities. With the advancements in adaptive equipment technology, supporting handicapped persons in the library environment has become more effective and efficient than ever before. By incorporating adaptive equipment technology, libraries can create an inclusive and accessible environment that caters to the diverse needs of their patrons. These technologies are designed to assist individuals with disabilities in accessing library materials, navigating the space, and engaging in various activities. One of the key benefits of adaptive equipment technology is its ability to empower individuals with disabilities to independently access information. Whether it's through screen readers that convert text into speech for visually impaired individuals or specialized keyboards for those with limited mobility, these tools enable equal participation in reading, research, and learning within the library setting.

Furthermore, adaptive equipment technology enhances communication between library staff and patrons with disabilities. Assistive listening devices can amplify sound for individuals with hearing impairments, ensuring they can fully engage in presentations or discussions. Additionally, video relay services facilitate effective communication between deaf or hard-of-hearing individuals and librarians through sign language interpreters. Incorporating adaptive equipment technology also promotes social inclusion within libraries. By providing accessible workstations equipped with adjustable desks or ergonomic chairs, libraries create a comfortable environment for all users regardless of their physical abilities. This fosters a sense of belonging and encourages collaboration among diverse groups of library visitors.

Conclusion

Supporting handicapped persons in the library environment through adaptive equipment technology is essential for promoting inclusivity and ensuring equal access to information. By embracing these advancements, libraries can become truly accessible spaces for individuals with disabilities, empowering them to thrive and participate fully in the world of knowledge and learning, embracing adaptive equipment technology is essential for supporting handicapped persons in the library environment. By investing in inclusive technologies and creating accessible spaces, libraries can ensure that every individual has an equal opportunity to explore knowledge, engage with resources, and participate fully within their community's educational landscape.

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Commercial Banks' Assets Portfolio-Post Globalization –A Descriptive Analysis

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Abstract

The banking sector is the lifeblood of the Economy. We can assess any country 's financial health by the condition of the banking sector of the country. The main aim of a commercial bank is to seek profit along with maximum social welfare. Its capacity to earn profit depends upon its investment policy. Indian commercial banking sector has to land priority sector of the economy to maximize social welfare activities and on the other hand, they have to earn profit for survival. They have to keep their assets in such a manner in which they manage its investment portfolio. they have to manage their assets portfolio to earn maximum profit along with profitability and liquidity. The present paper is an attempt to find out the analysis of the government sector banking sector's assets portfolio after globalization and implementations of Narsimham committee reports from the year 1991 and will try to find out the facts behind the failure of the banking sector of the government sector.

Key Words- Financial literacy, individuals' responsibility, mobilization of resources, financial goals.

Objective of Study

1. To better understand the commercial bank's assets portfolio.
2. To measure the actual condition of the Indian banking sector.
3. To understand the result of priority sector landing on the financial health of a bank.
4. To suggest some points to adjustment between profitability and liquidity.
5. To know about the result of mismanagement of assets portfolio.
6. To suggest some measures to improve the financial health of public sector banking in India.

Research Methodology

This paper is descriptive in nature based on secondary sources of data and articles published in different publications of RBI and different publications. The sample size is very small so we cannot make any final conclusion.

Introduction

Commercial banks play very important role in development of a country. So its called life blood of a country. Sound ,progressive and dynamic banking system is a basic requirement for economic development. As an important segment of the tertiary sector of an economy, commercial banks act as the backbone of economic growth and prosperity by acting as a agent in the process of development (Shrestha, 2015).They inculcate the habit of saving and mobilize funds from numerous small households and business firms spread over a wide geographical area. The funds so mobilized are used for productive purposes in agriculture ,industry and trade. The banks have to manage their assets in such a way that they can manage balance between profitability ,liquidity and safety. Priority sector landing is not profitable ,but banks have to invest their 40% assets for priority sector landing. For liquidity purpose they used to keep 5-10% as CRR and 15-25% as SLR .So for sustainable banking system they have to manage their assets such a way so they can ful-fill their long term goal.

Present paper is an attempt to find out asset management system between 1991and 2018. Present papers is a attempt to find out the analysis of government sector banking sectors 's assets portfolio after globalization and implementations of Narsimham committee reports from year 1991 and will try to find out the facts behind failure of banking sector among government sector. India's banking sector has been facing a large overhang of balance sheet stress since 1990.this research paper can be of particular interest to bank management, as the managers can employ this analysis to identify the relative position of their banks in relation to their international competitors .The finding can be useful for developing countries under the same scenarios.

Concept of assets portfolio management

The main aim of a commercial bank is to seek profit like any other institution. Its capacity to earn profit depends upon its investment policy. Its investment policy, in turn, depends on the manner in which it manages its investment portfolio (Chand, 2017) Thus "commercial bank investment policy emerges from a straight forward application of the theory of portfolio management to the particular circumstances of commercial bank." Portfolio management refers to the prudent management of a bank's assets and liabilities in order to seek some optimum combination of income or profit, liquidity, and safety.

When a bank operates, it acquires and disposes of income-earning assets. These assets plus the bank's cash make up what is known as its portfolio. A bank's earning assets consist of (a) securities issued by the central and state governments, local bodies and government institutions, and (b) financial obligations, such as promissory notes, bills of exchange, etc. issues by firms. There earning assets constitute between one-fourth and one-third of a commercial bank's total assets. Thus a bank's earning assets are an important source of its income.

The manner in which banks manage their portfolios, that is acquiring and disposing of their earning assets, can have important affects on the financial markets, on the borrowing and spending practices of households and businesses, and on the economy as a whole.

In order to be able to meet demand for Cash as and when they are made a bank must not only arrange to have sufficient cash available but it must also distribute its assets in such a way that some of them can be readily converted in to cash. thus the bank cash reserve can be reinforced quickly in the event of heavy drawings on them.Aseets which are easily convertible in to cash are called liquid assets, the most liquid being cash itself, the shorter the length of a loan, the more liquid because it will soon mature and be repayable in cash, the less profitable because other things being equal (S, 2015) .The rate of interest varies directly with the loss of liquidity .Thus a bank faces something of a dilemma in trying to secure both liquidity and profitability. It satisfies these apparently in compatible requirements in the way it distribute its assets. These assets have been arranged in such a way the most liquid but least profitable ones should be very less and least liquid but most profitable should be more.

Structure Of Financial Assets Of Commercial Banks

GREATER	ASSETS	LEAST
L	CASH IN HAND	P
I	CASH IN CENTRAL BANK	R
Q	MONEY AT CALL ON SHORT	O
U	NOTICE	F
I	BILL DISCOUNTED	I
D	GOVERNMENT SECUIRITIES	T
I	WITH ONE YEAR MATURITY	A
T	CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSITES	B
Y	INVESTMENTS	I
	LOAN AND ADVANCES	L
		Y
LEAST		GREATER

Cash in hand-

It represents a banks holding of notes and coins to meet the immediate requirements of its custermers.Nowadays ,there is no limit set on the amount of cash which banks in India must hold and it is taken for granted that they will hold enough to maintain their depositors confidence. Before 1991 it was10% of total assets but now it is 4% of total assets in form of cash.

Cash at the central Bank-

It represents the commercial banks accounts with the central bank. When banks in India require notes or coins ,they obtain from central bank by drawing on their account ,there in the same way as their customer obtain it from them. The bank also use their central bank account for setting debts among themselves. This process is called as the clearing system.

Money at call and Short Notice-

Money at call consists mainly of day – to day loans to the money market and also includes seven days and fourteen day loan to somebody and to the stock exchange. This asset is by naturevery liquid and unable a bank recall loans quickly in order to reinforce its cash. Being short period of time these assets carry a very low rate of interest , consequently they are not very profitable.The money market consists of discount houses in bill of Exchange.

These bills may be commercial bill or treasury bills. A bill is a promise to pay a fixed amount in given period of time, thus a firm or treasury can borrow money by issuing by promise to pay in three months.A discount house may buy such a bill at a discount rate.

Investments:

These consist mainly of government stock which is always marketable at the stock exchange, even though a loss may be involved by a sale at an inopportune moment. The classification of investments as more liquid than advances can be justified by the greater ease with which investments can be converted into cash, for the latter, although they can technically be recalled at a moment's notice, can in fact only be converted into cash if the borrower is in a position to repay, and, of course, at the risk of the bank losing its customer if any inconvenience is caused.

Loans and Advances

These are the most profitable assets of commercial banks .These assets have maturity period of 1 years to 20 years.Banks earn higher interest rate on these assets . They are the principal component of bank assets and the main source of income of banks. Collectively, they represent total 'bank credit' (to the commercial sector). Nothing more need be added here, bank advances in India are usually made in the form of cash credit and overdrafts. Loans may be demand loans or term loans. They may be repayable in single or many installments. We explain briefly these various forms of extending hank credit.

Fund Management is carried out with the primary objective of generating optimum yields for the client by investing in a judicious mix of various securities like Central Government Securities, State Development Loans, Corporate Bonds (PSU and Private), Fixed Deposits, Money Market Instruments and equity (if permitted by the Client).The three pillars of investment strategy adopted by the PMS section are: (wabsite, n.d.)

(i) Safety, (ii) Yield, and (iii) Liquidity.

Litrature Review

Assets management is a generic term that is used to refer to a number of things by different market participants. The principal objective of the functio Assets management n is to manage interest-rate risk and liquidity risk. It also sets overall policy for credit risk and credit risk management, although tactical-level credit policy is set at a lower level within credit committees. Although the basic tenets of would s Assets management seem to apply more to commercial banking, rather than investment banking, in reality it is important that it is applied to both functions. A trading desk still deals in assets and liabilities, and these must be managed for interest rate risk and liquidity risk. In a properly integrated banking function, the desk Assets management will have a remit covering all aspects of a bank's operations. (Lina Novickytèa*, 2014)

Assets management deals with the optimal investment of assets in view of meeting current goals and future liabilities. Choudhry (2007) said, that the definitions of assets, liabilities, and risks are specific to each institution, but, very generally, assets may be viewed as expected cash flows, and liabilities as expected cash outflows. Although short-term risks arising from the possibility that an institution's assets will not cover its short-term obligations are important to assess and quantify, is Assets management usually conducted from a long-term perspective. As such, Assets management is considered a strategic discipline as opposed to a tactical one.

Mitra & Schwaiger (2011) explain, that Assets management is a financial (analytic) tool for decision making that sets out to maximize stakeholder value. Its overall objective is to make judicious investments that increase the value of capital, match liabilities and protect from disastrous financial events. An integrated asset and liability management model sets out to find the optimal investment strategy by considering assets and liabilities simultaneously. Simply stated, the purpose of such an approach is to reduce risk and increase returns.

Assets management is a future oriented process involving simultaneous asset and liability management to measure, monitor and control the impact of changing interest rates on the bank's earnings, asset value, liquidity and capital requirements (Brick, 2012). Summarize, the Assets management is simply combines several bank portfolios - asset, liabilities, and the difference between the banks received and interest paid - management processes into a single coordinated process. In other words, the main feature of the Assets management is coordinated and not broken the total bank's balance sheet management. Assets management as a planning tool has evolved from the need to ensure the asset and liability time overlap for different time periods. Nowadays this process is much more complex, overlapping terms to ensure interest rate management using both static and dynamic simulations.

The main Assets management purpose is to connect different bank activities into a single unit, facilitating liquidity and balance sheet management, which is crucial for ensuring the normal operation of the bank, service delivery and consistent and profitable growth of the bank. Assets management provides timely identification potential problems and risks of operating in the bank's balance sheet and income. The most common problem occurs when the bank's liability costs are rising faster than revenues from the asset, or when falling interest rates asset income is declining faster than the liability side.

Birge & Judice (2013) research results enable simulation of bank balance sheets over time given a bank's lending strategy and provides a basis for an optimization model to determine bank Assets management strategy endogenously.

Liquidity management feature is not limited to the management of liquidity gaps. Comprehensive process involves the determination of policy and liquidity, contingency resolution plans and liquid asset holding, ensuring liquidity risk in the desired level.

Balance Sheet AnalysisC

ASSETS	**MARCH 1991**	**MARCH 2003**	**MARCH 2018**
CRR(cash researve ratio)	**17.6**	**4.50**	**4.8**
SLR(statutory liquidity ratio)	**38.5**	**10.25**	**5.20**
Loans	**39.2**	**49.64**	**57.26**
Investment	**4.7**	**34.64**	**25.76**
Bills, Money at call	**0.2**	**0.70**	**3.04**
NPA	**24.8**	**25**	**14.6**

Sourse-Different issues of statistical Tables relating to Banks in India,RBI Publication.

NPA of public sector banks

In percentage

YEAR	PRIORITY SECTOR	NON-PRIORITY SECTOR	PUBLIC SECTOR	TOTAL
2005	45.2	53.5	1.2	100
2006	53.8	44.2	2.1	100
2007	58.0	40.2	1.9	100
2008	61.5	37.1	1.4	100
2009	53.8	45.6	0.7	100
2010	50.9	48.6	0.5	100
2011	53.8	45.9	0.3	100
2012	47.6	50.2	2.3	100
2013	40.9	58.4	0.7	100
2014	35.2	64.8	0.1	100

2015	34.7	65.2	0.1	100
2016	23.3	76.2	0.6	100
2017	23.5	74.2	2.3	100

Source-Calculation based on RBI publication.

The source of stress in the banking system coming primarily from the large corporate sector. During 2016-17 more then 128167 crore corporate loans were subject to restructuring, out of which Rs.77039 crores were classified as doubtful Assets and more than Rs 81883 crores as sub –slandered assets. On the other side loan (excluding corporate loans) that were subject to restructuring during 2016-17 ,the volume of corporate loans disbursed by PSB(public sector banks)that went through restructuring stood at about Rs.113104 crores,out of these ,more then Rs 8107 crores were form of sub slandered assets and Rs 68540 crores in the form of doubtful assets.

The deterioration in asset quality as reflected in rising NPAs can adversely impact the performance of the banking sector by reducing profitability and squeezing the liquidity, which in turn is likely to impact the solvency position of banks .In the backdrop of rising NPA ,the decline in profitability of banks further be substantiated with the declining interest earnings of the banks.The ratio of interest income to total assets declined from 12.8% in 2005 to 7.5% in 2017 and net interest margin also declined from 5.48% in 2005 to 2.4 % in 2017.

Conclusion / suggestion:

There is urgent need for improvement. India is set to be a global leader in coming year .India's' highest saving rate and efficiency of regulation by RBI has provided stability. The paper attempted to evaluate the reforms that have occurred in the Indian banking sector, its assets portfolio and NPA of banks and deteriorating health of commercial banks (ROLAN, 2015). Since India has decided to move towards a more market based system, it is now important for policy makers to create the condition of well functioning of a market based banking system. Among the necessary tasks are the building and strengthening of the necessary institutions like oversight bodies. According to slandered regulations as well as the further restructuring and privatization of PSBs.If India continues on its current path of banking sector liberalization ,it should be in a position to future strengthen its banking system, which will be vital to support its economic growth in the years to come.

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Structure And Composition of the Sex Ratio A case study of Latur District, Maharashtra

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Abstract:

The structure and composition of sex is an important aspect of the population, which is of manifold significance. Among the various elements of population sex composition, age composition, and economic composition hold a primary place for population geographers. The distribution of population by sex ratio is an important demographic characteristic and one of the easiest aspects to obtain. The separate data for males and females are important for various types of planning and for the analysis of other demographic characteristics such as natality, mortality, migration marital status, economic characteristics, etc. The balance between the two sexes affects the social and economic relationship within a community. since the two sexes play partly contrasting and partly complementary rates in the economy and society. The study of sex composition assumes added significance for population geographers.

Keywords: Sex Ratio, Composition, Structure, Demographic characteristics, etc.

Introduction:

Of the demographic characteristics, the sex composition of a population is the most basic, since it influences, the marriage and growth rate of the population. Some other important population characteristics, like migration, occupation structure, etc. are all also influenced by the ratio between the sexes. Since the roles of the two sexes are partly contrasting and partly complementary, the study of their ratio is of considerable interest to the population geographers. "Sex ratio is an index of socio-economic conditions, revealing in an area and is a useful tool for regional analysis." The sex ratio also influences the volume and nature of social needs and employment and consumption patterns. Due to the considerable influence of many other demographic elements, sex ratios are fundamental to the geographical analysis of any region. Sex composition also influences the fertility potential of the population, labor participation, and the types of jobs. In India, the sex ratio is generally expressed in terms of the number of females per thousand males. The sex composition varies both in time and space. The variations in the sex ratio are to a large extent determined by three factors: Sex ratio at birth, differentials in mortality rate in two sexes, and sex selectivity among migrants.

Objectives:

The objective of the present study is to know the variation of sex composition and to study the changing pattern of sex ratio in the Latur district for the years 1991 to 2011.

Methodology:

In the present study, an attempt has been made to study the spatial pattern of sex composition in Latur district. The present study is based on a secondary source of data. The required data for the years 1991 to 2011 has been obtained from the district statistical office in Latur. To know the special pattern of the sex ratio of the district, talukas have been taken as a unit of study. The data are suitably processed classified and tabulated in the form of tables and maps with the help of cartography techniques.

Study Area:

Latur district has been selected for the present investigation. The study region is situated in the south-east part of Maharashtra and it lies between 17° 52` north latitudes to 18° 50` north latitudes and 76° 12` east longitudes to 77° 18` east longitudes. It is bounded on the north by

Beed and Parbhani districts, on the north-east by Nanded district, on the south-east and south by the Karnataka state, and on the north-west, west and south by Osmanabad district. For administrative purpose the district in divided into two revenue divisions i.e. Latur and Udgir division and in 10 tahsils Viz. Latur, Ausa, Renapur, Udgir, Ahmadpur, Chakur, Nilanga, Deoni, Jalkot and Shirur-Anantpal. Deoni, Jalkot and Shirur-Anantpal tahsils are newly created tahsils. The total geographical area of Latur district is 7157 sq.km. and it covers 2.39 per cent of the total geographical area of Maharashtra (Fig. 1.1).

Sex Ratio in Latur District:

In general sex ratio in any region is mainly determined by three basic factors, viz 1) sex ratio of birth rate 2) sex ratio of death rate 3) sex selectivity among migrants. Apart from these factors, natural calamities like war, famine, epidemics, etc., and socio-economic conditions such as the status of women, race standard of living, diet, religion and other factors also govern the sex ratio.

Latur district has represented a favorable sex ratio sex ratio from 1991 to 2011, by displaying 944, 935 and 928 females for every per thousand males in 1991, 2001 and 2011 respectively. The district sex ratio has shown fluctuations from decade i. e. from 1991 to 2011 (Table No. 1.1).

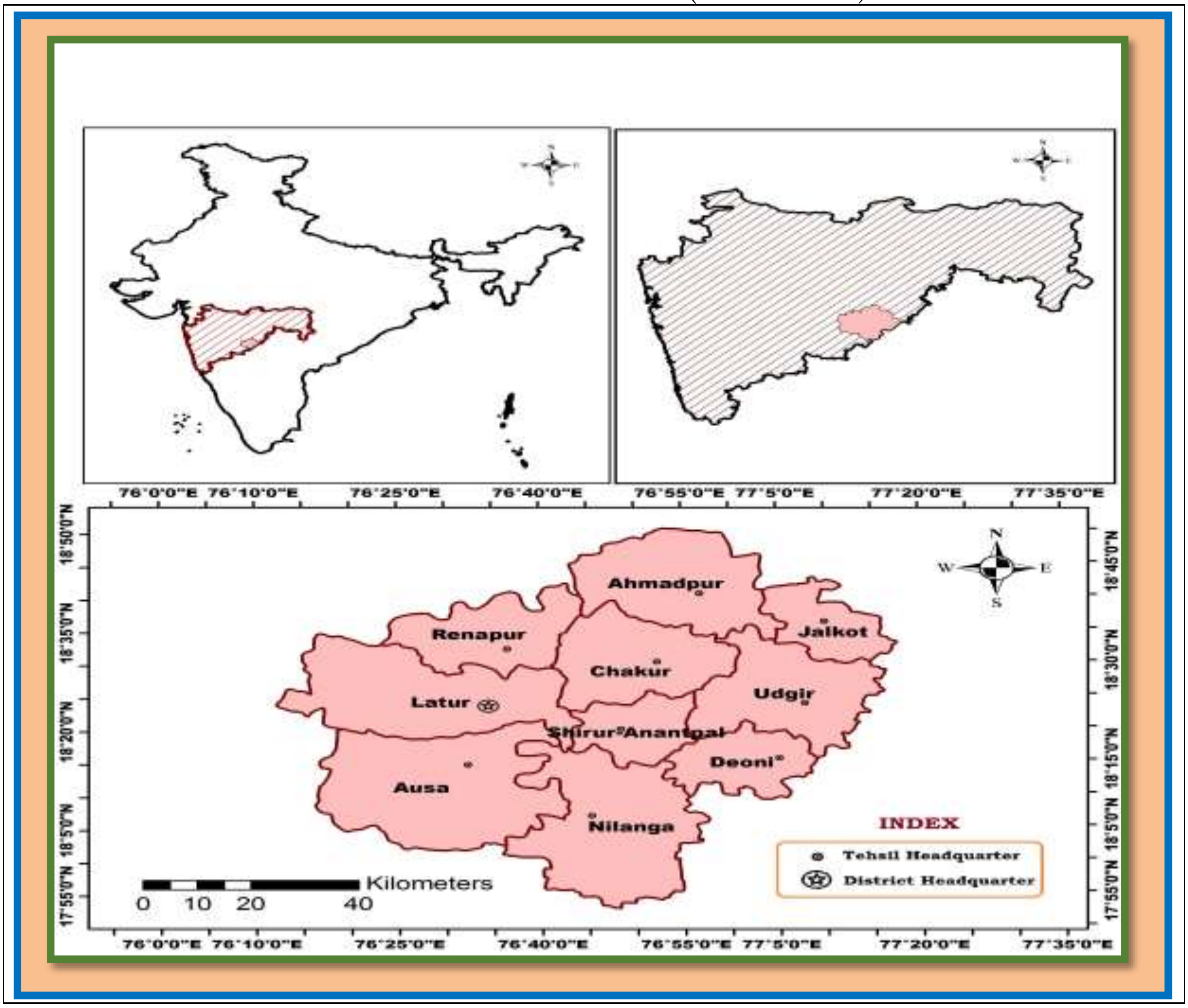

Table No. 1.1 Latur District Decadal Sex-Ratio (1991-2011)

Year	Population			Sex-Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	
1991	860505	812565	1673070	944
2001	1075257	1005028	2080285	935
2011	2454196	1273140	1181056	928

Source: Census of India, Latur District Handbook, 1991, 2001, 2011

During 1991, 2001 there were only 944 and 935 females for every thousand's males in Latur district respectively, which has shown considerable high females in district in its population. This legacy of the past is still having its impact on the balance of the two sexes in population of the Latur district. According to 2001 census through the number of female births for every thousands male births was only 935 but it has shown a slight increase in number of females births. But the recent census 2011 has revealed a further increase in the district sex ratio. It has declined from 944 in 1991 to 935 in 2001and during the year 2011 it has also decreased to 928 females per thousands males in the district.

Table No. 1.2 Latur District Tahsil Wise Sex Ratio and Decadal Variation (1991-2011)

Sr. No.	Tahsil	SEX RATIO			
		1991	**2001**	**2011**	**1991-2011**
1	Latur	949	921	922	-27
2	Renapur	--	940	921	-19
3	Ahmedpur	956	929	924	-32
4	Jalkot	--	944	935	-9
5	Chakur	--	937	929	-8
6	Shirur Anantpal	--	938	947	+9
7	Ausa	959	941	926	-33
8	Nilanga	955	950	937	-18
9	Deoni	--	956	946	-10
10	Udgir	964	929	925	-39
	District Total	944	935	928	-16

Computed By Author

As far as tahsil wise variation in sex ratio is concerned, in the year 1991 the highest sex ratio was observed in the tahsil of Udgir (964) and Ausa (959), this highest sex ratio was recorded because of the decline in female mortality or male selective out migration, where as medium sex ratio found in two tahsils viz. Ahmedpur (956) and Nilanga (955). The lowest sex ratio was confined only Latur tahsil that is 949 because of low literacy in female and male population (Table No. 1.2)

During the 2011 the district sex ratio was varied from 921 to 947females per 1000 males. The highest sex ratio was recorded only in Shirur Anantpal (947) and Deoni (946) tahsils. The medium sex ratio was observed in Nilanga(937), Jalkot (935), Chakur (929) Ausa (926), and Udgir (925) tahsils. The lowest sex ratio was confined to the remaining tahsils viz. Renapur (921), Latur (922) and Ahmedpur (924). This low sex ratio in these tahsils is mainly due to out migration of male working population from dry farming areas to wet farming areas (Table No. 1.2). The decadal growth of sex ratio is observed very drastic change in the district from 1991 to 2011.

Conclusion:

In view of partly contrasting and partly complementary roles of the two sexes in the economy and society the study of sex ratio is a great interest to population geographers, sex ratio is an index of the socio-economic conditions prevailing in an area and is a useful tool for regional analysis. The present study reveals the imbalances between two sexes in the district during the study period 1991 to 2011. The present study reveals that, the imbalance between two sexes in the district during the study period i. e. 1991 to 2011, the present study reveals that the sex ratio is decreased from 1991 to 2011and Shirur Anantpal Tahsil has shown the highest sex ratio i. e. 947 and the lowest was observed in Renapur 921 during the year 2011. During this span of three decades, only Shirur Anantpal have shown an increase in sex ratio. This is mainly because of the increase of female literacy rate, the increase in the status of women in society, eradication of early marriages in rural areas. In other tahsils, the two sexes ratio was decreased because of no development in society in rural areas. The average sex ratio of the district decreased from 944 to 928 in the three study decades. This changing trend in the sex ratio in the district may bring the balance between the two sexes, which in the future increase the socio-economic and demographic problems like early marriage, the burden of the workforce and others.

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Urban Cooperative Banks in India: Problems and Future

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Abstract:

Over the past 100 years, the cooperative banks have been small-scale financial institutions that operate in both urban and rural areas. These banks are essential to the growth of Small & Medium Sized Businesses and the fulfillment of Credit Requirements. The banking and cooperation industry is exceptional in this regard. These banks operate on a two-tier system and according to the cooperative, self-help, and mutual-help principles. Small depositors and borrowers, particularly those in the urban informal sector who are rated credit-worthy by commercial banks, are dependent on cooperative banks to meet their credit needs. Different cooperative bank kinds are active in India, including urban and rural cooperative banks. Urban and semi-urban areas are served by urban cooperative banks, also referred to as primary cooperative banks. These small-scale cooperative banking institutions serve the needs of freelancers, professionals, low-income earners, etc. Despite consistent expansion, there has been a lot of unrest in the sector in recent years. These financial institutions work tirelessly to address the problems of economic inequality and wealth concentration that lead to the exploitation of the weaker groups by the stronger. The current study examined the development of Indian urban cooperative banks, their financial performance, and the innovations required to improve the banks' performance in order to achieve better economic growth.

Key words: Urban, Co-operative banks, growth, money

Introduction:

The term "banking" is defined in section "B" of the Banking Regulations Act of 1949 as receiving public money deposits that are repayable on demand or in some other manner and that can be withdrawn by check, order, draft, etc. for the purpose of lending out money or investing it. Banks take public deposits, make monies available to those in need, and assist with money remittance from one location to another. The banking industry has greatly benefited the global economy. Banking activity supports the flow of money to profitable uses and investments through its simple process of collecting money deposits from depositors and then lending the same money to borrowers. In turn, this permits the economy of the nation to expand.

Cooperative system:

The Indian government began the cooperative movement in 1904 and decided to use cooperatives as an institutional agency to address the issue of usury and agricultural debt. Cooperative banks serve as a balancing center in such a scenario. We currently have a number of cooperative banks undertaking several financial, administrative, supervisory, and development-related tasks for the growth and development of the cooperative credit system.

Cooperative banks:

The Indian government began the cooperative movement in 1904 and decided to use cooperatives as an institutional agency to address the issue of usury and agricultural debt. Cooperative banks serve as a balancing center in such a scenario. We currently have a number of cooperative banks undertaking several financial, administrative, supervisory, and development-related tasks for the growth and development of the cooperative credit system. The most prevalent banking organizations in India are commercial banks. They offer important goods and services. These banks operate on a for-profit basis and differ from stockholder banks in terms of their organization, objectives, principles, and governance. These banks fall under the category of stockholder banks because they are subject to prudential banking standards and are governed and managed by the banking authorities. Direct implementation of the control and supervision by state bodies is an option, as well as delegation to a cooperative federation or central body.

Co-operative bank types

1. Primary cooperative credit society
2. Central cooperatives Banks
3. Cooperative state banks.
4. Land development Banks
5. Urban cooperatives Banks

Urban Cooperative Banks:

The majority of cooperative banks in urban and semi-urban areas are known as urban cooperative banks (UCBs).These banks' historic focus was on neighborhoods, workplaces, and groups. These banks were only permitted to make loans until 1996 for non-agricultural uses. Today, however, this difference is no longer valid due to their operations' much expanded reach. The success of the experiments associated to the cooperative moment in Britain and the cooperative credit moment in Germany spurred the beginning of the urban cooperative banking movement in India throughout the nineteenth century.

Research Review

Various studies were done, and various recommendations were made in an effort to improve the efficiency of the financial institutions' operations. The Narsimham Committee (1991) placed a strong emphasis on capital adequacy and liquidity. The Padamanabhan Committee (1995) recommended CAMEL rating (in the form of ratios to assess financial and operational efficiency. Basel Committee (1998 and revised in 2001) suggested capital adequacy criteria and management procedures, whereas Kannan Committee (1998) made recommendations about working capital and lending techniques. The Verma Committee (1999) advocated seven metrics (ratios) to evaluate financial performance, and numerous additional committees were established by the Reserve Bank of India to bring about reforms in the banking industry with a focus on strengthening bank finances. Numerous tools and methods were advised by experts for the efficient analysis and interpretation of the operational and financial elements of financial organizations, particularly banks. Their primary focus was on the evaluation of money lending organizations' creditworthiness and financial viability in order to forecast corporate failures and the early occurrence of bankruptcy among these institutions.

Research techniques:

The secondary data are the main source of information for this research paper. This article has made considerable use of the online resources accessible regarding urban cooperative banking. In addition, the study was done using a variety of sources relevant to the topic, including research publications, scientific journals, websites, and some books on banking and e-banking.

Study goals:

The main goal of this article is to assess the variables that can affect the problems with urban cooperative banks and their nature.

1. To research the theoretical underpinnings of urban cooperative banking and cooperative banking in general.
2. To examine the problems UCBs are having.

3. To make appropriate recommendations to boost the industry.

Problems of Urban Cooperative banks:

The deliberate control of cooperatives by the government, the government's nomination of board members, the deputation of government officials to the cooperative institutions, etc., are some issues that result from the application of the cooperatives law. Up until the late 1990s, the Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs), which were once thought of as one of the rapidly rising sectors of the Indian banking system, are now among the weakest banks and frequently fail. These banks now lack scale economies as a result of their increased vulnerability due to their size, location, and lending requirements to a particular sector. In addition, despite their advantages, Urban Cooperative Banks struggle to raise share capital. Because of the stringent regulatory framework and conservative banking standards demanded by the RBI, this sector is finding it harder and harder to sustain their cooperative nature. The fact that a small number of states—including Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu account for more than 80% of urban cooperative banks' presence and 75% of their total deposits speaks to the uneven geographic distribution of these institutions. Most UCBs do not have any investments. They base their investments on their past performance as well as on periodic circulars and directives issued by the RBI. The NPA levels in UCBs are excessively high, which is a significant concern that needs to be addressed, according to a high power committee assembled by the RBI. Similar to the Loans and Advances Policy, UCBs should also have an Investment Policy that is reviewed and approved by the board of directors annually. The Reserve Bank of India and the Registrar of Cooperative Societies both have oversight over UCBs. The banks' ability to operate smoothly and effectively is hampered by the numerous regulations and controls imposed by federal and state authorities.

Recommendations:

The banks should start using contemporary banking techniques, such as online and mobile banking, credit cards, ATMs, etc. These banks should also prepare to roll out fresh strategies for luring in new clients and maintaining existing ones. To aid the impoverished and underprivileged, banks ought to plan branch expansion in rural locations. Similar to how small producers and businessmen will grow as loans advance, local residents will find employment. As a result, the quality of life for those who live in these isolated locations would eventually rise. Every three years, at least one new candidate for the board of directors should be put out in order to help these banks advance thanks to fresh perspectives, innovative ideas, modern working methods, and the energy of the next generation. In order to better serve the underprivileged, these banks ought to expand the number of women members and give Schedule C and Schedule D tribe members a chance to become depositors or borrowers. These institutions must to offer loans with the lowest possible interest rates so that individuals with modest incomes can also take use of them. In addition, the bank should handle customer remittances such bill collection, check collection and payment, etc. Urban banks should be permitted to apply larger dividends due to their rising profitability. The most significant of these issues is the issue of how to recover debts that are past due, which involves having to execute an arbitrator's award through civil courts, which has created a significant backlog of awards. The Multi State Cooperative Societies Act of 2002's stipulations have caused certain issues for these institutions. The Indian government must establish a High Power Committee on Urban Cooperative Banks to examine loan recovery. Urban cooperative banks must be permitted to choose their own lending rates, subject to a minimum of 13%.

Conclusion:

An essential part of the nation's multi-agency banking system is the Urban Co-operative Banks. It offers both members and non-members of urban and semi-urban areas financial assistance. Reorienting the cooperative institutions' structure, management, and operations is the main challenge of the new millennium. A skillfully executed action plan should be in place to offer the cooperative particular guidance points in the areas of professionalism, successful interaction of inter cooperative relationships, resource mobilization, and boosting member engagement in the decision-making process. The inability of some banks to accomplish their goals cannot be viewed as a singular problem. This overarching trend is pervasive throughout the whole cooperative movement, with specific issues affecting PACs or having an impact on the cooperative movement's marketing groups. The extremely stressful issue is growing unpaid debt. Due to a lack of oversight and the incapacity of peasants to repay their loans, which are the main causes of the building over dues of failing banks, the rising over dues have crippled the entire credit structure. The loaning structure and policy should be changed to support tiny micro projects. Before advancing a loan, cooperatives should carefully review loan applications and projects.

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Empowering Women through Digital India: A Case Study of Murshidabad-Jiaganj Block in Murshidabad District in West Bengal

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Abstract

The concept of women empowerment has been rapidly changing its paradigm in digital era. Traditional concept is not fit for the modern age. This has crossed the limited in socio-economic criteria of empowerment. Digitalization of various schemes and service has changed the life style of common people. All the sections of society including women are very much influenced by the process of digitalization in India. Digital revolution in India has opened a way of development through providing various services in hand. Internet service for all, use of artificial intelligence and robotics are changing the socio-economic scenario of the country. Traditional education is not enough without knowing of digital world. This paper is an attempt to explore the impact of digitalization specially on women who are reshaping the socio-economic pictures of their surroundings. This is an empirical study on the basis of samples collected from Murshidabad-Jiagani block under Murshidabad district, West Bengal, to evaluate the access rate of internet usage and its impact on women in their daily dealings. At the same time, the study focused on the barriers of the respondents who are just trying to cope up with the digital world. This study has been conducted in a semi-town area which is in transition period towards the digitization.

Key Words: *Digitalization; Women empowerment; socio-economic impact; reshaping surroundings; prospects.*

Introduction

The concept of 'Empowerment' means giving or acquiring power to control his or her surroundings. As per definition of International Encyclopedia (1999), power means having the capacity and the means to direct one's life towards desired social, political, and economic goals and status. In relation to that women empowerment is also a process to gain power from all other aspects of life. This concept can be described in a positive point of view. The old concept of empowerment of socio-economic development of life is not enough to explain the idea of women empowerment in this modern digital era. The vast use of mobile phones with easy internet connectivity has made the life more dynamic. Digital literacy has become the symbol of an educated person. Without knowing machine learning, one can't get any necessary information and can't adapt with society. Women development in this regard is very much connected with it. The American author John Naisbitt said "The new source of power today is not money in the hands of a few, but information in the hands of many."

There is no doubt that 'Digital India' is a flagship initiative to transform India digitally empowered and economically strong. Narendra Modi, the Prime Minister of India, on 1st July, 2015, launched 'Digital India' project with an objective with high-speed internet service to provide government service to the common people of India. There are three visions of this programme, digital infrastructure to provide government schemes to citizens, to make a balance of governance and service on demand and empower every citizen through the digital India project. Prime Minister Naredra Modi, in his inaugural speech of Digital India Project said, "I see technology as a means to empower and as a tool that bridges the distance between hope and opportunity. Digital India is out dream for the nation. Women must also made be partners in economic development. I have seen that women are very good at adapting the latest technology. We should link women and technology up-gradation." Narendra Modi, thinks that women may play a vital role in making Indian economy strong and digital India project has opened the door by providing them a digital knowledge world. It is nothing but emerging as a social and economic movement in every aspect. The government of India, under the leadership of Narendra Modi, launched various digital literacy programme to increase the participation rate of common people. National Digital Literacy Mission (NDLM) or Digital Saksharata Abhiyan (DISHA) one of the projects that aims at to put an end of digital illiteracy of India. In India with 130 billion (1.3 billion) people, of whom almost 50 percent are women, we cannot ignore the need to educate half of the society.

Review of Literature

A lot of case studies related to digital India Project and its impact on women empowerment process have been published during last five years which focused on the problems and prospects of the project. Parihar Jyoti (2017) stated that women empowerment through technology is very much needed in modern India. It has played a powerful tool to empower all sections of the country. The advent of globalization and liberalization changed the scenario dramatically. The use of ICT touched the all sectors very vastly. He mentioned that the main objective of "The Draft National Policy for Women 2016 is to remove the disparities in access to and proficiency in Information and Communication Technology. Boro Madan Chandra (2017) in his article tried to focus on the idea of digital India, its role in economic growth and citizens empowerment. The main objective of the project is to build participative, transparent and responsive governance to solve the problems through e-service. He tried to focus on the impact of digitization on Indian economy.

Monga Vishal (2018) in his article focused on the use of ICT decision making process, entrepreneurship and various other activities. The access use of various internet platforms like Paypal, Cisco has become very popular in common people in their daily life. As per record of NASCOM (National Association of Software and Service Companies) there will be huge job opportunity enable for women in coming future all over the world. But the condition of women in India in respect of other countries is measurable. And digital India project in this respect will open a new opportunity reshape women's own future.

Bhowmik, A (2018) in her article tried to established how digital literacy is bridging the gender gap from rural to urban India. The paper explained that household bargaining power of both rural and urban women has been increased by using mobile transfer facility. Now women adopted mobile phone service to send and receive cash transfer. It is possible to touch a major section of women by digital literacy programmes.

Vijaya, C. S. and Seethalaksmi, S. (2019) stated that women in future would get ready to adapt a paperless economy using various digital interface. The article also focused on the women participation in family administration and taking important financial decisions. And definitely, a great impact can be seen in their daily dealings with economic spheres. Thus, digitalization of various service has created an immense potential among the women to adapt themselves with the technology. This is an empirical study conducted in Chennai based on primary information collected from 50 respondents, both working and non-working women. The study showed that majority of women in favour of digital transactions.

Dhanamalar M, Preethi S, Yuvashrre S; (2020) stated that mobile technology has redesigned the life of both rural and urban women. After the liberalization in 90s, the access of using internet through mobile phones empower unban women from various way. But rural women are still struggling to connect them with the digital technology. With the advent of 'Digital India Project', the rural women are getting more access to participate in various online activities. As per their study only 29% rural women use internet which is very low in comparation with their male counterpart.

Relevance and Significance of the Study

Economic development is not possible without active participation of women in the rapid changing technological environment. But the situation is very pathetic in the country like India where they face many disparities and discriminations. Digital India project has created an opportunity for them to empower themselves. The study basically would expose the impact of digital India scheme on rural women and barriers faced by the respondents.

Objectives of the Study

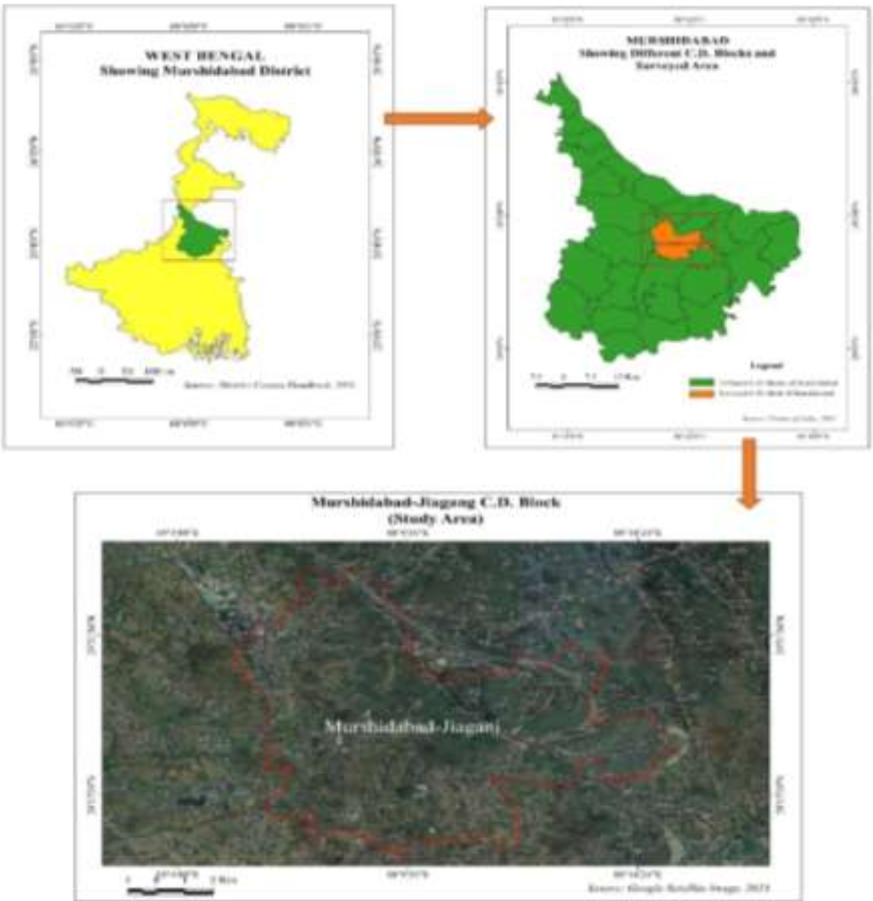
1. To examine the socio-personal conditions of rural women of study area in Digital India era.
2. To evaluate the impact of digital India project on rural women.
3. To analyze the participation of women in digital platform
4. To understand the opinion about the usefulness of digital India to empower women.

Methodology

This is an empirical study and all the information were collected from the primary data. Simple random selection method was used to collect the samples from the selected villages and total 250 respondents (female) were taken for the research. A structured questionnaire prepared and distributed among the respondents and tried to collect most accurate feedback using quantitative and qualitative method. Respondents were interviewed and their opinion has been recoded regarding the digital India service specially for women empowerment.

Study Area

Murshidabad- Jiaganj is a community development block situated under Lalbag Sub-division in Murshidabad district in West Bengal. This block consists of 147 villages. It lies in the Ganges- Bhagirathi basin. This is a historical place consisting of Khushbagh, Rosnaibagh, Baranagar, Nashipur, Kathgola Palace, Katra Masjid etc. This block has an area of 192.13 km2. It consists of 1 Panchyat Samity, 8 Gram Panchayats, 153 Gram Sansad (Village Councils), 132 Mouzas and 127 inhabited villages. According to the 2011 Census of India, Murshidabad -Jiaganj block had 234,565 population, all of which were rural. There were 52% male and 48% were females. Most populated villages of this block are **Sanyasidanga, Talgachi, Chunakahli, Hasenpur and Dangapara**. Almost 52% people belongs to Muslim community and 48% belongs to Hindu Community. The male literacy rate is 63.95% and female literacy is 57.01% in the block. Majority of people of this block are associated with agriculture. The study has been conducted in all 5 mostly populated villages mentioned above.



Data Analysis and Result

The respondents were divided into four different age groups to evaluate their usages of internet and different platforms through mobile phones.

Table.1 Age wise distribution of Respondents using Internet

Age	Frequency	%
18 to 25	130	46.42
26 to 35	75	30.00
36 to 45	28	11.20
46 and above	17	6.80
Total	250	100.00

Source: Primary data collected by the author, 2023

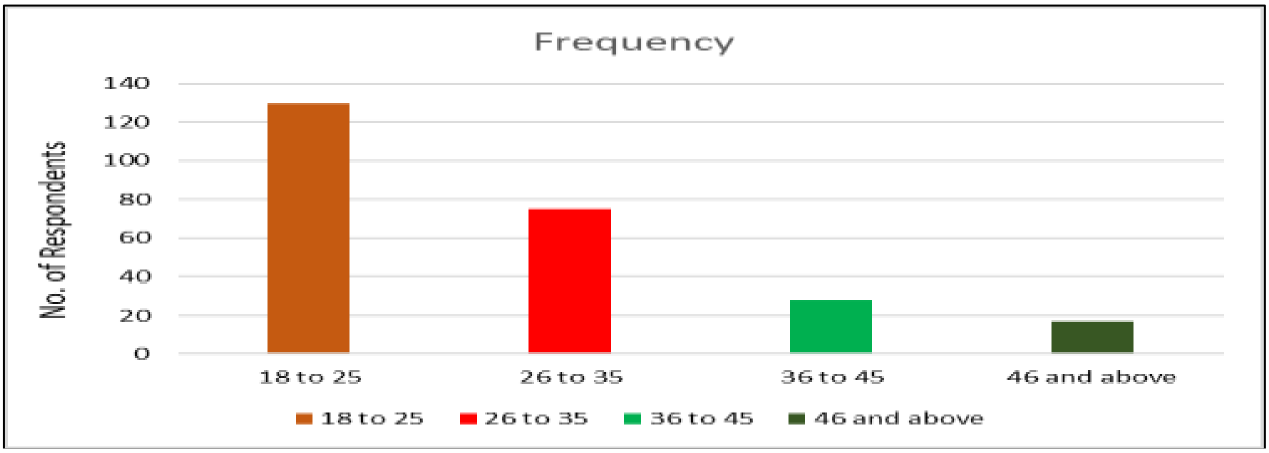


Fig.1 Indicating the age wise distribution of the respondents of MJ Block, Murshidabad

The above table no. 1 is indicating that large section women belonged to the age group between 18 to 25. They basically used internet for surfing social media (mostly Facebook and Youtube) and online classes. It is very much clear from the table that 30% percent respondents who were either employed or associated with business belonged to age group of 26 to 35 used internet for monetary transactions. The rest 17% respondents were used mobile internet only for entertainment.

Table. 2 Educational Qualification the Respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	28	11.20
Upto M. P	95	38.00
Upto Graduation	98	39.20
Upto Masters	37	14.80
Total	250	100.00

Source: Primary data collected by the author, 2023

The study (table.2) reported that most of the respondents (39.20 %, N=98) were graduate followed by 38%, (N=95) of respondents who were Madhyamik pass out. And 14.80% respondents of study area acquired post graduate degree and well- educated women. The study aims at to cover all sections of the society for acquiring a transparent information.

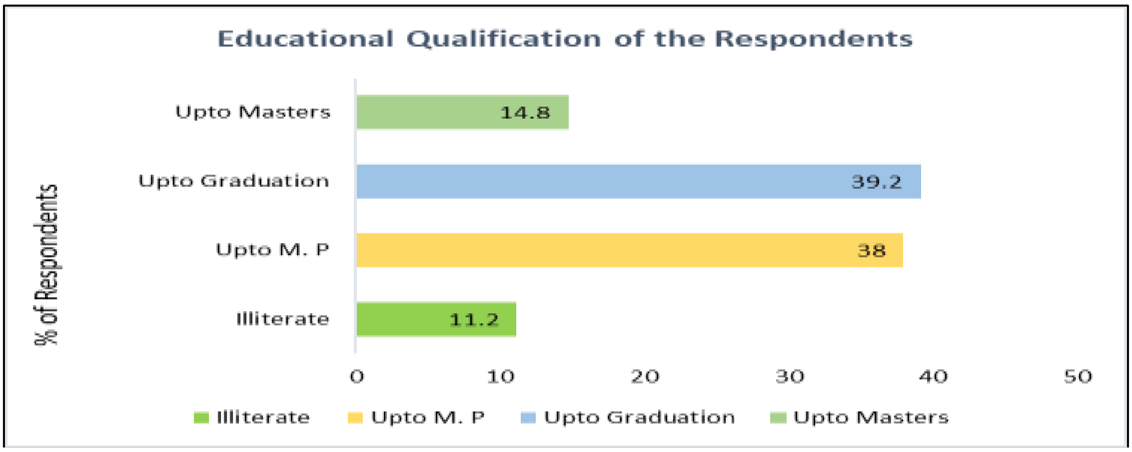


Fig.2 showing the educational qualification of the respondents of MJ Block, Murshidabad

The respondents of study area were divided into five categories based on working patterns.

Table.3 Working Patterns of the Respondents

Type of Employment	Frequency	Percentage
Self- working/Business	50	20.00
Private Sector	43	17.20
Govt. Employee	28	11.20
Housewife	62	24.80
Student	67	26.80
Total	250	100.00

Source: Primary data collected by the author 2023

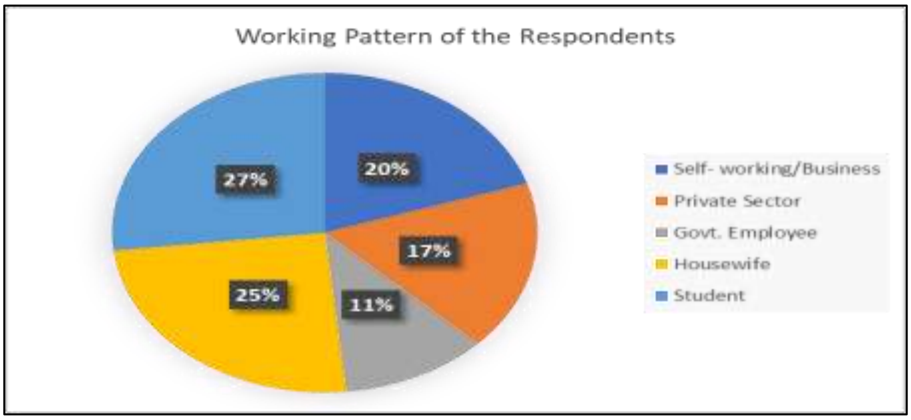


Fig.3 Pie diagram showing working pattern of the respondents of MJ Block, Murshidabad

The above (table.3) statistics indicating that almost 50% respondents belonged to housewife and students and 38% (self-working 20%, private sector 17% and 11% respondents are govt. employee) respondents were associated with different wage-earning process. This should be noted that the study area is an agricultural belt and most of the people engage with farming. Naturally, a small section of respondents engaged with government employment.

Table. 4 Annual Income of the Respondents

Income in Rs.	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 50000	122	48.50
50000 to 1lakhs	70	28.00
1 Lakh to 2 lakhs	42	16.80
More than 2 lakhs	16	6.4

Source: Primary data collected by the author 2023

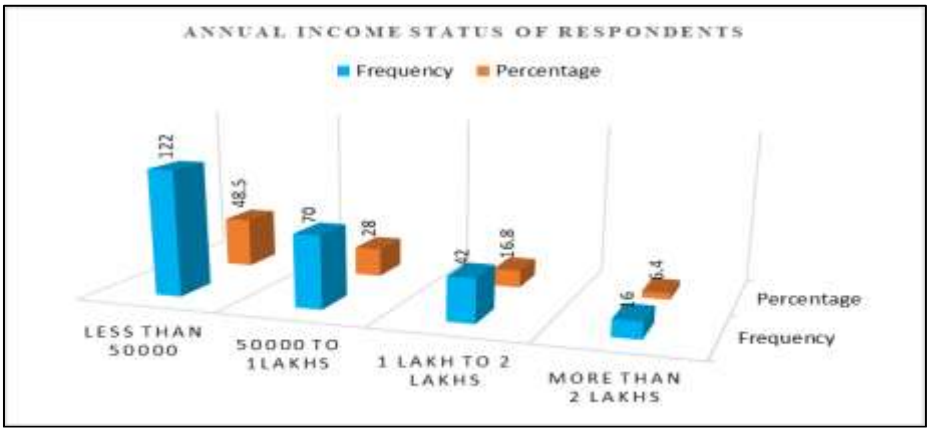


Fig.4 Indicating the different income of the respondents of MJ Block, Murshidabad

The study shows that maximum number (48.5%, N=122) of respondents belong to the low-income group which less than 50000 and it is because of rural economy of the study area. Majority of respondents are self-working or associated with private business. On the other hand, almost 23% respondents (16.80% and 6.4%) belonged to the income group from 1lakhs to 2 lakhs and more. A small section of respondents who were engaged in government jobs

The next part of the article focused on the use of various platforms used for monetary transactions by the respondents of the study area. At the same time a survey was conducted on the basis of numerous digital services especially provided for women.

Table. 5. Digital platforms for Transactions used by the respondents

Types of Platforms	Frequency	Percentage
Online Banking	30	12.00
PhonePay	150	60.00
Google Pay	42	16.8
Paytm	20	8.00
BHIM	8	3.20

Source: Primary data collected by the author 2023

The above table .no 5 indicating that Phonepay is most popular digital platform (60%, N=150) through which most of the respondents used to transfer money for various purpose. According to them this is the easiest platform to install in the phone and very easy to connect with the bank account. A small section of respondents who were mostly working and well-educated women used to transfer money using online banking for better security. On the other hand, 16.8 percent used Googlepay and 8% women respondents used Paytm for daily transactions. A handful of respondents hardly know about the BHIM apps.

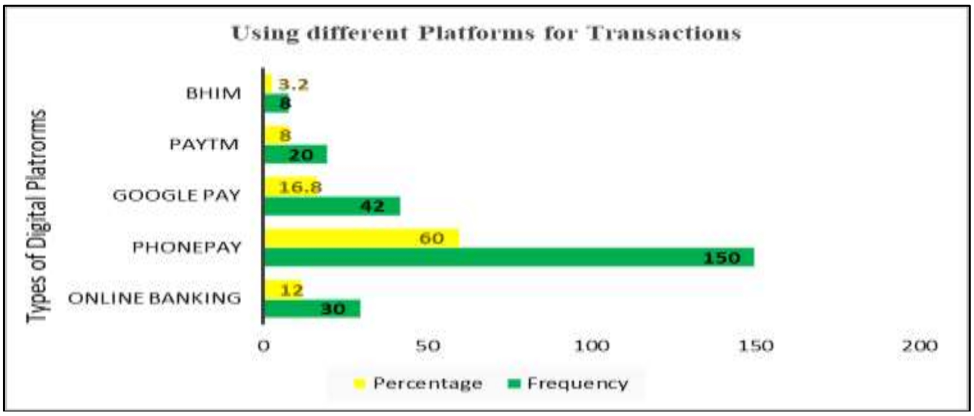


Fig. 5 Showing the usage of various online platforms of MJ Block, Murshidabad

This is to be noted that a survey was conducted on the usefulness of digital media for the empowerment of women on the basis of some parameters. An opinion poll has been taken from the respondents on the usefulness of digital platforms.

Table.6 Opinion about the usefulness of different social media for women empowerment

Types of digital media	Excellent	Very good	Good	Satisfactory	Can't Say	%
Social Media	**155(62.00%)**	42(16.8%)	30(12.00%)	18(7.2%)	05(2%)	100%
Online Shopping	85(34%)	**93(37.2%)**	45(18%)	17(6.8%)	10(4%)	100%
Baking Service	45(18%)	**62(25.8%)**	55(22%)	40(16%)	48(19.2%)	100%
E-governance	22(8.8%)	44(17.6%)	46(18.4%)	35(14%)	**103(41.2%)**	100%
E-Learning	47(18.8)	52(20.8%)	51(920.4%)	**66(26.4%)**	34(13.6%)	100%

Source: Primary data collected by the author, 2023

Table no.6 reported the opinion of the respondents about the usefulness of the digital media for the empowerment of women. As it is mentioned before that the study area is basically an agricultural belt, most of the respondents opined that social media is a good platform through which women can get information regarding various schemes, projects, business for women launched by the State, Central as well as different kinds of NGOs. The table also shows that (37.2%, N=93) maximum number of respondents (37.2%, N=93) opined that they have got freedom in online shopping using mobile phones, as follows Excellent 34 percent (N=85), Good 18 percent, (N=45), Satisfactory 6.8percent (N=17) and Can't say 4 percent, (N=10). While taking a look at the percentage of respondents using Banking Service, a small section consisting of 18%, (N=45), opined that they used online banking service, follows Very good 25.8%, (N=62), Good 22%, (N=55), Satisfactory 16%, (N=40) and almost 20% respondents were not sure about the use and impact of online banking service. The interesting fact to be noted that a large section respondent (41.2%) was not aware of the e-governance service. It is very disappointed that respondents were very much illiterate in operating computer or mobile phones to get information regarding e-governance. Apart from that 17.6 (N=44) percent respondents opined that e-governance service is very good, follows Good 18.4percent, (N=46), Satisfactory 14percent, (N=35). Another important result has been traced out that 26.4 percent (N=66) respondents were satisfied with E-Learning service. This is very much needed to mention that most of the respondents who were using E-Learning either students or women who are seeking for jobs.

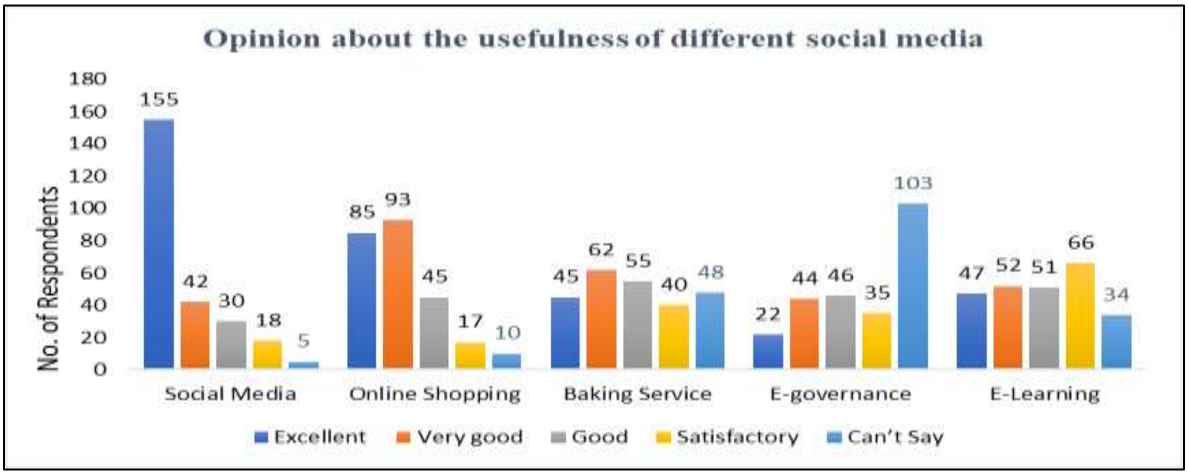


Fig.6 indicating the opinion of the respondents on various E-services of MJ Block, Murshidabad

One of the main objectives of Digital India project was to protect women from any kind of crime or to provide digitally connected information through various app -based service for the empowerment of women. Thus, a lot of digital platforms have been launched like Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS), Nirvaya App, Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao Campaign, Mahila E-Haat, Women Helpline Scheme, Mahila Digital Saksharta Abhiyan, Prime Minister Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDSA), Swadhar Scheme, Mudra Yojona Scheme, Raksha App etc. The researcher tried to expose the awareness level and opinion of the respondents about the usefulness of the schemes and projects specially digitally launched for the empowerment of women.

Table. 9 Awareness and Opinion about the Usefulness of Digital Apps for Women

Initiatives	Extremely Useful	Useful	Moderate	Don't Know	Percentage
Mother and Child Tracking System	67 (26.8%)	**85 (34%)**	71(28.4%)	27(10.8%)	100%
Nirbhaya App	55 (22%)	**82(32.8%)**	75(30%)	38(15.2)	100%
Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao Campaign	**135 (54%)**	60(24%)	30(12%)	25(10%)	100%
Women Helpline Scheme	46 (18.4%)	**72(28.8%)**	68(27.2%)	64(25.6%)	100%
Mahila E-Haat	29 (11.6%)	45(18%)	**76(30.4%)**	10(0.4%)	100%
Mahila Digital Saksharta Abhiyan	65 (26%)	**75(30%)**	72(28.8%)	38(15.2%)	100%
Prime Minister Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan	69 (27.6%)	**88(35.2%)**	64(25.6%)	29(11.6%)	100%

Source: Primary data collected by the author 2023

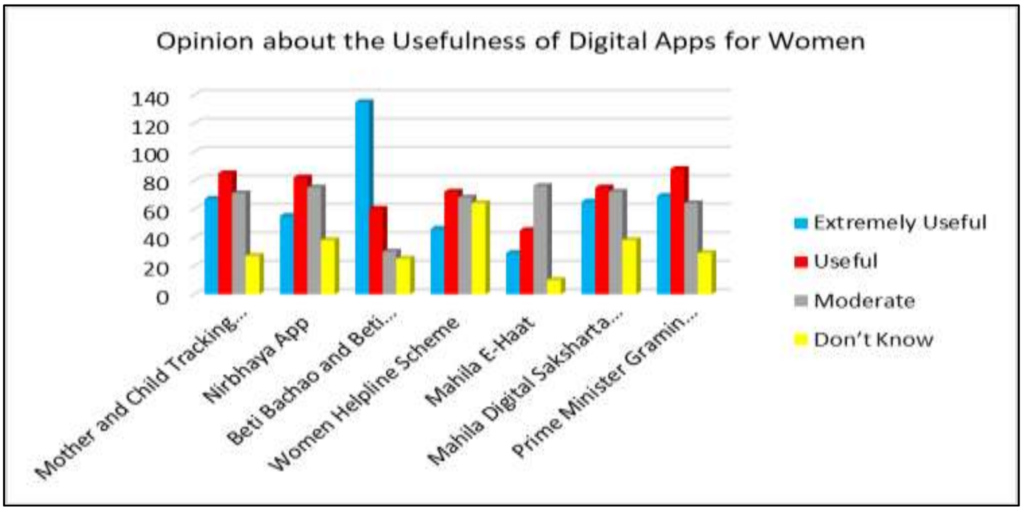


Fig.7 Indicating the opinion of the respondents on women related apps of MJ Block, Murshidabad

The above table reported that 34 percent (N= 85) of the respondents admitted that 'Mother and Child Tracking System' is very much useful for the pregnant women and children up to 5 years of age. And 26.8 percent (N=67) respondents admitted that they were under supervision of this system. On the other hand, 10.8 percent (N=67) respondents were totally unaware of the service. While analyzing the use of Nirbhaya App, 32.8 percent (N=82) respondent were aware of the use of the app and they admitted that it is very useful for the protection of women and immediate help from police administration. But the dark site of the study is that 15 percent of the respondents were totally unaware about the app. When the respondents were asked about the usefulness of Women Helpline Scheme, 28.8 (N=72) percent respondents admitted that it is very useful for the working women who were used to work in different government and non-government offices. Mahila E-Haat is also very impressive digital service for the respondents of the study area and 30 percent respondents influenced by the online marketing where they can display and sell their products and earn money. Another digital service i.e., Mahila Digital Saksharta Abhiyan and Prime Minister Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan have been considered a good platform for making women digitally educated. Almost 30 percent respondents (N=75) admitted that it is very useful for those women who were not comfortable with digital transactions and digital dealings.

Another important survey was done on the basis of some parameters to find out the opinion of the respondents on their changing social- economic status after using the digital platform for various purpose in life.

Table no. Opinion Regarding Improvement of Quality of Life and Women Empowerment

Criteria	To great Extent	To Some Extent	Not at All	Don't Know
Self Confidence	132 (52.8%)	98(39.2%)	10(4%)	10 (4%)
Increased Knowledge	145(58%)	62(24.8%)	21(8.4%)	22(8.8%)
Increased in Social Contact	125 (50%)	98 (39.2%)	21(8.4%)	06 (2.4%)
Recognition	112 (44.8%)	75 (30%)	30 (12%)	33 (13.2%)
Economic Status	133 (53.2%)	70 (28%)	34 (13.6%)	17 6.8%)
Personality Development	145 (58%)	65 (26%)	25(10%)	15 (6%)
Communication-skill and-Language Development	156 (62.4%)	55 (22%)	30 (12%)	09 (3.6%)

Source: Primary data collected by the author 2023

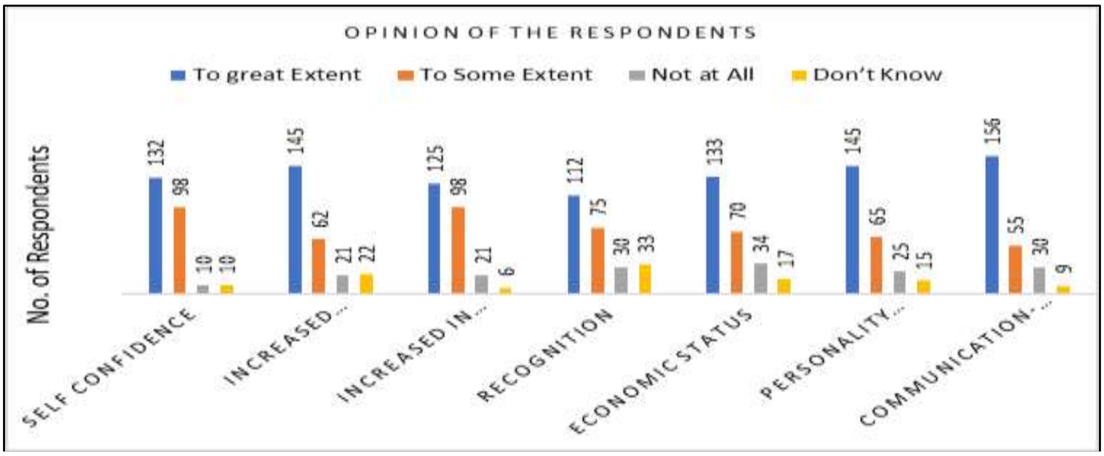


Fig. 8 Showing the development level of the respondents of MJ Block, Murshidabad

The above table indicating that 52.8(N=132) percent respondents of the study area admitted that they have grown self-confidence in dealing with digital platform following by 39.2 (N=98) percent respondents. The interesting fact to be noted that 58 (N=145) percent respondents was very much impressed with digital media and opined with confidence that they have gained knowledge on various issues. Respondents who are basically housewives strongly admitted that they connected themselves socially with the help of digital platforms. Around 50 (N=125) percent respondents opined positively that social connection through digital platform have changed their social status. At the same time around 53.2 (N=133) percent respondents who were engaged with different kind of digital transactions admitted that digital transaction made their life easy and has increased their economic status. A large section of respondents (58%) opined that digital platform is a very good media for the development of personality of a person. According to them various kind of apps are very useful the and easily accessible for all kinds of people who are digitally literate. The interviewed respondents have improved their communication skill and language using various apps and videos available in digital platforms. Around 62.4 percent (N=156) respondents of the study area admitted that they have learned various new words day by day and it is very helpful in learning new things at any age.

The above table proved that most of the respondents of the study area were very impressed by the digital India initiatives which is a life changing opportunity for the empowerment of women. It is rapidly changing the daily activity and economic status of the respondents.

Challenges Ahead

The Digital India project has opened its window to a wide world, but it is not far from limitations. One thing to remember is that this study is conducted in a semi-urban area under Murshidabad-Jiaganj Block, which is essentially a rural area and not well connected with modern technology. Thus, the respondents in the research area encountered the following problems.

Table no. 11 Challenges faced by the Respondents dealing with digital service

Types of Challenges	To great Extent	To Some Extent	Don't Know	Percentage
Lack of digital Literacy	162 (64.8%)	68 (27.2%)	20 (8%)	100
Low speed Internet	187 (74.8%)	46 (18.4%)	17 (6.8)	100
Unknown Cyber Threat	190 (76%)	42 (16.8%)	18 (7.2%)	100
Lack of Infrastructure	205 (82%)	25 (10%)	20 (8%)	100

Source: Primary data collected by the author 2023

1. Lack of Digital Literacy: The above survey revealed that approximately 64.8 percent of respondents were not familiar with digital access due to lack of proper digital education. Although Digital Literacy Program (Mahila Digital Saksharta Abhiyan, Prime Minister Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan) was launched all over India, respondents in the study area could not access it due to lack of digital education centres. They only focused on these various popular mobile based services.
2. Low speed Internet: Connecting every village with high-speed internet is a big challenge. The study area is a sparsely populated area with few network connections. Most of the respondents are mobile phone users and a limited percentage use the internet. Most of the respondents (74.8%) agreed that poor internet connection is a major problem for businessmen and women doing business on the internet. Therefore, they do not have many opportunities to learn about the digital world using a high-speed Internet connection.
3. Language: One of the biggest challenges in using the Internet is the language and correct pronunciation (sound) with which information can be obtained from the Internet. Most of the respondents in the study area do not know the true meanings of the terms they are trying to find out. It should be noted here that every device has a voice input option, but without correct pronunciations, it is not possible to get the correct information from the Internet.
4. Affordability: As stated above, most of the respondents living in rural areas cannot afford to buy expensive mobile phones and other devices for their business. In addition, the monthly data download price is very high.
5. Unknown Cyber Threat: This is one of the biggest challenges for users of the Internet or digital platforms to protect themselves from cyber threats. Most of the respondents (76%) are not aware of cyber security. Very often they are deceived by scams. They are not well trained in cyber security and are not comfortable running antivirus software for secure transactions.
6. Lack of Infrastructure: Many digital literacy programs have been launched by both the state and central governments,

but rural areas are still excluded from these services due to poor infrastructure. Most of the respondents were not trained or familiar with digital devices and their functions. There is no computer learning centre near the study area. They were forced to move to a nearby town. Therefore, it is a major barrier to achieving digital literacy.

7. Cultural Barrier: In most developing countries, including India, women face structural and social barriers that limit their ability to participate in many outdoor activities. Given the traditional gender roles of a patriarchal society, the main role of a woman in the family is to take care of the household and prevent her from seeking more information. In this way, a direct solution to the problem of gender inequality may not be found, but it can stimulate new approaches. Women who aren't aware of their rights and don't learn about them can start to stand up for themselves and others, which benefits a much bigger cause, namely gender inequality. Digital literacy can help them a lot in this regard.

Conclusion

From the previous discussion, it can be concluded that most of the women of the study area are not well aware of the Digital India initiative and use different services through different platforms. The survey reveals that most of the respondents had no devices other than mobile phones. They (mostly) use digital platforms only for entertainment, especially to update themselves on Facebook and watch YouTube videos. And online shopping with Flipkart and Amazon apps is very popular. A large part of the respondents was not aware of the innovative uses of digital channels. They did not know the e-governance and its services very well. They depend on others for this. Very often they are deceived. Therefore, digital awareness is necessary in rural areas along with proper education and campaigns to make digital India a success. It is true that India is not a developed country like USA and England but India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Digital India project is a dream project to make India a powerful and prestigious position in the world.

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A Geographical Analysis of Water Resources in Osmanabad District

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Abstract:

The natural resources are base of a region includes the elements of climate, land, water, soil and biodiversity. They dictate the opportunities for livelihoods and incomes for the people of the region. Water finite in quantity, tangible in nature, and unequally distributed through out the world. Water is essential to human life. Growing water scarcity has become a very real obstacle to sustainable development. Therefore, an attempt is made here to ananlyse water resources in Osmanabad District. The present paper is based on secondary sources of data source. To find out variability in actual water storage, irrigated the statistical technique i. e. coefficient of variation is used. The analysis reveals that the high variability in actual water storage in Turori, Khasapur, Rui, Sakat and Chandani dams are mainly because these dams are situated in low and uncertain rainfall area, which indicates that there is not consistency in actual water storage in turn no guaranty of agriculture production.

Key words: Water resource, actual storage, Variability, Coefficient of Variation.

Introduction:

Resource means an available supply of something that is valued because it can be used for a particular purpose, usually to satisfy particular human wants or desires (Susan Mayhew, 2009) The natural resources are base of a region includes the elements of climate, land, water, soil and biodiversity. They dictate the opportunities for livelihoods and incomes for the people of the region. More recently the concept of a natural resource has been broadened to include the total natural environment, that is, the entire surface layer of the earth. Because all parts of the earth's surface are of some use to man. Water finite in quantity, tangible in nature, and unequally distributed through out the world. Only 2.5 per cent of 1386 million cubic kilometers of water available on erth is a fresh water and onethird this smaller quantity is available for human use (Bhattcharya Atanu et. all, 2015). Today, thirty-one countries having nearly 8 percent of the total population face water shortage, affecting more than 2.8 billion people, which is more than one third of the world's projected population.

The amount of freshwater available on the Earth today is no more than that was available 2000 years ago when the Earth's population was less than 3 percent of its current size. Rising demands of water in Agriculture, domestic consumption and industry are forcing stiff competition over the distribution of scare water resources, both amongst different regions and types of use. Water is likely to play the same role in world economy in the 21st century that oil played in the 20th century and will be source of conflicts world over to pose a major threat to human security if proper preventive measures are not taken globally. Water conservation basically aims at matching demand and supply. Storage of water by construction of various water resources projects has been one of the measures of water conservation.

Since agriculture accounts for nearly 70 percent of all water withdrawn from rivers, lakes and underground aquifers for human use, large potential for conservation lies with increasing irrigation, efficiencies. Typically, only about 45 percent of water withdrawn for irrigated agriculture ever reaches the crops. Even when sufficient irrigation water reaches agriculture fields, its can spoil much of the land unless drained properly.

(Bharti P. & Lkemefuna E.P.2014)

Water is essential to human life. In fact, since 60% of the human body is water, it can be said that water is life itself. Without water, no field of human activity can be complete. Today, the world is debating if the flow of information is more important than the flow of energy. That is a good question. But the flow of water is still more important. It is fundamental to the economy and to ecology – and to human equity. The issue of water is becoming still more critical in view of climate change and related environmental concerns (Kumar CP. 2018). Growing water scarcity has become a very real obstacle to sustainable development. Therefore an attempt is made here to ananlyse water resources in Osmanabad District.

The Study Region:

The Osmanabad district is located in Southern part of Maharashtra. The absolute location of district is $17^{\circ} 35'$ to $18^{\circ} 40'$ North Latitudes and $75^{\circ} 16'$ to $76^{\circ} 40'$ East Longitudes. The district has an area of 7569 Sq KM. East-West extent is 280 KM. and South-North extents only 240 KM. As for as area is concerned, the district ranks 24^{th} in the state of Maharashtra. It is bounded on the South-West by Solapur district, on the North-West Ahmednagar district and South by Bidar and Gulbarga district of Karnataka State. The district consists of eight tahasils namely Osmanabad, Tuljapur, Lohara, Omerga, Kalamb, Bhoom, Paranda and Washi.

It lies on the Deccan plateau with an average height of 600 metre above from sea level. most of the area of district is covered by Balaghat Ranges with patches of low level plain. Climate of the district is hot and dry, as daily mean maximum temperature ranging in between 30ºC to 39ºC and minimum temperature ranging in between 18ºC to 21º C. Osmanabad District comes under the low rainfall region, with about 623.16 mm average annual rainfall. The soil of the district is essentially derived from the Deccan Trap, can broadly classified into four groups- shallow soil, medium soil, medium deep, and deep soil.

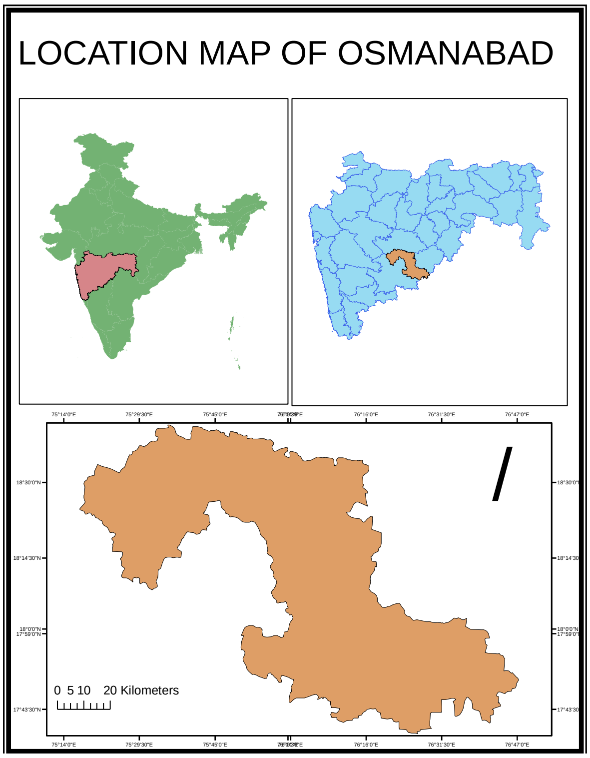

Fig. -1

The district consists of 8 urban centers and 735 villages. District is inhabited by 16,60,311 population (as per 2011 census) and density of population is 219 per sq. km.

Objectives:

The main objective of preset study is to analyze surface water resource in Osmanabad district.

Data collection and Methodology:

The present paper is based on secondary sources of data comprising of the district census handbook, gazetteers, socio economic review and district statistical Abstract of osmanabad districts of Marathawada.

Collected data are processed. To avoid fluctuation in irrigated area, actual water storage and to get reliable result sixteen years average is taken into consideration. The percentage of actual water storage to water storage capacity of each irrigation project is calculated. To find out variability in actual water storage, irrigated area the following formula is applied

$$C.V. = \frac{S.D.}{\bar{x}} \times 100$$

Where,

C. V. = Cefficient of variation $\bar{x}$

S.D.= Standard deviation

$\bar{x}$= Arthematic mean

To find out coefficient of correlation the Karl Pearson's formula is used. on the basis of these statistical techniques the conclusions are drown.

Result and Discussion:

Irrigation Projects in Osmanabad district:

Osmanabad district as a whole has 20 irrigation project including major and medium project in 2018, but spatial distribution varies from tahsil to tahsil. The high number of irrigation project are recorded only in Bhum (25%) and Paranda (20%) tahsil i.e. 5 and 4 respectively due to the favorable physography. The medium number of irrigation project found in Osmanabad, Tuljapur and Umarga tahsil i.e. 3 (15%) each tahsil which low number of irrigation project are recorded in Kalam and Lohara tahsil i.e. 1 (5%) there is not any single project in Washi tahsil.

Table -1Irrigation project and their storage in Osmanabad District in 2002 2018 (storage in million cubic meters)

Tahsils	Number of projects	% projects to district total	Storage capacity	% of S.C. to district total	Actual storage	% of A. S. to storage capacity
Bhum	5	25	52.55	10.31	16.69	10.23
Kalam	1	5	12.703	2.49	4.76	2.92
Lohara	1	5	121.19	23.78	41.47	25.41
Osmanabad	3	15	36.73	7.21	14.11	8.65
Paranda	4	20	208.48	40.92	58.11	35.61
Tuljapur	3	15	47.2	9.26	16.92	10.37
Umarga	3	15	30.67	6.02	11.13	6.82
Washi	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Osmanabad district	20	100	509.52	100.00	163.19	100.00

Source: compiled by author on the basis of Socio-Economic review and district statistical abstract of Osmanabad district 2002 to 2018.

Storage capacity of irrigation project:

The study region as whole as 509.52 million cubic meters storage capacity but tahsil level distribution varies from tahsil to tahsil. The high storage capacity is recorded only in Paranda tahsil i.e. 208.48 (40.92%) of district total, due to high number of irrigation project and Sinakolegaon major irrigation project . The medium storage capacity is recorded only in Lohara tahsil i.e. 121.19 million cubic meters (23.78%) of district total, while it is low in the tahsils of Bhum, Kalam, Osmanabad, Tuljapur and Umarga i.e. below 65.259 million cubic meters.

Actual storage in irrigation projects:

The study region is whole as 163.19 million cubic meter actual water is store in the irrigation project. The tahsil wise distribution varies from tahsil to tahsil . The high water is stored in Paranda and Lohara tahsil i.e. above 40.32 million cubic meter during the period of investigation due to the location of major irrigation project in this tahsil. The low actual water storage is recorded in the tahsil's of Bhum, Kalam, Osmanabad, Tuljapur and Umarga.

Project wise storage capacity in Osmanabad district during the period of 2002 to 20018:

There are 2 major and 18 medium projects in Osmanabad district but there storage capacity is varies from project to project. The highest storage capacity is of Sinakolegaon and Niman Terna project i.e. above 102.16 million cubic meters as they are major irrigation project and constructed on Sina and Terna River. The low storage capacity is of Palasnilgaon, Ramganga, Banganga, Khandala, Vagoli, Tutorin, Rui. Jekekur, Khandeshwar and Harni i.e. below 53.92 million cubic meter per year, which is only 32.03 % of the total storage capacity of study region during 2002 to 2018.

Actual storage in irrigation projects:

The table No. 2 indicates that none of projects have 100 percent actual storage during the period of investigation, it is ranging from 21.41 percent to 46.60 percent to storage capacity. The high actual storage is recorded in the irrigation projects of Terna, Wagholi and Khandala i.e. above 38.21 percent of their storage capacity due to low rainfall variability.

Table-2 Storage capacity, Actual water storage and irrigated area of projects in Osmanabad District (2002-2018)

Taluka	Name of Project	Storage capture capacity in MCM	Actual storage	Irrigated area	% of actual storage to storage capacity	Rainfall in MM
Lohara	Nimn Terna	121.19	41.47	4286.08	34.22	643.46
Osmanabad	Rui	8.94	2.99	411.00	33.49	710.90
	Terana	20.54	8.06	545.77	39.23	710.90
	Vagholi	7.25	3.06	638.46	42.24	42.24
Umarga	Turori	7.66	2.84	268.50	37.11	647.07
	Bentura	12.84	4.83	436.42	37.64	665.56
	Jekekur	10.17	3.45	435.69	33.96	647.07
Kalam	Raygavhan	12.70	4.76	545.75	37.44	618.00
Tuljapur	Khandala	6.26	2.92	292.77	46.61	681.02
	Kurnur	35.26	12.06	1476.08	34.21	681.02
	Palasnilegaon	5.68	1.94	187.69	34.15	681.02
Bhum	Harni	12.58	3.97	475.31	31.58	645.52
	Khandeshwar	10.48	3.21	438.92	30.62	645.52
	Ramganga	6.14	1.99	438.85	32.34	645.52
	Banganga	6.52	1.92	370.69	29.41	645.52
	Sangmeshwar	16.83	5.60	583.08	33.30	645.52
Paranda	Chadani	23.79	5.66	492.69	23.77	555.43
	Khasapur	19.81	4.24	595.85	21.42	555.43
	Sakat	14.48	3.88	447.00	26.82	555.43
	Sinakolegaon	150.40	44.33	5631.00	29.47	555.43
	study region	509.52	163.19	18997.59	32.03	608.88

Source: Compiled by author on the basis of Socio-Economic review and district statistical abstract of Osmanabad district 2002 to 2018.

The moderate actual storage is found in the project of Khandeshwar, Harni, Ramganga, Sangmeshwar, Rui, Jekekur, Palsnilegaon and Bentura ranging from 29.81 percent to 38.21 percent to their storage capacity. The low actual storage is registered in the project of Sinakolegaon, Banganga, Sakat, Chandni, Khasapur i.e. below 29.81 percent due to their location in drought prone area such as in Paranda and Bhum Tahsil.

Actual irrigated area of irrigation projects:

The table No. 2 indicates that irrigated area varies from project to project ranging from 187.69 hectors to 6531 hectores during the period of investigation. The irrigated area is found of Nimn Terna and Sinakolegaon project i.e. >3816 hectors per year because these projects are major irrigation project the low irrigated area is found of Palasnilegaon, Turori, Khandala, Banganga, Rui, Jekekur, Bentura, Ramganga, Khandeshwar, Sakat, Harni, Chandani, Rayghavan, Terna, Sangmeshwar, khasapur, Wagholi and Karnur i.e. below 1814 hectores.

Variability in actual storage and irrigated area of irrigation projects:

Variability in actual water storage in irrigation project:

The table No.3 reveals that the variability in actual water storage in irrigation projects is varies from project to project ranging from 27.51 percent to 95.60 percent.

The high variability is recorded of Turori, Khasapur, Rui, Sakat and Chandani dam i.e. above 73 percent, because Khasapur, Sakats, Chandni dams are situated in low and uncertain rainfall area. While Rui and Turori situated in high rainfall variability area.

The moderate variability in actual water storage in irrigation project is of Rayghavan, Sangmeshwar, Ramganga, Banganga, Khandeshwar and Terna dam ranging from 50.47 percent to 73 percent, while it is low of Palsnilegaon, Nimn Terna, Wagholi, Kurnur, Khandala, Harni, Jekekur dam i.e. below 50.47 percent because these projects situated in comparaily low rainfall variability area.

Variability in irrigated area of projects:

The table No. 3 indicates that variability in irrigated area of dams is too much in Osmanabad district ranging from 41.18 percent to 110.56 percent. The high variability in irrigated area is of Sakat, Chadani, Khasapur and Khandeshwar, because these projects are situated in low and uncertain rainfall areas, Where there is no assure rainfall. The moderate variability in irrigated area is of Bentura, Rui, Ramganga, Sangmeshwar,

Table -3 Coefficient of variation in actual water storage and irrigated area of projects

Project	CV. in Storage	CV. in Irrigated area	CV. in Rainfall
Nimn Terna	37.84	55.24	31.50
Rui	85.93	66.74	32.26
Terana	72.47	85.39	32.26
Vagholi	40.21	56.93	35.65
Turori	74.33	83.30	36.00
Bentura	60.62	64.31	35.02
Jekekur	50.13	72.56	36.00
Raygavhan	52.90	41.18	31.63
Khandala	48.02	63.14	26.40
Kurnur	45.18	58.44	26.41
Palasnilegaon	27.91	53.89	26.41
Harni	48.37	56.40	35.72
Khandeshwar	61.14	110.56	35.72
Ramganga	57.19	67.05	35.72
Banganga	60.15	81.02	35.72
Sangmeshwar	55.60	68.77	35.72
Chadani	95.61	96.81	29.78
Khasapur	82.48	102.31	29.78

Source: compiled by author on the basis of Socio-Economic review and district statistical abstract of Osmanabad district 2002 to 2018.

Jekekur, Banganga, Turoti and Terna ranging from 64.30 to 87.42 percent comparatively low variability in irrigated area is of Rayghavan, Palsnilegaon, Nimn Terna, Harni, Wagholi, Kurnur,and Khandala dams, because these projects are situated comparatively more assure zone of rainfall.

There is high positive correlation in between variability of irrigated area of dams in Osmanabad district i.e. + 0.6892.

Conclusions:

The forgoing analysis reveals that their great impact of geographical factors on water resources in Osmanabad district. The high number of irrigation project in Bhum and Paranda tahsils is a result of favorable physiography. The high storage capacity and actual storage in Paranda tahsil is mainly due to the Sinakolegaon major irrigation project. The low actual water storage in the project of Sinakolegaon, Banganga, Sakat, Chandni, Khasapur is a result of their location in drought prone area such as in Paranda and Bhum Tahsil.. The high variability in actual water storage in Turori, Khasapur, Rui, Sakat and Chandani dams mainly because of Khasapuri, Sakats, Chandni dams are situated in low and uncertain rainfall area, which indicates that there is not consistency in actual water storage in turn no gurranty of agriculture production. The high variability in irrigated area dams of Sakat, Chadani, Khasapur and Khandeshwar, is maily due to the their location in low and uncertain rainfall areas.

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Current scenario of ETFs in Indian Financial Market

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Abstract

Exchange Traded Funds, or ETFs, are a simple and cost-effective approach to invest in equity indexes and certain commodities while eliminating human bias. This study attempts to identify the area where, while being a useful financial tool, ETFs are still not widely used by Indian investors. Over the years, India's ETF market share and growth have not been particularly noteworthy. This study aims to examine the insight of the ETF's evident benefits and the many strategies that may be used to popularize this unconventional instrument.

Key words: ETFs, Passive investments, Tracking Errors.

Introduction

As the name implies, an ETF is a fund that combines one or more asset types that are not related and trades on stock markets. ETFs behave like shares since they are exchanged on the stock market[1].

It implies that trading on margin, short selling, and selling or purchasing at any time during a trading day are all viable options[2]. This feature differs from Mutual Funds in that regardless of when an investor buys or sells units during the day, the price of the units, or Net Asset Value (NAV), will be provided at the day's end[3].

ETF is still considered a missing child in India, despite maintaining a top-choice reputation among investors worldwide. Customers do invest in it, but their total investments in their portfolio as a whole are small. Distributors do nothing to advertise it, nor do anyone on Dalal Street or at any stock exchange. Additionally, client awareness campaigns seemed to focus exclusively on SIPs (Systematic Investment Plans), rather than ETFs[4].

Research methodology

The approach taken in this article is to compare the facts and numbers of Indian ETFs to those of their international peer group. study the movement of the Gold ETF in India as well In light of the rising demand for gold in India.

Time zones from 2010 to the present day were employed for the purpose of this study. An associated data set comparison research is being conducted. This study rationally defines the association.

This study is a quick attempt to comprehend and assess the factors that make ETFs, despite enjoying a highly regarded standing as investment vehicles globally, insignificant in the Indian environment.

Review Of Literature

ETFs performance across the world.

There is conflicting data in the literature about how well ETFs perform. While several articles reported on the poor performance of ETFs, there were others that provided convincing evidence of the ETFs' superior performance.

There was not a noticeable distinction between the ETFs' and the S&P 500 index's results, according to Adjei Frederick's 2009[5] research. On both the half-yearly and the annual perspectives, he discovered little evidence of performance persistence.

According to Johnson (2009), there are tracking inaccuracies between the returns of overseas ETFs and the underlying domestic indexes.

The performance of index mutual funds and ETFs that are listed in Europe was examined by Blitz David et al. (2010). They discovered that European index funds and ETFs perform 50 to 150 basis points worse than their benchmarks annually. William (2009) discovered that there were tracking errors between overseas ETFs and the US-based index that they were based on.

Chang and Krueger (2012) looked into the performance of closed-end funds and exchange-traded funds from 2002 to 2011. They examined investment outcomes like returns, risks, and risk-adjusted returns and discovered that while ETFs have much lower expenditures than close-ended funds, their performance is significantly poorer.

The pricing effectiveness of the Shanghai 50 ETF (SSE 50 ETF), the first Exchange-Traded Fund (ETF) in China, was examined by Yuexiang et al. in 2010. They verified that there is a unidirectional connection from price to NAV and that ETF market prices and their Net Asset Values are co-integrated. Additionally, they observed that during the second half of 2007, when the Chinese stock market suffered significant volatility, the fund's prices did not closely track the NAV. This was a reflection of suddenly elevated market risks as well as potential arbitrage opportunities during financial upheavals. According to Gerasimos (2011), ETF performance is predictable and their return advantage persists at the short-term level.

The present study on the performance of ETFs in India was justified and prompted by the conflicting information regarding the performance of ETFs across established and emerging economies.

Types of ETFs

ETF for commodities: ETF for commodities invests in commodities like futures and precious metals. We only have gold ETFs in India.

Bond ETF: In terms of Bond ETFs, Liquid BeES is the only one that is now offered in India.

Index ETF: Actually, index funds that hold and maintain certain stocks in an effort to mimic the performance of a stock market index are what are known as index ETFs. The main goal of an index fund is to follow the performance of an index by holding either a sample of the securities in the index or the index's components in its portfolio.

Benefits of ETFs

Cost Effectiveness - Because ETFs have regular purchasing and selling costs and low expense ratios, they are much more affordable for investors, which helps to increase profits in an indirect way.

Single Transactions - ETFs are practical and simple to use because just one transaction is needed to purchase the whole replica of the Index.

Diversification - True diversification occurs without the assistance of so-called fund managers. Particularly in India, where investments in bourses on a rolling settlement basis totally eliminate capital erosion risk with a horizon of at least seven years.

Then, why are ETFs unpopular in India and why does the country's total ETF market pale in comparison to Mutual Funds? Despite appealing characteristics and an early start, it today holds slightly more than 1% of the whole fund management industry. Despite their obvious advantages, industry insiders predict that ETFs in India would grow slowly. Additionally, Indian fund managers have a solid track record of producing Alpha above broader indices over a lengthy period of time, which draws investors to the active sector as opposed to the passive sector of ETFs[7].

Additionally, it can be as a result of the Demat & Trading Platform or the deliberate lack of marketing by the distribution community. ETFs have low costs, thus commission payout will also be lower than it would be for a mutual fund.

However, according to BSE, the lack of investor interest in ETFs in India is a result of both a lack of knowledge of the concept and a preference among investors for actively managed funds that actively select stocks rather than merely tracking an index to increase returns[8].

The sector of the preferred yellow metal, GOLD, is the subject of the most popular Indian ETFs. There have been 13 Gold ETFs introduced to the Indian market as of today.

With a market capitalization of more than 365 billion USD as of January 16, 2023, State Street's SPDR S&P 500 ETF Trust was the most valuable exchange traded fund (ETF) globally.

Gold ETFs have $112.73 billion in assets under management and 35 ETFs that are traded on American stock exchanges. The expense ratio is 0.61% on average. There are gold ETFs in the following asset classes: Commodities

As of September 1, 2023, the Axis Gold ETF's current net asset value, which ranks first among the 13 gold ETFs, is Rs. 50.79. This is due to its Regular Plan. Returns: Its trailing returns over the past year have been 17.29%, 3.56%, 13.59%, and 7.51% since its inception.

At the end of 2021, 3,570 tonnes of gold, valued at $210 billion, were owned via ETFs and related products, according to the World Gold Council, which monitors the market. Each fund only invests in gold bars produced by refiners recognised as such by the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA), an organisation that sets industry standards.

Findings and suggestions

1. The production of alpha by active fund managers is a challenge.
2. Documentation complexity due to the involvement of trading and Demat Account
3. Investors are less aware, particularly of the cost component of ETFs.
4. The distributors purposefully do not promote their products because the dividend is much lower than that of mutual funds.

It is challenging to demonstrate in brief research the spin, but the extent of subsequent research on the same could open up a lot of well-defined issue statements.

Conclusion

After reviewing numerous non-contradictory research, it became clear that ETFs are a cost-effective, investor-friendly investing tool free of human prejudice. The developed world has adopted this idea, while the developing world has not yet done so. According to general opinions among investors, active management typically produces higher returns. Human prejudice and perception could not, however, be completely eliminated. Top-down, bottom-up, or even combination tactics are employed by some fund managers from time to time. Custom portfolio management services have an even higher level of concentration and attention than mutual funds.

However, controlled and concentrated portfolios also have an increased risk component (both systematic and unsystematic). ETFs are a better choice to mimic a superior risk-adjusted return because individual investors lack the resources to obtain both appropriate expertise and information.

The researcher advises asset management companies to implement client awareness activities. In contrast to a mutual fund, this may not be a high income at the beginning, but the long-term effects will be significant.

Additionally, as the market ages, the spectrum of Alpha generation will be limited, opening the door for passive investment. Therefore, it would be wise for investors to be aware of the advantages of this investment vehicle given that India is on track to become a developed country in the coming years.

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A Scrutiny on Emerging Trends in India's Foreign Trade

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Abstract:

Foreign trade is the key to every nation's growth and development. In the current globalized frugality, all the countries have realized their interdependence on other nations for one or the other coffers, goods, and services. This paper emphasizes recent trends in India's foreign trade. It analyzes the trends in retail trade and services trade for the recent fiscal times. It also studies the top 10 principal goods of significance and exports in India's trade hand basket. India is one of the fastest rising husbandries in the world with advanced population growth and adding consumer demands. With the increase in the per capita income of the lower and middle-income groups of people, India has surfaced as the biggest request in the significance of goods and services from different countries of the world. This paper also examines India's top 10 trading mates in the form of the top 10 import destinations and top 10 import sources. The present script of India's foreign trade indicates that the major concern is India's retailed trade deficiency reaching the position of 162.2 US $ billion indicating retailed significances are adding at a faster rate. On the other hand, the positive aspect is India's services trade fat of 76.2 US $ billion.

Keywords: Exports, Significances, Foreign Trade, Wares Trade, Services Trade.

Introduction:

In the current competitive world, no country is independent or tone- sufficient to feed its requirements and demand. Every part of the world is connected with each other. It's delicate to witness the growth and advancement of a nation by conforming unrestricted frugality structure. Survival of the country is nearly insolvable without foreign trade. Numerous trade propositions explained that foreign trade is a machine of growth for any frugality or country and India isn't an exception to it. India acclimated to Liberalization Privatization and Globalization (LPG) policy in the morning of the 1990s which increased the openness of Indian frugality to the global world by removing trade walls which were ahead and enhanced the import and exports of goods and services in the form of foreign trade. Endowed with huge mortal capital coffers and trade capabilities presently India has come one of the fastest growing husbandry in the world. With a strong republic and sound structural profitable programs, India is anticipated to be one of the top three profitable powers of the world over the coming 10- 15 times. As per cast of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Indian frugality is anticipated to grow to 7.4 in 2018 and 7.8 in 2019. To contend with the top 5 largest husbandry of the world India must concentrate on its foreign trade programs.

Objectives:

- To understand India "s wares trade performance.
- To research the performance of India's service industry.
- To dissect the top 10 goods of exports and significances in India " s trade hand basket.
- To comprehend India's principal trading partners.

Research Methodology:

International trade is a macro position content including foreign payload flows beyond the foreign homes; thus, it's delicate to collect the data from primary sources. This paper is fully prepared grounded on secondary sources of data collected from the websites of the World Trade Organization (WTO), database web doors of Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), under the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, Database of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Journals, papers, and web links. Simple statistical tools like pie maps, bar graphs, column graphs, and tables are used to dissect the trends in foreign trade and to make pictorial donations of raw data.

Literature Review:

International or foreign trade refers to the exchange or transmission of goods, capital, or specific services beyond the foreign home with the previous authentication from the government authorities. A product or service that's transmitted to the foreign request refers to an Import while the import refers to buying the product or service from beyond the foreign border.

After Globalization foreign trade played a veritably important part in adding the GDP position of India. Foreign trade helped to boost India ‟ s profitable growth by adding exports and significance.

In the present dynamic world of technological advancement, there's a need to understand the factor bents of coffers which differ from country to country and region to region. Nations aren't endowed with all the coffers; there's a failure of some coffers and a cornucopia of some coffers. If we consider India ‟ s resource vacuity it has the advantage of labor cornucopia and husbandry sector at the same time it has failure of crude oil painting. Thus, it's realized the fact that India is dependent on other nations for some goods and services, and foreign trade provides that occasion for the import of crude oil painting and scarce coffers. At the same time, foreign trade has handed the platform for exporting some goods and services from India to gain foreign currencies. International Trade has come a precedence sector for Indian profitable growth.

India’s Foreign Trade Performance:

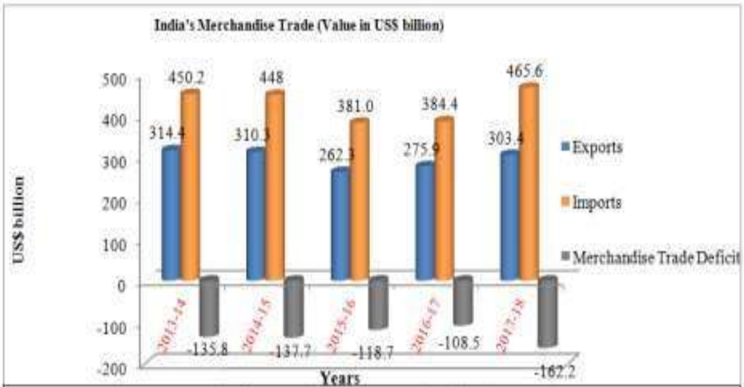
Foreign trade refers to the Import and import of goods and services. The broad composition of foreign trade comprises retail trade and Services trade.

India’s Foreign Trade Performance

Foreign trade(international trade) refers to the Import and import of goods and services. The broad composition of foreign trade comprises retail trade and Services trade.

India’s Merchandise Trade Performance:

Merchandise trade means the import and import of goods (goods).



Data Source: Directorate General of CommercialIntelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S)

Figure 1. India's Merchandise Trade (Value in US$ billions)

Figure 1 explains the trends in wares trade for five fiscal years. It examines three series sets of data (i.e. Exports, significances, and wares trade deficiency). Fiscal time 2013- 14 & 2014- 15 endured advanced situations of exports worth 314.4 US $ billion, but the immediate coming two fiscal times i.e. 2015- 16 & 2016- 17 endured a drastic fall in exports leading to a drop in foreign exchange earnings.

The major concern for India’s exports is about 70 of India’s exports are of products whose share in the total world trade is only 30. Showing India’s ongoing product merchandise is least popular by the remainder of the world. This suggests that India should zero in on adding the commodities of items, which have come significant on the planet exchange, while icing proceeded with center around areas where India previously had qualities. India ought to give further consideration to items like clinical inclination, particular textures, agro-handling, synthetic substances, and protection outfits. Along with this- India must promote the exports of those products which have high-value creation and employment generation capacity. India’s strong domestic manufacturing base and enterprises like "Make in India ‟ will play a crucial part in India’s overall import growth strategy.

The alternate set of data series showcases trends in India’s significance which explains that originally in 2013-14 the significance was reckoned for 450.2 US $ billion latterly it dropped for the coming three fiscal times. But time 2017- 18 endured a tremendous increase in significance counting up to 465.6 US $ billion reaching its loftiest position compared to the last five fiscal times. Advanced situations of significance mean India must give up a large quantum of foreign currencies for significant goods from other nations. Advanced significance is putting huge pressure on the foreign exchange reserves of India. At the same time, it exposes the nation towards advanced reliance on other nations leading to external threats in the long run due to political insecurity.

The third set of data series examines the wares trade deficiency. Wares trade deficiency indicates the difference between exports and the significance of goods (goods). In simplest terms, wares trade deficiency is import minus significances (wares trade deficiency = wares Exports – wares significances). Deficiency in the retailed trade indicates by what extent exports are falling short of significance (Import< significances). The below figure explains that originally in 2013- 14 deficiency was 135.8 US $ billion. Later in the time 2016- 17, it dropped to 108.5 US $ billion showing a positive sign of increased exports. But fiscal time 2017- 18 endured the worst deficiency trend of 162.2 US $ billion reaching its maximum position indicating negative aspects. The year 2017- 18 is a major concern for India's foreign trade due to the high wares trade deficiency, the reason for the high deficiency is that retailed significances increased at its loftiest position of 465.6 US $ billion and the wares exports remained at the position of 303.4 US $ creating the wide difference in import and exports. Advanced retailed trade deficiency implies advanced pressure on India's foreign exchange reserves as now India must pay further foreign currency to the rest of the world.

India's Services Trade:

Data Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S)
Figure 2: India's Services Trade

Below Figure 2 exhibits the trends in significance and exports in services trade. If we compare the wares trade and services trade of India it can be observed that services trade is more profitable to the Indian frugality. The service trade is the prevailing area in India's Gross domestic product and has drawn in huge unfamiliar direct venture (FDI) streams between April 2000 and June 2018 adding up to US $ 68.62 billion. India is exhaustively known for its administration-driven development contributing fundamentally to commodities of administrations and the creation of enormous scope business. India's administration area incorporates an immense scope of molding comparative as sponsorship, protection, land, business administrations, inns and caffs, programming, transport, storage facility and correspondence, local area, social and specific endlessly benefits related to development. India is overwhelmed with programming administrations and attractive administrations. The services sector is the crucial motorist of India's profitable growth thus India needs to explore its capabilities in the service sector by initiating a new policy frame to increase private investment and attract further FDI inrushes in services.

Figure 2 explains the trends in services trade for the five successive fiscal times beginning with 2013- 14 to 2017- 18. The three-series data includes (Exports, significances, and Services trade fat). From India's viewpoint exchange administration is one of the most beneficial areas of unfamiliar exchange. India's Exports in services are the brightest spot of foreign trade flaunting a continued increase in exports from 151.8 US $ billion in 2013- 14 to 192.1 US $ billion in 2017-18. The top five contributors to the services trade for the fiscal time 2017- 18 are the following:

- Telecommunication, computer, and information services (79.8 US $ billion),
- Business services (37.3US$ billions).
- Trip (28.3US$ billions),
- Transportation (17.4US$ billions),
- Fiscal services (5.1US$ billions).

The alternate column data indicates the significance of services which shows a gradational adding trend from US $ Billion in 2013- 14 to115.9 US $ billion in 2017-18. The critical point to observe in terms of significance is that the recent fiscal time (2017-18) has endured high situations of significance in services i.e. significances have increased by 21.10 with respect to the former fiscal time of 2016- 17.

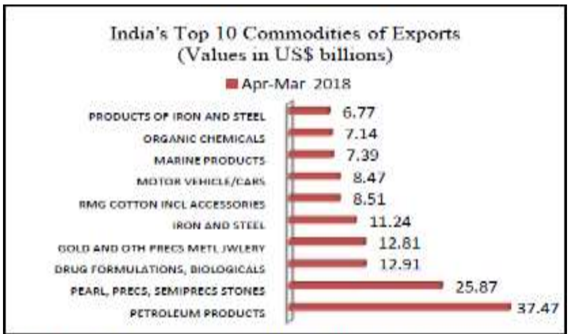
The third series of data analyzes services trade fat. Services trade fat indicates the difference between the import and import of services. In simple terms, Services trade fat is import minus significances (Services trade fat = Services Exports – Services significances). Services trade fat indicates the positive sign of nations' exports in services are lesser than significances (Exports> significances). Services trade fat implies that the country is earning further foreign exchange reserves by advanced position of exports. From India's present perspective and script services trade fat is a most important balancing tool to recover the huge deficiency in wares trade and bring back India's foreign trade on track.

The top 10 exporting goods from India.

Table I lists the top ten exports from India.

Rank	Commodity	Apr-Mar 2018	% Growth	% Share
1	Petroleum Products	37.47	18.77	12.34
2	Pearl, Precs, Semi-precs stones	25.87	3.8	8.52
3	Drug Formulations, Biologicals	12.91	1.92	4.25
4	Gold and OthPrecs Metal Jewelry	12.81	7.31	4.22
5	Iron and Steel	11.24	29.5	3.7
6	Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories	8.51	-0.03	2.8
7	Motor Vehicle/Cars	8.47	12.26	2.79
8	Marine Products	7.39	25.18	2.43
9	Organic Chemicals	7.14	47.44	2.35
10	Products of Iron and Steel	6.77	14.84	2.23
	Total	**138.58**		**45.63**

Sources: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS)



Data source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S).

Figure 3: India's Top 10 Commodities of Exports

The present section exhibits the top 10 goods under India's import hand basket for the fiscal time Apr- Mar 2018. The largest contributor to India's wares exports is petroleum products amounting to 37.47 US$ billion. The export growth of petroleum products was 18.77 and its share in total exports was 12.34. The alternate major commodity was Pearl, Precious, and semiprecious monuments reaching the mark of 25.87 US $ billion Showcasing a growth rate of 3.8 and 8.52 share in India's exports of goods. medicine phrasings, natural goods contributed 12.91 US $ billion feeding to 4.25 share of total exports as a third major commodity, followed by Gold and other precious essence jewelry, Iron and sword, RMG cotton including accessories, motor vehicle/ buses, marine products, organic chemicals, products of iron and sword. The total donation of these 10 principal goods of exports is 138.58 US $ billion and its chance share in total exports is 45.63.

The top 10 commodities imported into India

Table II: Lists the top 10 goods that India imports.

Rank	Commodity	Apr-Mar 2018	% Growth	% Share
1	Petroleum: Crude	87.37	23.57	18.77
2	Pearl, Precs, Semiprecs Stones	34.28	43.98	7.36
3	Gold	33.66	22.31	7.23
4	Coal, Coke AndBriquittesEtc	22.90	45.31	4.92
5	Telecom Instruments	21.85	31.84	4.69
6	Petroleum Products	21.29	30.93	4.57
7	Organic Chemicals	12.43	25.81	2.67
8	Vegetable Oils	11.64	6.84	2.5
9	Plastic Raw Materials	10.69	21.34	2.3
10	Indl. Machnry For Dairy Etc	10.48	11.8	2.25
	Total	**268.58**		**57.26%**

Sources: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS)

Data source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S).

Figure 4: India's Top 10 Commodities of Imports

Figure no 4 exhibits the top 10 goods of India's import hand basket. Petroleum crude is the largest and dominant commodity in India's import hand basket amounting to 87.37 US $ billion. The growth rate of import of petroleum crude was 23.57 and its donation in terms of share of India's total significance was 18.77. Pearl, precious, and semiprecious monuments were the second largest contributor valued at 34.28 US $ billion passing the strong growth of 43.98, and its share in total exports was 7.36. The third largest import commodity was gold worth 33.66 US $ billion with 22.31 growth amounting to 7.23 in India's total significance.

The other major principal goods of significance include Coal, coke, Briquittes etc, Telecom instruments, Petroleum products, Organic chemicals, Vegetable Canvases, Plastic raw accouterments, and Industrial ministry for dairy. These 10 goods of significance add up to 268.58 US $ billion i.e. these 10 principle goods contribute to 57.26 share in India's total significance.

The top 10 export destinations from India, Table III: The top ten export destinations from India

Rank	Country	Apr-Mar 2018	% Growth	%Share
1	U S A	47.88	13.42	15.78
2	UAE	28.15	-9.72	9.27
3	HONG KONG	14.69	4.58	4.84
4	CHINA	13.33	31.08	4.39
5	SINGAPORE	10.20	6.67	3.36
6	U K	9.71	13.58	3.2
7	GERMANY	8.69	20.96	2.86
8	BANGLADESH	8.61	26.31	2.84
9	VIETNAM	7.81	15.13	2.57
10	NEPAL	6.61	21.26	2.18
	Total	**155.70**	**10.03**	**51.29**

Data source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S).

Figure 5: Top 10 Export Destinations

N Adivappa

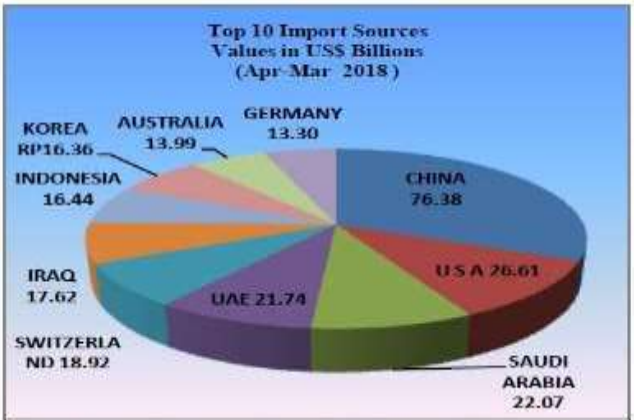
The below figure exhibits India's top 10 import destinations. The USA has surfaced as the top import destination for India, with47.88UD$ billion worth of payload with a growth rate of 13.42 and it contributes 15.78 shares in totalexports.US is India's biggest import request at the same time it's the largest frugality in the world. The US is the biggest consumer for sectors similar to apparel and made-ups, leather footwear, pharma, and engineering. Thus, India needs to give special focus on these sectors so that exports can be increased to the USA and it remains an important destination for our exports.

UAE is the second largest import destination for India with 28.15 US $ billion and 9.27 share of India's total exports. Followed by Hong Kong (14.69US$ billion), China (13.33US$ billions), Singapore (10.20US$ billion), UK (9.71US$ billion), Germany (8.69US$ billion), Bangladesh (8.61US$ billion), Vietnam (7.81US$ billion), Nepal (6.61US$ billions).

The Top 10 Import Sources from India

Table IV: Top 10 Import Sources for India

Rank	**Country**	**Apr-Mar 2018**	**% Growth**	**% Share**
1	CHINA	76.38	24.64	16.41
2	U S A	26.61	19.29	5.72
3	SAUDI ARABIA	22.07	10.5	4.74
4	UAE	21.74	1.07	4.67
5	SWITZERLAND	18.92	9.71	4.06
6	IRAQ	17.62	50.46	3.78
7	INDONESIA	16.44	22.42	3.53
8	KOREA RP	16.36	30.01	3.51
9	AUSTRALIA	13.99	25.45	3.01
10	GERMANY	13.30	14.78	2.86
	Total	243.43	**21.13**	**52.29%**



Data source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S)

Figure 6: Top 10 Import Sources

The below figure show cases India's top 10 import sources. China is India's largest import source with US $ billion at a growth rate of 24.64 contributing up to 16.41 of India's total significance. This is followed by the USA (26.61 US $ billion) and Saudi Arabia (22.07 US 4 billion). The other import sources list includes UAE, Switzerland, Iraq, Indonesia, Korea RP, Australia and Germany. This top 10 import source contributes a payload worth 243.43 US 4 billion amounting to nearly 52.29 shares in India's total significances.

Conclusion:

This paper exhibits the recent trends in India's foreign trade. It gives conclusive statistical data about India's intimidating aspects of wares trade where it indicates that wares trade deficiency is increasing at a faster rate due to advanced significances of petroleum crude, precious monuments, and gold. India's services trade shows a positive prospect of growth with adding trends in services exports and having services trade fat of 76.2 US $ billion. India's services trade is dominant in software services, business services, trips, and transportation. Further, this paper explains the top 10 goods of exports and significances wherein dominant import goods are Petroleum products, plum, precious semiprecious monuments, medicines & medicinal flowed by gold and other precious essence jewelry. The major significances include petroleum crude, precious monuments, and gold. It also indicates that the USA and UAE are the two major import destinations. The major sources of significance are China, the USA, and Saudi Arabia. The conclusive point is if India wants to increase its share in global trade also it has to increase its import capabilities and reduce the significance of petroleum crude. At the same time, it has to increase its exports to other regions and subsidize the request.

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Temporal natural flow of a second-class fluid in a vertical cylinder

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Abstract:

Many research workers have described the behaviour of non-Newtonian fluid flows and their physical properties, which have significant utility in polymer processing industry, flexible military suits, petroleum production, broad spectrum chemical, power engineering and technological applications. Not all characteristics of these fluids can be captured by a single constitutive equation. So, the models are described as rate, differential and integral types of fluids.

Keywords: Vertical Cylinder, Non-Newtonian Fluid

Introduction:

A material of differential type is isotropic, called a Rivlin Erickson fluid of order n complexity, which is a grade two or second-order fluid, whether or not its peer group is an orthogonal group for some reference placement. The theory of second-order fluid flow, as proposed by Rivlin and Erickson, is an area of active investigation of normal stress effects that has been one of the most popular non-Newtonian fluid models for the past few decades. Afterword, this design was implemented to dissect various problems with a relatively simple construction.

Solution of modified second-order fluid flow problem with initial-boundary conditions in non-steady channel flow. A complete description of the steady and laminar flow of a normalized second-order fluid with a pressure gradient between two heated. Existence and uniqueness properties of second-order fluid models. Second-order fluid flow with mixed initial and boundary conditions. In this paper, the authors have controlled the unidirectional unsteady fluid flow and also discussed the comparative study between the second order fluid and the corresponding flow of the classical viscous fluid. Fully developed flow of a non-Newtonian modified second-order fluid with temperature dependent viscosity down a heated inclined plane. In this paper, two important reasons for applying these models to nonNewtonian fluid flow are (i) the ability to predict normal stress variations and (ii) allowing for the possibility of shear dependent viscosity. Two-dimensional, laminar and local equivalence solutions for the second-order viscoelastic fluid problem of quiescent fluid flow with constant velocity over an otherwise moving plate. Constitutive relations for a class of second-order fluids in pipes and unsteady pulsatile flow of blood and solutions were also obtained using numerical techniques. Obtained exact analytical solutions in terms of some unsteady and incompressible second-order fluid flow and Bessel function in cylindrical polar coordinates. In this paper, the authors study the initial-boundary-value problem associated with the steady channel flow of a modified second-order fluid. When the driving force is constant, the velocity field of the modified second-order fluid will eventually approach a constant velocity profile.

Exact and numerical solutions of a fully developed generalized second-order incompressible fluid with power-law temperature-dependent viscosity. Flow behavior of non-Newtonian fluids using the Rivlin-Erickson equations. He has discussed many physical properties of unsteady unidirectional flow of fluid over a flat plate. Further, many problems of unsteady second-order fluid models have been discussed by different workers. Some similarities between second-order fluids and higher-order fluids and some limitations of this model are also discussed. Free convective flow of a generalized non-Newtonian second-order fluid between two vertical and parallel walls at different temperatures. Equivalence solution of steady boundary layer flow and heat transfer of a second-order fluid along a horizontal cylinder using homotopy analysis method. Analytical solution of the problem of unsteady second-order fluid flow in the presence of coaxial rotation. Furthermore, many researchers have been interested in the unsteady natural convective flow of incompressible viscous fluid over heated vertical tubes used in geothermal power systems, reactor cooling systems, geophysics, and engineering applications. Some other examples of this type of flow are the thermal fibers, glass and polymer industries.

Mathematical Formulation:

Viscous and natural convection of an incompressible second-order fluid in an infinite vertical cylinder as shown in following figure. Let be the radius of the cylinder and we have taken the cylindrical polar coordinate system (r', θ', z'), where the Z' axis is taken along the axis of the cylinder in the vertical direction and r' in the radial direction. The temperature at the inner surface of the cylinder is taken as T'_w. Since the cylinder is assumed to be long enough, the flow variables are functions r' and time t'. Under this assumption the governing equations for the free convective flow of a second-order fluid in a vertical cylinder are given as:

$$\frac{\partial u'}{\partial t'} = \left(\upsilon + \frac{\alpha_1}{\rho}\frac{\partial}{\partial t'}\right)\left(\frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial r'^2} + \frac{1}{r'}\frac{\partial u'}{\partial t'}\right) + gB(T' - T_0)$$

Equation – 1

$$\frac{\partial T^1}{\partial t'} = \frac{k}{\rho C_\rho}\left(\frac{\partial^2 T'}{\partial r'^2} + \frac{1}{r'}\frac{\partial T'}{\partial t'}\right)$$

Equation – 2

The boundary condition and initial corresponding are:

$$t' \le 0; u' = 0 \; for \; 0 \le r' \le R$$

Equation – 3

$$t' > 0 = \begin{cases} \dfrac{\partial u'}{\partial t'} = \dfrac{\partial T'}{\partial t'} = 0, for \; 0 \le r' \le R \\ u' = 0 \; T' = T'_w, \qquad at \; r' = R \end{cases}$$

Equation – 4

By introducing the following non-dimensional parameters and variables:

$$r = \frac{r'}{R}, t = \frac{t'v}{R^2}, u = \frac{u'v}{R^2 gB(T'_w - T_0)}, Pr = \frac{\mu C_p}{k}, \theta = \frac{T' - T_0}{T'_w - T_0}, \alpha = \frac{a_{\prime}}{\rho R^2}$$

Equation – 5

With equation 1 – equation 2 we get the non-dimensional form of equation as follows:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \left(1 + \alpha\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right)\left(\frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial r^2} - \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right) + \theta$$

Equation – 6

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{pr}\left(\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial r^2} - \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial r}\right)$$

Equation – 7

With the assumption of Equation 5, the initial and boundary conditions have non-dimensional forms:

$$t \le 0: u = 0, \theta = 0, \qquad for \; 0 \le r \le 1;$$

Equation – 8

$$t > 0 = \begin{cases} \dfrac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \dfrac{\partial \theta}{\partial r} = 0, \qquad at \;\; r = 0 \\ u = 0, \theta = 0, \qquad at \; r = 1 \end{cases}$$

Equation – 9

Procedure of Solution:

With the above equations we obtained the analytical solutions of the non-dimensional governing Equation 6 and Equation 7 using the Laplace transform technique. The Laplace transform for velocity and temperature is as follows:

$$\bar{u}(r,s) = \int_0^\infty u(r,t)e^{-st}\,dt$$

Equation – 10

$$\bar{\theta}(r,s) = \int_0^\infty \theta(r,t)e^{-st}\,dt$$

Equation – 11

Where S, is the real parameters such that s > 0;

With the transform of Laplace, following equation we will get,

$$\frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial r^2} - \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial r} - \frac{s}{1 - \alpha s}\bar{u} + \frac{\bar{\theta}}{1 + \alpha s} = 0$$

Equation – 12

$$\frac{\partial^2\bar{\theta}}{\partial r^2}+\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial\bar{\theta}}{\partial r}-sPr\,\bar{\theta}=0$$

Equation – 13

The Laplace transform on Equation 9 results in the existing boundary conditions

$$\begin{cases}\frac{\partial\bar{u}}{\partial r}=0,\frac{\partial\bar{\theta}}{\partial r}=0, & at\ r=0\\ \bar{u}=0,\bar{\theta}=0, & at\, r=1\end{cases}$$

Equation – 14

From the above we get the solution of the thermal energy equation 13 in terms of the Bessel function and obtain

$$\bar{\theta}=C_1J_0\left(i\sqrt{Pr.}\,sr\right)+C_2Y_0\left(i\sqrt{Pr.}\,sr\right)$$

Equation – 15

Now, applying the boundary condition from equation 14 to equation 15 implies $Y_0(\alpha_n r)\to-\infty$. We need $\bar{\theta}$ to limit to $r=0$, so we must choose $C_2=0$. Next, using the boundary condition at $r=1$, we find the value of the constant $C_1=\frac{1}{SJ_0\left(i\sqrt{Pr.}sr\right)}$. Hence equation 15 takes the form:

$$\bar{\theta}=\frac{J_0\left(i\sqrt{Pr.}\,sr\right)}{SJ_0\left(i\sqrt{Pr.}\,sr\right)}$$

Equation – 16

By applying the inverse Laplace transform technique to equation 16 through the complex inversion formula (Bromwich's integral formula), the expression for θ is obtained following:

$$\theta=\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_{\gamma-i\infty}^{\gamma+i\infty}\frac{J_0\left(i\sqrt{Pr.}\,sr\right)}{SJ_0\left(i\sqrt{Pr.}\,sr\right)}e^{st}ds$$

Equation – 17

Since $J_0\left(i\sqrt{Pr.}\,sr\right)$ has a simple zero, $i\sqrt{Pr.}\,sr=\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\lambda_3$ so the integrand has a simple pole at $S=0$ and $S=\frac{\lambda_n^2}{pr}$. So we can use method of residuals. The residue of the integrand at $S=0$ is obtained as follows:

$$\lim_{s\to 0}se^{st}\frac{J_0\left(i\sqrt{Pr.}\,sr\right)}{SJ_0\left(i\sqrt{Pr.}\,sr\right)}=1$$

Equation – 18

Further, residue of integrand at $s\ =-\frac{\lambda_n^2}{pr}$, is calculated as,

$$\lim_{s\to\frac{\lambda_n^2}{pr}}\left(s+\frac{\lambda_n^2}{pr}\right)e^{st}\frac{J_0\left(i\sqrt{Pr.}\,sr\right)}{SJ_0\left(i\sqrt{Pr.}\,sr\right)}=-2e^{\frac{\lambda_n^2}{pr}t}\frac{J_0(\lambda_n r)}{\lambda_n J_1(\lambda_n)}$$

Equation – 19

With the help of by using equation 18, 19 into equation 17 we obtain the solution of θ as follows:

$$\theta(r,t)=1-2\sum\nolimits_{n-1}\frac{J_0(\lambda_n r)}{\lambda_n J_1(\lambda_n)}$$

Equation – 20

Now, we need to find out the solution of equation 6 by putting the values of $\bar{\theta}$, from equation 16 into equation 12, we have the following equation:

$$\frac{\partial^2\bar{u}}{\partial r^2}+\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial\bar{u}}{\partial r}-\frac{s}{1+\alpha s}\bar{u}+\frac{J_0\left(i\sqrt{Pr.}\,sr\right)}{S(1+\alpha s)J_0\left(i\sqrt{Pr.}\,s\right)}=0$$

Equation – 21

From the above the general equation of equation of 21 can be written as follows;

$$\bar{u}=C.F.+P.I$$

$$\bar{u}(r,s)=AJ_0\left(i+\sqrt{\frac{s}{1+\alpha s}}r\right)+BY_0\left(i+\sqrt{\frac{s}{1+\alpha s}}r\right)+\frac{1}{s^2\left(1-Pr(1+\alpha s)\right)}\frac{J_0\left(i\sqrt{Pr.}\,sr\right)}{J_0\left(i\sqrt{Pr.}\,s\right)}$$

Equation 22

Here, using the boundary condition r=0 in Equation 22 implies that we must take B=0. Re-applying the condition r=1 to u=0 in equation 22 gives us the following equation:

$$A = -\frac{1}{s^2(1 - Pr(1 + \alpha s)) + J_0\left(i + \sqrt{\frac{s}{1 + \alpha s}}r\right)}$$

Equation 23

By putting the values of constant A and B in equation 22 we have the following equation:

$$\bar{u}(r,s) = \frac{J_0\left(i + \sqrt{\frac{s}{1 + \alpha s}}r\right)}{s^2(1 - Pr(1 + \alpha s))J_0\left(i + \sqrt{\frac{s}{1 + \alpha s}}r\right)} + \frac{1}{s^2(1 - Pr(1 + \alpha s))}\frac{J_0(i\sqrt{Pr}.sr)}{J_0(i\sqrt{Pr}.s)}$$

Equation – 24

Now by applying the complex inversion formula, we obtain the following:

$$u(r,t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_{\gamma - i\infty}^{\gamma + i\infty} e^{st}\bar{u}(r,s)ds$$

Equation – 25

Now it is easy to see that $J_0\left(i + \sqrt{\frac{s}{1+\alpha s}}r\right)$ has simple zero, when $i + \sqrt{\frac{s}{1+\alpha s}} = \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$, the integrated has simple pole at $s = -\frac{\beta_n^2}{1+\alpha\beta_n^2}, n = 1,2,3$ .... Residue of integrand as $s = -\frac{\beta_n^2}{1+\alpha\beta_n^2}$ is obtained as following equation:

$$\lim_{s \to -\frac{\beta_n^2}{1+\alpha\beta_n^2}}\left(s + \frac{\beta_n^2}{1 + \alpha\beta_n^2}\right)\frac{e^{st}J_0\left(i + \sqrt{\frac{s}{1 + \alpha s}}r\right)}{s^2(1 - Pr(1 + \alpha s))J_0\left(i + \sqrt{\frac{s}{1 + \alpha s}}\right)} = \frac{2\left(1 + \frac{\beta_n^2}{1 + \alpha\beta_n^2}\right)e^{\frac{\beta_n^2}{1+\alpha\beta_n^2}t}}{\beta_n^3(1 + \alpha\beta_n^2 - pr)}\frac{J_0(\beta_n r)}{J_1(\beta_n)}$$

Equation – 26

Also, residing of integrand at $s = \frac{\lambda_n^2}{Pr}$, is given as follows,

$$\lim_{s \to \frac{\lambda_n^2}{pr}}\left(s + \frac{\lambda_n^2}{pr}\right)\frac{e^{st}}{s^2(1 - Pr(1 + \alpha s))}\frac{J_0(i\sqrt{Pr}.sr)}{J_0(i\sqrt{Pr}.s)} = \frac{2\,\mathrm{Pr}\,e^{\frac{\lambda_n^2}{pr}t}}{\lambda_n^3(1 + \alpha\lambda_n^2 - Pr)}\frac{J_0(\lambda_n r)}{J_1(\lambda_n)}$$

Equation – 27

Further residues of integrand at $s = \frac{1-Pr}{\alpha Pr}$ is numerated as follows;

$$\lim_{s \to \frac{1-Pr}{\alpha pr}}\left(s - \frac{1 - Pr}{\alpha Pr}\right)\left(\frac{e^{st}}{s^2(1 - Pr(1 + \alpha s))}\frac{J_0(i\sqrt{Pr}.sr)}{J_0(i\sqrt{Pr}.s)} - \frac{e^{st}J_0\left(i + \sqrt{\frac{s}{1 + \alpha s}}r\right)}{s^2(1 - Pr(1 + \alpha s))J_0\left(i\sqrt{\frac{s}{1 + \alpha s}}\right)}\right) = 0$$

Equation – 28

The integrand has a pole of order two at *S=0* and the residue of the integrand at *S=0* is given by

$$\lim_{s \to 0}\frac{d}{ds}\left(\frac{e^{st}}{(1 - Pr(1 + \alpha s))}\frac{J_0(i\sqrt{Pr}.sr)}{J_0(i\sqrt{Pr}.s)} - \frac{e^{st}J_0\left(i\sqrt{\frac{s}{1 + \alpha s}}r\right)}{(1 - Pr(1 + \alpha s))J_0\left(i\sqrt{\frac{s}{1 + \alpha s}}\right)}\right) = \frac{1 - r^2}{4}$$

Equation 29

By putting the values from equation 26 – 29, in equation 25 We obtain a complete solution for the fluid velocity over the period of the Bessel function, as follows;

$$u(r,t) = \frac{1 - r^2}{4} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{2\left(1 + \frac{\beta_n^2}{1 + \alpha\beta_n^2}\right)e^{\frac{\beta_n^2}{1+\alpha\beta_n^2}t}}{\beta_n^3(1 + \alpha\beta_n^2 - pr)}\frac{J_0(\beta_n r)}{J_1(\beta_n)} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{2\,\mathrm{Pr}\,e^{\frac{-\lambda_n^2}{pr}t}}{\lambda_n^3(1 + \alpha\lambda_n^2 - Pr)}\frac{J_0(\lambda_n r)}{J_1(\lambda_n)}$$

Equation – 30

Further, the maximum velocity at any time is given by t

$$u_{max} = \frac{1}{4} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{2\left(1 + \frac{\beta_n^2}{1 + \alpha\beta_n^2}\right)e^{\frac{\beta_n^2}{1+\alpha\beta_n^2}t}}{\beta_n^3(1 + \alpha\beta_n^2 - pr)}\frac{J_0(\beta_n r)}{J_1(\beta_n)} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{2\,\mathrm{Pr}\,e^{-\frac{\lambda_n^2}{pr}t}}{\lambda_n^3(1 + \alpha\lambda_n^2 - Pr)}\frac{J_0(\lambda_n r)}{J_1(\lambda_n)}$$

Equation – 31

The Nusselt number on the inner surface of the cylinder is obtained,

$$Nu_1 = \left(\frac{\partial\theta}{\partial r}\right)_{r=1} = 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\lambda_n^2}{Pr}t}$$

Equation – 32

The skin friction on the inner surface of the cylinder is given as;

$$\tau = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)_{r=1} = -\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(1+\frac{\beta_n^2}{1+\alpha\beta_n^2}\right)e^{\frac{\beta_n^2}{1+\alpha\beta_n^2}t}}{\beta_n^3(1+\alpha\beta_n^2-pr)} - 2Pr\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{e^{-\frac{\lambda_n^2}{Pr}t}}{\lambda_n^2(1+\alpha\lambda_n^2-Pr)}$$

For this flow T is given as the mass flow at any time

$$Q = \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^1 urdrd\theta = \pi\left[\frac{1}{8} - 4\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(1+\frac{\beta_n^2}{1+\alpha\beta_n^2}\right)e^{\frac{\beta_n^2}{1+\alpha\beta_n^2}t}}{\beta_n^3(1+\alpha\beta_n^2-pr)} + 4Pr\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{e^{-\frac{\lambda_n^2}{Pr}t}}{\lambda_n^4(1+\alpha\lambda_n^2-Pr)}\right]$$

Equation 34

Observation:

To obtain a perspective of the flow system, the effects of appropriate control parameters related to the model such as Prandtl number, second-order fluid parameters, and time on velocity as well as temperature profiles are presented through graphs. Further, the values of Nusselt numbers, mass flow rate as well as skin friction are obtained in tabular form. The physical properties of the resulting results are discussed in detail. In the present calculations, we have taken the sum of the roots and roots for the temperature and velocity profiles in Equation 20 and Equation 30, respectively. Also, we have discussed the transient effect of the unsteady state solution for the temperature field along with the velocity profile using graphs. Finally, we find that the analytical solutions are tending from the unstable state to the steady state after a certain time with the parameters.

Prandtl number and time behaviour on the temperature distribution, respectively. The transient temperature profile for different Pr is illustrated. This shows that the temperature field tends to decrease with increasing Prandtl number (PR) along the vertical axis of the cylinder. It is continuously decreasing with Prandtl number from the surface to the center of the cylinder. This study shows that the temperature profile increases with increasing time in the interval $0 < t < 10$ and then, the temperature profile stabilizes when $t \geq 10$. In this case, we checked that after some time the solution transforms from unstable to stable state.

Conclusion:

A mathematical model on the transient behavior of free convective flow of a second-order fluid in a vertical cylinder is analyzed. The governing equations are solved using the Laplace transform technique and an analytical solution is obtained for unsteady flow of a second-order fluid. Physical behavior of some parameters such as Prandtl number, time on temperature and velocity profile and second order fluid parameters, Nusselt number, skin friction as well as mass flow rate are discussed. The temperature and velocities of second-order fluids improve with time and stabilize for large values of time. The effect of the second order fluid parameter on the velocity is to increase it.

Increasing the Prandtl number means decreasing the fluid's temperature and velocity. In this case, the analytical solution transforms the unstable state to the steady state after some time. The effect of Prandtl number on the Nusselt number is to increase it, when time increases, the opposite phenomenon occurs on the inner surface of the cylinder. An increase in Prandtl number and time means a decrease in skin friction, and skin friction increases with the second-order fluid parameter.

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A Study On Effective Social Media Platform In Tourism With Special Reference To Mysore District

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Abstract

This study report's main goals are to identify whether social media has any effect on tourism, what advantages visitors perceive from utilizing social media while travelling, and whether there is a strategic potential to provide value for visitors .The purpose of the current study is to uncover the driving forces behind the tourism industry's decision to go digital and create a hierarchical link between them. The article also aims to discuss the effects of digitization on different tourism sector players. Additionally, a number of concerns that are emerging as a result of the digitalization of the tourism industry have been highlighted, and solutions have been proposed.The report makes some strategic recommendations for the Karnataka Tourism Board to guarantee the efficient application of social media in tourism.

Keywords:Social Media, Digitilization,Tourism ,Karnataka Tourism

Introduction

A revolution in human life is brought about by technological advancements. The internet has emerged as one of the revolutions.necessary conditions in the modern world. The internet has also changed how information is accessed, how tours are planned and booked, and how tour experiences are shared in the tourist sector.In order to demonstrate the value of social media in relationship marketing as a customer relations management (CRM) tool, how tourists use social media to plan their vacations will be investigated and will be evaluated with reference to marketing theory.In its broadest sense, digitization basically describes the process of turning analogue information into digital data. By improving corporate processes with the aid of digitized data and information, digitalization increases the effectiveness of work. The government of India is currently focusing on the digitalization of commerce and economy in order to build strong relationships with tourists.Users congregate on social networking sites to create, share, and use social networking. websites, whether they contain textual content like blogs, videos, images, or galleries on Facebook, videos on YouTube, or both. There is typically a social networking component on most of these websites with the ability to comment on and answer to the

The primary objective of these websites is the spread of diverse media formats, not published content. Social networking websites were created to bring together friends, family, and others who share similar interests or goals, regardless of their geographical location.The main emphasis is on participating in social discourse and creating a network or community with people you want to communicate with. Examples of social networking sites include Facebook, Linked In, Twitter, Google+, Trip Advisor, holidayiq.com, and YouTube. In addition to linking back to the corporate home page, the popularity of these social networking site pages boosts the profile of that website in search results.

The tourist industry is one of the most competitive areas of the service sector and demands efficient management of the available natural, financial, and human resources. Therefore, it is crucial to construct the necessary infrastructure, boost the calibre of services, and raise customer satisfaction in order for the tourism business to flourish in any given nation. The key to effective marketing is to offer enough value to attract devoted and long-term tourists. Various tools are used in marketing with the goal of achieving client pleasure and repulsion. Today, social networking is a vital instrument for corporate success. Social media is already being used to talk about the company, so businesses may build strong relationships with tourists. In order to increase operational profitability and take advantage of new prospects brought about by the expansion of the economy and the evolving character of tourism in India via social networking sites, the tourist industry must overcome numerous obstacles. It is obvious that ambitious marketing goals and internet branding tactics require an efficient marketing approach. The weak internal markets that were found in China appear to be reflected in India.

Statement Of Problem:

“The social media websites' practices in metropolitan Bangalore have not yet been subjected to a thorough analysis”.

To enhance operations and lower advertising costs, the Indian tourism industry has tried to implement Internet-based e-marketing platforms. while all of their attempts to create simpler and better marketing methods, these systems were often ignored by tourists and most definitely underutilized while being available. As a result, it's important to comprehend social network users and find out what aspects may influence their decision to use social network sites.their marketing tactics to enhance their business operations both now and in the future. This study addressed the following research problem and research question: To comprehend and know the barriers limiting social networking sites.

Research Objectives

The study's title effectively communicates its goals.The paper's two main goals are its primary focus.analyse the extent to which various tourism organizations/industries use social media to draw tourists.Secondly to list the significant social media platforms used and their contribution to promoting travel.

Review Of Literature

With the successful usage of social media in various aspects, technology has reinvigorated and elevated the corporate environment. Sociolinguistics for its detailed examination of the linguistic processes underlying human communication.

Wu and Chaoyuan (2016)For intercultural new media studies, reviewed the sociolinguistics techniques. The study found that since language use has become even more crucial to relational connectivity, social indicators were being ignored. The academics pointed out that the gestalt method of thematic or content analysis had several drawbacks that were shared by the sociolinguistics approach of variation. Dhingra (2017) examined the effects of the digital revolution on the tourist sector through initiatives like Digital India and outlined the advantages that the sector has benefited from. Digitalization has changed the way people travel by bringing benefits including simpler payment services, better informed travel decisions, and the development of new age travel trends.

In their research work, Behrije Ramaj and Fatos Ukaj (2018) highlighted the impact of information One of the factors that has revolutionized the quick access to different types of information for all aspects of life is thought to be technology. We can now engage in many types of Internet activities thanks to the creation of company websites.

ICT and tourism demand were the subjects of a 2019 study by Kumar and Kumar. The study comes to the conclusion that destination income has a short-term, positive impact on tourism demand. Additionally, the study found that ICT had a causal impact on tourism demand.

A research on the use of information technology for strategic tourist management in the UK was done by Buhalis (2003). According to the report, the latest technical developments and gadgets have given us a firm foundation for comprehending strategic tourism administration. The academic emphasized the importance of strategic management and marketing perspectives for tourism businesses and destinations.E-tourism, according to the researcher, would revolutionist all corporate practices, the entire value chain, and the strategic partnership between tourism businesses and their shareholders.

An empirical study was undertaken in Germany by Härting, Reichstein, Härtle, and Stifle (2017) to determine the possible advantages that digitization might bring to the tourism sector. The study also covered the progress made by the tourism sector in terms of digitalization and what still needs to be done. With the aid of the structural equation modelling technique, the study also determined the primary forces driving digitalization in the travel and tourist sector.industry.

In Madrid, Spain, Henche (2018) did a study on social media's role in contemporary tourism marketing. The study found that social media was widely employed in the field of experience travel. The academic observed that social media had developed into efficient channels for interacting with adventure visitors.The researcher emphasised that in order to determine the true outcome and generalisation of experience tourism resources, the research could be expanded to other markets or other location

Data Analysis & Interpretation

TableNo.1PairedSamples Test

		PairedDifferences							
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95%Confidence Interval of the Difference		t	df	Sig.(2-tailed)
					Lower	Upper			
Pair1	Gender: Social Media applications-Facebook	.638	.634	.026	.588	.689	24.675	599	.000
Pair2	TypeofTourist&Social Media applications LinkedIn	.363	.531	.022	.321	.406	16.766	599	.000
Pair3	Gender:-Social Media applications-SlideShare	.658	.642	.026	.607	.710	25.114	599	.000
Pair4	tourism destination Social Media applications-Blogs	1.80 2	1.110	.045	1.71 3	1.891	39.775	599	.000

According to the t-test results, there are differences across variables based on marital status (p 0,05). The dimensions of "Social Media applications -Facebook" mean values degrees of involvement level taking into account the average level of expression (mean) in type of tourist concluded that more visitors compared to International tourists. The "Social Media applications-Slide Share" dimension signifies values degrees of involvement level taking into account the average level of expression (mean) in domestic participants, who were found to be more active than foreign visitors.

Table No.2Use any of the following social media platforms?-BLOG					
TypeofTourist (Domestic&International)			**Do you use any of the following social media platforms? -BLOG**		**Total**
			No	Yes	
DomesticTourist	Gender	Male	31	113	144
		Female	19	92	111
	Total		**40**	**205**	**255**
Abroad Tourist	Gender	Male	6	16	22
		Female	7	16	23
	Total		**13**	**32**	**45**
Total	Gender	Male	37	129	166
		Female	26	108	134
	Total		**63**	**237**	**300**

The aforementioned table demonstrates how visitors utilize social media generally and Google blogs specifically to plan local and international travel with a cross section based on gender. A total of 237out of 300 respondents (81%) answered favorably to the google blogs application for various travel itineraries and destinations.

The aforementioned table demonstrates how visitors utilize social media generally and slide share specifically to plan domestic and international travel with a cross section based on gender. 237 out of 300 respondents (or 80%) responded favorably to the slide-sharing application for different travel itineraries and destination.

Table No3.Use any of the following social media platforms-Facebook					
TypeofTourist (Domestic&International)			**Do you use any of the following social media platforms? -Facebook**		**Total**
			No	Yes	
DomesticTourist	Gender	Male	32	114	146
		Female	20	94	114
	Total		**52**	**208**	**260**
InternationalTourist	Gender	Male	4	14	18
		Female	6	16	22
	Total		**10**	**30**	**40**
Total	Gender	Male	36	128	164
		Female	26	110	136
	Total		**62**	**238**	**300**

The aforementioned table demonstrates how visitors utilize social media in general and Facebook in particular to plan domestic and international travel, broken down by gender. 80% of respondents, or 238 out of 300, gave the Facebook application for various travel plans and destinations a positive response.

Findings Of The Study

- Tourists' demographic has a significant impact on the tourism industry's business practises in relation to social media marketing sectors.
- Through study, it has been determined that a marketing strategy utilizing Social Media Marketing domains is both somewhat productive and cost-effective.
- Tourism has a competitive advantage over other unions employing traditional marketing approaches because Social Media Marketing domains are a more affordable option and also assist them in attracting sizable Tourists.

Conclusion

Tourism Industries occupying its importance from numerous years in India Mysore considered Prime Destinatation for tourism in Karnataka , it is advised that offline and online marketing media strategies be brought into alignment. It is best to employ offline advertising to enhance internet media. Including phrases like "visit us on Face book" and other similar social media platforms.

Information will aid in increasing awareness.

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The Evil Practices of Social Discrimination and Humiliation in Mulk Raj Anand's Untouchable

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Abstract

The evils of the caste system have entered deep into the spirits of society in and around the Indian subcontinent since the ancient times and contributes a central role in present times as well. It not only decides India's social status but also outcomes political and economic spheres and their functioning. There are evil faces this system in India; discrimination, injustice, humiliation, untouchability and degradation are even visible in some parts of modern Indian society. The lower caste human being faces discrimination in different angles. They are considered impure and caste system believed that their touch, food and shadow might pollute a higher caste person's body, food or image. The lower caste people have faced a lot of exploitation such as harassment, child labour and leftover food of higher caste people's home. The present study focuses on such a suffering of lower caste people under the upper caste people in social status, religion and caste. The present article takes up the evil practices of social discrimination and humiliation in Mulk Raj Anand's *Untouchable.* The study analyses that, Mulk Raj Anand's one of pioneers of Anglo-Indian fiction, through his novel *Untouchable* touches on different themes like poverty, exploitation, social discrimination, humiliation and misfortune etc. *Untouchable* is a social novel, which portrays of Bakha, who is young Indian sweeper. He has dominated under the upper caste's home for lives survive in the society.

Key words: Discrimination, humiliation, injustice, untouchability, child lobour and exploitation.

Introduction

Human beings are living all over the world, but when come to the concept of caste system on the earth, the lower caste people were not considered as humans because of Varna based caste system in India. They have humiliated and discriminated because of gender, class, status and caste. There are gender hierarchies, placing upper caste people above lower caste people with authority. Lower caste people are worked as sweeper, toilet cleaner, child labour and manual scavengers in upper caste people's houses, introduction them in obedient positions of social relations. Class of human being is based on different factors like economic status, education, power, achievements etc. The evils practice of caste system in India made lower caste people to insecure and uncomfortable to survive their life in the cruelest society. Even though they are survive for collecting their daily bread in the brutal society.

The present study takes up Mulk Raj Anand's *Untouchable*. The study analyses how the evil practices of discrimination and humiliation make untouchable people to feel inferiority complex over the exploitation of economic status and gender equality. Mulk Raj Anand examines the discrimination and humiliation of Bakha and his family, the main character Bakha in the novel, portrays that he worked as young sweeper in upper caste people's houses. Throughout the novel, problem of untouchabilty is still widespread in the society and Mulk Raj Anand through his novel *Untouchable* brings to brightness the sorrows and sufferings that high caste Hindus inflicted on the untouchables. Mulk Raj Anand's Untouchable, is more compressed than his other novels. The novel Untouchable, published in 1935, focuses around a sweeper boy, Bakha. The eighteen year old boy Bakha, son of Lakha, the head of all Balashah's sweepers is a child of the twentieth century, and the crash of new influences resonates within him.

Mulk Raj Anand illustrated the caste system and the crisis of untouchability in his writings that was earlier ignored by the writers or did not have daring to lift the crisis of untouchables. The writer has portrayed the true picture of untouchables especially the critical situation of the sweepers who are believed lowest in the hierarchy of untouchables. In our society, the caste plays the central role and it has become the central part of life of Indian social set up. Dr. B.R Ambedkar has well written about it, "Caste has killed public spirit. Caste has destroyed the sense of public charity. Caste has made public opinion impossible. Virtue has become caste ridden and morality has become caste bound. There is no sympathy to the deserving. There is no appreciation of the meritorious. There is no charity to the needy. There is no charity but it begins with the caste and ends with caste. There is sympathy but not for other caste". (Ambedkar BR: 37).

Mulk Raj Anand has also made an effort to explain the untouchables' circumstance to worldly stage so that the people of world can know the real condition of Dalits. Mulk Raj Anand is known for portraying the wretched situations and conditions of the oppressed. In this novel, the writer has shown the brutal attitude of the upper caste people towards the untouchables. In his novels, he portrayed the brutality of man towards lower caste people. He has shown the suppressive nature of man regarding the caste, class and gender.

Mulk Raj Anand is the first Indian English novelist who wrote the realistic fiction and portrayed the wretched lives of exploited classes. In his novels, he has depicted the lives of oppressed, sweeper, a coolie and a peasant etc. The battle of the novel is a mixture of chain of incidents of humiliation in the life of the protagonist named Bakha from the morning to the evening duties. The reason of his humiliation is rooted in the conformist caste system of India. the untouchables suffered humiliation because of their low situate in disregard and abuse and weakness. The story of Bakha signifies the conformist humiliation of the low castes. There are numerous modes of humiliation presented in the novel. Humiliation means, in simple words, impolite treatment to a human being by other human beings in which the person pride of the concerned is not respected. One way of humiliation is to shout out mistreatments to treat a person as worthless and modest. Bakha suffers humiliation when his day begins with abuses to start his work of cleaning toilets in the upper caste's houses.

M. K. Naik has rightly said about the writer, "The writer must go straight to the heart of the problem of our time, the problem of Human Sensitivity in present complex, the tragedy of modern man" (Naik, 16). The caste based Hindu society, the higher caste people dominated the low caste people with disregard and abuse and weakness. The story of Bakha signifies the conformist humiliation of the low caste people.

Muik Raj Anand has lifted such complex problems in this novel, for the writer, literature is not only a medium for activity but to represent social problems along with struggle to bring social modification in society. In the novel *Untouchable*, Mulk Raj Anand has presented the wretchedness of Bhangi caste. In the novel *Untouchable,* depiction of Bakha an untouchable boy who is living without competence in an untouched and polluted colony with his family. After seeing the portrayal, it seems that they are living in such a place where, not to talk about human being, animals cannot an endure at that place. The portrayal is like this: "A brook ran near the lane, once with crystal clear water, now spoiled by the dirt and filth of the public latrines situated about it, the odor of the hides and skins of dead carcasses left to dry on its banks, the dung of donkeys, sheep, horses, cows and buffaloes heaped up to be made into fuel cakes. The absence of a drainage system had, through the rains of various seasons, made of the quarter a marsh, which gave out the most offensive smell. And altogether the ramparts of human and animal refuse that lay on the outskirts of this little colony, and ugliness, the squalor and the misery which lay within it, made it an "uncongenial" place to live in". (Untouchable, 1)

Mulk Raj Anand has given such practical and naturalistic picture of the society, which was ignored earlier by the writers. In the novel *Untouchable*, Mulk Raj Anand has presented the real picture of the untouchables, who were lesser than animals before independence and they were not allowed to touch the things of the upper castes people. Even, they could not fetch up water from the public places. Mulk Raj Anand has explained the position very well in the following words: "The e outcastes were not allowed to mount the platform surrounding the well,
because if they were ever to draw water from it, the Hindus of the three upper castes would consider the water polluted. Nor were they allowed access to the nearby brook as their use of it would contaminate the stream. They had no well of their own because it cost at least a thousand rupees to dig a well in such a hilly town as Bulashah. Before, they had to collect at the foot of the caste Hindus well and depend on the bounty of some of their superiors to pour water into their pitchers". (Untouchable, 18)

Everyone should not think that this is sufficient but the situation was poorer than it was, but tot to talk about the touch, touch was a offense but the dreadful crime was the darkness. If the darkness of the lower caste people covers the upper caste people misguidedly, even not deliberately, the consequence of it used to be inferior. Mulk Raj Anand has written very well in this regard: "Keep to the side of the road, you, low- caste vermin! he suddenly heard someone touching him. Why don't you call, you swine, and announce your approach! Do you know you have touched me and defiled me, cock- eyed son of a bow- legged scorpion! Now I will have to go and take a bath to purify myself. And it was a new dhoti and shirt I put on this morning". (Untouchable, 39)

The evil practice of caste discrimination survives in our society based on purity but they continue purity with the Dalit males only and Dalit females are substantial to them as suggested in the novel. Pandit, Kalinath, a priest of the temple, tries to assault Sohini in the temple. In spite of it, there are many examples of social discrimination, caste discrimination and humiliation in the novel. The reader can understand the worst situation of untouchable Bakha in the street of Bulandsahar. He purchased Jalebis with his own ammount and the owner of the shop throws it to him, as he is not a human being but a street dog. It was the awareness of the people of that time that if they were touched by the untouchable, they would be defiled and main witness in the novel that a touchable man is touched by Bakha mistakenly and the result of that was that Bakha and his Jalebis mixed into dust. Untouchables had to inform their arrival otherwise they would be beaten brutally. This kind of practice has been continuing in contemporary society as well.

Conclusion

Hence, Bakha is a universal model of untouchables created by the writer. Throughout the novel, Mulk Raj Anand has illustrated on the caste, class, gender, religion, discrimination and humiliation.Mulk Raj Anand would like to create this fact that primarily, we are human being, secondary something else. Mulk Raj Anand portrayed the evil practice of untouchability is basically a problem of overstated oppressed and exploitation. In the novel *Untouchable*, protagonist Bakha who is an outcast in the society and he has a subjugated feeling of disapproval in himself bad think of the society. Being an outcaste Bakha, he cannot think of justice and equality. He has to accept every act of inequality done by the upper caste as the will of the enormous. Therefore, Bakha finds himself chained and weak because he is a young sweeper accordingly that he could become a victim to humiliation and discrimination in the cruelest society.

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A Study of Eastern Perception of Feminism in India

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Abstract:

For a really long time, Women's liberation has been a generally examined subject across the globe. It does, however, face a challenging scenario because women still require adequate recognition in the various professions in which they labor. The ongoing examination is centered around the state of ladies in the Eastern Half of the globe, particularly in India, with a particular spotlight on Indian writing in English. In a nation like India, with its well-established customs and culture, ladies assume a vital part in the headway of society. Numerous female journalists and ladies' freedom activists from the nation, including Toru Dutt, Kamala Das, and Arundhati Roy, followed their Western partners, however in the twentieth hundred years, creators like Mahasweta Devi, Sarojini Sahoo, and C. S. Lakshmi cut out their own specialty. The difficult issue with the Indian ladies' activists is that they are out and out dependent upon their Western accomplice's memorable inability to Indian traditions and culture. Exactly when one looks at the past, uncommon writers like Thiruvalluvar (Out-of-date Tamil Craftsman) esteemed the qualities of women. Male authority showed up only with the Westernization of the country. In like manner, this scrutinizing looks at the examples of Ladies' freedoms as portrayed in the sacrosanct messages, from the past till the present.

Keywords: Control, More vulnerable Sex, Women in Vedic period, Proto women's activist, Concealment and Social acknowledgment .

Introduction:

Women all through the world have confronted obstacles in their daily routines at some phase of their lives. Ladies of the East are brought up in an unexpected social and social arrangement in comparison to the West. By and large, the Eastern world is considered as a moderate and shut framework with its customary perspectives by the Westerners, whose framework gives off an impression of being more open and less forceful. Yet, while perusing the basic papers by Western scholars from the seventeenth to 21st 100 years, there is more spotlight on the liberation of ladies to a more prominent degree than whatever other social reason which shows up fairly like self-centeredness, as the ladies of the West were excessively fixated on themselves, that they neglected to perceive the significance of the correspondence of genders. There is consistently an internal desire in ladies to emerge from the grip of the male-centric culture. The justification for the introduction of women's rights in the West is that the ladies attempted to show off their abilities and furthermore felt that they might actually perform better compared to their men people. This prompted an alternate stream of writing called Women's Liberation. Instead of focusing on opportunities, it sought the independence of a person who isn't treated unfairly and is instead respected as a human being.

Women's activist developments acquired unmistakable quality as soon as in the late seventeenth Century when ladies looked for the right to be treated as equivalent to their partners. In any case, while pondering the East, particularly, the Center East, the state of ladies isn't so uplifting till now. It has deteriorated in the beyond couple of long times because of the man-centric framework that beats the country. Asian nations like Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and China are additionally well established in the man-centric framework, where ladies find it hard to make a personality for them.

In contrast to India and other South Asian countries, only a tiny number of female scholars have been located in various mainland locations. The reason is that these women have financial difficulties and must support their families. They are consequently forced to either stop attending school at the center and look for work or assist their family at home. This unfavorably affects the psyche of ladies as they are dealt with like manikins by men who then again appreciate immense opportunity. The current paper centers on the place of ladies in India in the past from the Vedic time frame to the current 100 years.

Objectives:

- To study the concept of feminism.
- To understand the perspective of feminism in India.

Research Methodology:

The purpose of this review is to analyze the different types of women fostering. In addition to being informative, the review is of a scientific nature. According to the need of this evaluation, the data used in this was only obtained from auxiliary sources. Optional data is obtained from a multitude of public and international organizations, reliable websites, publications, and online content related to women's fostering.

Literature Review:

In nations like Malaysia and Thailand, young lady kids are constrained as sex laborers to bring in cash. Numerous outsiders visit these nations to fulfill their animalistic cravings. This exacerbates things for ladies as they must choose the option to comply with their folks or bosses. Indeed, even instructed ladies are oppressed by their own male partners or more often than not by their male chief, where they were bound to respect the impulses and likes of their bosses. Subsequently, there is a desperate need to investigate the issues faced by ladies and proposition them potential arrangements.

Women are stifled in all areas and considered as actually more vulnerable and marked as the "More fragile sex." Yet deductively talking, ladies are more grounded than men and they are less inclined to specific sicknesses. Likewise, the group of ladies upholds the improvement of the youngster. Naturally, ladies are solid because of the presence of a uterus. They get through the agony during labor and the month-to-month feminine cycles, in this way making the female local area better than others. However a man-centric culture, India has extraordinary respect for ladies, right from the religion to the cooperation in different exercises of the country, ladies were given due significance and regard.

In the Hindu religion, ladies are revered as "Shakti" the repository of energy. They are an incredible wellspring of energy and hence were inclined to perform various tasks tending their family, serving them as well as procuring and helping others. In the event that bringing forth a youngster is a gigantic errand, mindful and sustaining is another hard undertaking. Man-centric society is well established in India even now with assorted ladies. There are many rousing ladies like Savitribai Phule, alongside her better half Jyoti Rao Phule who is a sort of proto-women's activist in India and battled against the treacheries of ladies.

Women in the Vedic Period:

Numerous female researchers like Lopamudra, Gargi, and Mytrayei existed during the Vedic time frame which is obvious through Brihadaranyaka Upanishad. Among the informed ladies of the period, "Gargi Vachaknavi is accepted to be a trailblazer" ("The Better India"). In the Brahadaranyaka Upanishad, she has been credited with having drawn probably the most significant inquiries of Vedanta like the idea of the Spirit and the beginnings of the universe, particularly during a discussion with Yajnavalkya, a Vedic rationalist. Subsequently, in old India, ladies assumed a vital part in varying backgrounds and they delighted in freedom and equity. Ladies were given equivalent significance in the family and society. For example, previously, there were female educators who showed Vedas and Upanishads to their wards. During the Vedic period, there were female clerics who performed Yagnas and other poojas. They additionally partook in weddings as purohits. This is apparent underway of Devdutt Patnaik's book Sikhandi and The Pregnant Ruler, where the author discusses the sovereign who shows Brahma Gyana to her Lord. Such things existed in the Vedic time frame in India.

Women Scholars of the Past and Women's Liberation:

Indian women's activist compositions, particularly those by Toru Dutt, Ismat Chutagi, and Mahashweta Devi, likewise made their presence felt worldwide. Jasbir Jain is of assessment that women's activist talk in India throughout the course of recent years has been formed by our frontier past, on one hand, and our resistance to unfamiliar mastery, on the other. Furthermore, as indicated by "The Hindu," "It has reliably attempted to make space for ladies to battle against social blocks and inflexible limitations, which highlight and advance the monetary, social, political, and mental covering." "There is likewise a desperate need to address the whole "femdom" as opposed to a specific order. Indian women's rights would in general address the interests and worries of upper-standing ladies as opposed to mirroring the encounters of Indian ladies altogether. By perceiving this reality, Indian woman's rights can all the more actually challenge generally settled in and shifted [systems of oppression] "("HuffPost"). Remarking on women's liberation in India, that's what Dwijendre Nath Thakur thinks "The historical backdrop of woman's rights in India is viewed as essentially a functional exertion and for the most part non-existent. Contrasted with a few different nations there has been just meager hypothetical writing in women's liberation" (458). On the job of elective media like Facebook, and on the strengthening of ladies, research has shown that a considerable lot of Indian ladies are OK with virtual entertainment with some protection settings. Because of the protection settings, they feel great and secure as they can pick with whom they ought to connect. Taraasha Chopra, an Indian Clinician remarks on the women's liberation that wins in the current situation.

The more schooling I got, the more mindful I turned into, and the discussion on women's liberation changed. The issues of oppressed ladies turned out to be just raw numbers on paper. The women's activist talk turned out to be more nuanced and we continued on to discussing issues, for example, socialization, unobtrusive messages of separation, assault culture, discriminatory limitations, and so on. So the focal point of my woman's rights was more situated towards the special, metropolitan, taught ladies who were trapped in conservative jobs while having present-day outlooks ("The Undeniable Reality About Women's Liberation in India ").

Women's Liberation in the Pre-Provincial Period:

Indeed, even in the new past, there were numerous ladies who effectively partook in the opportunity second, for example, Jhansi Rani, Thillayadi Valliyammmai, and Velu Natchiyar to make reference to a couple. Ladies succeeded in different fields which incorporate education, medication, military, business, and so forth. Just in the middle age ages because of unfamiliar intrusions and post-colonization, the significance of ladies was reduced and they were disintegrated and made to assume the part of a homemaker, really focusing on kids and family. Further, they were treated as mediocre compared to men. Consequently, there were loads of opportunity minutes that arose in the country to safeguard the freedoms of ladies. Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak, in her fundamental work, Might the Inferior at any Point Talk? (1988) takes note of that: "One never experiences the declaration of the ladies' voice-awareness." (Qt in Donald.E. Lobby, 119). Further, the state of ladies in the public eye could be perceived through "Such declaration wouldn't be philosophy otherworldly or 'completely' emotional, obviously, yet it would comprise the elements for creating a counter-sentence. As one goes down the peculiarly mis-deciphered names of these ladies, the forfeited widows, in the police reports including the records of the East India Organization, one can't assemble a 'voice" (Qt in "Women's liberation in India"). The above quotes from women's activist scholars question the biases and power of their crowd to get away from a hypothetical understanding. While a portion of these texts may be more confounded than others, this muddled reasoning prompts an act of checking human relations out.

Status of Women during Colonization:

In the seventeenth Hundred years, Bibi Dalbir Kaur battled courageously against Mughal powers. Likewise, in the South, Rani Rudramma Devi, a replacement for a Kakatiya ruler battled with aristocrats for her entitlement to run the show. Rani Chennama of Karnataka was the principal lady to head the insubordination of the English East India Organization.

Present Age Indian Women's activists:

Kruttika Susarla, a Delhi-based visual planner and artist centers around Indian women's activist development, by utilizing an alphanumeric person every day to address an alternate feature, character, or issue inside the different Indian women's activist development. That's what she expresses: "I needed to chip away at a series that would contextualize the women's activist development inside the real factors and encounters of ladies and minorities in India… the issues encompassing ladies and minorities here are so complicated — it's blended in with religion, position, sexuality and the greater part of the public talk" ("Woman's rights in India"). Jasbir Jain examines the women's activist development in India according to a verifiable viewpoint, liberated from the headache of Western worries. In six sections, she makes an unmistakable overview of the women's activist talk, textualizing history, and historicizing texts. She holds up for close assessment select head texts, going from the Upanishads and the Itihasas (legends) down to the contemporary provincial books and movies. Vandana Shrivastava on Jasbir's conviction of women's rights expresses that "women's liberation is in excess of a voice of dissent or addressing. It is moral self-reflection, an overcoming of inward feelings of trepidation and an acknowledgment of self-esteem ... It doesn't leave values or connections however proceed to make new ones". As per her, women's rights address the battle of ladies against social and strict limitations as well as socio-political and financial abuse.

The Arising Idea of the East:

Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni on the women's liberation in India sees that "Indian style: Freedom with social acknowledgment, achievement and independence that put down it's stopping points yet not need a total break from the customary, expanded, semi-primitive family structure". In a discussion with her Indian companion, she uncovers that it is surprising that she had the option to adjust her expert and individual life, while in the U.S. couldn't oversee as once she is out, her home becomes untidy. One explanation is that the familial framework in India is with the end goal that Mothers by marriage also deal with the grandkids subsequently working with the development of their niece. Subsequently, a girl in regulation could be feeling much better of the pressure while at work, a choice which is inaccessible in unfamiliar nations.

Consequently, the family framework ends up being an aid for wedded ladies. As indicated by Kanchan C Bhattacharya, "In the event that ladies need a change, they should start with their psyche".

Female Strengthening in India:

Women, to make due in the current world, needs a ton of fearlessness, determination for example the solidarity to confront even disagreeable things throughout everyday life, the ability to take up difficulties that could hurt. In a lady's drive program held at Jaipur, the previous Boss Clergyman of Tamil Nadu, Ms. J. Jayalalitha believed:

I think the two movies and governmental issues are similarly terrible. In any case, in films, a lady is a fundamental product regardless of whether you like it... In governmental issues, you can manage without them. They make a good attempt to manage without them yet where individuals like me are concerned it's not so natural to simply wish me away. Many individuals couldn't want anything more… Quite possibly the most requested field on the planet is governmental issues and for ladies to be an outcome in legislative issues is as yet a unique case in the whole world ("slideshare.com").

About the position and prospects of ladies, that's what a pundit remarks "Ladies should be set in a situation to take care of their own concerns in their own particular manner". This exhibits the way that Indian ladies are all around as productive as any other person on the planet.

Conclusion:

Women of the past from the folklores like Sita from Ramayana, Kunti, and Draupadi from Mahabharata to the ladies of the advanced time are completely overwhelmed by any kind of future family. However, times are changing in India, where ladies partake in the double job of a homemaker and a functioning lady. They are conventional as spouses, sisters, moms, and little girls adjusting the social assumption simultaneously not losing their singular self. Today, ladies sparkle in different fields as business people, experts, researchers, lawmakers, entertainers, and so forth and furthermore end up as housemaids or aides, however, whatever their work, they are monetarily free and get accordingly reclassifying their jobs in a consistently changing flexible situation.

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A Review on Europe's Future and Eastern Europe's Position in its Past, Present, and Future

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Abstract:

Thirty years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, and north of 10 years after its reunification, the European Association (EU) is encountering progressively more difficulties in its solidarity. The EU has encountered various emergencies in the mid 2000s, the breakaway of one of its individuals in 2019, and is tested by the Corona virus pandemic in 2020. The last emergency shows, from one perspective, the requirement for social intelligibility and brought together arrangements, and on different, has provoked the actual conclusion of boundaries, and jumper gent reactions by homegrown political tip top. One such response — the embraced strengthening of force for Hungary's Top state leader — has provoked a worldwide outcry and yet again warmed the discussion of the majority rule backtracking of a portion of the new EU part states. Dissecting the course of European Growth and the changing opinions about European Reconciliation in various East European nations, this discussion brings to the front significant inquiries concerning the connection between Eastern and Western Europe. In spite of the fact that there is an overall agreement that both the East and the West have benefited and keep on profiting from their gathering, it is by the case that the speedy osmosis of liberal qualities has prompted strategies seen as undermining the liberal majority rules system model of the EU that we really want to address to save the dependability of the Association.

Keywords: Increase, Eastern Europe, European Association, Close-minded majority rule government.

Introduction:

The year 2019 denoted the 30-year commemoration since the Fall of the Berlin Wall and the reunification of Europe. It was an extended time of political battle — both remotely and inside — as the European Association (EU) confronted a notable separation after the confirmation of the Unified Realm's (UK) breakaway from the EU. Simultaneously, the cohesiveness of the EU and its necessary majority rule values were tested by improvements, named popularity-based breaking faith that occurred in various East European nations. Before the EU got the opportunity to answer and determine both of these difficulties, it awakened to a considerably more risky emergency — one that knows no boundaries and one that we don't yet have the foggiest idea how to control — the Corona virus pandemic.

The pursuing Corona virus emergency has taken hold not just in Europe. Starting in Asia, it has spread to each side of the world. How this new pandemic influences the world has, and will keep on having, enduring impacts long after we have figured out how to manage it. Projections incorporate worldwide monetary issues and critical social changes and difficulties that singular nations, yet the world, as an intelligent worldwide society, requires addressing. Together, we should reexamine our approach to everyday life and its similarity with the soundness of our general public and our planet; we should scrutinize the consistent stab at development, which, as exemplified by the ongoing emergency, comes for an extreme price; We should re-consider the manner in which we eat and support our bodies, the manner in which we treat our neighbors — in the normal, as well as the political sense. Also, we should reexamine the manner in which we structure our social orders and every one of their establishments, be they the 'decisions that oversee conduct' (North 1990), or concrete plan of associations (Scott 2003). These to-be-rethought real factors carry with them political ramifications. How the political first class at the neighborhood, public, and worldwide levels, respond to the consequence of the Corona virus emergency, is yet to be noticed. Today, nonetheless, a portion of the quick ramifications that we see around us, help us to remember some of the continuous inside challenges that have been showing up in the EU over the most recent 10 years. These incorporate the actual conclusion of lines, shifting approaches of state-forced rules on the lead of society during the emergency, yet in addition very different manners by which political elites are answering the emergency — from the consociation style of Dutch administration to the undeniably dictator grasp on power that we find in Hungary.

Objectives:

- To study the review on European future.
- To perceive the eastern European position.

Research Methodology:

Exploratory analysis served as the foundation for this investigation. The assessment data is compiled from a variety of reliable online sources, including journals, websites, digital books, and other materials.

Confabulation:

Notwithstanding the phenomenal current elements, the political occasions of 2019 — Brexit, affirmed after the broad re-appointment of Boris Johnson's moderate government in December 2019, and the discussion about a biased vote-based system, prodded by the outcome of conservative gatherings across Europe and strengthened by advancements in a portion of EU's new vote based systems from Eastern Europe (Rashkova 2019) — have presented political and financial difficulties to the European Association. These issues and the tensions of the displaced person emergency, combined with the changing relations between the EU and Turkey, bring up issues about the fate of Europe. To address a portion of these inquiries, and considering last year's 30th commemoration of the fall of socialism, at the 2019 European Consortium for Political Exploration (ECPR) General Gathering we facilitated the European Political Theory Yearly Discussion on the Fate of Europe, with specific spotlight on the job of Eastern Europe in it. This conference comprises the commitments to this discussion.

Without a doubt, the democratization of Eastern Europe extraordinarily affects the EU. It has an altogether expanded area and populace, with Poland and Romania together, representing around 13% of each. This has given an extended market to numerous West European items, a chance for moving production offices to the new part states, as well as an expanded stock of less expensive, frequently occasional, laborers, who give the genuinely necessary additional work in areas like horticulture. Simultaneously, getting to East European states has likewise implied that these nations, which are less evolved than the rest, have been net recipients of the EU's underlying assets and generally have relied upon the monetary help of the more extravagant EU states for reinforcing their framework (like the organization of interstates). An expansion to this financial side of the riddle is maybe the more pivotal over the most recent couple of years, political side, as various East European states have seen an expansion in narrow-minded works on prompting the centralization of force and developing degree of Euroscepticism.

Combined with expanding support for extremist right gatherings in Western Europe (c.f. Front Nationale in France and the Lega Nord in Italy), these improvements have brought worries over the future heading of the EU. This especially connects with the political authority in the European Commission and European Parliament (EP). While the job of Eastern Europe in store for Europe can't be summed up wrongdoing glue-handily, the commitments remembered for this conference give an exhaustive picture of the cutting-edge European mix from the perspectives of a few East European states and address a portion of the Catch 22s that speedy democratization, and the moderately quick promotion to the EU, have brought. These incorporate the still fundamentally immature and frequently penetrated minority privileges, bias against the people who are unique, elevated degrees of orientation disparity, and unequivocally settled orientation generalizations, all of which will require some investment to break. Introducing such different encounters to the very comfortable liberal majority rule values in Western Europe, which has seen critical changes in well-known will and articulation itself, Eastern Europe can be supposed to be the impetus to a discussion on the EU administration model and its vote-based authenticity. The last option is a generally examined subject in grants (Kohler-Koch and Rittberger 2007; Schmidt 2015) and in the media, yet, until this point, it stays strange as we see by various instances of nations' changing political tides, as a rule, moving to progressively moderate, even extreme tip-top groups of stars.

Commitments:

Presenting various huge snapshots of progress, the commitment by Petr Fiala and Vit Hloušek gives a verifiable record of the basic crossroads that East European nations have gone through since the mid-19 100 years. Characterizing basic junctures as brief timeframes during which specialists' decisions influence the result of interest, they apply the idea to the contemporary condition of four Focal European states — Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Poland — and examine it opposite their direction to and the time spent as individuals from the European Association. The creators contend that before 2004, institutional changes came because of the prevailing Europeanization procedure of all legislatures the same. After participation was accomplished, this has been slowly supplanted with techniques scrutinizing the liberal upsides of the European states trying to characterize or look for the foundation of a particular person of administration, like the one we see in the previous years occurring in Hungary and Poland. Recognizing these improvements as another basic point, the creators trust that this won't subvert but instead serve to re-merge the liberal majority rule organizations of Focal Europe.

Likewise handling the issue of European mix and the homegrown help for the European task, in the accompanying article Aleks Szczerbiak contends that, on the off chance that one could sum up the feeling in the whole Eastern coalition toward the EU, it would be one of progress from sentimentalism to instrumentalism. He gives a significant admonition about the predominantly sure outcomes from the pre-promotion allude enda in numerous East European nations, where, despite the fact that cynics existed, there was no place for believability and advancement of their thoughts and they were confined to the edges of the political space. The contentions for joining the EU were fourfold. Financial modernization, international security, absence of a feasible international strategy elective (since even where Russophilia existed as the principal competitor to joining the EU, this generally appeared contrary to North Atlantic Deal Association (NATO) enrollment, as opposed to communicated Euroscepticism), and above all, a genuinely seen reunification with the West, which numerous East Europeans viewed as being innately important for. These elements are finished in political mottos, for example, 'Getting back to Europe'. The resulting emergencies, that the EU went through — the Euro zone emergency, the Relocation Emergency, the expanded Euroscepticism in the European Parliament, and most as of late Brexit, changed the political talk, and apparently inclinations of numerous residents and political elites in Eastern Europe. Szczerbiak contends that the Movement emergency and Brussels' response to it expanded the prevalence of Eurosceptic parties, which prompted expanding questioning of the 'attack' of the particular East European culture, not prepared to take on multiculturalism, to that of Europe a large number of these nations at first joined to be individuals from.

Expanding on the conversation of the changing first-class assessment of European integration, in the last commitment, Lenka Bustikova presents various oddities, which have arisen because of Eastern Europe's way to the European Association. She contends, that promotion to the EU has given the East European states new open doors for development and work, yet additionally depleted their scholarly potential; it has extended the coalition's admittance to Western business sectors, while simultaneously flood-ing Eastern stores with mediocre quality items; it has brought about the reception of another arrangement of rules — the acquis communities — however, simultaneously, it has animated vote based legislators to 'weaponries organizations against their political adversaries'. The primary focal point of the paper, be that as it may, is the discussion around the extension of minority privileges and the huge biased institutional practices, which for various states in Eastern Europe have developed into the standard. The contention that Bustikova broadens is that one perspective answerable for Eastern Europe's response to the EU's push for multiculturalism and (ethnic, orientation, and other) correspondence, is the absence of regular development and development of the general public into the upsides of liberal, as opposed to just electing, a vote based system. She makes sense of the shift toward conventional family values as a normal response of homegrown elites who fight a huge segment emergency, and for whom neither the robotization nor the in-movement reactions of the West, appear to be reasonable choices. Subsequently, taking on strategies that help the 'conventional family, for example, supporting youngster care remittances, for instance, host expanded the notoriety of gatherings like Regulation and Equity (PiS) in Poland and Fidesz in Hungary and in a roundabout way assisted them with setting their political presence, and in this way the remainder of their, what some caution to be, narrow-minded plans.

Conclusion:

This discussion takes a gander at the impact of Eastern Europe on the fate of Europe, heaps of shared traits and disputes, 30 years after the fall of the Berlin Wall. While speculations are hard to make, the commitments contend that the job of Eastern Europe in the EU is one provoking an update, reexamination, of the way of reception of the liberal majority rules system model. The agreement is that West European countries had the opportunity and willpower to develop from electing to liberal majority rule governments, while for their East European partners, this development was missing, and change needed to occur in a quick forward way, frequently, because of immediately taken on new regulations intended to control the way of behaving of their social orders. While the authenticity emergency of the EU has been examined for a long time, one of its outcomes — the reinforcing of radical rights and unequivocally frank Eurosceptic parties and particularly their unpredicted prominence in Eastern Europe — has all the more as of late acquired huge political, as well as scholastic consideration. The purposes behind this are twofold. To start with, the overpowering support for joining the European Association, which was seen across Eastern Europe preceding 2004, didn't show the opportunities for the ongoing political turn. Second, an upsetting reality is that as one of the giver's notes, fanaticism and illiberal popularity-based rehearses, came into Eastern Europe through what the creator terms 'radicalization of standard gatherings'. This straightforwardly undermines not just the homegrown political majority and articulation of different sentiments, but additionally the liberal vote-based system model of the European Association and its primary establishments — like the European Standard ligament and the European Commission.

The normal inquiry that follows from the ongoing discussion is how the European Association might and its part states respond. This turns out to be particularly significant now — in the time of the Corona virus pandemic — when all states are debilitated, while some are utilizing these times to build their power versus any political rivals and are doing this for the sake of managing the pursuing well-being emergency. Will the troublesome period through which Europe is presently passing, which has constrained the actual conclusion of lines of a substance based on the ideas of opportunity of development and opportunity of articulation, encourage fortifying and reconstructing of some, maybe, 'lost ties' among the Patron states, or will this unpredicted chain of occasions, unintentionally occurring after Brexit, and simultaneous with expanding disparity with some East European nations' homegrown legislative issues, undermine the cohesiveness and the fate of the Association?

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Equity Holding Pattern and its influence on Company's Debt Policy: An Empirical Study of Selected Indian Companies..

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Abstract:
The Current Research Work tries to compare the influence of Equity Ownership on the Debt Policy of a Firm. For the purpose of this study the Researcher has chosen companies from BSE200 Index and a total of 45 companies were considered for comparison. The period considered for the study is from 2017 to 2022. The study has extensively used Regression, Correlation and Descriptive Statistics to prove the argument. The significant finding of this paper is that there is a positive relationship between Equity Holding and Debt Policy. Whereas, in case of few sectors such as, Cement, Power and Bio Technology has negative relationships. The study is in consistent with previous studies which were conducted in India and abroad.

Key Words: Equity, Debt, Debt-Equity Mix, Financial Leverage, Capital Structure, Financial Structure

Introduction

Capital Structure refers to the mix of debt and equity with the purpose of financing a firm's assets and operations. From the point of view of a company Equity is considered to more expensive and considered as permanent source of finance. This source is again considered to be more flexible and gives competitive advantage to the funds raised. A firm can identify four types of capital structures and it is considered to the combination of Equity, Debt and Preference Shares. Capital Structure is popularly known as the mix of Debt and Equity. Again the decision of mix is taken by the apex management in adherence with the company's Vision and Mission Statements. Equity included Equity Shares, Retained Earnings and Accumulated Profits. Preferred Stock is considered to be Preferential Creditor. The next one in the line is Debt Capital which is borrowed using different sources. A company has to find an Optimum Capital Structure which minimises the cost of capital of the firm. While deciding upon the optimal capital structure a firm has to consider its control, conservatism, flexibility and a regulated debt-equity mix. A company has to prudently choose the capital structure so that it reaps benefits in the long run. Leverage is one such factor which needs to be considered while choosing the capital structure. It is considered as the Financial Leverage which intends to combine Debt with the Equity. This combination of Debt and Equity would give maximum returns to the share holders. The Earning Per Share of shareholders is the major criterion to be considered while deciding the Debt Equity mix.

Review of Literature

In certain advanced countries there are studies pertaining to holding pattern and debt policy of companies. The current research is done on Indian Companies in which it considers Asset Structure, Profitability, Risk etc. are considered to be the prime factors in deciding upon the corporate debt policy.

Bhaduri Soumitra (2002) attempts to study the corporate borrowing behaviour of developing countries through a case study of the Indian Corporate Sector. He proves that the corporate borrowing behaviour is influenced by factors such as Growth, Cash flow, Size, Product and Industry Characteristics.

Friend and Larry (1988) studied the management and ownership holding effect in framing Debt-Equity Mix decisions. They have chosen the samples from New York Stock Exchange. The firms count were 984 and the findings of this study is that non divertible risk of debt is a major factor to be considered while deciding upon the capital structure of the company. It is concluded in the study that management holding is negatively related to the debt ratio, majority of public investors then the average debt ratio is significantly higher than firm which has more managerial principal stake holders.

Berger and Yermack (1987) examine the connection between managerial entrenchment and debt equity mix. They explore the degree of capital structure on the profit making of the company. It is proved in the study that they two are positively related to each other.

Jong A and Veld C (1987) empirically test the incremental capital structure decisions. They study about the factors influencing capital structure in Dutch companies. To prove their point the researchers have extensively used Regression, Adverse Selection Model etc.

Objectives of the Study

- To Understand the impact of Debt Equity Policy on Profits of the Company
- To Analyze Sector Wise impact of Debt Equity Mix
- To Understand the Holding Pattern of different sectors
- To identify the financial characteristics of firms having high debt equity ratio.

Data and Sample

The sample is based on the financial information provided by CMIE Prowess Database and Audited Financial Results of the companies that consist of financial information of BSE 200 companies. This work is focused on sectoral analysis of three sectors namely, Transport, Telecom and Power listed in BSE 200 of Bombay Stock Exchange.

Model Specification and Variable Description

This work applies Regression Analysis to find out impact of different holding patterns. The Researcher has also checked the Serial Correlation Technique to understand the relationship between Debt Equity Proportions. This work is based on the following model.

$DTPO_{it} = \alpha + \beta_i\, NF_{it} + \beta_3\, SIZE_{\,a} + \beta_3 ROA_{it} + \beta_4\, RISK_a + \beta_5\, PRO_a + \beta_6\, PUB_a + \beta_6\, PUB_a + \mu$

NF = Ratio of net property, plant and equipment to book assets

SIZE = Log of Total Assets

ROA = Return on Asset (Mean of Assets / Asset Ratio)

RISK = Standard Deviation of Earnings / Asset Ratio

PRO = Market Value of Equity Held by Promoters

PUB = Market Value of Equity Held by Public

Results and Interpretation

Table—1 Descriptive Statistics

SECTORS	TRANSPORT		TELECOM		POWER	
VARIABLES	MEAN	STD. DEV	MEAN	STD. DEV	MEAN	STD.DEV
NF	0.217	0.981	1.201	0.889	1.236	1.112
SIZE	2.301	0.214	2.345	0.118	2.345	0.187
DTPO	0.113	0.151	0.198	0.148	1.714	1.259
ROA	0.091	0.983	0.832	0.891	0.989	1.981
RISK	0.098	0.235	0.125	0.221	1.451	0.345
PRO	3.432	0.451	0.342	0.345	1.346	1.234
PUB	3.122	0.335	0.348	0.235	2.312	1.981

Table—2 Multiple Regression Estimates for the Selected Sample

SECTORS	TRANSPORT		TELECOM		POWER	
VARIABLES	Beta	T_t(p)- Value	Beta	T_t(p)- Value	Beta	T_t(p)- Value
AS	0.644	1.54	-0.436	1.78	0.981	2.761
SIZE	0.325	2.56	0.993	2.87	0889	1.827
ROAM	-0.981	-3.41	1.091	1.45	0.974	1.983
ROAS	-1.298	-2.15	2.019	1.75	1.143	1.087
PMV	0.193	1.273	1.024	0.36	-1.983	0.298
NPMV	-0.142	0.432	0.0321	1.85	-2.019	1.936

Table—1 emphasizes on the descriptive statistics for three different sectors. The Mean ratio in Power Sector is comparatively higher than the Transport and Telecom Sectors. This indicates that the Power Sector spends more on Fixed Assets as it involves investments on establishing infrastructure and other facilities. More investments in fixed assets indicate that the company might not generate revenue in the short run and it is expected to earn more returns in the long run.

Debt Ratio is more or less equal in all the sectors; Telecom Sector seems to have more Debt Ratio as compared to other two industries. This indicates that Telecom Sectors are using more debt capital in their Capital Structure.

Table—2 exhibit the results of Size, ROAM, ROAS, PMV and NMPV. It is found from the table that Net Fixed Assets show a positive relationship with the debt capital. Indicating most of the Assets are financed using the Debt Capital. If Net Fixed Assets are financed through collaterals it would become tougher for the company if it does not generate enough revenue to cover up the interest. There might be presence of threat for the companies having high Debt-Equity Ratio and eventually they may face the problem of bankruptcy. In the current research work the serial auto correlation level is checked with Durbin Watson Statistics.

In the same table it is found that the Multiple Regression Equation is found to be statistically significant for Transport Sector. For this purpose six independent variables were considered and all these are statistically verified using significance level at 1%.

Conclusion

The Current Research Work has critically examined the influence of Debt Equity Mix in Capital Structure Decisions. The pattern of Equity holding states that higher the debt higher would be servicing charges and vice versa. The study has critically analyzed firm's characteristics such as, Business Risk, Size of the firm, Public Holding, Debt Percentage in capital and other factors. The result of this study shows that a company having high Debt Equity Ratio would have negative image in the public domain. Further research can be conducted in continuation with this work by applying different measures of debt policy to get more exact results.

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The Crucial Role of Children's Literature in Shaping Foundational Development

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Abstract:
This article explores the connection between children's literature and a child's foundational development. Childhood is a critical phase in human development, and children's literature can significantly influence it. The article emphasizes the importance of children's literature in fostering cognitive and analytical development in child psychology. It also delves into various ways in which children's literature contributes to the development of a child's psychology.This article delves into the intricate relationship between children's literature and a child's foundational development. Childhood is a critical phase in human development, and children's literature can significantly influence it. The article emphasizes the importance of children's literature in fostering cognitive and analytical development in child psychology, highlighting how stories and characters can shape a child's understanding of the world around them. It also delves into various ways in which children's literature contributes to the development of a child's psychology, such as promoting empathy, imagination, and critical thinking skills.

1. Introduction

Childhood, a stage of unparalleled tenderness and adaptability in the development of the human mind, represents a pivotal phase in experiential learning and cognitive growth during human development. Children's literature encompasses a wide array of materials such as books, poems, magazines, and songs created specifically for children. Its role in shaping the foundational development of a child's life cannot be overstated.

Children's literature serves as a potent tool and influential catalyst for a child's language acquisition, offering a fertile ground for nurturing their active imagination. Reading, as S.M. Audsley (2019) suggests, is the most potent source of information during the course of cognitive development. Quality children's literature plays an essential role in instilling the practice of reading during the formative stages of a child's mind. Furthermore, children's literature plays a vital role in imparting moral values and wisdom through engaging visuals and captivating narratives, tailored to a child's foundational understanding. It leaves a lasting impression, contributing to the constructive development of their mind.

Human language development progresses through six stages, with the most rapid phase occurring between birth and five years of age. Children's literature significantly enhances this learning process by improving language acquisition and comprehension. This article focuses on the pivotal role of children's literature in a child's foundational development and its potential contribution to specific Sustainable Development Goals.

2. The Concept of Tabula Rasa

The concept of "Tabula Rasa," Latin for a "clean slate," posits that at birth, the human mind possesses no inherent attributes, with all mental characteristics developing through experiences and nurturing. In line with this theory, children's literature plays a vital role in nurturing cognitive and foundational aspects of a human mind. It fosters a child's awareness of their surroundings.

Children's literature, thoughtfully crafted with scientifically designed content and visually appealing storylines conveying moral and social lessons, leaves an indelible mark on a developing child's mind. This imprint can stimulate rational and constructive thought processes in children. The lessons learned from children's literature have the potential to be the most enduring in a child's mind, empowering them to develop sustainable and productive thought processes, facilitating adaptable learning in later stages of life.

3. The Importance of Children's Literature in Child Development

The foundational understanding and language acquisition of a child undergo several stages of development. It is crucial for caregivers to attend to these stages appropriately to facilitate the child's growth and learning. There are six distinct stages in language development throughout a human life cycle, and children's literature plays a fundamental role in fostering attributes at each of these stages.

For instance, consider the work of Swedish author and psychologist Carl-Johan Forssen Ehrlin. Recognizing the significance of a child's sleep cycle in their overall development, Ehrlin authored "The Rabbit Who Wants to Fall Asleep." This book utilizes psychological techniques to assist children in falling asleep while reading or when read aloud. It illustrates how scientifically structured children's literature, with specific objectives in mind, can profoundly influence various attributes during a child's developmental journey.

4. Children's Literature as a Means of Issue Resolution

Children's literature serves as a valuable conduit for imparting moral and life values to children through stories and poems carrying moral messages. During their initial developmental stages, children encounter various moral and ethical dilemmas that require immediate and appropriate attention to shape the constructive development of their impressionable minds.

Well-crafted children's literature effectively fosters an understanding of right and wrong, addressing issues such as bullying and discrimination. Instilling rational thinking toward social issues at an early age is crucial for nurturing a child's constructive mindset. Children's literature achieves this by presenting engaging storylines from a child's perspective, accompanied by visual depictions and simple language. This approach facilitates the delivery of moral messages while resolving social issues and promoting the development of rational thinking and analytical patterns in a child's psychology.

5. Children's Literature as a Guide to Social Well-being

Instilling concepts of empathy, equity, diversity, and inclusion should begin during a child's foundational stages of development. Children's literature plays an intriguing role in this regard by providing real-life scenarios to young minds through easily comprehensible and captivating storytelling, enriched with visual representations.

Important social aspects like race, equity, diversity, and inclusion need to be introduced to a child's mind in their early developmental stages. Consider the example of D. Jillian Roberts, a distinguished child and adolescent psychologist based in British Columbia, Canada. She emphasizes that developing empathy enables children to understand others' experiences and feelings, a crucial skill in today's fast-paced world. This understanding is key to social and emotional development, as reflected in her quote: "Developing empathy allows children to put themselves in another's place and to better understand their experience. In today's busy world, it's important that children learn how to be deeply present to others' thoughts and feelings. Empathy is the key to social and emotional development [...]" (S.M. Audsley, 2019).

6. Children's Literature Aligned with Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals encompass 17 development goals aimed at achieving a better and sustainable future for everyone on Earth. Among these goals, SDG 4 focuses on quality education, and SDG 5 emphasizes gender equality.

As previously discussed, children's literature plays a pivotal role in issue resolution and the development of rational social thinking. This thinking enhances a child's learning capabilities and adaptability, fostering an attraction to knowledge acquisition and cultivating social-emotional understanding of equity, diversity, inclusion, and empathy. These traits are fundamental prerequisites for advancing toward the attainment of SDG 4 and SDG 5.

Children's literature not only stimulates rational thought processes in a child during their foundational stages but also prepares them to contribute to the achievement of internationally set goals for inclusive growth and sustainability. This underscores the intrinsic role of children's literature in shaping a child's psychology and behavioral attributes.

7. **Conclusion**

Children's literature is a vast field of study that demands a deep understanding of child psychology and behavioral patterns. Childhood represents the most delicate and critical phase in a human's development, leaving a profound imprint on a child's psychology for their future life. Children's literature serves as a powerful medium for the constructive development of a child's cognitive and analytical mindset. It also nurtures the development of a rational thought process concerning social issues, fostering a healthy mindset for navigating the contemporary, bustling world.

Beyond its role in nurturing a child's mind, children's literature prepares them to readily adapt and contribute to the inclusive development of their environment. It cultivates an analytical and reasoned approach in children toward concepts of equity, diversity, and inclusiveness, vital traits for the inclusive and constructive growth of emerging societies. Consequently, children's literature is not only a means of imparting moral values and learning to children but also a medium for the foundational development of a rational and empathetically justifiable psychology in young minds.

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Religion Tourists Place In Bijapur Dist. A Case Study on Religion

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Abstract

This paper endeavors to concentrate on how strict spots in Vijaypura dist. achieve strictnon-exclusivists concerning a contested strict truth guarantee when they reject that any given strict viewpoint. Bijapur, presently authoritatively called Vijayapura, is the area central command of Vijayapura locale (Bijapur region) of the Karnataka territory of India. It is likewise the base camp for Vijayapura Taluka. Bijapur city is notable for its authentic landmarks of building significance worked during the standard of the Adil Shahi line. It is likewise notable for the games by the well known Karnataka head association group as BijapurBulls. Bijapur is found 530 km (330 mi) northwest of the state capital Bangalore and around 550 km (340 mi) from Mumbai and 384 km (239 mi) west of the city of Hyderabad. This paper endeavors to concentrate on meaning of strict spots in keeping up with social amicability in Vijayapua locale . Religion today has taken a much-organized structure. Its starting point has forever been discussed and examined today by different researchers. In humanistic terms, 'Religion is an arrangement of sacrosanct conviction and practices both in the unmistakable and elusive structure'. Religion can serve the double job of philosophy as well as organization. Today, religion has expected a more extremist methodology. Nonetheless, understanding religion in the expansive sense features the accompanying significant focuses about it in the public eye. Religion assumes a significant part for an individual in giving a social character. Every religion has celebrations, customs, legends which structure a piece of the substantial and elusive legacy of the country. Consequently, religion contributes to safeguard this legacy and furthermore adds to the variety in the country. Religion helps in making a moral system and furthermore a controller for values in everyday life.

Key words: Hindu, Islam, India, Muslims, Bijapur Sultanate, Lingayat.

Introduction

Religion in India is portrayed by a variety of strict convictions and practices. The Secularism in India implies treatment. The of all religions similarly by the state. India is a Common State by the 42nd amendment demonstration of Constitution in 1976. Indian subcontinent is the origin of four of the world's significant religions; specifically Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism. Over India's time, religion has been a significant piece of the nation's way of life. Strict variety and strict resistance are both laid out in the country by the law and custom; the Constitution of India has proclaimed the right to opportunity of religion tobe a basic right. India is a place that is known for solidarity in variety and it isn't just obvious about its kin, dialects, religions, customs and occupations however it turns out as expected about its geological highlights too. The Indian landmass has all the assortment of help highlights which makes India a surprising country. The Himalayas in the North behave like sentinels and separate us from Tibet and China. The Karakoram Reach, Vindhya Reach in the Focal Indian district and the Satpura Reach in the eastern Gujrat, The Aravali Reach in Rajasthan and the Western Ghats are known as Sahyadris make these locales not the same as the Fields which are tracked down in the northern fields and are called Indo- Gangetic Fields. Based on the dirt, surface, vegetation and the districts these are comprehensively separated into the Bhabhar Belt, The Terai Belt, the Bangar Belt and the Khadar belt. The Thar desert extends in the west and covers just about 6% region of the territory of Rajasthan. Malwa level in the west, Deccan level in the south and Chota Nagpur level in the east make the Focal Good countries of India. Seaside regions in the west and outrageous south and in the east make India a landmass. Likewise, there are islands of Lakshadweep, Andaman, and Nicobar make association regions. Indians are considerably more liable to see their country's strict variety as a resource than as an obligation. About portion of Indians (53%) say strict variety helps the country, while 24% say it is destructive. The rest of don't take a position one way or the other. Simultaneously, Indians of various strict foundations don't see a lot of in a similar manner as one another. For instance, most Muslims express individuals from their strict local area are totally different from Hindus or Sikhs, as well as the other way around - most Hindus and Sikhs see themselves as altogether different from Muslims. With few exemptions, India's significant strict gatherings see a greater number of contrasts than likenesses between their networks. India has given shelter to supporters of mistreated religions across its set of experiences. In the post-traditional period, safe-haven was conceded to Hebrew Jews who escaped bondage in Babylonia, Aramaic Christians who escaped the Islamic intrusion of Syria in the seventh 100 years, and Persian Zoroastrians who escaped oppression in Persia in the ninth century following the Muslim success of Persia, accordingly, India has the biggest populace of individuals sticking to Zoroastrianism on the planet. In the twentieth to 21st hundreds of years, safe-haven was allowed to Russian, Persian and Afghan Jews, Christians, Jains, Sikhs, Hindus, and Ahmadiyyas who escaped abuse in Pakistan, Hindus and Buddhists from Bangladesh. Bijapur, one of the well known legacy city situated in the Karnataka province of India, is likewise one of the main ten populated urban areas in Karnataka. The Bijapur city has been pronounced as one of the organizations in the province of Karnataka in 2013. Bijapur metropolitan populace according to 2011 evaluation is 501978, maybe the ninth greatest city in Karnataka. Vijayapura Mahanagara Palike is the freshest Civil Enterprise shaped under the KMC act alongside Shimoga and Tumkur Metropolitan Partnerships. The city was laid out in the tenth - eleventh hundreds of years by the Kalyani Chalukyas and was known as Vijayapura The city was passed to Yadavas after Chalukya's downfall. In 1347, the region was vanquished by the Bahmani Sultanate. After the split of the Bahmani Sultanate, the Bijapur Sultanate governed from the city. Relics of the Sultanates' standard can be tracked down in the city, including the Bijapur Post, Bara Kaman, Jama Masjid, and Gol Gumbaz.

Objective:

This paper expects to investigate and break down strict spots of Vijaypura area in tackling strict variety; reality that there are tremendous contrasts in strict conviction and practice. It has forever been perceived by individuals outside the littlest and most disengaged networks. This paper plans to investigate and examine rle played by strict foundations in Vijayapura region to construct and advance the idea of strict concordance in order to address the difficulties presented by strict variety in a globalized world.

Importance of Religious Places for Social Harmony in Vijayapura District

Religion is an arrangement of faith in a higher, concealed power alongside specific freedoms for love. It is the power of the majority. It includes regard for the power, in this way, having a place with a strict gathering implies following its convictions and practices. As indicated by James Livingston: " Religion is that arrangement of exercises and convictions coordinated toward that which is seen to be of holy worth and changing power." Every single religion advances its way of thinking and its essence has forever been the government assistance and wellbeing of individuals. For instance, in the Sanatana Dharma, there are thoughts like Vasudaiva Kutumbakam Sarve Sukhina Bhavantu which support and develop love and empathy in the general public. Information doesn't represent themselves. It should continuously be deciphered either by the norms of the local area being noticed or by outside rules brought to the concentrate by an expert. Likewise, there are various religions followed and polished on the planet. In nations that have gone through the troublesome period of segment, impressions of significant strict contentions can be seen there. Monotheistic customs. An early advocate of this extended arrangement was Ninian Brilliant, who, through numerous distributions, academic as well as famous, got methods of reasoning of Hinduism and Buddhism as parts in the standard group of English-talking reasoning of religion. Brilliant advocated the proposal that there are authentic contrasts between strict customs. He in this way opposed seeing some center insight as catching the fundamental character of being strict. Under Savvy's tutelage, there has been impressive development in multifaceted way of thinking of religion. Wilfred Cantwell Smith likewise did an extraordinary arrangement to work on the portrayal of non-Western religions and reflection. It's just plain obvious, for instance, the Routledge series Exploring Reasoning of Religion with Routledge with volumes previously distributed or impending on Buddhism Hinduism Daoism, and Confucianism. The five volume Reference book of Reasoning of Religion (referenced prior) to be distributed by Wiley Blackwell will have adequate commitments on the vastest range of philosophical medicines of assorted religions to date. The clarification of reasoning of religion has involved new interpretations of philosophical and strict texts from India, China, Southeast Asia, and Africa. Remarkable figures from non- Western customs play an expanded part in multifaceted way of thinking of religion and strict exchange. The late Bimal Krishna Matilal made remarkable commitments to advance Western openness to Indian way of thinking of religion. Among the mid-20th century Asian savants, two who stand apart for extraordinary note are T.R.V. Murti and S.N. Dasgupta . Both carried high philosophical guidelines alongside the fundamental philology to instruct Western masterminds. As proof of non-

Western efficiency in the Anglophone world, see Arvind Sharma 1990 and 1995. There are currently broad medicines of polytheism and understudy cordial advisers for different strict originations of theuniverse.

Bijapur : place of religious unity

Bijapur, formally known as Vijayapura, is the area base camp of Bijapur Region of Karnataka state. The locale is limited by Solapur area on the North and Sangali on the North-West, Belgaum region on the West, Bagalkot on the South, Gulbarga on the East and by Raichur on the South-East. The city was laid out in the tenth eleventh hundreds of years by the Kalyani Chalukyas and was known as Vijayapura (City of triumph). The city was passed to Yadavas after Chalukya's downfall. Bijapur went under Muslim impact, first under Allaudin Khalji, the Ruler of Delhi, towards the finish of the thirteenth hundred years, and afterward under the Bahamani lords of Bidar in 1347. In 1347, when the Bahamani line was laid out, it included southern and eastern pieces of Bijapur locale. The matchless quality of the Bahaman's might be said to have stopped by 1489. Around then five Shahi Lines were conceived and one of them was "Bijapur‟. The Mughal sovereign Aurangazeb vanquished Bijapur in 1686 and it was under Mughal rule up to 1723. In 1724 the Nizam of Hyderabad laid out his freedom in the Deccan and included Bijapur inside his territories. Be that as it may, his procurement on this piece was of brief term, in 1760 it went under the control of Marathas. In 1817, war broke out between the English and the Marathas. By 1818, the entire of Bijapur was involved by the English and was remembered for the region relegated to the Raja of Satara. In 1848 the region of Satara was gotten through the disappointment of main beneficiary and the English rule began. Till 1884, the Bijapur region had central command at Kaladagi. Bijapur was made base camp in 1885. After Freedom, the development for re-association of States picked up additional speed and on 1 November 1956 a different "Mysore State‟ was shaped. By the wish of individuals it was renamed as "Karnataka‟. In this way, the region Bijapur alongside other Kannada talking regions turned into a piece of "Karnataka State‟ on 1 November 1956. Focal government supported the solicitation to rename the city from Bijapur to "Vijayapura" on November 1, 2014. Vijayapura area has a place with the Belagavi Division of Karnataka. It is comprised of two sub-divisions. The Vijayapura development incorporates Vijayapura, Basavan Bagewadi and Muddebihal Taluk. Indi region comprises of Indi and Sindagi Taluk.

Religious places

Jamia Masjid, Vijayapura: Smooth curves, pleasant passageways, wonderful corridors and a huge crowning• onion vault are the elements of one of the noticeable instances of Adil Shahi indo-islamic design - the Jamia Masjid. Despite the fact that radiant, the design is deficient, as it misses the mark on two minarets. The Focal mihrab (a curved break in the inside mass of a mosque) on the western wall, is covered with lines from the Blessed Quran carved in flawlessly overlaid calligraphy.

Shivagiri Temple: The sanctuary houses a 85-foot (26 m) tall sculpture of Ruler Shiva and is gradually• creating as a journey place. The sculpture is around 1,500 tons in weight and considered as the second greatest sculpture of Ruler Shiva in the country. A little icon of Shivalinga is introduced underneath the large sculpture.

Toravi: Toravi town, 10 kms from Vijayapura, is known for Shri Laxmi Narasimha sanctuary.

Sahasraphani Parshwanatha Basadi: This Jain sanctuary, arranged on the edges of Vijayapura has a remarkable symbol of Master Parshwanath. The flawlessly designed icon of dark stone, is accepted to be around 1500 years of age and is embellished by a 1008 headed snake, every one of which are interconnected. In this way, when the custom blessing with milk is finished on 1 head, it goes through every one of the heads, before it blesses the entire symbol. This exceptional custom is done each new moon day (Amavasya) and each full moon day (Poornima).

Yelagur: Known for Hanumantha sanctuary with 16 square molded points of support.

TIkota: Home to Dargahs of Malik Sandal, Haji Mastansab and Badkhalsa.

Sindgi: Taluk base camp and known for Sharanabasaveshwar sanctuary, Sangameshvara sanctuary and more modest sanctums of Banashankari, Narasimha and Bowramma.

Salotgi: Had an instructive foundation during the tenth 100 years, presently home to numerous sanctuaries including Shivyog Ishvara, Yellamma sanctuary and Hanumantha sanctuary.

Muddebihal: Home to Shiva and Hanuman sanctuaries, altars of Dattatreya, Panduranga, Durgadevi, Mallayya, Marulasidheshwara and Banashankari. Muddebihal likewise has an old stronghold ruins.

Ingaleshwar: Enormous town 9 kms north east of Bagewadi, well known for eight old sanctuaries, including two cavern sanctuaries. Siddeshvara and Akka Nagamma sanctuaries are the cavern sanctuaries situated on a slope. Someshwara is the biggest sanctuary around with 36 delightfully cut Kalyana Chalukya period support points. Kalmeshwara is the other significant sanctuary.

Religions and Harmony in Vijayapura district

As per the 2011 enumeration Vijayapura region, Karnataka has a populace of 2,177,331, generally equivalent to the country of Latvia or the US territory of New Mexico. This provides it with a positioning of 210th in India (out of a sum of 640).

The locale has a populace thickness of 207 occupants for each square kilometer (540/sq mi) . Its populace development rate throughout the ten years 2001-2011 was 20.38%. Vijayapura has a sex proportion of 954 females for each 1000 guys, and an education pace of 67.2%. Planned Standings and Booked Clans made up 20.34% and 1.81% of the populace individually.

Seen in verifiable setting these developments of confidence — the Judaic-Christian, the Buddhist, the Hindu, the Muslim — are not basically matches. They started at various times and in better places, and each extended outwards into the encompassing universe of crude normal religion until the vast majority of the world was drawn up into either of the extraordinary uncovered beliefs. What's more, when this worldwide example had become laid out it has since remained genuinely steady… Then in Persia the extraordinary prophet Zoroaster showed up; China created Lao-tzu and afterward the Buddha lived, the Mahavira, the pioneer behind the Jain religion and, presumably about the finish of this period, the composition of the Bhagavad Gita; furthermore, Greece delivered Pythagoras and afterward, finishing this brilliant age, Socrates and Plato. Then, at that point, after the hole of nearly 300 years came Jesus of Nazareth and the development of Christianity; what's more, after one more hole the prophet Mohammed and the ascent of Islam. The idea that we should consider is that these were all developments of the heavenly disclosure.

Basavana Bagewadi

Basavana Bagewadi found 43 km south east of Vijayapura, Bagewadi was the origination of Basaveshwara, the twelfth century strict and social reformer and state head of the Kalyani Chalukya realm. The sanctuary of Basaveshwara has the places of worship of Basaveshwara (Nandi) Sangameshwara, Mallikarjuna and Ganapathi. There are two fine marble sculptures of Basavanna and his significant other.

Jamia Masjid

Worked by Adil Shah-I (1558-1580), as a reasonable spot for love for the consistently expanding populace of the city, the mosque is a finely proportioned, rectangular structure with elegant curves. The Landmark 1600 Sq. Ft. in region is generally broad among the structures of Vijayapura. The deck of the request corridor is set apart with 2250 musallahs (spaces for supplication), characterized by dark boundaries, every huge enough for one admirer, The Focal miharb (a curved break in the inside mass of a mosque) on the western wall, is covered with lines from the Blessed Quran carved in dazzlingly overlaid calligraphy.

Sahasraphani Parshwanatha Basadi

This Jain sanctuary, arranged on the edges of Vijayapura has an extraordinary icon of parshwanath. The flawlessly designed icon of dark stone, that is around 1500 years of age has a corona of 1008 snake hoods, every one of which are interconnected. At the point when the custom blessing with milk is finished, it goes through a labyrinth of cylinders, before it blesses the head and shoulders of the icon. This exceptional custom is finished at

10.00 am on each new moon day (amavasya) and at 9.00 am on each full moon day (Poornima). Canvassed in a debris filled pit, to get away from strict oppression, the icon was found in the twentieth 100 years by a fan and has now turned into a significant Jain explorer community. The 85-foot (26 m) tall sculpture of Ruler Shiva introduced by the T.K.Patil Banakatti Magnanimous Confidence in Vijayapura at Shivapur on Sindagi Street is step by step creating as a journey place.1,500 tons sculpture considered as the second greatest sculpture of Ruler Shiva in the nation was ready by stone workers from Shimoga for over 13 months and the regular citizen configuration was given by Bangalore-based planners. The sculpture weighs around 1,500 tons. A little icon of Shivalinga is introduced underneath the enormous sculpture. " Shiva Charite" will likewise be engraved in Kannada on the inward walls of the sanctuary to assist the aficionados with learning the legendary stories connected with Ruler Shiva.

Religious Site Attractions In Bijapur

Bijapur, formally known as Vijayapura, is the area base camp of Bijapur Region of Karnataka territory of India. It is likewise the central command for Bijapur Taluka. Bijapur city is notable for its authentic landmarks of building significance worked during the standard of the Adil Shahi line. Bijapur is found 530 km northwest of the State Capital Bengaluru and around 550 km from Mumbai, and 384 km west of the city of Hyderabad. Bijapur, one of the famous legacy city situated in the Karnataka territory of India is additionally one of the main ten populated urban areas in Karnataka. The Bijapur city has been pronounced as one of the organizations in the province of Karnataka Topographically, the area lies in the plot of the Deccan Levels. The terrains of the area can be comprehensively partitioned into three zones: the northern belt comprising of the northern pieces of Vijayapura Taluks of Indi and Sindagi; the focal belt comprising of Bijapur city; the southern belt comprising of the rich alluvial fields of the Krishna Streams separated from the focal belt by a stretch of infertile Snare. The northern belt is a progression of low moving uplands absent a lot of vegetation, tenderly adjusted and falling into transitional thin valleys. The upland soil being shallow, the towns are by and large bound to the banks of the streams and are far away from each other. The Wear Stream Valley has fields and comprises of rich tracks of profound dark soils extending from west to east in the focal piece of the region. Across the Krishna

Waterway is a rich plain crossed from west to east by two lines of sandstone slopes. Further south towards Badami and southwest to east by two lines of sandstone slopes. Further south towards Badami and southwest of Hunagund, the slopes increment the number and the dark soil gives way to the red.

Conclusion

Strict variety has been a principal trait of India's populace for quite a long time. The nation has no authority state religion, however religion assumes a focal part in Indian regular routine through its sanctuary functions, celebrations, journeys, family strict customs, and so forth. While Hinduism has been the predominant religion for a few thousand years, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Jainism, and Sikhism have likewise thrived. Religion is treated definitely more in a serious way in India than it frequently is in the West and by essentially the whole populace. It is frequently hard for an outsider to see the value in religion's significance in this formally mainstream country completely. Adherents of India's religions, especially Hindus and Muslims, have made what Indians call "networks," bunches who to a great extent coincide calmly however live and love in discrete groups of friends. As needs be, when savagery breaks out between gatherings, it is alluded to as "common" brutality. Enumeration information on strict gatherings are habitually misjudged and misquoted in the Indian media, especially by essayists and writers propelling a specific perspective. Some non-Muslims, in both public and territorial ideological groups, stress that quicker populace development among Muslims will cause a cultural unevenness in the Hindu-larger part country.1Thus, it is beneficial to take a ganderat the real numbers prior to thinking about this issue further. Vijayapura locale, otherwise called Bijapur region, is a critical region in the territory of Karnataka. The city of Vijayapura is the base camp of the region, and is found 530 km northwest of Bangalore. Vijayapura is notable for the incredible landmarks of authentic significance worked during the Adil Shahiline. Badami, Aihole, and Pattadakal, close to Vijayapura, are noted for their verifiable sanctuaries in the Chalukya design style.

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Role Of Information Technology In Public Libraries: Enrichment And Empowerment

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Abstract
The present paper targeted at the function of public library on Women Empowerment. Public library could be very essential withinside the existence of any kingdom. It tries to fulfill diverse desires of readers, offer diverse facts reassets and services. Empower ladies with the aid of using growing human abilties thru fine training primarily based totally on values, making them accountable residents who can paintings for the development of the society and sell communal concord withinside the multi-spiritual and multi-cultural fact of India. Empowering ladies has emerge as to awareness on a deep dialogue and interest to everywhere in the international in addition to ladies empowerment has been many instructional disciplines which includes that of grownup training. Public library play essential function in ladies empowerment process. Hence it's been installed as a critical area withinside the existence of ladies, because it presents facts this is critical for the ladies empowerment. It will assist for his or her very own improvement, own circle of relatives and network improvement. This take a look at turned into concluded that the library has to play a critical function to development of ladies empowerment withinside the kingdom.

Keywords: Public libraries, women empowerment, human abilities, functions, improvement

Introduction

Empower women with increasing human capabilities primarily through fully value based education, making them responsible citizens who can paint social development and sell communal harmony in the multifaceted and multicultural fact of India. Women's empowerment has sparked deep dialogue and interest all over the world, in addition to women's empowerment, there are many fields of study that include adult education. Now a day girl is stigmatized and insulted using her own circle of relatives and civilized society. There is an effort to mediate gender inequality in growing international areas below, and unique groups are working to improve the image of women so that they can increase their various roles, which include socioeconomic, political and civic leadership. In the women's empowerment movement across the Indian Empire, they have long had a significant growing weight in promoting grassroots empowerment of women. In India, women are bigger than men, mostly Women live in terrible conditions, they can fight for different things when they see independence; the government has implemented many empowerment programs to empower women. But they did not develop their living conditions in a first-class way. This is mainly due to lack of education and facts about new technologies. Libraries are the simplest enterprise entirely devoted to the purpose of collecting, communicating and making the facts of civilization the most extensive and easy to use, through a remote society. Here we look at the goal of evaluating the unique sport of a public library in women's empowerment. A public library is a neighborhood knowledge center that provides all kinds of insights and facts conveniently to users. Its provider is open to all and plays a key role in the collection, organization and use of facts, in addition to access to a large number of factual revaluations. The nature of library use is changing rapidly. In the highest society, people want a great claim in a unique area of existence. An educated society is concerned with the technological improvement of information systems consisting of computers and telecommunications. Libraries evolve to meet the needs of users.

Library

Library isn't always only a constructing stacked with books and manuals. It is a repository and supply of facts ideas, an area for studying enquiry technology of notion and advent of recent understanding (Bhuvaneshwari ravi, and Gayatri Vivek, 2013)2. Libraries have constantly performed a crucial function in selling training and research, growing analyzing behavior and dissemination of understanding and facts. Libraries are one of the maximum essential additives of the facts age and librarians are dealing a hit with new technological advances. Librarians paintings on supporting society; recognize the price and contributions of libraries mainly withinside the regions of organizing, retaining and offering get admission to to facts.

Public Library

Public library as its call suggests, it's miles for the humans, through the humans and of the humans . It exists from civilization of mankind and act because the critical custodian of human culture, expertise and social customs.(Kaliya Perumal and Bahskarn, 2010)3. It is important to hold properly skilled and enormously encouraged body of workers to make powerful use of the assets of the library and to fulfill the needs of the network. UNESCO outline public Library because the nearby gateway to expertise presents a simple situation for lifelong learning, unbiased selection making and cultural improvement and social group. (UNESCO manifesto 2005). The UNESCO manifesto additionally country that it must be an organization mounted below the clean mandate of regulation maintained absolutely from public fund, providing all its provider freed from price and open totally free and same use through all contributors of the network irrespective their age, sex, religion, language structural degree of training. The foundation of the general public library provider vests in antiquity with the primary recording of the human notion took delivery the idea of a gadget or an organization that can hold notion for destiny use which steadily got here to be referred through the time period library. Ever because the critical capabilities of all libraries remained the equal series, upkeep and dissemination of expertise. Public library is a welfare centre which presents beneficial provider to the network through fostering training, selling culture, imparting scope for wholesome pastime and disseminates facts to all segment of the society.(Laila T Abraham 2010).

Objectives of Public Library

The simple goal of a public library is to flow into books, maximum of the enunciation of the targets of public library assign to its critical roles in educational, economic, political, social and cultural improvement of the country. The explosive increase of expertise and the direct relation of facts to improvement in all walks of human existence have extended public library that's to present humans loose get admission to to facts, because the maximum critical tool of their existence and development. There isn't anyt any different replacement to public library that's of such significance and that can adopt the enormous and sundry capabilities, it predicted to adopt withinside the contemporary-day society the traits of that's super and non-stop improvement.

A library that fully satisfies the analysis needs of citizens, a non-discriminatory club like the idea of different learning libraries. Thus, he considered the awareness of the People's University and as such the library to share knowledge in all departments and non-academic fields. But there is an awareness of trend knowledge, novels, stories, drama, autobiography, magazines and newspapers in the huge selection. These goods are hugely used by women. Today, public libraries are mobile channels for transmission of knowledge to people of rural and specific regions. Public libraries constantly serve a critical network function, but the fate of these institutions is uncertain regarding several critical roles in the educational, economic, political, social and cultural development of the nation. Knowledge as the most critical means of its existence and development, leading to the explosive growth of expertise and the direct connection of facts with trends in all areas of human life, expanded the public library, which aims to introduce the inaccessible people. The public library must provide people with materials and supplies to identify social phenomena and thus preserve social existence and social evils. It provides people with opportunities to identify social evils and strategies to control them. (Kaliya Perumal and Baskaran, 2010)5 Education is the whole life of a person, so the intention of bread is an inevitable aspect- then the meaning of vocation. To gain a popular call, simple equity needs must be established. The mission of today's public libraries is to educate every citizen by providing access to their series through unique codecs and diverse offerings. It complements formal training and helps you train in a relaxed way and stay in self-training. The public library sells elementary, secondary, higher education, non-formal, adult, distance education in every way. A public library, a component of an educational and statistical center, is necessary to function as a neighborhood or local cultural outlet. To do this, public libraries must collect all the recorded fabrics of humanity that represent this excellence in prose, poetry, drama, music, painting, dance and sculpture.

Centre for Information

Public library are the neighborhood gateway to expertise and it need to offer primary situation for lifelong learning, selection making and it offer statistics suiting desires of person and groups. To conquer the poverty library desires to disseminate statistics that could use for the employment, talent improvement or in producing self employment activity. Information is that primary want of life, that's facilitates withinside the right achievement of different desires inclusive of food, refuge etc,

Services of the Library

Public library furnished diverse offerings like cultural programmes, seminars, talks etc. to its capability customers. Here investigator attempt to perceive which carrier is maximum usually utilized by girls for his or her empowerment. The diverse offerings of the library, process orientated programme comes first with 45.ninety eight percent.

For accomplishing seminars the responses became most effective 3 .forty four percent and analyzing with 43 .sixty eight probabilities and cultural programme have been 6.ninety percent. The evaluation indicated that majority of the customers opined that the process orientated programmes performs an vital function in girls empowerment.

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Effect of Information Technology

Advent of Information Technology play an vital function in girls empowerment. Women can watch and notice worldwide degree programme at anywhere. Therefore the respondents have been requested to signify their opinion approximately statistics generation whether or not it's miles useful or now no longer in girls empowerment. The evaluation suggests that statistics generation has a high quality impact on girls empowerment. The majority of the respondents (84.48%) opined that statistics generation have a high quality impact on girls empowerment.The assets of public library consists of books, periodicals, information papers, reference substances etc. Here the investigator tried to discover the maximum used assets of the library. Woman respondents deliver first choice to newspapers (45.41%) accompanied with the aid of using periodicals and magazines(31.03%) and books (23.56%) respectively. None of the lady beneathneath take a look at isn't always the use of net due to the fact the library isn't always presenting net offerings.

Women Empowerment

The respondents have been requested to signify their opinion approximately the supportiveness of assets for girls Empowerment. Most of the despondence Periodicals and magazines (47.70%) are the maximum supportive assets amongst girls accompanied with the aid of using Newspapers (29.89%) and books (22.41%). No girls beneathneath the take a look at opined that net isn't always assisting them. A excellent wide variety of the lady customers suppose periodicals and magazines are assisting girls empowerment the maximum.

Conclusion

Public library could be very essential withinside the existence of any nation. It tries to fulfill numerous wishes of readers, offer numerous records reassets and services. Public library play essential position in girls empowerment process. Hence it's been hooked up as a critical location withinside the existence of girls, because it offers records this is vital for the girls empowerment. It will assist for his or her very own improvement, own circle of relatives and network improvement. From the analysis, it said that library has to play a essential position for the development of girls. Various records reassets of the library aren't enough to fulfill the wishes of girls customers and the infrastructure and centers of the library must be improved. Majority of the girls below observe aren't aware about the records generation applications. Hence there's an pressing want for powerful orientation programmes, workshops, seminars and so forth amongst girls that simplest they could take advantage of the most advantage from software of records generation.

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A Study on Blue Green Algae from Pimpri Lake Pimpri, Udgir

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Abstract:
Algae are having great importance in ecosystem as a producers of aquatic ecosystems. Specially cyanobacteria are having great economic value in bio fertilizers, food, medicine etc. The present investigation is the survey of biodiversity of Cyanophycean algae which indicates that this water body is suitable for growth of algae and maintaining ecosystem health. Four sites were selected for this study during 2020-2021. In the present paper 15 taxa of class cynophyceane were recorded. These taxa mainly belong to to order Nostocales and Chroococcacles. Species like Microcystis, Chroococcus, Oscillatoria, Aphanocapsa, Rivularia sp., Spirulina, Nostoc, Anabena, Lyngbya, Plactonema, Cladopora sp. etc. were recorded in lake pimpri.

Key words: Cyanophyceae, Ecosystem Health, Taxa, biofertilizers, producers.

Introduction:

The algae have been an interesting group for investigation because of their very primitive nature and a worldwide distribution in different water body [1]. Blue green or Cyanobacteria are phototropic prokaryotic organisms. They inhabit almost all known photic habitats. They play important role in maintaining aquatic life remain as an important group of organism present at the base of food web [2].

Cyanobacteria are also called as "Blue – green alga" is relatively simple, primitive life forms of earth, closely resemblances to the bacteria. They are morphologically diverse group of unique photosynthetic organisms which shows the great importance because of their very long existences for well over 3.5 billion years and cosmopolitan distribution in all aquatic body i.e. terrestrial, fresh water and marine [3,4,5].

Recently many workers have worked on algal diversity from different localities of India. Some researchers only have done the study, based on Cyanobacterial biodiversity in relation to certain physico-chemical parameters of water. [6, 7, 8,] Some observations were also reported from the Marathwada with references to biodiversity. The group algae are cosmopolitan in nature that is found everywhere like oceans, lakes, rivers, ponds, puddles, moist surfaces and fresh water etc. [9]. fresh water ecosystems vary in size and composition and contain a large variety of organisms [10].

Study area : Udgir is famous for the historic war between the Marathas and the Nizam, led by Sadashivrao Bhau, who defeated Nizam in 1759 when the treaty of Udgir was signed. Marathas won a convincing victory in the Battle of Udgir under the leadership of Sadashivrao Bhau. Later it prompted Peshwe (Peshwas) of Pune to elevate and designate him as Chief Commander of the Maratha army for the Third Battle of Panipat fought in 1761. Nevertheless, it was part of the Nizam's state until 1948 and the State of Hyderabad between 1948 and 1956 before being annexed to Bombay State. Pimpri is one of the lake near udgir at the distance of 4 km. This lake is perennial lake and the water is used for agriculture and domestic purposes in the region.

Materials and Methods

For sample collection plankton net is used. In some cases, handpicking is also done with forceps from four locations of water body. Algal growth was recorded from marginal submerged and free floating in water. Sample collection was done in the morning period in clean polyethylene bags and plastic bottles. one part of sample was kept for identification and other sample is preserved in 4% formalin solution Identification of algae was done on morphological basis. Algal taxa were identified and systematized according to standard literature. [3]

Results and Discussion

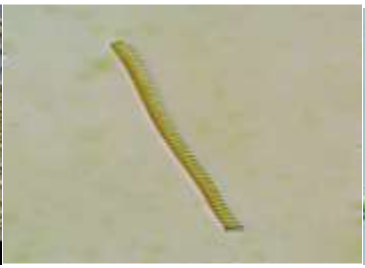
In the present investigation 15 species were characterized from four sampling locations of Pimpri lake. Almost all the algal species are found in colonial form. The species mainly collected from marginal free floating and submerged areas. In this investigation it is observed that Oscillotaria and Nostoc are abundant.

Table No. 1

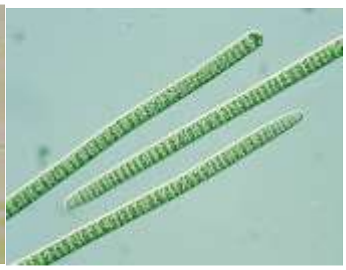
Sr.No	Name of the species	Characteristic feature
01	Spirulina meneghiniana Zanard. ex Gomont	Irregularly spirally coiled, thick blue green thallus, Trichome 0.9-1.5µ broad,
02	Spirulina subtilissima Kutz. ex Gomont	Regularly spirally coiled, bright blue green or yellowish,
03	Oscillatoria	Trichomes either solitary or parallel to each other aggregated in to bundles, 85-300 µ long
04	Anabaena	Thalllus mucilaginous, , epispore smooth and pale brown in colour. blue green mass coiled or straight
05	Nostoc	Trichome cells short barrel-shaped or ellipsoidal, blue green, Epispore thick and smooth. Unbranched Trichomes.

Spirulina meneghiniana

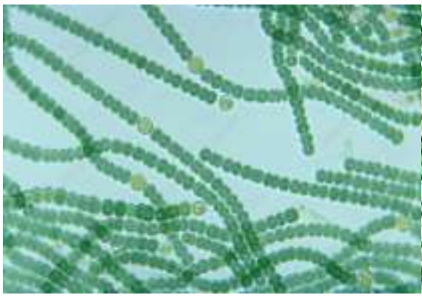
Spirulina subtilissima



Oscillotaria



Anabena



Nostoc

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Physiological Aspects of Physical Education: Developmentand Wellness

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Abstract

The importance of physical education, sports and yoga has increased in recent decades, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, when the result of physical literacy has been understood by every person. Motor learning is a key issue in business, and it is only possibleby participating in regular training. In schools and colleges, physical education classes emphasized a structured physical education program depending on the framed curriculum. Physical education can be the basis for many challenging pursuits later in life. This article discussed various modern career opportunities in fitness, sports and yoga. Physical education students can choose any subject according to their interest and expertise. Physical education is one of the developing fields of education and profession. Physical education includes knowing and studying all body functions and psychomotor functions during play and movement. Exercise is the study of physical movement, safety, and health and well- being. Physical education covers a wide range of activities, including sports, dance and strength training. This above article conclude the present era of physical education and sports.

Keywords: Physical education, sports, yoga, motor learning, exercise, well being

Introduction

One can learn more about a person in a game lesson than in a year of discussion", - Plato's inability to move often makes students disillusioned with physical activity, and repeated frustrated attempts lead to avoidance instead of commitment. The responsibility of experts. exercise. is the "education " of the body and relevant information about the possibilities of movement plans for the development of movement skills. lifestyle education to offer, high- quality physical education should be a basic requirement of all schools and a fundamental part of a comprehensive school. in the health of a physically active life. Over time, there has been interest in what the term means and how to use it in learning situations. This concept was challenged by other scientific debates about ability and trainability that paralleled the conceptualization of physical literacy. Researchers have sought to clarify the extent to which physical skills are recognized, understood, socially constructed, nurtured and embodied in and through physical education practice. Together with educational perspectives and the multifaceted development of the individual, movement is considered one of the main components of a healthy life. In addition to interventions related to weight loss, systemic inflammation and prevention of chronic non-communicable diseases, the potential benefits of exercise in reducing infectious diseases, including viral pathologies, are well documented. Regular exercise has been shown to help prevent and manage non- communicable diseases such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes and several cancers.

Review of Literature

Dr. Shashikant Pardesh et al. to (2019) stated in their study "A Correlational Study of Attitudes and Physical Fitness Knowledge of Primary Physical Education Teachers in Pune City" that the purpose of this study was to find out if there is a relationship between attitudes and health-related fitness knowledge. among primary school teachers. Teaching strength training in elementary school is an important step in the prevention of lifestyle diseases that become more difficult to prevent with age.

Wei-Yang Huang et al. to (2019) In his research, "Studies on Student Physical Education Motivation and Attitude in Taiwan", student physical education plays an important role in the movement and cultivates the concept of independent health care. What kind of learning attitude do Taiwanese students encounter in physical education? Which motivation affects the student's attitude towards physical education? What is its meaning? All of the above is the purpose of this study. The research method uses a survey research method and descriptive statistical analysis, independent sample t-test, one-factor analysis of variance, LSD post-hoc comparison method and typical correlation analysis in the survey data. Research findings: 1. The motivational factors of Taiwanese male and female college students to study physical education are mainly based on "physical health".

Mazlan Abdul Razak et al. al.(2018) "Readiness of physical education teachers to improve the teaching and learning process" says in their study that the purpose of this study is to find out if there are significant differences in the readiness of health-based physical fitness and

educational levels. management content of physical education subject among teachers in Kuala Muda Yan district based on gender. The sample size is 200 secondary school teachers who teach physical education. There were 200 male teachers and 50 female teachers. The method then uses a static group comparison using the "Prudential Fitnessgram" battery of tests. Descriptive analysis shows that readiness for health-based physical fitness and content control is satisfactory and elevated at all

levels.

Aim of the study:

The main aim of the above given analysis is that to analyse the career and health aspects in world of sports.

Methodology:

The above study was done to know and analyse the impact of trends on sports. For that the research was done and data were taken and chose from the various resources. Also the offline search procedure was done and came to know the various positive impacts. An analysis of the paper was done through online resources also: Google, and Google Advance Search.

Physical exercise can be helpful for the fitness and also for mental health like for both depression and anxiety symptoms. Exercise can have short- and long-term benefits for mood, sleep, and physical health. According to WHO guidelines, during the COVID-19 pandemic, people realized that physical activity plays an important role in strengthening immunity and optimizing our health and vitality. Thus, the importance of physical activity isa major concern today. The concept of suitable people and suitable nationalities is a concept all over the world. The benefits of physical activity and exercise have been proven throughout life. We live in an age where we love sports and understand the importance of sports. Sports (games) at school and university level should not be treated as just a hobby. In physical education, you can build your career to see different career opportunities in it. Most of the governments, public bodies, public and private institutions are turning to fitness trainers to earn better salary and benefits. The candidate must have special skills, such as mobility, health and fitness, knowledge of a certain individual course of study, awareness of the general state of health and movement environment, motivation for training and teaching, translation and analytical thinking, management and organizational skills, communication skills, critical thinking. Physical education is one of the dynamic fields that offers many opportunities for a versatile career. There are several professions to choose from in the field

of physical education, such as teacher, coach, sports administrator, etc. In general education, teaching is defined as a well thought out, planned and systematic organization of learning. Learning is the process of acquiring certain knowledge, skills and habits". "Physical education is defined as the process by which a person acquires optimal physical, mental and social skills and fitness through physical activity."

Physical fitness program should be taken. To do this, programs must guide current research, thinking and philosophy. One of the unique characteristics of physical education is that it receives information from many other disciplines. The information and curriculum in this book are deeply rooted in research on exercise physiology, psychology, motor control, and pedagogy and instruction.

Figure-1, Different Dimensions of Career in PE & SportsPhysiological and Health aspect of P.E:

Obesity and related diseases are increasing worldwide. Obesity is associated with a number of serious health effects, including an increased risk of heart disease, type 2 diabetes, certain cancers, and death. As obesity increases, so does the prevalence of other diseases, such as type 2 diabetes and heart disease; Overweight people are twice as likely and severely obese people are ten times more likely to develop heart disease than those who are overweight. Regular physical activity is associated with increased health benefits by reducing the progression of obesity, type 2 diabetes, and cardiovascular disease. Several randomized clinical trials have shown that lifestyle interventions that include moderate exercise and a healthy diet improve cardiovascular health in vulnerable individuals. Exercise improves

health and has been widely reported to prevent and reverse chronic diseases. Regular exercise (eg, swimming) has been reported to improve lung function in the general population. Exercise habits, both acutely and chronically, dramatically alter the immune system. Research shows that the modification of the immune response associated

Prof. Dr. Manoj P. Armarkar

with exercise depends on factors such as the frequency, intensity, duration and type of exercise.

Conclusion

This article discussed the importance of exercise for health and the quality of exercise, which is a core area of physical education and sports. Physical education is one of the developing fields of education and profession. Physical education includes knowing and studying all body functions and psychomotor functions during play and movement. Exercise is the study of physical movement, safety, and health and well-being. Physical education covers a wide range of activities, including sports, dance and strength training.

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Racism, Identity and Religion: A Critical Examination of Alice Walker's *The Colour Purple*

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Abstract: As an internationally-acclaimed African American author, activist, and feminist Alice Walker has contributed immensely to the cause of freedom of African American women. Fighting consistently for the liberation of these women from stereotyped images imposed by patriarchy and demanding rights for these suppressed women through her literary works, speeches, and activism, she has been an influential and provocative voice in feminist movement. Being an outspoken activist, she advocates for social justice and equality. Her voice of protest is heard in her involvement in various civil rights movements, including the Black Power Movement and the Women's Movement. In her literary works, Walker has focused on the intersectionality of race, gender, and class. Her work reflects her experiences and exposure to the painful moments of lives of the black people, specifically the woman in America. "She has explored issues of racism, religion, identity and gender-based oppressions in her novel, *The Colour Purple* which was published in 1982. In this her influential novel, she demonstrates how the black woman is exploited and oppressed by male-centric world of racism and patriarchy. The present article examines issues of gender, region, identity and racism in *The Colour Purple*.

As an internationally-acclaimed African American author, activist, and feminist Alice Walker has contributed immensely to the cause of freedom of African American women. Fighting consistently for the liberation of these women from stereotyped images imposed by patriarchy and demanding rights for these suppressed women through her literary works, speeches, and activism, she has been an influential and provocative voice in feminist movement. Being an outspoken activist, she advocates for social justice and equality. Her voice of protest is heard in her involvement in various civil rights movements, including the Black Power Movement and the Women's Movement.

In her literary works, Walker has focused on the intersectionality of race, gender, and class. Her work reflects her experiences and exposure to the painful moments of lives of the black people, specifically the woman in America. "It saddened her to learn that her ancestors had come to America on a slave ship, "packed like sardines in the hull of the ship". On board, the women were raped in front of their children, and when the ship landed in America, all the blacks-including the children-were auctioned to the highest bidders."[1] She has explored issues of racism, religion, identity and gender-based oppressions in her novel, *The Colour Purple* which was published in 1982. In this her influential novel, she demonstrates how the black woman is exploited and oppressed by male-centric world of racism and patriarchy. The present article examines issues of gender, region, identity and racism in *The Colour Purple*.

As a feminist and provocative writer, the novelist demonstrates various aspects of the discrimination based on gender. She presents the power politics which connects race as well as religion. She exposes racial, political and sexual issues of the black woman. She tries to dismantle some traditional images and beliefs of the Western society in the context of the Black people which impede their development, especially the growth and development of the Black woman. In *The Colour Purple*, she exposes injustices based on race and colour and demonstrates the power politics of gender. She shows how the black woman is exploited, silenced and oppressed. Caroline Lazo notes:

Walker was the first black woman to win the prestigious Pulitzer Prize for fiction. *The Colour Purple* also won the American Book Award, and ti stayed on *The New York Times* best seller list for 25 weeks. Two million copies of the book were already in circulation by 1984 when it went into its 26th printing. But it was Spielberg's movie adaptation two years later that brought the author worldwide fame, as box-office and book sales skyrocketed.[2]

In her *The Colour Purple*, the novelist tackles various themes, including racism, sexism, and identity. While racism is not the main focus of the novel, it plays a significant role in shaping the characters' lives and experiences. One of the main ways, racism is explored in the novel is through the backdrop of the Jim Crow South. The novelist has set the novel in the early 20th century. In it, she depicts a deeply segregated society where African

Americans are subjected to systemic discrimination, violence, and limited opportunities. The novel emphasizes the racial hierarchy that existed during that era, highlighting the cruelty and dehumanization that African Americans endured.

Celie, the protagonist, is a prime example of the effects of racism. She is an African American woman who grows up in poverty. She has her own experiences of racism. Celie constantly faces racism and is reminded of her inferiority, not only by white individuals but also by her own community. Growing up, she witnesses her father lynching a young black man and later, she is subjected to domestic violence by both her father and her husband. The systemic racism she experiences reinforces the narrative that her life is worth less than that of a white person.

Another way in which racism is explored in the novel is through the character of Shug Avery. Shug is a complex character who defies societal norms and challenges racial stereotypes. She is described as a "brazen hussy" and an accomplished blues singer, ultimately becoming a symbol of resistance against racism and oppression. Through Shug, Walker gives voice to the struggles faced by black women and explores the intersections of race, gender, and class. Shug's character suggests that empowerment and self-definition are possible, even under oppressive circumstances. Heather Alubaugh remarks:

Walker defines herself as a womanist, as opposed to a feminist, because she feels that the definition of womanism does not include the separatism that she experienced in the predominately white American feminist movements of 1960s and 1970s, a separatism that manifested itself as a type of racism, classism, and reverse sexism within the feminist movement itself.[3]

Furthermore, the novel also explores how internalized racism affects the characters' self-esteem and perception of themselves. Some African American characters in *The Colour Purple*, such as Celie and Sofia, have internalized the racist ideology that their lives are less valuable. This internalized racism leads them to accept abusive treatment and suppress their own voices. Through their journeys, the novel shows the damaging effects of racism and the importance of self-love and empowerment in overcoming it. The novel reveals the realities of racial discrimination, the internalized racism that affects self-perception, and the ways in which individuals can resist and challenge racism. By delving into these themes, Walker sheds light on the experiences of African Americans in the Jim Crow South and highlights the need for equality and justice.

Identity is one of the central thematic issues revealed in Alice Walker's *The Colour Purple*, with characters grappling with their sense of self, both individually and within the context of their race and gender. Throughout the novel, Celie's journey of self-discovery is a prominent exploration of identity. At the beginning of the story, Celie has internalized the oppressive beliefs and attitudes of her surroundings, leading to a distorted sense of self. As she begins to form relationships with other women, especially Shug Avery, she begins to question and challenge these beliefs, ultimately breaking free from them. Celie's transformation marks a shift in her identity, as she becomes a strong, independent woman who finds her voice.

The character of Shug Avery also plays a significant role in the exploration of identity. Shug represents a departure from societal expectations and stereotypes. By embracing her sexuality and defying traditional gender roles, Shug constructs her own identity, separate from the confines imposed upon African American women in the South. Her character challenges the notion of respectability and highlights the importance of self-expression and individuality in shaping one's identity. In her interview 1973, Alice Walker submitted that her real concern is to understand social relationships, hierarchies, prejudices and hypocrisies. These are so deeply entrenched in the collective psyche. She, therefore, raises queries about these traditional and man-made values.

Moreover, the novel explores the intersectionality of identity, particularly the intersection of race and gender. Celie and other African American women in the novel face unique challenges and forms of oppression based on their race and gender. The discrimination and violence they encounter are shaped by both their blackness and their femininity. This intersectionality informs their experiences and influences how they perceive themselves and navigate the world. Heather Alumbaugh writes:

Walker's womanist vision is most fully realized in her Pulitzer Prize and National Book Award-Wining novel, *The Colour Purple*. *Purple* presents Walker's women at their most psychologically complex, and like much of Walker's other work, is a novel of brutality, redemption, and emergent consciousness.[4]

Additionally, the character of Sofia embodies a strong sense of identity, refusing to conform to societal expectations of submissiveness and docility. Sofia's refusal to be oppressed based on her race and gender challenges the established power dynamics, showcasing the strength and resilience of black women. Her character portrays the importance of holding onto one's identity amidst adversity. In the novel, the writer explores the complexities of identity. Through characters such as Celie, Shug Avery, and Sofia, the novel delves into self-discovery, the creation of personal identity, and the intersectionality of race and gender. Walker's portrayal of these characters demonstrates the importance of embracing one's true self and the transformative power of reclaiming one's identity.

In the novel, Walker shows how religion shapes the lives and experiences of the characters, particularly in the context of African American Southern culture. The novel examines various forms of religious belief and spirituality, including Christianity and African traditional beliefs. Celie, the protagonist, grows up in a deeply religious household and is initially devoutly religious. However, she struggles with her faith due to the abuse she suffers and the oppressive teachings of her stepfather, who is a church preacher. Celie's experiences call into question the role of religion in her life and its impact on her sense of self.

Shug Avery, a pivotal character in the novel, challenges conventional religious beliefs. She is initially depicted as morally ambiguous, with her lifestyle of promiscuity conflicting with traditional Christian norms. Shug's behavior unsettles Celie, who has been taught to view promiscuity as sinful. However, through their deepening relationship, Celie begins to challenge and question her religious beliefs, ultimately moving towards a more personal and inclusive spirituality. Imam Hami notes:

In walker's novels there are different types of female bonding: on the one hand, a functional bond that leads women to self-empowerment and self-actualization, on the other hand, a dysfunctional bond that prevents women from attending liberty and individuality.[5]

Walker also explores the influence of African traditional beliefs and spirituality within the African American community. Nettie, Celie's sister, recounts her experiences in Africa, where she becomes immersed in the Olinka tribe's beliefs and customs. Through Nettie's perspective, the novel highlights the importance of ancestral connections and the power of African spirituality in providing a sense of identity and belonging.

The novelist addresses the issue of religious dogma and its impact on the lives of women. The male-dominated religious institutions in the novel perpetuate oppressive gender roles, denying women autonomy and suppressing their voices. Celie's independence and empowerment are contrasted with the subjugation enforced by religious teachings, prompting her to question the legitimacy of such beliefs**.** In the novel, both Celie and Shug are mentioned as they believe that God is a white man.

The writer demonstrates how religion and religious beliefs influence the characters' identities, relationships, and their understanding of the world. Through the exploration of Christianity, African traditional beliefs, and the oppressive nature of religious institutions, Walker offers a nuanced perspective on spirituality, challenging readers to reconsider the role of religion in shaping one's identity and the potential for personal growth and liberation outside of traditional religious frameworks.

Through the literary work, Walker finds an appropriate platform to aware the black woman regarding her freedom and identity. As the novel reflects, she is expert in exposing some crucial issues such as domestic violence, reproductive rights, and racism. In this novel, she reflects some remarkable aspects such as self-love, self-empowerment, and the need for African American women to overcome societal barriers and embrace their own identities.

In her novels, she strives to demonstrate the Black women have been doubly oppressed by both racism and sexism. Some characters, problematically, try to link themselves to power, in the hope of sharing in it, and, as such given priority to men.[6]

To sum up, it can be stated that Alice Walker describes a black feminist perspective in her *The Colour Purple*. She focuses on the experiences and struggles of black women. This novel is an exploration of the lives of African American women in the early 20th century South, and it tackles various forms of oppression faced by these women, including racism, sexism, and classism. As a womanist novel, it voices the segregation, marginalisation and discrimination faced by the black woman. It explores their stories and perspectives. The writer's past experiences and memory play crucial role in designing her characters as well as the ways in which they choose to survive their painful existence. The narrative is shaped through the letters written by the protagonist, Celie, to her sister Nettie. Through these letters, Walker showcases the strength, resilience, and agency of black women, while also shedding light on their struggles and the limitations imposed on them by a patriarchal and racist society.

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Linkage between Anganwadi and Education Development of Lower Community

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Abstract: This research paper explores the critical linkage between Anganwadi centers and the educational development of marginalized communities, with a particular focus on the lower-income population in India. Anganwadi centers, a vital component of India's Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) program, play a pivotal role in early childhood care and education. This paper investigates the multifaceted ways in which Anganwadi centers contribute to the educational advancement of children belonging to lower socioeconomic backgrounds. Through a comprehensive analysis of existing literature, case studies, and empirical data, we examine the impact of Anganwadi services on cognitive development, school readiness, and overall educational attainment among disadvantaged children. Additionally, this paper explores the challenges and opportunities for enhancing the synergy between Anganwadi centers and the formal education system to ensure holistic development and social equity.

Keywords: Anganwadi centers, Early childhood education, Marginalized communities, Lower-income population, Educational development, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and School readiness.

Introduction: Education is a fundamental human right and a cornerstone of individual and societal development. It is widely acknowledged that a strong educational foundation is essential for breaking the cycle of poverty and empowering individuals to lead productive lives. However, access to quality education remains a significant challenge for marginalized and economically disadvantaged communities worldwide. In many developing countries, including India, this challenge is particularly pronounced among the lower-income population.

1.1 Background

India, with its vast and diverse population, is a microcosm of this global educational disparity. While significant strides have been made in expanding access to education across the country, disparities persist, with marginalized communities, especially those from lower socioeconomic backgrounds, facing substantial obstacles in accessing quality education. In this context, the role of Anganwadi centers has emerged as a crucial factor in addressing these disparities and promoting education development among vulnerable communities. Anganwadi centers are an integral component of India's Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) program, which was launched in 1975 with the aim of providing comprehensive services for the holistic development of children under six years of age and their mothers. These centers were envisioned as community-based facilities that would offer a range of essential services, including early childhood care, nutrition, health, and preschool education, to marginalized populations. Over the years, Anganwadi centers have become the first point of contact for millions of children and mothers in India's marginalized communities. They have played a pivotal role in addressing the multifaceted needs of children during their formative years, including crucial aspects of early childhood education. The significance of Anganwadi centers in contributing to educational development among lower-income communities cannot be overstated, making them a subject of growing interest and research. This research paper endeavours to explore the intricate linkage between Anganwadi centers and the educational development of lower-income communities in India. It aims to investigate the multifaceted ways in which Anganwadi centers contribute to the advancement of education among children from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. Through an extensive analysis of existing literature, empirical data, and case studies, this paper seeks to provide insights into the impact of Anganwadi services on cognitive development, school readiness, and overall educational attainment among disadvantaged children. Furthermore, this paper will delve into the challenges and opportunities that exist for enhancing the synergy between Anganwadi centers and the formal education system. By examining these aspects, it aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the role Anganwadi centers play in educational development and social equity, offering a foundation for informed policy decisions and practical interventions that can uplift marginalized communities in India.

1.2 Objectives

This research paper is driven by a set of well-defined objectives aimed at providing a comprehensive understanding of the linkage between Anganwadi centers and the educational development of lower-income communities in India. These objectives guide our exploration and analysis of the multifaceted aspects of this critical connection. The objectives of this research paper are as follows:

1. Investigate the Role of Anganwadi Centers in Promoting Early Childhood Education: The first objective is to comprehensively examine the role played by Anganwadi centers in promoting early childhood education. This entails understanding the range of educational services provided by these centers and their impact on children's cognitive development during their formative years.

2. Explore the Impact of Anganwadi Services on Cognitive Development: This objective seeks to investigate the specific ways in which Anganwadi services contribute to the cognitive development of children from lower socioeconomic backgrounds. It involves an analysis of available research and empirical data to discern patterns and trends in cognitive development outcomes.

3. Examine the Influence of Anganwadi Centers on School Readiness: School readiness is a crucial aspect of a child's educational journey. This objective aims to explore how participation in Anganwadi programs influences a child's readiness for formal schooling, including their preparedness in terms of language, numeracy, and other foundational skills.

4. Analyze the Impact of Anganwadi Services on Educational Attainment: Educational attainment is a key indicator of the long-term impact of early childhood education. This objective involves an examination of the relationship between Anganwadi participation and higher levels of educational attainment, particularly among children from lower-income households.

5. Assess Challenges and Opportunities for Strengthening Collaboration: Beyond understanding the positive impact, this objective focuses on the challenges and opportunities that exist for enhancing collaboration between Anganwadi centers and the formal education system. It involves an analysis of the barriers that hinder effective synergy and the potential avenues for improvement.

6. Offer Recommendations for Enhanced Linkage: The final objective is to provide evidence-based recommendations for policymakers, educators, and stakeholders to enhance the linkage between Anganwadi centers and educational development in marginalized communities. These recommendations will draw upon the findings of the research to propose practical steps for improving access to quality education for children from lower socioeconomic backgrounds. By addressing these objectives, this research paper aims to contribute valuable insights into the critical nexus between Anganwadi centers and educational development in lower-income communities, ultimately fostering equitable access to education and holistic development for all children in India.

2. Literature Review

The literature review section provides a comprehensive overview of existing research and studies related to the linkage between Anganwadi centers and the educational development of lower-income communities. It encompasses key themes, findings, and gaps in the literature, serving as a foundation for the research conducted in this paper.

2.1 Anganwadi Centers as Early Childhood Education Hubs

Anganwadi centers have evolved into pivotal hubs for early childhood education and development. Numerous studies emphasize their role in providing a nurturing environment for young children to acquire essential cognitive, socio-emotional, and motor skills. These centers offer age-appropriate learning materials and activities, including storytelling, games, and interactive sessions, designed to stimulate cognitive development (Srivastava, 2020).

2.2 Cognitive Development and School Readiness

One of the primary benefits associated with Anganwadi participation is enhanced cognitive development. Research indicates that children who attend these centers demonstrate improved language skills, numeracy, and problem-solving abilities. They develop critical thinking skills and a strong foundation for academic learning, contributing to their school readiness (UNICEF, 2016).

2.3 Educational Attainment

Access to Anganwadi services has been linked to higher levels of educational attainment, particularly among children from disadvantaged backgrounds. Longitudinal studies reveal that children who receive early education through Anganwadi centers are more likely to complete primary and secondary education, thereby breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty (Gupta & Lahiri, 2019).

2.4 Challenges in the Implementation of Anganwadi Programs

While Anganwadi centers play a pivotal role in promoting education, they face several challenges that impact their effectiveness. These challenges include:

- **Insufficient Funding:** Many Anganwadi centers struggle with inadequate funding, which affects the quality and reach of their services. This financial constraint limits the availability of educational materials and resources (Nambiar, 2017).

- **Quality Disparities:** Variations in the quality of Anganwadi services exist across different regions of India. While some centers offer high-quality early education, others face challenges in maintaining consistent standards (Gupta & Sharma, 2018).
- **Limited Coordination:** Effective collaboration between Anganwadi centers and the formal education system is essential for a seamless transition for children. However, there is often limited coordination and information-sharing between these two sectors (Bhatia, 2019).

2.5 Opportunities for Improvement

Despite these challenges, there are several opportunities for enhancing the linkage between Anganwadi centers and education development:

- essential to ensure that they possess the skills and knowledge necessary to provide high-quality early education (Kumar & Agarwal, 2018).
- **Integration with Formal Education:** The integration of Anganwadi curriculum with the formal education system can create a more seamless educational pathway for children, ensuring continuity and alignment in learning objectives (UNICEF, 2020).
- **Community Engagement:** Increasing community engagement and awareness about the importance of early childhood education can lead to higher enrollment and greater support for Anganwadi programs (Chatterjee, 2021).

The literature review highlights the critical role of Anganwadi centers in promoting early childhood education and outlines the positive impact on cognitive development, school readiness, and educational attainment among children from lower-income backgrounds. However, challenges such as inadequate funding, quality disparities, and limited coordination pose significant obstacles that need to be addressed. The opportunities for improvement underscore the potential for enhancing the synergy between Anganwadi centers and the formal education system, ultimately benefiting marginalized communities in India.

3. Methodology

The methodology section outlines the research approach, data collection methods, and analysis techniques employed in this study to investigate the linkage between Anganwadi centers and the educational development of lower-income communities in India. It provides a transparent framework for conducting the research and generating meaningful insights.

3.1 Research Design

This research adopts a mixed-methods approach to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the research topic. The mixed-methods design combines both quantitative and qualitative research methods to capture a range of perspectives and data types.

3.2 Data Collection Methods

The data collection methods employed in this study include the following:

3.2.1 Literature Review: A comprehensive review of existing literature on Anganwadi centers, early childhood education, and their impact on educational development among lower-income communities in India. This involves the analysis of academic papers, reports, and relevant documents.

3.2.2 Case Studies: In-depth case studies of select Anganwadi centers in diverse regions of India. These case studies involve site visits, interviews with Anganwadi workers, parents, and local educators, and observations of the center's activities. The purpose of the case studies is to provide contextual insights and highlight local variations and best practices.

3.2.3 Surveys: Surveys administered to a sample of Anganwadi workers and parents of children attending Anganwadi centers. The surveys are designed to gather quantitative data on participants' perceptions of the impact of Anganwadi services on education development.

3.2.4 Interviews: Semi-structured interviews conducted with key stakeholders, including government officials responsible for Anganwadi programs, educators, and experts in the field of early childhood education. These interviews aim to capture expert opinions and insights into policy and programmatic aspects.

3.3 Data Analysis

The data collected through the various methods will be analyzed using the following techniques:

3.3.1 Content Analysis: The content analysis method will be applied to the literature review findings, case study reports, and documents. This involves systematically categorizing and summarizing key themes, trends, and findings from the literature.

3.3.2 Qualitative Analysis: Qualitative data from interviews and open-ended survey responses will be subjected to thematic analysis. This process involves identifying recurring themes, patterns, and narratives within the qualitative data to extract meaningful insights.

3.3.3 Quantitative Analysis: Quantitative data from surveys will be analyzed using statistical software. Descriptive statistics will be employed to summarize survey responses, and inferential statistics may be used to test hypotheses or relationships, depending on the research questions.

3.4 Ethical Considerations

The research will adhere to ethical guidelines and principles throughout the data collection process. Informed consent will be obtained from participants, and their anonymity and confidentiality will be protected. Additionally, the research will seek approval from relevant ethics committees or authorities, as applicable.

3.5 Limitations

It is important to acknowledge potential limitations in the research methodology. These may include constraints related to the representativeness of the sample, the availability of historical data, and potential biases in self-reported survey responses. These limitations will be addressed and discussed in the research findings and conclusions.

By employing a mixed-methods approach and a range of data collection methods, this research aims to provide a comprehensive and robust analysis of the linkage between Anganwadi centers and the educational development of lower-income communities in India. The combination of quantitative and qualitative data will offer a more holistic understanding of this critical issue, enabling well-informed conclusions and recommendations.

4. Findings

The findings of this research provide valuable insights into the linkage between Anganwadi centers and the educational development of lower-income communities in India. The research employed a mixed-methods approach, incorporating a literature review, case studies, surveys, and interviews to gather data and analyze various aspects of the topic. The findings are organized into key themes:

4.1 Positive Impact on Cognitive Development

The research confirms that Anganwadi centers play a significant role in fostering cognitive development among children from lower-income backgrounds. The following findings emerged:

- **Early Learning:** Anganwadi centers offer age-appropriate learning materials and activities, contributing to improved cognitive skills such as language acquisition, problem-solving, and critical thinking.
- **Stimulation:** The interactive and stimulating environment in Anganwadi centers enhances children's cognitive development, preparing them for formal schooling.

4.2 Enhanced School Readiness

Anganwadi participation positively influences a child's readiness for formal education, as supported by the findings:

- **Foundational Skills:** Children attending Anganwadi centers exhibit stronger foundational skills in literacy and numeracy, which are essential for a smooth transition to primary school.
- **Social and Emotional Readiness:** Anganwadi programs also foster social and emotional readiness, helping children adapt to the school environment and interact with peers.

4.3 Higher Educational Attainment

Research findings indicate a positive correlation between Anganwadi participation and increased educational attainment among lower-income children:

- **Completion Rates:** Children who receive early education through Anganwadi centers are more likely to complete primary and secondary education, contributing to breaking the cycle of poverty.
- **Reduction in Dropout Rates:** Dropout rates among Anganwadi graduates are lower compared to children who did not attend these centers.

5. Challenges and Opportunities

The research has identified several challenges and opportunities pertaining to the linkage between Anganwadi centers and the educational development of lower-income communities in India. These insights provide a nuanced understanding of the complexities involved and can guide policymakers and stakeholders in formulating effective strategies for improvement.

5.1 Challenges

5.1.1 Insufficient Funding:

- **Challenge:** Many Anganwadi centers face financial constraints, leading to limitations in the availability of educational materials, resources, and infrastructure.
- **Impact:** Insufficient funding hampers the quality and reach of Anganwadi services, impacting their effectiveness in promoting educational development.

5.1.2 Quality Disparities:

- **Challenge:** There are significant disparities in the quality of Anganwadi services across different regions and centers.
- **Impact:** These disparities result in unequal access to high-quality early education, disadvantaging children in areas with lower-quality Anganwadi centers.

5.1.3 Limited Coordination:

- **Challenge:** Effective collaboration and coordination between Anganwadi centers and the formal education system remain limited.
- **Impact:** This lack of coordination impedes the seamless transition of children from Anganwadi to primary schools and may lead to gaps in their educational journey.

5.2 Opportunities

5.2.1 Training and Capacity-building:

- **Opportunity:** Strengthening the training and capacity-building of Anganwadi workers.
- **Rationale:** Well-trained workers are better equipped to provide high-quality early education, improving outcomes for children.

5.2.2 Integration with Formal Education:

- **Opportunity:** Integrating Anganwadi curriculum with the formal education system.
- **Rationale:** Integration can create a more cohesive and continuous educational pathway for children, aligning learning objectives and

promoting a smoother transition to primary school.

5.2.3 Community Engagement:

- **Opportunity:** Increasing community engagement and awareness about the importance of early childhood education.
- **Rationale:** Enhanced community involvement can lead to higher enrollment in Anganwadi programs and greater support for early education initiatives.

5.2.4 Resource Allocation:

- **Opportunity:** Allocating more resources and funding to Anganwadi centers.
- **Rationale:** Adequate resources are essential for improving the quality of services, expanding reach, and addressing infrastructure deficiencies.

5.2.5 Research and Evaluation:

- **Opportunity:** Conducting ongoing research and evaluation of Anganwadi programs.
- **Rationale:** Regular assessment and data-driven decision-making can help identify areas for improvement and track the impact of interventions over time.

5.2.6 Policy Reforms:

- **Opportunity:** Implementing policy reforms that prioritize early childhood education and the collaboration between Anganwadi centers and formal schools.
- **Rationale:** Policy changes can provide a structured framework for enhancing the synergy between Anganwadi services and the formal education system.

5.2.7 Public-Private Partnerships:

- **Opportunity:** Exploring partnerships with the private sector to leverage additional resources and expertise.
- **Rationale:** Public-private collaborations can supplement government efforts, leading to improved access and quality of early education services.

Addressing the identified challenges while capitalizing on the opportunities is essential for maximizing the impact of Anganwadi centers on educational development. Effective policy formulation, increased funding, improved training, and enhanced community engagement can contribute to the holistic development of children from lower-income communities, narrowing educational disparities, and promoting social equity.

6. Recommendations

Based on the findings and the identified challenges and opportunities, this section offers a set of recommendations aimed at enhancing the linkage between Anganwadi centers and the educational development of lower-income communities in India. These recommendations are designed to inform policymakers, educators, and stakeholders on practical steps to improve access to quality education and promote holistic development.

6.1 Policy-level Recommendations

6.1.1 Increase Funding and Resource Allocation:

- Government authorities should allocate additional funding and resources to Anganwadi centers to ensure they have the necessary infrastructure, educational materials, and well-trained staff to provide high-quality early education.

6.1.2 Develop a National Integration Framework:

- Create a comprehensive national framework that outlines the integration of Anganwadi services with the formal education system, emphasizing continuity in learning objectives and curricula from early childhood to primary school.

6.1.3 Regular Training and Capacity-building:

- Implement systematic and ongoing training programs for Anganwadi workers to enhance their pedagogical skills, knowledge of child development, and ability to provide a stimulating learning environment.

6.1.4 Quality Assurance Mechanisms:

- Establish mechanisms for monitoring and ensuring the quality of Anganwadi services, including standardized assessments and evaluations, with a focus on continuous improvement.

6.2 Community-level Recommendations

6.2.1 Increase Community Awareness:

- Launch awareness campaigns at the community level to educate parents and caregivers about the importance of early childhood education and the role of Anganwadi centers in preparing children for formal schooling.

6.2.2 Parental Engagement:

- Encourage active involvement of parents in Anganwadi activities and decision-making processes, fostering a sense of ownership and accountability for their children's education.

6.2.3 Transition Support:

- Facilitate a seamless transition of children from Anganwadi centers to primary schools by organizing orientation programs for parents, caregivers, and educators to ensure continuity in learning.

6.3 Research and Evaluation

6.3.1 Longitudinal Studies:

- Conduct longitudinal studies to track the educational progress of children who have attended Anganwadi centers, focusing on their performance in primary and secondary education and their long-term outcomes.

6.3.2 Impact Assessments:

- Regularly assess and evaluate the impact of Anganwadi services on cognitive development, school readiness, and educational attainment, using data to inform program improvements.

6.4 Public-Private Partnerships

6.4.1 Explore Collaborations:

- Encourage public-private partnerships to leverage additional resources, expertise, and innovation in improving the quality and reach of Anganwadi services.

6.4.2 Private Sector Engagement:

- Engage with private sector organizations to provide support in areas such as infrastructure development, technology integration, and teacher training.

6.5 Policy Advocacy

6.5.1 Advocate for Early Childhood Education Policies:

- Advocate for policies at the state and national levels that prioritize early childhood education and promote collaboration between Anganwadi centers and formal schools.

6.5.2 Align Policies with Research Findings:

- Ensure that policies are evidence-based and align with research findings on the positive impact of early childhood education, particularly through Anganwadi programs.

These recommendations aim to address the challenges while harnessing the opportunities to strengthen the linkage between Anganwadi centers and educational development. By implementing these measures, India can enhance the access to quality education for children from lower-income communities, ultimately contributing to holistic development, improved educational attainment, and greater social equity.

Conclusion

The linkage between Anganwadi centers and the educational development of lower-income communities is undeniable. These centers play a crucial role in fostering cognitive development, school readiness, and improved educational attainment among marginalized children. However, challenges such as inadequate funding and limited coordination must be addressed to fully unlock the potential of Anganwadi services. By implementing the recommendations outlined in this paper, India can strengthen the synergy between Anganwadi centers and formal education, ensuring equitable access to quality education for all, irrespective of socioeconomic status.

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